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THE FOUNDERS.
1848

HISTORY

OF

The Homœopathic Medical College of
Pennsylvania ;

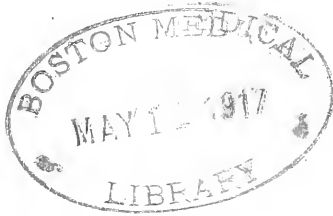
The Hahnemann Medical College and
Hospital of Philadelphia.

BY

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To the Alumni

of

The Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania,

and

The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital
of Philadelphia,

Greeting!

“ In poison there is physic ; and these news,
Having been well, that would have made me sick ;
Being sick have in some measure made me well.”

—*Shakespeare.*

PREFACE.

This book has been prepared because it seemed evident to the compiler that in no way could the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia be more fittingly commemorated than by presenting to its alumni a carefully prepared account of its early struggles, its educational growth, and its present superior position as a medical school.

The endeavor has been to describe the advancement of the College from its first session, in the one room in the rear of 635 Arch street, to chronicle the changeful years and vicissitudes in the old building at 1105 Filbert street, and to give as correct a pen-picture as possible of the present extensive and perfected Institution on Broad street, with its commodious college building, containing a practical museum, a great library, rooms arranged for modern bacteriological and histological teaching, and ample lecture rooms; the practically arranged dispensary with its ten departments; the splendidly equipped hospital with its corps of physicians and surgeons; its superior Nurse School; its Maternity Hospital. All these very plainly illustrate the incalculable influence that Old Hahnemann has exerted in the extension and upbuilding of American Homœopathy.

The Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, now by a change of charter bearing the honored name—Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia—is the oldest homœopathic college in the world, and the first, with one exception—the Allentown Academy—the mother school of Homœopathy. Founded when it needed real courage to brave the opinions of the great body of the medical practitioners of the day, and the bigotry of many of the laity. Founded at a time when it was possible to get the signatures of seventy-eight prominent citizens of Philadelphia

to the following remarkable statements regarding Homœopathy: "We, the subscribers, having been eye witnesses to the frauds and deceptions practiced upon the credulous and illiterate inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia and its vicinity, by that unfortunate class of men who have, through want of better information, fancied they could restore the afflicted by a species of treatment invented some fifty years since by an imposter of the name of Homœopathia. We find that this system, like a pestilential disease, when it is subdued and exhausted in one neighborhood breaks out in another; and we find also that it, like a loathsome disease, lurks about the dark places of cities longer than in country villages, owing, as is plain to be seen, to the silly, ignorant and superstitious foreigners who are located in these places. * * * We find these men breaking out and imposing their deceptions upon the industrious and virtuous inhabitants of the country." At such time, when every effort was made to arrest the progress of Homœopathy, this college was formed.

Then, its teachers consisted of seven enthusiastic believers in the law of the similars, who, despite the flattering picture just quoted, were graduates in medicine of more than ordinary ability, and who, having thoroughly investigated this new medical doctrine, were glad to be the exponents of its further progress. Now, after fifty years of continual advancement, Hahnemann College has sixteen professors, fourteen lecturers, four instructors and six demonstrators; a hospital corps of thirty-eight physicians and surgeons; a dispensary corps of seventy.

The preparation of this book has not been easy; only one who has attempted such a labor can understand how difficult it is to get reliable information, and, in fact, oftentimes any at all. The earlier records of the College are very meagre, and in some instances none can be found. Such records as are extant have been very carefully collated and the interesting data extracted from them. If there have been errors of omission or commission it has been unintentional. The endeavor has been to give due credit to everyone.

In compiling the list of graduates the original College records and the printed lists of the announcements have been

followed. Professors Pemberton Dudley, Charles Mohr, John E. James, and Drs. W. W. Van Baun, Carter and Edward M. Gramm have very kindly assisted in revising the list of graduates and the members of the Faculty.

It may be stated that the list here published of 2,372 names tallies perfectly with that published in the last announcement; it is thought that this list is absolutely correct.

The book has greatly overrun its estimated size, but the omission of any of the sections certainly would have lessened its usefulness.

It is doubtful if this book would have been published had not the College authorities assumed a certain amount of the financial risk, and the alumni also responded at the first appeal.

But if these printed pages only recall the past, the halcyon college days, the days of quiz and midnight study, of anxiety and of careless pleasure to the memory of some careworn, busy, white-haired doctor; if the record herein set down but make the heart of one alumnus think with pride of his Alma Mater; if this history be the means of upholding to the non-professional world the fact that "Old Hahnemann" leads the van in medical education and has been largely instrumental in extending Homœopathy, then my task has been a happy one.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1898.

“ RAH ! RAH ! RAH !
RAH ! RAH ! RAH !
HAHNEMANN, HAHNEMANN !
SIS ! BOOM ! AH ! ”

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PART I.

History of the College.
Biographies of the Professors.

“ Nothing is more estimable than a physician who, having studied nature from his youth, knows the properties of the human body, the diseases which assail it, the remedies which will benefit it, exercises his art with caution, and pays equal attention to the rich and the poor.”

—*Voltaire, Philosophical Dictionary.*

HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE.

CHAPTER I.

1848.

The Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania resulted from a meeting held one evening in February, 1848, at the house of Dr. Jacob Jeanes, situated on the northwest corner of Juliana and Vine streets, Philadelphia. Three men were present, Drs. Constantine Hering, Walter Williamson and Jacob Jeanes.

At this time there was no institution in the world where Homœopathy was taught; for the most part its practitioners were converts from the ranks of the allopathic school and those who wished to enter upon the study of medicine with the intention of practising Homœopathy were compelled to enter and graduate from the colleges of that day, supplementing this by a course of study under the supervision of a physician of the New School, as it was then called.

It is true that the Allentown Academy had been established thirteen years before at Allentown, Pa., largely through the influence of Dr. Constantine Hering. It had been chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at an extra session held June 17, 1836, as: "The North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art," and was entitled to confer the degree of *Doctor of Homœopathia* upon its graduates. But this Institution, where the instruction was in German, was continued but a few years, when the college was disbanded and the buildings sold to liquidate a mortgage upon them.*

* For a history of this Institution see Trans. World's Hom. Convention, held at Philadelphia, 1876, vol. 2, p. 773.

There had been a number of graduates, most of them also holding diplomas from other medical colleges.

In 1844 the Homœopathic physicians of the United States had formed a National Society, called the American Institute of Homœopathy. The system was becoming more popular and the idea of having a college entirely devoted to Homœopathy had been discussed again and again.

At this time medical education in the United States was very different from what it is to-day. The young man then entered the office of the family physician, often dividing the study of the bones with the work of general utility man about the dingy old office. When winter came the student was furnished with a certificate to the fact of his studies, and selecting some medical college went thither. There were no preliminary examinations; on payment of the matriculation and lecture fees the youth was admitted as a medical student. Only two courses, and even in some instances but one, were required for graduation.

No difference was made between the student of the allopath and the homœopath previous to 1835.

The allopathic physician of that day had not yet constituted himself the conservator of medical opinions; a physician was allowed to follow the freedom of his own judgment; and provided he held a diploma from a legally constituted medical college, he could practice as his own education and experience prompted him.

In 1846 a National Medical Convention was organized, meeting yearly. At the meeting in May, 1847, certain resolutions were passed tending to prevent the spread of Homœopathy in the United States. It was resolved that the certificate of any *irregular* practitioner should not be received by the medical schools and the follower of Hahnemann was decided to be *very irregular*.

At the meeting in 1848, when the Convention gave itself a name and became the present American Medical Association, the committee on medical education among other things recommended* "That the fourth and seventh of the resolu-

* Trans. Am. Med. Assoc., vol. I, p. 245. (1848.)

tions of the committee last mentioned, the former recommending that the certificate of no irregular practitioner shall be received at the medical schools, and the latter urging the importance of clinical instruction and attendance upon hospital practice, should be again brought to the notice of the medical faculties of the several institutions.”

This, of course, was a direct blow to the education of the future homœopath. The young man who wished to study Homœopathy must either enter himself with some physician, receive his certificate and graduate from the schools of the time, studying Homœopathy in secret, or run the risk of being rejected should he go to college armed with a certificate from any physician practising Homœopathy, although for the most part the homœopathic physicians of the time were men of previous experience in the allopathic practice, graduates from the allopathic colleges, who had turned from the horrors of bleeding, blistering and mercurialization to the mild and successful methods of Hahnemann.

Hence the necessity, when it was known that such a resolution had been decided upon, that the friends of Homœopathy should either establish a school of homœopathic medicine where its tenets could all be taught in freedom, or of risking the influence of the powerful and popular old school on the student and young physician, with the danger of his losing under such powerful educational pressure, the opinions he had before entertained favorable to Homœopathy.

As a sample of the attitude of the allopathic profession towards Homœopathy at this time the following correspondence explains itself: *

“DR. SHIPMAN: During the session of 1849 and 1850 I attended a course of lectures at the Rush Medical College in Chicago, and was desirous of attending the ensuing course and receiving the honors of the college, as I should have been entitled to do, had none but the ordinary tests of qualification been applied to me. But wishing to have the matter fully understood previous to securing tickets for another course, I addressed the following to the Secretary of the Faculty, and received the accompanying reply:

“ST. CHARLES, ILL., Sept. 12, 1850.

“DR. N. S. DAVIS—*Sir*: I am a Homœopathist, from a conviction

* N. W. Jour. Hom., vol. 3, p. 19.

of the truth of the principles and the efficacy of the practice of Homœopathy. With these views will you graduate me if I comply with the ordinary requisitions of the Faculty?

“Yours, &c.,

“M. DANIEL COE.”

“CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1850.

“M. DANIEL COE—*Dear Sir*: I am directed to inform you that the Faculty of Rush Medical College will not recommend you to the Trustees for a degree so long as they have reason to suppose that you entertain the doctrines and intend to trifle with human life on the principles you avow in your letter. To do otherwise would involve both parties in the grossest inconsistency.

“Very respectfully yours,

“N. S. DAVIS,

“Secretary of the Faculty of Rush College.”

The physicians of the homœopathic school had for some years before this seen the great advantage, even necessity, of the establishment of an institution where Homœopathy might be taught. In the *Homœopathic Pioneer* for August, 1845, appears the following editorial:

“IMPORTANCE OF A HOMŒOPATHIC SCHOOL.—All who embrace the doctrines of Hahnemann cannot but be sensible of the importance of a homœopathic school to the unadulterated prosperity and success of the science. That it would be a herculean task to establish a school of this nature at this time, and that the effort would be attended with much perplexity and perhaps pecuniary loss to its founders, can hardly be doubted. That they would ultimately reap a rich harvest in the high position which such a school would do much toward giving the science — if not in a pecuniary point of view — hardly admits of a doubt.

“A school devoted to teaching Homœopathy in its purity, if ably conducted, would give the profession that importance which such great truths so richly merit — and which, notwithstanding all the opposition it has met with, both in Europe and America, is destined at no distant period to be awarded to it, even by those who now look upon it (as they say) as a sheer humbug, unworthy the attention of any but enthusiasts or ignorant and unsuccessful practitioners.

“A school well conducted would effectually shut out the

danger of an amalgamation of Homœopathy and Allopathy, at which an effort is already being made by many of our opponents, at least in profession if not in practice. It is true there is no danger of such a result with any who have the talents and industry to examine the principles and give the same a fair test in practice; for all such unhesitatingly embrace the doctrine, and discard a system which at least is all doubt and uncertainty. Those, on the contrary, who are too indolent to trace Nature and read from her vast volume the great truths there recorded for the benefit of Man, will endeavor to gain by misrepresentation what can only be deep, constant and unremitting thought.

“A homœopathic school would at once open a field for the exploration of the hundreds of students who are now slowly wending their way through the deep and dark labyrinths of Allopathy — to all of whom at this period of their professional career we would award the candor of at least desiring truth, but whose prejudices are but too soon aroused against anything which would cause them to depart from the old and beaten paths that have been trodden for centuries by their forefathers.

“It would give to all such who might desire it, an opportunity of at once becoming acquainted with the fundamental truths of Hahnemann, and qualify them to judge of their merits.

“Much might be said in favor of establishing such a school; it is, however, apparent to all. No difference of opinion can exist among its friends, excepting in the mode of procedure. Some would suppose it desirable first to obtain a charter, making it a corporate body invested with certain powers and privileges. This, however, cannot be obtained in the present state of the public mind, although Homœopathy is extensively and successfully practised in the United States. Yet it meets with too powerful opposition to obtain at present a charter from any Legislative body. For ourselves, we believe a school established independent of any chartered privileges, relying entirely on its own indomitable energies for support, will soon procure for itself a place and standing in the public opinion which will ere long induce the Legisla-

ture to grant those privileges now denied to all except the self-styled scientific schools of Allopathic doubts and uncertainties.”

In the December number, 1845, of the same Journal we find the following:

“HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.—We would respectfully suggest to those gentlemen having charge, in the various counties, of memorials for this object the expediency of obtaining full expressions from their respective vicinities, and of securing the same an early presentation at the approaching session of our Legislature. Though slight the relation of this measure in any respect to the pecuniary interests of practicing homœopaths, yet as one tending to facilitate the establishing and diffusion of medical truth, and to extend it to those through whom mankind may most directly realize its practical benefits, the object cannot but warmly commend itself to the general regard of our friends. With the rapidly increasing interest upon Homœopathy prevailing among those preparing for the profession, and the character and ability which the Faculty of the proposed institution would present to the public, its instructions could not but be reciprocally profitable, as well as eminently creditable to our cause and beneficial to society.”

CHAPTER II.

1848.

Hence the meeting at the house of Dr. Jeanes, when himself, Drs. Hering and Williamson, all men of experience in the allopathic school previous to their conversion to the law of Similia, sought to find some way by means of which the young men whose faces were turned toward the old philosopher of Coethen, whose shibboleth was, prove before condemning, could be free to follow the dictates of their own consciences without let or hindrance.

This matter was talked of by others among the homœopaths of Philadelphia; some opposed it, thinking the time was not yet come for such a venture; that the cause was not yet strong enough to sustain a college. Dr. Kitchen in the last weeks of his life said that he opposed this risk, that he did not think the college could be supported, that the time had not come. He was then a zealous homœopath, and after the school was started aided it in every manner possible, but he was fearful of failure, which might at that time have had a very disastrous effect on the future of Homœopathy in America and in fact throughout the world.

But braver counsels prevailed; we can well understand the fiery ardor of Dr. Hering, eager then, as always, to advance the cause to which he devoted his life. Dr. Pemberton Dudley in writing of this subject says: "There have been few subjects in the history of medicine more worthy of the artist's pencil than that of those three men sitting in that council chamber with the tremendous responsibilities of that hour pressing down upon them. We can almost picture to ourselves their appearance as they sat in that council of destiny. Hering, forty-eight years of age; Jeanes, forty-seven; Williamson, thirty-seven; all past the reckless enthusiasm of youth and in the full vigor of ripe and matured manhood; the German

scholar, the Philadelphia Quaker, and the descendant of the Pennsylvania pioneer; unlike, yet strong, typical, representative; each supporting and supplementing the others, they sit with thoughtful brow and firm set lip and unflinching purpose, as if they knew of the toil, the anxiety and the self-sacrifice which their act involved; but knew also that from it should spring the only safety for medical progress, the only guarantee for liberty of medical thought and liberty of medical conscience, to their age and the ages to come."

The Legislature was then in session and a petition was prepared, and in two days it had been signed by eighteen physicians and numerous laymen asking for an Act incorporating the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, with all the rights and powers belonging to other medical colleges in the Commonwealth, including the right to confer the degree of Doctor of Homœopathic Medicine.*

It seemed at one time that the bill was not likely to pass and its supporters became very discouraged. But Dr. Jeanes now asked the influence of the Hon. Charles Brown, a brother of Mrs. Jeanes, who was then in Congress, but had recently been a member of the State Legislature. He wrote from Washington to his former colleagues and friends at Harrisburg and secured their hearty support to the measure.

The bill passed the House February 12th, the Senate April 5th, and was signed by the Governor on April 8th, 1848.

At the banquet of the members of the American Institute of Homœopathy, held on the evening of June 9th, 1870, in the Tremont House, Chicago, Dr. Walter Williamson, in answering to the toast, "Our Medical Colleges," gave a short history of the origin of the College. He said:

"There was a time, within my recollection, when we had no homœopathic medical colleges. At that time we had a number of homœopathic physicians. We also had a few, and that few constantly increasing in numbers, of homœopathic students. These students had to gain their knowledge of Homœopathy, of our literature and of our science under very great disadvantages, if they gained it at all.

"This matter of medical colleges had perhaps been thought of by a number of practitioners of that school in the United States before any

* See Kirby's Am. Jl. Hom., vol. 3, p. 12.

action was inaugurated upon the subject. I remember well, of a Tuesday evening, three earnest men in this cause met together in the performance of the labor which had been assigned them by the American Institute of Homœopathy. Three members, at least, of the Central Bureau, appointed by the Institute of Homœopathy, met in an office, or rather in the parlor, of one of their number, and the subject of medical colleges was brought under discussion.

“It was agreed by these three that application should be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a charter. This was probably about the middle of February. The Legislature would adjourn in the latter end of March or the beginning of April. The question was asked, ‘When shall application be made?’ ‘Oh, we will consult with our friends?’ One of the three called for a pen and ink and some paper, sat down and said, ‘What shall I write?’ ‘Oh, we can’t make application now.’ The one who waited said application should be made, and unless made at that time it would be impossible to get the act of incorporation for the institution or college at that present Legislature. On that evening, which was Tuesday evening, the petition was written out. On the next morning it was shown to a few friends, and by Thursday it was sent to Harrisburg, the capital of the State of Pennsylvania, with hundreds of signatures; petition after petition, copies of petition after petition, with long lists of signatures appended to them, were sent up within the two following weeks, until a letter came from Harrisburg saying: ‘We have got enough.’

“I mention this circumstance merely to show that this great revolution, commenced with the people was carried out by the people, and we, as homœopathic physicians, are put forward and sustained now by the people, by the friends of Homœopathy, by the friends of progress, by the friends of advancement; and you will generally find the friends of Homœopathy amongst the most enterprising, well educated and determined portion of the community. This was the commencement of the application for that college. On the 8th of April, 1848, it received the signature of the Governor and of the clerk—I have forgotten his name. Within two weeks a Constitution was formed; and about the 1st of October, in the fall of 1848, as near as I can recollect the date, the first lectures were delivered upon Homœopathy in any chartered institution. Lectures had been delivered upon Homœopathy before. I believe to Dr. Gray, of New York, belongs the honor of delivering the first course of lectures upon Practice. In Philadelphia a few lectures were delivered, some upon homœopathic principles and some upon the *Materia Medica*.”

The first meeting of the Corporators was held on Hahnemann’s birthday, April 10, 1848, in the Athenæum Building, on the southeast corner of Sixth and Adelphi streets, opposite Washington Square.

At this meeting Judge Anson V. Parsons was called to the Chair, and Dr. Francis Sims appointed Secretary. The names of the Corporators were then called and the following gentlemen were present: Anson V. Parsons, Daniel Deal, Edward M. Davis, Charles Neidhard, H. J. Boller, William H. Moore, H. P. Lloyd, William Rhoads, A. B. Justice, Thomas Mott, Edwin Greble, William C. Milligan, Thomas R. Peterson, Walter Williamson, Caleb B. Matthews, Walter Ward, William P. Esrey, Samuel R. Dubs, T. G. Pherson, Joseph Berens, Edmund Deacon, William H. Love, John C. Da Costa, John M. Kennedy, I. S. Waterman, Joseph Jeanes, John Riehle, George Peterson, William T. Wainwright, McPherson Saunders, Joshua L. Hallowell, Alfred A. Carter, Constantine Hering, Richard Gardiner, William S. Helmuth, Francis Sims, R. M. Taylor, F. A. Server.

The Act of Incorporation was then read and approved. It is as follows :*

Act to Incorporate the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is enacted by the same: That John B. Myers, Anson V. Parsons, Edwin Lewis, Daniel Deal, Edward M. Davis, Charles Neidhard, James M. Broom, Henry J. Boller, Joseph N. Withers, William H. Moore, Henry P. Lloyd, William Rhoads, Alfred B. Justice, Thomas Mott, Edwin Greble, William C. Milligan, Thomas K. Peterson, Walter Williamson, John M. Patten, Samuel Freedley, James Kitchen, Caleb B. Matthews, Walter Ward, William P. Esrey, Edward M. Smith, Samuel R. Dubs, John G. Peterson, Coburn Whitehead, Stillwell S. Bishop, Joseph Berens, Joseph B. Myers, William C. McIntosh, Robert V. Massey, Edmund Deacon, William H. Love, Charles Keen, John C. Da Costa, John M. Kennedy, Isaac S. Waterman, Joseph Jeanes, John Riehle, Joseph Lea, Charles Brown, George Peterson, William J. Wainwright, McPherson Saunders, Jacob Jeanes, Jacob Snider, Jr., Thomas S. Cavender, William Geisse, Joseph L. Hallowell, Alfred A. Carter, Isaac R. Davis, Constantine Hering, Richard Gardiner, William A. Gardiner, William S. Helmuth, Francis Sims, Richard M. Taylor, Benjamin R. Miller, Fred. A. Sower, George Piper, Timothy Ives, and their associates and successors, be and they are hereby made and created a body politic and corporate in law and in fact, by the name and style of the "Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, Phila-

*Laws of General Assembly of Penna., 1848, p. 394. (Act No. 300.)

delphia," and by the same name shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, have a common seal, purchase and hold and convey all lands and tenements, moneys, goods, chattels, and effects, make all by-laws necessary or proper for the uses of a medical college, and immediately connected therewith, not contrary to the laws and Constitution of the Commonwealth, and do all and every other matter and thing for the purposes of this Act which any corporation or body politic may or can do: Provided, that said corporation shall hold no more real estate than the buildings and fixtures necessary for a course of medical instruction.

SECTION II. Said corporation shall have power to elect such officers as may be necessary for the administration thereof, and to enact by-laws for the government, admission, and expulsion of members.

SECTION III. Said college shall have power to grant the degree of doctor of homœopathic medicine to any such person as shall have attended two courses of medical lectures, and completed a course of study, and possess the qualifications now usually required of candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine in other medical colleges in this State, and also a knowledge of Homœopathy.

SECTION IV. The Legislature may at any time alter, amend, or repeal the privileges hereby granted.

WILLIAM F. PACKER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved this eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

FRS. R. SHUNK.

It was decided at this meeting that fifteen members should constitute a quorum at any future meeting. A committee of nine was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, consisting of Drs. Walter Williamson, Jacob Jeanes, Judge Anson V. Parsons, Mr. John M. Kennedy, Mr. Isaac S. Waterman, Dr. Charles Neidhard, Mr. Henry J. Boller, Mr. Isaac R. Davis and Dr. Constantine Hering.

A vote of thanks was proposed and unanimously adopted, to Gideon I. Ball, Esq., of Erie, and to Dr. Coburn Whitehead, of Harrisburg, for their zealous and disinterested exertions in bringing this bill in time before the House and Senate.

At the next meeting, held April 27, the Committee on Constitution reported as follows:

The Constitution of the Homœopathic Medical College, of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, adopted by the Corporators of Said College duly

assembled in the Athenaeum Building, corner of Adelphi and Sixth streets, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 27th day of April, 1848. By virtue of an Act of Incorporation passed the 8th day of April, A. D. 1848, entitled: "An Act to Incorporate the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia."

ARTICLE I. The officers of said College to be elected under and by virtue of this Constitution shall consist of a President, five Vice Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Committee on Membership, Committee on Finance and Buildings, Committee on Dispensary, Committee on Medical Education, composed of at least five members on each committee. All of whom shall be elected annually, on the first Monday of May in each year, from the Corporators composing said College. And the Corporators shall hereafter have authority to appoint such other committees as shall be deemed necessary for the better conducting of the affairs of the College, either by resolution or by By-Law.

ARTICLE II. At any general, stated or special meeting of the Corporators eighteen in number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business, and all acts done by them shall be as binding and effectual upon the Corporation as if a majority of the whole number of Corporators were personally present.

The usual duties of the officers are then stated; each committee had control in its own department; stated meetings were to be held quarterly. This constitution was soon revised, the revision being given further on.

CHAPTER III.

1846.

In the American Journal of Homœopathy for May 1st, 1848, Dr. Kirby thus writes of the new college: "Experience as well as theory proves a combination of pure Allopathy and pure Homœopathy incompatible; the result of such an effort is a sort of mongrel art in medicine, which is without true physiological, pathological and therapeutical principles, and directly or indirectly hurtful to human life. Homœopathy is exclusive in its character and so is Allopathy. They cannot be otherwise. In the former we are not dealing with conventional rules which may be changed at the will of their authors, but with nature's laws, which do not change. Therefore allopathic colleges do not pretend to nor cannot impart instruction to aid students in the attainment of a knowledge of the science and art of Homœopathy. This must be accomplished by means of schools and colleges of our own.

"We rejoice to learn that the Legislature of Pennsylvania have granted a charter for a college entitled: 'The Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.' This marks a new era in the history of our school, and we shall no longer be compelled to urge, as has been done, the appointment of professorships of Homœopathy in allopathic colleges, a scheme we never could sanction. Having, therefore, a regularly chartered College, it is essential in its organization to introduce every necessary reform, which the different branches of the healing art and the profession have long demanded. There should be no imitation of anything in existing colleges that does not tend to qualify students to perform their duties truly and faithfully in the character of accomplished physicians and surgeons. Such will receive the full confidence of an intelligent community; and with such

there can be competition with quacks and quackery. Truth, religion, life, health, human happiness, professional honor and professional usefulness demand the propagation of pure Homœopathy by means of instruction by competent teachers in schools and colleges under the auspices of homœopathic physicians, and the friends of Homœopathy.”

In the September number of the same year Dr. Kirby continues: “We congratulate the friends of true medical science on the establishment of the college. The very modest circular (the first), which we publish in another column, indicates that the course of studies will be superior to any similar institution in America.”

The first stated meeting under the constitution was held on May 1st, 1848, at the Assembly Building, Tenth and Chestnut Sts. The following officers were elected: President, A. V. Parsons; Vice-Presidents, James M. Boom, William Geisse, Charles Brown, Jacob Snider, Jr.; Recording Secretary, Francis Sims; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Neidhard; Treasurer, William Rhoads. The following committees were then elected: Membership, John M. Kennedy, James Kay, John Hicks, Hector Tyndale, H. P. Lloyd; Finance and Buildings, Edwin M. Lewis, Daniel Deal, Robert V. Massey, John C. Da Costa, Joseph Jeanes, Isaac Elliott, Joseph S. Burnett, J. H. Hoeckley, F. King, M. L. Hallowell, C. G. Sower; Medical Education, Jacob Jeanes, Const. Hering, E. M. Davis, Samuel Freedley, James Kitchen, Caleb B. Matthews, William P. Esrey, E. M. Smith, George Peterson, William J. Wainwright, I. S. Waterman; Dispensary, Charles Neidhard, William C. Milligan, Walter Williamson, Walter Ward, Samuel R. Dubs, Joseph Berens, Alfred A. Carter, Richard Gardiner, Benj. R. Miller, Augustus Koch, Alvan E. Small, John M. Kennedy.

At a meeting held May 27th, 1848, it was decided to increase the committee on finance and buildings from five to eleven members. At this meeting the other committees made partial reports. Dr. Hering resigned from the committee of education. The financial committee was instructed to report at an adjourned meeting on the expediency of creating a capital stock and the proper amount thereof, and on the general

means to defray the college expenses. At a meeting on June 10th the report of the committee on education was presented in sections. It was accepted and the committee was instructed to draft By-Laws in unison with their report, and also to formulate a plan for nomination and the election of professors.

The meeting of August 31st was an important one. It was decided to open a dispensary; and at the meeting on September 7th they voted to seek subscriptions to raise the sum of \$1500.00 for establishing a clinical department, and that the friends of Homœopathy be asked to contribute not less than \$5.00 each for that purpose.

With the exception of the meeting held on May 1st, 1848, at the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chestnut Sts., all the meetings were held in the Athenæum, until on September 28th, 1848, we find a record of a meeting in the college building, at 229 Arch St., where they were afterwards held. At the meeting September 7th the following professors were elected:

Principles and Practice of Medicine, Jacob Jeanes; Pathology, Charles Neidhard; Midwifery, Walter Williamson; Botany, Samuel Freedley; Surgery, Francis Sims; *Materia Medica*, Const. Hering; Chemistry, Matthew Semple.

At a meeting held September 16th, Wm. A. Gardiner was elected to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology. The committee on buildings reported that arrangements had been made for renting rooms at No. 229 Arch St. for the use of the dispensary and college. The committee were authorized to make alterations not to exceed in cost \$800.

It was decided to separate the chair of Anatomy and Physiology, and to add the words—Diseases of Women and Children to the chair of Midwifery. At the next meeting, September 28th, Dr. C. B. Matthews was elected to the chair of *Materia Medica*. C. L. Rademacher was elected apothecary to the dispensary. It was resolved: "That the various professors which have been elected, and who may hereafter be elected, have power to open the college by commencing lectures or such other medical instruction as the said professors or a majority of them shall deem most for the interests of the college; issue circulars and adopt such other means as they

shall think best for the proper organization of the institution for medical instruction.”

There were several changes in this first faculty before the lectures commenced. Dr. Hering resigned from the chair of *Materia Medica* the next meeting after he was elected. Dr. Neidhard also resigned from the chair of Pathology before the lectures commenced at the meeting of October 9th. At the opening of the first course of lectures seven chairs were filled and two were vacant. But although the chairs of Physiology and Pathology were not filled by the managers until March 8th, 1849, it is probable that Dr. Alvan E. Small lectured on Physiology and Pathology.

It may be that Dr. Walter Ward shared the chair of Physiology. In a footnote to a history of the College in the *Transactions of the World's Convention*, Dr. A. R. Thomas says:* “Walter Ward, M. D., examined on Physiology and signed the diplomas of the first class of graduates.”

The first Announcement of the College was only a Circular upon which the following was printed: †

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

College Building, located in the rear of 229 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Preliminary Instructions will commence on Monday, the 16th day of October, 1848.

The Regular Course will begin on Monday, the 6th day of November, and continue until the first of March ensuing.

Jacob Jeanes, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Caleb B. Matthews, M. D., Professor of *Materia Medica*.

Walter Williamson, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Francis Sims, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

Samuel Freedley, M. D., Professor of Botany.

Matthew Semple, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

William A. Gardiner, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

The Chairs of Physiology and Pathology remain to be filled.

Clinical Instruction in Medicine and Surgery will be given at the College.

Lectures will be delivered throughout the year, but the winter course only will be obligatory—attendance on the summer course being at the option of the student.

* *Trans. World's Hom. Convention*, 1876, vol. 2, p. 787.

† A framed copy may be seen in the College Library.

Standard works on Homœopathy and such books as are generally used in other medical schools can be used as text-books.

Students who have attended a full course of lectures in another medical school can, after attending the winter course of this college, graduate next spring if their attainments justify it.

Fee for a Full Course,	\$100 00
Practical Anatomy,	10 00
Graduation Fee,	30 00

W. WILLIAMSON, M. D.,

Dean of the Faculty,

No. 80 North Eleventh St., Philadelphia.

In a note to a copy of this, probably written by Dr. Walter Williamson, it is stated: "Alvan E. Small, M. D., was subsequently appointed to the Chair of Physiology."

This modest announcement was also published in the November number, 1848, of Kirby's *American Journal of Homœopathy*.*

Throughout the summer of 1848 the members of the various committees were very busy, especially committee on finance and buildings. But it was not until September 20th that a suitable building was found. On that date the rear portion of a large building located at No. 229 Arch St. was rented at a quarterly rental of \$75.00. This had been the school room of Maskell M. Carl. It was also used as a meeting room of the New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgian). The approach was by an alley leading from Arch St. The present number of this building is 635 Arch St. And after the College was removed it was for many years the headquarters for homœopathic pharmacy in Philadelphia. In fact it was in 1848 that Jacob Sheek entered into partnership with Charles L. Rademacher and located in the store at 635 Arch St., while the College was in the rear. The building is still standing.

Even at this early day of the College its courtesies were extended to the homœopathic profession of Philadelphia. At a meeting of the corporators held on the evening of October 9th, 1848, and before there had been any lectures, it was voted to allow the homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia to hold meetings in the college building. At this meeting a commit-

* *American Journal of Homœopathy*, New York, 1848, vol. 3, p. 3. *Southwestern Hom. Jour. and Review*, vol. 3, No. 2, p. 63.

tee was appointed consisting of Judge Parsons, Dr. Richard Gardiner and Mr. E. M. Lewis to prepare the design for a seal for the College. The president then appointed Drs. R. Gardiner, S. Freedley, Walter Williamson, Jacob Jeanes, and James Kitchen to draft a diploma in the English language for the future graduates of the College. It may be stated here that at a meeting held January 22d, 1849, this committee presented a form for a diploma, in English which was accepted.

And now the day drew near; by means of advertisements and by the circular announcement previously given, the young men who favored Homœopathy were informed of the daring venture of the Philadelphia physicians. Fifteen gentlemen responded to the call, and on the evening of Monday, October 16th, 1848, the introductory lecture was delivered in the new College building to an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen interested in Homœopathy, and to the following fifteen students: John G. Shultz, Henry F. Davis, D. R. Luyties, Frederic Humphreys, Samuel O. Scudder, Nathan S. Engle, Joseph K. Clark, J. Loxley Rhees, E. Bently Hall, M. D., John L. Jahvens, Daniel R. Gardiner, Frederic Sheek, J. H. P. Frost, Thomas S. Rodman, M. D., Charles G. Raue. After this lectures were regularly given according to a prepared roster, and the homœopaths of the United States could give their students a legal diploma entirely independent of the existing schools of medicine. For this new College was equipped to teach all the branches of a medical education as completely as any college of that time, with the exception of practical clinical work, which was of course not yet established. And, in addition, students could be grounded carefully in the new medical faith and properly taught the principles of Hahnemann. It may be of interest to mention that no matriculation fees were charged for the session of 1848-49.

CHAPTER IV.

1848-49.

Not long after the lectures commenced the corporators realized the necessity of making certain changes in the regulation of college affairs.

At a meeting of the corporators on October 20th, 1848, a circular was presented addressed to them remonstrating against the organization of the College as it was at that time, and it was signed by twelve of the corporators. It was referred to the committee on Medical Education.

On January 22, 1849, this circular was adopted and its suggestions resulted in the appointment of a committee of five lay members to report a new constitution and by-laws. On January 22, 1849, the chairman, James Kay, appointed the following five members: E. M. Lewis, A. V. Parsons, James Kay, H. P. Lloyd, John M. Kennedy.

On March 8th, 1849, the corporators adopted the following amended Constitution:

CONSTITUTION OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The amended Constitution of the "Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia," adopted by the Corporators, for the government of said College, at a meeting held by them on the eighth day of March, A. D. 1849, at the College Building, by virtue of an Act of Assembly, passed on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1848, entitled an "Act to incorporate the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia.

ART. I. The officers of said College shall consist of a President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and Twelve Managers, none of which members shall be medical men; to be elected on the second Monday of April next by the Corporators; and on the second Monday in April annually thereafter: who shall hold said offices for one year, and until their successors are duly elected.

ART. II. The President and the Twelve Managers shall constitute a Board of Managers of said College; and shall have power to control and

manage the active affairs of the same, and properly to organize said College for the purposes of medical instruction. Said Board of Managers shall have authority to provide a suitable building for the Institution, to appoint all the professors, or medical instructors to be employed; to fix their salaries, and the price of tuition to be paid by the students; to establish and regulate the Clinical Department; and to confer on the professors, or medical instructors, such authority for the regulation of medical instruction, and provide for the examination of students, and the conferring of degrees, in such manner as they shall think best; and to adopt such Rules and By-Laws as they shall deem expedient for the control of said professors, or medical instructors, the students, and others attached to the medical department thereof, as are not inconsistent with the Act of Incorporation, or this Constitution.

ART. III. Said Board of Managers shall hold a stated meeting at the college building, on the first Thursday in every month, and oftener if necessary, and seven members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall appoint one of their number a secretary, and shall keep a full and fair record or minutes of all their proceedings; and make a semi-annual report to the corporators of all their transactions, at a regular semi-annual meeting to be held as hereinafter provided. They shall also have the control of all the financial affairs of the College, and regulate the payment or disbursement of all monies paid by the treasurer; and have full authority to do all things needful and necessary for the good government and efficient regulation of the College; and from time to time nominate such persons as they may think suitable for Corporators, to be elected at any of the meetings of said Corporators.

ART. IV. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Corporators, if present; and in his absence those present may elect a president, pro tempore, for that meeting. The President shall sign all copies of resolutions, or other papers of the Corporation, necessary to be certified under the seal of the same; confer all degrees; sign all diplomas, and perform all other duties which are or shall be hereafter enjoined upon him.

ART. V. The Recording Secretary shall keep fair and correct minutes of all the proceedings of every meeting of the Corporators; always registering the names of the Corporators present, and record all such proceedings in a book to be provided for that purpose; keep the seal of the corporation, and attach it to such papers as require the same, with his attestation, after being signed by the President, and perform such other duties as shall be enjoined upon him.

ART. VI. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence for and on behalf of the Corporation; preserving copies of all communications he shall make, and report such letters and papers as he shall from time to time receive, which are deemed important or required by the Corporators or Board of Managers.

ART. VII. The Treasurer shall collect, receive and disburse all the money of the Corporation, in such manner as shall be directed by the Board of Managers; and keep correct and fair accounts of the same, and make report thereof to the Board of Managers and Corporators when required; and when demanded, give bonds in such sum as shall be required by the Board of Managers.

ART. VIII. At any general, stated, or special meeting of the Corporators, eighteen in number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and all acts done by them shall be as binding and effectual upon the Corporators, as if a majority of the whole number were present.

ART. IX. There shall be a semi-annual meeting held by the Corporators at the College Building, on the second Thursday of September and March, in each year; and special meetings may be called by the President on giving three days' previous notice to the Corporators, on the application of the Board of Managers by resolution, or on a petition in writing, signed by twenty Corporators; in both instances the object of the special meeting shall be clearly stated, and no business shall be transacted at such meeting but that mentioned in the application and call for the same, except the election of new Corporators. And at each semi-annual meeting of the Corporators, the Board of Managers shall make a full and correct report of all their proceedings during the previous six months, and present, if required, the record of their proceedings to the Corporators for their inspection.

ART. X. All nominations for new Corporators shall be made by the Board of Managers, and every Corporator, on his admission, shall pay five dollars for the use of the Corporation; and all Corporators now belonging, and all who shall hereafter be elected, shall annually, on or before the second Monday in April, pay two dollars for the use and support of the Dispensary and other expenses of the Corporation.

ART. XI. No Corporator shall be expelled except at a stated meeting, nor until he has had one month's notice of the charges against him, and a full opportunity of being heard before the Corporators, or a committee duly constituted to investigate the case.

ART. XII. The Corporators may from time to time adopt such By-Laws as they shall think best for their own government and the despatch of business; provided, they are not inconsistent with the Act of Incorporation, or this Constitution.

ART. XIII. All officers, or corporators whose election is provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by ballot; and if a vacancy shall occur by death, resignation, or otherwise during the year, such vacancy shall be filled by an election at any meeting of the Corporators; and the person so elected shall hold office until the next annual election, and a successor be duly elected.

ART. XIV. The Constitution adopted by this Corporation on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1848, so far as it is inconsistent with this, is

now repealed and annulled, and this in all its parts shall be hereafter the Constitution of the "Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia," until altered or amended as hereinafter provided.

ART. XV. The Constitution shall not be altered or amended except at the annual meeting of the Corporators, on the second Monday in April, nor then unless the proposed alterations or amendments are submitted in writing, at least three months before at a meeting of the Corporators for their examination, and adopted at said annual meeting by a vote of the members present.

ART. XVI. The officers now holding offices in said College shall continue to hold their respective stations until the second Monday in April next, until their successors are elected under this amended Constitution.

Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Corporators, held the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1850, viz:—

First—*Resolved*, That every Corporator who shall refuse or neglect to pay the annual assessment of two dollars, with the arrearages to the Treasurer, by the second Monday of April, shall not be allowed to vote for officers at the election.

Second—*Resolved*, That when a Corporator refuses or neglects to pay the annual assessment of two dollars, together with arrearages of three successive years, it shall be considered ground for expulsion.

Third—*Resolved*, That the above resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary, and a copy sent to each member of the College.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Resolved, That there be the following Standing Committees—to consist of three members each—whose duty it shall be to report their proceedings to each monthly meeting of the Board, and oftener if required, viz:—

A Committee on Finance, to have charge of and examine the financial affairs of the College.

A Committee on the Dispensary and Clinical Department of the College.

A Committee on nomination of Corporators.

A Committee on Buildings.

The Treasurer of the College shall keep two separate accounts; one of the money received for the Dispensary, and another of the sums received from students for tuition, &c.

The admission fees and the annual subscriptions paid by the Corporators shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of the Dispensary, as well as all sums subscribed for that purpose under the by-laws this day adopted, or otherwise appropriated thereto.

All sums received for tuition, &c., shall be first appropriated towards

the payment of the rent of the College, the expenses of light, fuel and Janitor, and the balance to the Professors.

The Board of Managers shall designate what portion of the fund set apart for the Dispensary shall be applied towards the rent of the College Building, and also what proportion of the two funds above mentioned shall be applied towards paying the Janitor of the College.

All money shall be drawn from the Treasury by a resolution of the Board, and the order shall be signed by the Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

All sums required to be paid for a diploma shall be paid to the Dean, and by him handed over to the Treasurer, to be credited like all other sums to the appropriate fund.

Resolved, That the Faculty of the College have authority to invite medical gentlemen of respectable standing to deliver gratuitous lectures at the College, on such occasions as shall be designated by them; provided, that such lectures shall not interfere with the regular course required to be delivered to the students.

Resolved, That this Board will, on the recommendation of the Faculty, elect such gentlemen, Fellows and Corresponding Members of the College, as are deemed worthy of the station.

At a Corporators' meeting, Jan. 8, 1849, it was voted that the officers of the College memorialize the Legislature to grant the College the power of granting the degree of Doctor of Medicine generally, and Doctor of Homœopathic Medicine.

CHAPTER V.

1849.

The first public Commencement was held on Thursday March 15, 1849, in the Musical Fund Hall, and the degree of the College was conferred by the President, the Hon. A. V. Parsons, upon the following gentlemen, who presented theses on these subjects: Joseph K. Clark, of Massachusetts, Homœopathy; Henry F. Davis, of Ohio, Symptoms of the Ear; Nathan S. Engle, New Jersey, Menstruation; Daniel E. Gardiner Pennsylvania, Pleuritis; E. Bently Hall, New Jersey; Samuel O. Scudder, New York, Evils of Excessive Indulgence in Venery.*

The diplomas were in English and were signed by the nine professors.

The purpose of the three enthusiasts had been fulfilled; the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania was an accomplished fact; a session had been held successfully, and of the fifteen gentlemen who had attended lectures, six, who had already attended lectures elsewhere, received the degree of Doctor of Homœopathic Medicine.

The somewhat scanty periodical literature of our school noticed this triumph, articles were published in Kirby's *American Journal of Homœopathy*; in the *Quarterly Homœopathic Journal*; in the *Southwestern Homœopathic Journal and Review*; in Shipman's *North Western Journal of Homœopathia*. The *British Journal of Homœopathy* mentioned it, and the *Homœopathic Times, London*, also praised the bold success of the American Brotherhood.

The *British Journal of Homœopathy* for 1849 contains the following notice of the new college:† "Few of our readers

* In the third Ann'm't the title of Dr. Hall's thesis is not given.

† Brit. Jl. Hom., vol. vii, p. 544.

are probably aware that our transatlantic brethren are so far in advance of us, that not only do there exist in the United States, several homœopathic societies that can number their members by fifties and hundreds, and that hold frequent and numerous attended meetings, but that there now exists a College in Philadelphia which holds its charter from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, has its regularly appointed professors, who indoctrinate the rising generation in all the branches of medical science, and confers its degree of M. D. on those who give proofs of their proficiency on examination." A report of the regulations of the College then follows.

At a meeting on April 9, 1849, Dr. Jacob Jeanes resigned his professorship. Dr. Dudley, in his lecture upon the Old College, thus mentions this event: "Another important change that occurred shortly after the close of the first session was the resignation of Professor Jeanes. This resignation seems to have been prompted solely by the pressure of other duties and the care of an exceedingly extensive private practice. Few events in the College history have been occasion of more lasting regret. Dr. Jeanes' influence upon the young college had been both stimulant and conservative. He seems to have understood, even better than most of his colleagues, the necessities of the times, and the dangers to which the college was exposed, and those dangers, as seen from our present standpoint, were far more imminent and numerous than the college authorities supposed. Not only his high professional attainments, but his personal qualities, his religious views, and even his political conceptions, imparted to him a fitness possessed by few of his contemporaries for the peculiar requirements of his position. Genial and forbearing, resolute and uncompromising, he could profess and practice a real friendship for his allopathic foe, but neither threats nor ridicule, neither argument nor diplomacy, could yoke his conscience nor fetter his thought. Some of us can remember when, more than twenty years afterwards, he stood up in the County Society, and holding up his venerable hands said, 'no man shall rivit gyves on these wrists.' The American Medical Association might and did place a yoke where all the military power of England could not — upon

the neck of the United States Government, but was too contemptibly, puny and weak to fetter the medical opinion and action of Dr. Jacob Jeanes. He was a man for his times and medicine needed him — oh ! how urgently !

“Notwithstanding his withdrawal from the active duties of the professorship he continued to give his influence and his help to the Institution, and even when he could not approve of all its policy he still gave to it the full measure of his conscientious support, and this continued throughout the twenty-eight years of his remaining life.”

Dr. Jeanes was also appointed one of the eighteen dispensary physicians, but declined the honor.

On May 17, 1849, Dr. William S. Helmuth was elected to take the place made vacant by Dr. Jeanes' resignation. And he was requested to meet a committee of the Board at the College to assist in an early organization of the dispensary.

It may be mentioned that when Dr. Helmuth died, in 1880, the Faculty of that time passed resolutions of regret.

The first report of the Treasurer was presented to the Finance Committee on May 18, 1849.

The following report of the Finance Committee gives us the state of the finances of the new institution soon after the close of the first session:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF FINANCE ENDING JUNE 7, 1849.

The Board of Managers of the Homœopathic Medical College having by a Resolution of 10th of May, 1849, requested the Committee of Finance to report to the Board a system for collecting and distributing the funds of the Corporation and also to ascertain the present condition of the Finances of the College.

The said Committee, having examined into the matter entrusted to them, beg leave to make the following report:

An examination into the condition of the Finances of the College produces the following view of the whole movement of the same to this period and of the outstanding claims and indebtedness.

The Treasurer by his account dated 18th May, 1849,	
received from Contributors the sum of,	\$355 00
And from Dr. W. Williamson, cash,	300 00
And Dr. W. Williamson by his account herewith,	
dated 16th and 29th May, 1849, received cash	
from students for tickets and graduation fees, .	670 00
From two contributors,	10 00
	680 00

Deduct paid as above to Treasurer,	300 00	380 00
	<hr/>	
Making actual cash receipts,		\$1035 00
		<hr/>
And the Treasurer paid by his account,		\$661 39
Dr. W. Williamson paid as follows:		
For two quarters rent to 20th March, on account,		
\$75 00,	\$150 00	
Six months wages to Janitor to 9th, on account,		
\$25 00;	150 00	
Carpenters' work, etc., as per account,	231 86	531 86
		<hr/>
		\$1193 25
Showing a deficiency in cash of \$158 25.		
Of which there is due to Dr. Williamson,		151 86
" " " " " " the Treasurer,		6 39
		<hr/>

It may be mentioned that the sum of \$23 or balance due to Dr. Jeanes has been liberally given by that gentleman as a life subscription to the College, or to be placed to his credit on account of his annual contribution as per his letter of May 16, 1849.

The outstanding claims appear to be as follows:

In the hands of E. Vallette, collector, \$25 00, valued at \$20 00.

In notes of hand of students of which it is supposed that \$100 may possibly be collected, \$240 no value.

Thirty-nine Corporators have not yet paid their contribution of \$5 00 each, \$195 valued at \$150 00.

Total outstanding claims \$460, Value \$170 00.

Which if collected to the amount of the estimated value would be sufficient to meet the cash deficiency.

The indebtedness consists of sundry bills for drugs, etc., etc., as per Dr. Williamson's account referred to, amounting to, \$283 06.

The demands for some of the said bills are said to be quite pressing.

The total indebtedness is therefore—

For cash advanced,	\$158 25
And for above bills,	283 06
	<hr/>

Amounting, 441 31

To this must be added the following current expenditures to October next, during which time the College can of course earn nothing:

One quarter's rent due 20th June next,	\$ 75 00	
" " " " 20th Sept.,	75 00	
Janitor's wages to 9th of Oct. next, five months on account, \$25 00,	125 00	
Gas bill to Oct. next, say,	25 00	300 00
		<hr/>
Making a total of,		\$741 31

To be positively provided for, without taking into account the claims of the Dispensary for the same period, or incidental expenses connected with the necessary preparations for the ensuing winter's course of the College.

Such, then, may be deemed to be the present condition of the finances.

Before proceeding in the attempt to fulfill the remainder of their duty under the resolution, the committee present the following data gathered from the foregoing exhibit and accompanying documents:

81 Contributors paid the sum of,	\$405 00	
39 Corporators have yet not paid,	195 00	

		\$600 00
Receipts of the College in cash,	\$670 00	
Due by Students and unpaid,	240 00	\$910 00
Expenditures paid by and for the College,	\$1193 25	
Bills due and unpaid,	283 06	
Rent accruing to October next,	300 00	

		\$1776 31
Indebted to October next, say,	\$750 00	

With these data before us the Committee beg leave to further report:

That assuming the earnings of the College to be as much as last year, and all in cash, say \$1000.00, there would be deficit at the end of the ensuing year an amount equal to the last, say \$750.00, making altogether \$1500.00 to be provided for.

As by the Constitution the annual subscription of each Corporator is fixed at \$2.00, and as the number of Corporators seems to be only 120, the sum so raised would amount to but \$240.00.

Add to this the amount probably yet collectable from Corporators, estimated at \$170.00, and we have but about \$400.00 towards satisfying our necessities. A moderate increase of success in the College would easily do this. Your Committee cannot doubt that the success of the College will be equal to all our reasonable wishes, but while so believing they cannot advise an entire dependence upon its strength in this early stage of its existence, deeming it better that we should act towards it the part of a parent now, to be amply repaid for our care of its youth by its early vigorous maturity.

In the opinion of your Committee it will accordingly be the duty of the Corporators and friends of the College to raise a sum sufficient to pay off at least the present arrearage and leave a small balance in the Treasury, and they think that the sum of six hundred dollars in addition to the four hundred dollars above alluded to, making in all one thousand dollars, will effect this object.

Your Committee therefore in first discharge of their present duty

respectfully submit the following resolutions for the consideration of the Board:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be directed to appoint a collector who shall, under their instructions, proceed at once to the collection of the remaining unpaid contributions.

Resolved, That the annual contribution of \$2.00 for the year 1849 is now due, and that said Committee be requested to direct the immediate collection of the same.

Resolved, That the Managers, Dispensary Physicians, Corporators and other friends of the College, individually, be requested to procure names for nomination to membership of the College to be nominated and elected under the provisions of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be authorized to procure subscriptions to a loan for a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars, payable in six months, or sooner if in funds, without interest, and that Certificates in form of a receipt to be signed by the Secretary of this Board with the seal of the Corporation affixed thereto be issued accordingly therefor.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1849.

All which is respectfully submitted,

HENRY J. BOLLER,

W. M. KENNEDY.

CHAPTER VI.

1849.

But one course of lectures was given in the building on Arch street. The College records show that a meeting was held in the College Building, rear of 229 Arch street, on September 13, 1849. This was the last assembly of the Faculty on Arch street. The next record appearing on the book is of a meeting held March 14, 1850, in the College Building, Filbert street, above 11th street.

A communication, dated July 3, 1849, was addressed to the Board of Managers of the College in regard to a change of building:

Your Faculty, during the first session of the College, having experienced much difficulty and inconvenience in the discharge of the duties of their respective chairs on account of inadequate accommodations in the building now occupied, and believing that more suitable apartments would not only add to the comfort and convenience both of the professors and students, but also to the numbers of the latter, at least commensurate with any increased expenditure; therefore, beg leave to call the attention of the Board to the building recently in the occupancy of the Pennsylvania Medical College, which is now for rent and in every way adapted to the purposes of a medical school.

The Faculty will be gratified should you deem it expedient to let said building, the cost of which, all things considered, will not in all probability greatly exceed that of our present location, and it is to be hoped that an opportunity so favorable to the interests of the Institution will not be suffered to pass unimproved.

July 3, 1849. Very respectfully,

M. SEMPLE, Comd Faculty, H. M. C.

The above premises may be had for about \$800 00. Rent at present is \$300.00. An income for use of lecture room on Sabbaths, \$300.00. Rent of Janitor's house, \$100.00. Difference in rent, \$100.00.

On September 13, 1849, the Committee on Building reported:

That they have taken the building now occupied by the Penn-

sylvania College of Medicine, of M. Newkirk, for eighteen months, at a rent of one thousand dollars per year, he making a donation of two hundred dollars, personal security being given for the rent of said building.*

They also report that they have purchased of the Faculty of the Pennsylvania College the cases, gas fixtures, hydrants in the building, curtains, benches in upper lecture room, etc., and the unexpired lease until November, for the sum of seven hundred (\$700.00) dollars, to be paid all in cash in the month of October, or a note for five hundred dollars at ninety days and the balance in cash.

HENRY P. LLOYD, Chairman.

In an article published in September, 1849, Dr. Kirby thus speaks of the new College, then about to enter upon its second course under circumstances of increased promise:†

“Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. This Institution is now regularly organized, as may be seen by its advertisement in another column of this journal. We have conversed with students who attended the course of lectures in 1848-9, and they expressed entire satisfaction with the Faculty and their mode of teaching. It will be perceived that a more complete course of lectures on all the branches of medicine and surgery is not likely to be delivered in any other college in this country. Those of the Faculty with whom we are measurably acquainted, we do not doubt, are qualified for the duties they have undertaken. The Homœopathic Medical School of Pennsylvania must be sustained, for the interest of our school and of every practitioner of our art is more or less identified with its prosperity. From this college we may expect the pure stream of medical truth to flow; and hundreds of young men may here quench their thirst for a genuine medical science and art.

“It affords us a high degree of gratification that we have a medical school of our own, and that it is no longer necessary for students of medicine to be deprived of the opportunity of thoroughly learning the doctrine and practice of that great luminary in medicine — Hahnemann. In this college there are men who are not only learned in all that has heretofore

* This building was originally built by Mr. Matthew Newkirk for the Philadelphia Institute for the Instruction of Young Men.

† Kirby's Am. Jour. Hom., New York: Dean, 1849, vol. 4, p. 76.

pertained to accomplished physicians and surgeons, but they also understand and are skilled in the practice of Homœopathia. After a while, when the graduates of this institution begin to move among the people in the practice of their profession, the diploma from the Homœopathic College will command a degree of confidence that has never been secured by any similar establishment in our country. The Faculty have it in their power to accomplish this most desirable object, and from our knowledge of them we believe they will secure it."

In the same number is an advertisement of the second session, of 1849-50.

One year after the opening of the college the finances were as follows:

FINANCE REPORT, OCT. 4, 1849.

The Committee of Finance report that in their report of 7th of June there appeared a balance due the Treasurer of . . . \$ 6 39
 The Collector, Mr. Vallette, subsequently paid him collections made to 13th of June last 23 00

Leaving a balance in treasury of \$ 16 61
 The Treasurer further reports to the Committee a balance in favor of Dispensary of \$121 80

Making \$138 41
 And a balance against the College account since June 13 of . . \$119 55

Showing balance in his hands of \$ 18 86

The actual collections paid to the Treasurer, and embodied in the above statement, were:

Donations from 13th of June to 10th of Sept. \$ 38 19
 Donations from 10th of Sept. to this date 92 50
 Annual subscriptions, 1848-49 34 00
 Life subscriptions 52 00

\$216 69

The Committee would further report, that two life subscriptions have been made, but not yet paid in, amounting each to \$25.00 \$ 50 00
 And the subscriptions to loan authorized by Managers 775 00

Of the appropriations authorized, the following have been paid by draft on the Treasurer, viz.:

E. Jackson	\$ 19 89
B. Mayo, rent to 20th of June	75 00
Moyer & Hazard	89 55
Miller & Roberts	20 00

\$204 44

Leaving of the appropriations, it is believed, but \$10.00 unpaid.

As the subscriptions to loan already exceed the amount authorized to be borrowed by resolution of the Managers on 7th of June last, and will no doubt still increase, the Committee suggest an amendment to that resolution concerning their power to borrow \$2,000 instead of \$600.

They also suggest that a committee to examine the Treasurer's account, &c., be appointed.

All which is respectfully submitted,

HENRY J. BOLLER, *Chmn.*

FINANCE REPORT, DECEMBER 6, 1849.

The Committee on Finance report that of the loan of \$2000.00 authorized, \$975.00 has been subscribed, for \$875.00 of which paid in certificates have been duly issued. Since last report, October 4th, \$164.00 has been received in donations and life and annual subscriptions to the Dispensary. The appropriation authorized at meeting of October 5th, were paid as follows:

Capewell Bros.,	\$ 64 75
Weaver & Volkman,	30 81
Union of Associationists,	49 50
R. J. Framway,	6 42
Daily News,	10 00
Dr. W. Williamson,	106 33
Also a former appropriations to H. Wetherald,	10 00

\$277.81

The sum of seven hundred dollars was also paid for cases and fixtures as authorized to and on the order of Dr. H. S. Patterson, Registrar of the Pennsylvania College, from whom the same had been purchased.

The balance in hands of the Treasurer is \$90.05, after above receipt and payments.

The Committee have appointed Mr. E. Vallette collector of subscriptions, etc., from whom no report is yet received.

The Committee suggest that more evidence in the shape of a receipt or certificate should be given to those who have paid Life subscriptions to the Dispensary.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. J. BOLLER, *Chairman.*

Phila., Dec. 6, 1849.

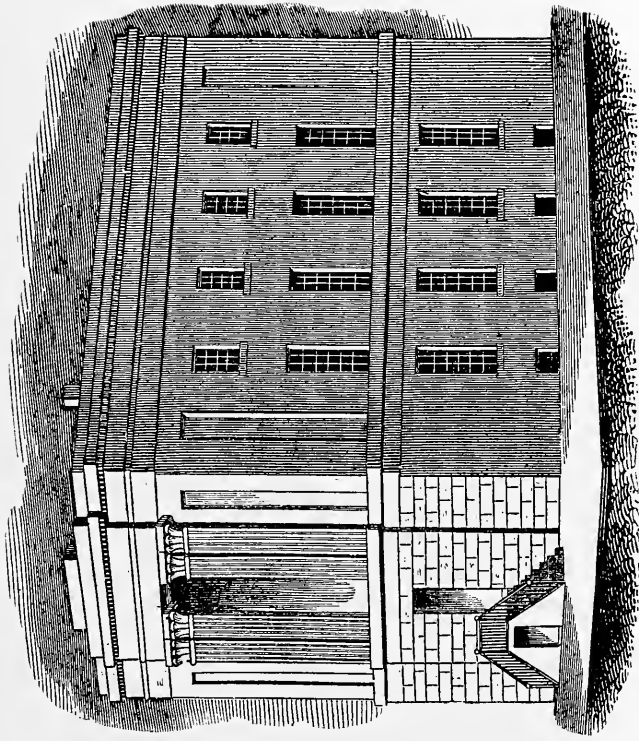
CHAPTER VII.

1849.

The new building into which the interests of our new College were transferred in September, 1849, was situated on the upper or north side of Filbert street, between 11th and 12th streets, at No. 1105. It was a square stone building four stories high and with a basement. It had been occupied by the old Pennsylvania Medical College and previous to that by a church.

In the centre fronting on Filbert street a double row of steps jutted out from the wall ; they ended in a broad stone platform or doorstep. Entrance could thus be gained to the College from the West or from the East. These steps and platform were protected by an iron railing that extended the length of the steps on either side. The entrance to the old College was almost exactly similar to the present side entrance to the College building on Broad street.

From the sidewalk immediately in front of the platform descending two or three steps and passing under the huge raised doorstep one entered the basement of the College. Here, on the left when entering, was the dispensary, and on the right a waiting room for patients. In the rear was a room for practical surgery, the arrangements for heating, and rooms and conveniences for the preparation and storage of anatomical material. Ascending on either side, the outside steps, one entered by a folding door, that was always open during the day, into a hall or shallow entry extending the width of the building. In each front corner of this vestibule there was a spiral staircase winding upward to the fourth story. To the right as one entered was the little closet built under the angle of the staircase, which was used by the janitor as headquarters, where he kept his keys, his few books, and from whence he delivered letters to the students. A door on each side of the



HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.
1105 FILBERT STREET.

rear wall of this entry opened into the lower lecture room. In the centre of the wall there was a large folding door that was never opened. On the inside of this door hung copies of the College diploma.

Near the janitor's den and the right hand door was the College blackboard bearing on its grimy face the many medical legends and scraps of college news, notices of books for sale, college meetings; many a busy doctor remembers that old blackboard.

On the right was a square hole in the floor on a line with the circle made by the winding stairway. A long rope attached to a windlass at the top story descended into the cellar through this trap-hole, and subjects were by this means taken up into the dissecting room.

The right door was the popular entrance door for the students, it was near the janitor's room, and just within in the wall behind the blackboard was the grateful flue of the great heater, where on frosty mornings the students gathered before the first lecture.

This first room was the principal lecture room of the college. It extended over the entire area of the college building. The ceiling was lofty; and in both walls were numerous windows; for the college being isolated on both sides by an alley could use both its walls for light. From the entrance the floor extended downward by means of long steps. In the middle was a block of long slips or pews having sloping backs and each being capable of seating ten or twelve persons. A partition ran down the middle of this block, thus making two divisions of pews, and the entrance to each division was from the end. An aisle extended down the outside on each side of the room and between these aisles and the walls was another block of pews set against either side wall.

How many a white haired man will recognize this description of the old lecture room with the hard wooden benches and the pitiless slope of their backs, the round mahogany top-rail with its tower marks from the student's knife? Then there were four posts set in the centre of the room used as supports to the floor above, and the delight of getting a seat

against one of these round pillars, as then one had some rest for the back above the lumbar vertebræ.

This rounded moulding extended on the tops of the seats and the partitions throughout the room. The last time the writer saw the old room nearly all this moulding had been torn from the tops of the seats and carried away as relics by students and alumni; this was just about the time when the College was finally given up.

In the old days there were no cushions on the seats, but in the record of a meeting of the faculty, held June 12th, 1873, appears the following: On motion, the Dean and Dr. A. R. Thomas were appointed a committee to provide cushions for the seats in the two lecture rooms, and a carpet for the faculty room. These cushions were of hair, covered with oil-cloth. This afforded the students an excellent opportunity to demonstrate their skill with the knife, so that it was not long before the pelves of the embryonic medics were again seated on the hard wood. Another innovation from the old times was that in 1875 a railing was placed in front of the rostrum to protect it from the approach of the students. The faculty were given keys to this railing.

Below the central pews and separated from the lower of them by a narrow passage there was a low platform, and on this, extending its length and nearly the length of the double row of seats, was the desk, behind which the professors stood. On this desk was placed the lecturer's stand or manuscript holder. On either side was a room; the west one was separated from the lecture room by a partition of glass in small window sashes. This was the laboratory of the College, and one could see through the partition the heterogeneous collection of glassware and instruments for chemical experimentation. On the east side was an oblong glass closet also filled with apparatus, the back being of wood. Behind this was a retiring place or ante-room for the lecturer. From this a staircase led to the basement, and behind the rear wall of the rostrum was a door leading from the building.

In this room the lectures on *Materia Medica*, Chemistry, Practice, Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence were given, and here also were held the clinics before the class, daily. The

seating capacity was about six hundred. Here for many years were held, monthly, the meetings of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; here also were convened all the meetings of the homœopathic fraternity, held for other reasons. The walls have echoed to the voices of many of the best in our bead-roll of the departed, Hering, Williamson, Helmuth, Jeanes, Neidhard, Raue, Gardiner, Lippe, Guernsey, McClatchey, Lee, Kitchen, Farrington, and many others. The number of students who sat in the lecture room in the old days counts nearly a thousand.

Looking at the outside of the college building it appeared as if two oblong blocks were placed together, one upon the other, the lower one containing the basement and the first lecture room, the higher block containing the three upper stories. The front wall was composed of blocks of greyish stone,* squared and built up like brick-work. One sees the double staircase, the door of the college, and below the door to the basement under the staircase to the College entrance. The front of the top block, however, displays a different architecture. Four fluted columns rise from the bottom of the block or the roof of the first story, two on a side, to the top of the building, supporting an entablature; the roof is flat. Between these double rows of columns there was an alcove or sunken balcony extending to the top of the pillars. In this story was the Museum, and windows opened from it upon the sombre and illy lighted balcony. Passing up the winding stair, the left or western one, the student's stairway, the professors used the other one, we reached the second story. On this floor was the Museum and some smaller rooms at the front corners, used by the professors. The Museum, which dates from the opening of the College, covered this entire story. The room in which it was situated was large, being fifty-two feet long by forty-five in width, and the ceiling was very high. Ranged around the walls were glass cases; cases also extended down the middle of the room. Some of these cases are still in the Museum at the present College building. The fourth announcement says of this

*Sanded brick.

room: The Museum of the College, though yet in its infancy, contains ample materials for study in wax models, anatomical preparations, morbid and healthy specimens, both in a dry and wet state, a very large collection of anatomical, surgical and obstetrical plates in life-size, a cabinet of minerals, specimens of the *Materia Medica*, philosophical instruments, etc. Later on a library was commenced in the same room as the Museum. During the last years in the College a small lecture room was made in the Filbert street end of the Museum room.

Passing up another flight of the winding stairs and along a passageway beside the west wall we reach the top of the amphitheatre. It was semi-circular and in the half-circle below was a long table that revolved upon a pivot; an articulated skeleton hung at each side, near enough to the seats of the boys in the lower row that they were able in odd moments of waiting before the lecture commenced to take grotesque liberties with those relics of departed humanity.

In this room were given the lectures on anatomy, surgery and obstetrics. About 1877 the Dispensary was moved from the basement to the top of the building and then the spaces behind and under the seats were used as waiting rooms for the various patients who were brought before the students at clinic. And after the hospital opened patients were taken directly from the hospital into the old amphitheatre.

Still another winding flight; a narrow door admits us to a room extending from one end of the building to the other and as wide as the walls themselves. This is the dissecting room and is well equipped with customary tables. It was in the upper floor of the building. Sometime about 1870 that room was made smaller; the rear half of it was taken to make a higher wall for the amphitheatre and the dissecting room was confined to the front half of the fourth floor.

CHAPTER VIII.

1849.

The second announcement was a great improvement from the little one-paged circular of 1848. It is an octavo pamphlet of sixteen pages, containing the names of the officers of the College, the names of the eighteen dispensary physicians, with the obstetrician, the Faculty of Medicine, the report of the Session of 1848-9. Then follows an introduction, which we quote:

“It may not be improper to accompany the second annual announcement of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania with a few explanatory remarks.

“Since the intelligence of the community has been awakened to an investigation of the peculiarities of Homœopathy, as a consequent result there has been an imperative demand for physicians thoroughly educated in this branch of medical science, as well as in all other useful learning pertaining to the profession.

“To insure the attainment of an end so desirable, and to render equal justice both to the profession and to Society, under an Act of Incorporation by the Legislature of our State has the charter of the College been obtained.

“The course of instruction in this Institution will embrace as wide a range as in any other medical school in the country; and in addition thereto instruction will be given in Homœopathy, which unfolds the great central principle of remedial action.

“The evidence of Homœopathy, being a great central truth in medicine, is so conclusive that no additional testimony is needed in its defence. In every enlightened country it has its advocates among men of the most distinguished attainments and of the most undoubted integrity, who by fair experiment have tested the truth of its practical advantages.

“ Homœopathy is by no means an arbitrary term expressive of a *sectarian faith in medicine*, but a classic and significant appellation of a universal law of medicine, briefly expressed in the phrase ‘*Similia similibus curantur.*’ *Attraction and gravitation bear about the same relation to matter that Homœopathy bears to all remedial agents*, whether administered by one physician or another.

“ The great discovery of Newton elicited about the same opposition from the learned of his time, as Homœopathy receives in our day from the Allopathic school, and in the latter instance the chance of a successful warfare is as great, but no greater than in the former.

“ If due attention were paid to the subject no practitioner of any school whatever, would ever witness a curative effect of the medicine he prescribes, unless ‘*similia similibus*’ is written on the successful result.

“ It will be perceived that any medical education would be incomplete without a knowledge of this law of remedial action, and we may state moreover that all attempts to practice in any of the departments of the profession, whether in surgery, midwifery, or the ordinary treatment of the sick, without reference to the facilities which the light of this great truth may shed upon such efforts, would be groping in the dark.

“ If Homœopathy is a veritable science (and we cherish no doubts on this score) it is destined to diffuse new light into all of the departments of medicine, to divest them of obscurities, that will lead to the detection of abuses and promote a desirable reform. It is by no means sufficient that Homœopathy as applied to the ordinary practice of medicine should be taught, while the mind of the student is constantly biased by allopathic instruction in surgery, midwifery, etc. It is necessary that the course of medical instruction should be such as effectually to guard against abuses of this character, for if the great central principle of our medical faith be true there is nothing more absurd than the idea of our students being necessarily placed in a position to have their confidence impaired with regard to its practical advantages. A Homœopathic School then is necessary, in which all the branches are

taught in harmonious order. Though the merely mechanical parts of surgery and midwifery may be the same in one school as the other, yet be it remembered, Homœopathy is as applicable in the *medical treatment* of these departments as in the treatment of ordinary diseases; and, besides, it has been clearly ascertained that by far the greater proportion of what are usually denominated surgical diseases can be entirely eradicated by the internal administration of homœopathic remedies, without any dexterous handling of the gorget or scalpel; and further, many such cases, by no means curable by an operation, are perfectly so under homœopathic treatment.

“Physiology and pathology, and all the collateral branches, are severally renewed and made to wear a new aspect when viewed in the noon-day light, which the discovery of the law ‘*similia similibus*’ has shed upon the profession of medicine.

“It will be the effort of the Homœopathic College to demonstrate the truthfulness of the foregoing remarks, by rendering the student familiar with practical illustrations. To effect this desirable object the more readily, and in a more effectual manner than can be learned from books, a dispensary based on a broad foundation has been connected with the College. In this department students will have the advantage of clinical instruction in all the practical departments of the profession; and, at the same time, opportunity will be afforded for witnessing the practice of a large number of the homœopathic physicians.”

REGULATIONS OF THE COLLEGE.

The affairs of the Institution are under the control of a Board of Managers, consisting of the President of the College and twelve gentlemen, elected annually by the Corporation, which is comprised of one hundred and six members.

The Faculty shall have authority to elect their own officers, consisting of a President and Dean, hold meetings for the purpose of arranging and conducting the business of their department, and for the preservation of order and decorum among the medical students.

The Winter Course of Medical Lectures will begin annually on the first Monday in October, and end about the first of March ensuing.

Graduates of respectable medical schools shall be permitted to attend

the lectures of the College, free of expense, except the payment of the matriculation fee.

A candidate for graduation must be of good moral character, and be possessed of sufficient preliminary education, have attained the age of twenty-one years, have applied himself to the study of medicine for three years, attended two courses of medical lectures, the last of which must have been in this Institution; and have been during that time, the private pupil, for two years, of a respectable practitioner of medicine.

Students who have attended one complete course of lectures in another medical school where the same branches are taught as in this, may become candidates by attendance upon one full course in this Institution.

The candidate, when making an application for an examination, must exhibit his tickets to the Dean, or give other satisfactory evidence to the Faculty, to prove that the above regulations have been complied with.

Special examinations in particular cases may be had, with the consent of the Faculty.

The examination of the candidates for graduation will begin about the middle of March; and the Commencement for conferring the Degree of the College, shall be held by a special mandamus of the Board of Managers, as soon after the close of the lectures as practicable.

The candidate, on or before the first of February, must deliver to the Dean of the Faculty a thesis composed by himself, and in his own handwriting, on some medical subject, which shall be referred to one of the professors for examination.

The essay must be written on thesis paper, of a uniform size, the alternate pages being left blank.

General bad spelling, or inattention to the rules of grammar, will preclude the candidate from an examination for a degree.

A thesis may be published by the candidate, permission of the Medical Faculty being first obtained.

The candidate shall pay the fees of graduation at the time of presenting his thesis, and in the event of his rejection, the money shall be returned to him. The order of the examinations of the candidates shall be determined numerically by lot.

The examinations shall be conducted in private by each professor, and the voting in the case of every candidate shall be by ballot.

A student receiving two-thirds of the whole vote of the Faculty, shall be considered as having passed.

If in the opinion of the Faculty a candidate would be very much benefited by attending another course of lectures, of which the Dean will inform him, he may withdraw his thesis without being considered as rejected.

If a candidate should not be successful in the first ballot, and one or more of the professors have any remark to make in relation to his qual-

ifications, they shall be heard, and if the case demands it, a second vote may be taken. In unsatisfactory cases, the candidate may avail himself of a second examination, before the whole Faculty, with their consent.

Formal notice of the successful examination shall be given by the Dean to the passed candidates, each of whom shall record his name and address upon the Register of Graduates, with the title of his thesis.

The names of the passed candidates are to be reported by the Dean to the President, who will communicate such report to the Board of Managers, in order, if approved of by them, their mandamus be issued for conferring the degree.

A passed candidate may not absent himself from the commencement without the permission of the Faculty.

Amount of fees for a full course of lectures . . .	\$100 00
Matriculation fee (paid once only)	5 00
Practical anatomy	10 00
Graduation fee	30 00
Fee for students who have attended two full courses in another medical school	30 00

Admission to the practice of the dispensary is without charge.

The matriculation ticket must first be obtained of the Dean, before any other tickets can be purchased.

The tickets must be taken by the first Monday in November, except in special cases, to constitute a full course.

Students who have attended two full courses of instruction in this Institution, or one full course in this school, and one or more in another respectable medical school, shall be admitted to the subsequent courses of the College without further charge.

The Medical Faculty shall have authority to consider and decide upon cases of special application for admission to the lectures.

W. WILLIAMSON, M. D.,

No. 80 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia,

Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Philadelphia, June 12th, 1849.

In 1852 the requirements for graduation in the University of Pennsylvania were: "Candidate must be twenty-one years old; have studied medicine three years and during two years of that time been the private pupil of a respectable practitioner of medicine; two full courses of lectures in that Institution on the following subjects: Theory and Practice of Medicine, Anatomy, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Chemistry, Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Institutes of Medicine. Must have attended one course

of clinical instruction in the Pennsylvania Hospital or some other approved Institution. Also present a thesis."

The rules at the Jefferson were the same; and also at the Harvard Medical School. It will be seen that the new homœopathic college was quite abreast of the other medical schools of the day.

The following report of the first session was published in the second Announcement:

REPORT OF SESSION 1848-9.

There were fifteen gentlemen in attendance on the first course of Lectures, session 1848-9.

Six of the number who had previously attended courses of instruction in other Medical Schools, received the Diploma of the College, at a Public Commencement held March 15th, 1849, viz.:

JOSEPH K. CLARK, of Massachusetts,
HENRY F. DAVIS, of Ohio,
NATHAN S. ENGLE, of New Jersey,
DANIEL R. GARDINER, of Pennsylvania,
E. BENTLY HALL, of New Jersey,
SAMUEL O. SCUDDER, of New York.

CHAPTER IX.

1849-50.

The second session of the new college began under very much more favorable circumstances than the first one. The experiment had been tried and proven a success. It was NOT too soon for the members of the homœopathic profession to have a college of their own faith. But one year had elapsed since the first lecture in the house on Arch street, and now the college had its home in a large, comfortable and properly equipped building, with every prospect of soon becoming self-sustaining.

There were some changes in the Faculty from the first session. Dr. Ward withdrew altogether; Dr. A. E. Small accepted the Chair of Physiology and Pathology, Dr. Charles Neidhard that of Clinical Medicine. Dr. W. S. Helmuth was appointed to the Chair of Practice.

The introductory lecture of the course was delivered on the evening of October 1st, 1849, by Dr. A. E. Small. It was afterwards issued in pamphlet form and also published in the *Quarterly Hom. Journal* of Boston, Vol. I., p. 525. The lecture was an elucidation of the circumstances leading to the establishment of the college and the methods it pledged itself to pursue in medical teaching. The number of matriculants was fifty-five. They represented nearly all the Middle and Eastern States, and three were from Michigan, one from Virginia, and one from England.

The course was a successful one and the second commencement occurred on March 2d, 1850, at the Musical Fund Hall. The degree was conferred upon twenty graduates. Twenty against six at the end of the first session. Dr. Kirby published an account of this in the *American Journal of Homœopathy*, saying: "The course of study in this college is far

more extended than any other in the country. Everything is taught as in allopathic colleges, so that the student may not be ignorant of the errors which are inculcated in medicine and surgery, and he is also made acquainted with the theory and practice of Homœopathy."

The *Southwestern Homœopathic Journal and Review*, of St. Louis, of April 15th, 1850, thus speaks of the new college: "The Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania has closed its second session. During the past session there were forty-five matriculates, twenty of whom were graduated at the public commencement, held on March 2d, 1850. We are distinct from the Old School in principle; we should be so in fact; all patronage ought to be drawn from it and bestowed upon our own schools. Without the vigilance and aid of the advocates of the new system the object cannot be accomplished. To succeed in any enterprise harmony of action is necessary; let our efforts then be united and failure is impossible. The number of homœopathic physicians in the United States is considerable, and daily on the increase; their influence will doubtless be used in fostering schools of their own founding, whose scope and aim will be to disseminate true homœopathic literature. It is not to be understood we favor a multiplicity of colleges, it is quite otherwise; the wants of the profession are known, its strength is also known; if divided, weakness of effort must follow and ultimately terminate in disaster. It is sufficient to say, in relation to the course of study, the same branches are taught in it as in the best allopathic colleges of America; of course, the chair of Theory and Practice is unlike the other, being in character with the peculiarity of nature of the system."

Further on in the same journal is another item copied from the *Boston Sentinel*: "HOMŒOPATHY: The second annual commencement of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania was really a brilliant affair, notwithstanding the ipecacuanish looks of the allopathic fraternity. It was held at the Musical Fund Hall, and the large saloon was filled (of course) with the beauty and fashion of the city. The valedictory address was delivered, not in Latin, but in Anglo-Saxon; the same vulgar tongue being used in all the exercises. The degree of

Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon twenty young students, who were duly authorized to pill and powder to an infinitesimal extent. The matriculating class of this session numbered fifty-five.”

By reference to the Report of Finances of June 7th, 1849, it may be seen that each corporator was expected to pay an annual assessment to the college of \$2.00. It must have been that they were very slow, for at a corporators' meeting, held March 14th, 1850, it was voted that any corporator who failed to pay the assessment and the arrearages by the second Monday in April would not be allowed to vote for officers. That if any corporator refused to pay the annual assessment of \$2.00 together with arrearages for three successive years it would be considered grounds for expulsion. A printed copy of these resolutions was sent to each member. It was as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, March 15th, 1850.

At a semi-annual meeting of the corporators of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, held March 14th, 1850, the following resolutions were passed:

1st. *Resolved*, That every corporator who shall refuse or neglect to pay the annual assessment of two dollars, with arrearages, to the treasurer by the second Monday of April, shall not be allowed to vote for officers at the election.

2d. *Resolved*, That when a corporator refuses or neglects to pay the annual assessment of two dollars, together with arrearages, for three successive years, it shall be considered ground for expulsion.

3d. *Resolved*, That the above resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary, and a copy of them sent to each member of the College.

A. V. PARSONS, *President*.

FRANCIS SIMS, *Secretary*.

At this same meeting it was decided to have printed an edition of 500 of the new constitution and by-laws adopted March 8th, 1849. A letter of resignation from Mr. John Sartain, the eminent engraver, was also received; he gives as his only reason that he cannot possibly be present at the meetings.*

It may not be amiss to mention here that Dr. Storm Rosa lectured on Homœopathy in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati during the session of 1849-50. The Chair of Hom-

* Mr. Sartain died on October 25th, 1897, at the age of 89. He was the only remaining one of the first Trustees of the College.

œopathy, as it was called, continued but the one session. Some letters upon this subject may be found in the *American Journal of Homœopathy*, vol. 4; *N. W. Jl. Hom.*, vol. 1, p. 260.

The chair was abolished at a meeting held August 22d, 1850.*

The third announcement appeared. There was no change made from the last session in the printed names of the Faculty; the name of J. R. Petherbridge was added as Demonstrator of Anatomy. In this pamphlet were the following introductory remarks:

“When the idea of establishing a Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia was first started, different sentiments were expressed as to the best mode of organizing such an institution.

“Some sought to found the College on an entirely new basis in accordance with the spirit of the great law to which it owed its origin; others wished the medical education to conform to the statutes and general mode of management of the existing medical institutions of the country. The certainly answerable plea of the latter was, that these medical institutions had all succeeded, and that to follow a new track in medical education with relation to Homœopathy before that new one could with any degree of certainty be shown of superior efficacy might lead to the failure of the whole undertaking.

“If by succeeding, the safe financial position of the allopathic colleges was meant, and the great concourse of students attracted to them, no objection could be made to the present institutions, which are fully answering these conditions; if we, however, regard the superior education of the physicians, the old method might undoubtedly admit of many changes with advantage.

“The physicians representing the other view, to which several members of the present college belong, were of opinion that the College should be established on the principle of per-

* Article on this by a Trustee in the *American Jl. of Hom.* (Kirby), vol. 5, pp. 87, 89.

fect liberty with regard to the students. Every one was to be free to acquire his medical information wherever he pleased, either with the regular professors of this College or with others, or even by his own private studies, without being denied an examination before an independent board of examiners elected by the College, and if found qualified a degree should not be denied him, even if he never had attended one course of lectures.

“That there are very strong arguments in favor of basing the College on these principles no one can deny, but the majority thought those in favor of the present plan much stronger. Besides the charter prescribed a certain course of studies from which the College was not at liberty to deviate. The advocates of Homœopathy, anxious for the success of the College, were determined to commence at any rate. At some future period, if found expedient, such alterations and improvements might be introduced, as the force of public opinion as well as the more matured views of the professors would themselves demand.

“It was far from the intention of the College to produce a monopoly in teaching Homœopathy. The area of the College was constantly to be kept open to new aspirants. Those, however, who took all the initiatory steps and pains in founding the institution would naturally wish that some regard should be paid to them.

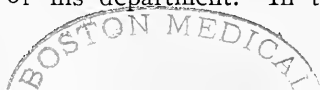
“All the guarantee that the state and the public require is, that the graduates receiving their degrees from the College should be properly qualified. And it is yet to be proved that a board of examiners, consisting mostly of physicians engaged in the daily routine of practice and not cultivating a particular branch of medicine, would constitute a better board of examiners than those who have devoted their lives to some particular branch. As to the greater independence and disinterestedness of the former over the latter in granting the degree it will, after all, depend upon the honesty of the individual examiner; and the members constituting the board of examiners would be as likely to have their favorites as the Professors of the Homœopathic School.

“In establishing the Homœopathic College in its present

form the framers of its constitution were also influenced by an important consideration, viz.: If students were educated by the Professors of the Old School, would they not at an age when the mind is so easily moulded naturally adopt views and opinions which would militate against the central homœopathic truth, which was to be their guiding star through life? For let us remember that the homœopathic law of cure does not merely govern us in the practice of medicine or the *Materia Medica*, but is also capable of revolutionizing the practice of surgery and midwifery. Men, therefore, who are not fully imbued with the true spirit of Homœopathy, are not the proper educators of the students of a Homœopathic College of Medicine.

“That the education in the Homœopathic College should be based on a Homœopathic Hospital, as the practical school; there are now, we believe, no dissenting voices, and we are happy to announce that a charter for a hospital has already been obtained.

“It will be the aim of the College to base the instruction, to be received within its walls, upon a practical foundation. In the polyclinical institution, as well as the hospital, the student will become familiar with the nature of disease, its diagnosis, pathology and treatment, and above all with a knowledge of the proper *homœopathic examination* of each particular case, on which the whole success of the practitioner will depend; at the same time these important branches will be minutely expounded by several professors. The importance of diagnosis, pathology, *materia medica*, therapeutics and clinical medicine, has incited the College to establish four professorships for these branches alone, which in the Homœopathic School are much more intimately connected with each other than in the Old. The devotion of so many teachers to apparently the same sciences will give the student an opportunity to view the homœopathic practice in a more diversified aspect. The peculiar and often diverging views of the individual professors will be thus more brought to light, to the manifest advantage of the student. Still each lecturer will chiefly confine himself to the main characteristic features of his department. In the lectures on the Institutes and



Practice of Medicine a more full description of the whole history and symptomatology of diseases will be given than in those of clinical medicine, where diagnosis, the essential characteristics of the disease, the homœopathic examination of the patient, will form prominent points of interest. In the former the pathological phenomena and the proper remedies according to their general indications will be more adverted to, whilst in the latter, plates containing delineations of the physiognomy of diseases will form a part of the course.

“ In the lectures on the *Materia Medica*, besides the minute description of the different substances composing it, a complete pathogenesis of each remedy will be given, with its most decided specific action on the diseased organ. Wherever in cases of poisonings structural morbid changes have been produced by any remedy, they will be mentioned under the head of that remedial agent.

“ Nor will the student be less deeply grounded in surgery and midwifery, which in their therapeutical part will be entirely reformed or at least greatly modified by the homœopathic doctrine, so that one-half of all the surgical operations may be dispensed with. By means of a judicious treatment of woman's ailments before labor and by means of strengthening her constitution, the act of parturition will become more and more natural, so that the mechanical and forcible means which have to be resorted to at the present may, in future, mostly be set aside. But the necessary mechanical proceedings in their most approved form will not be overlooked in the lectures on this subject.

“ Even Anatomy, Physiology and Chemistry, which at first sight would seem to have to be studied independently, are nevertheless revived by the all-pervading homœopathic law. In the microscopical anatomy and physiology, we shall be able to trace the deeper law of Homœopathy, and the cultivation of chemistry will teach us the limits of dynamic action; and often the union of both chemical and physiological, on the same platform; for the so-called isomorphic bodies are very similar in their pathogeneses.

“ With regard to Botany it will be a great deal more indispensable to the Homœopathist than to the Old School physi-

cian, for the constant accession of new plants will make it incumbent upon him to be intimately acquainted with this attractive science.

“In a word, whilst contemplating the homœopathic law and its vast influence upon the other branches of medicine, the Synthesis of all sciences becomes more strikingly apparent.”

This has been quoted in full because it so plainly shows the opinions that guided the new College just as it had fairly established itself. This was also published in full in the *Homœopathic Times*, vol. 2, p. 120. (London, 1852.)

CHAPTER X.

1850-51.

The first report of a Faculty Meeting to be found in the College Records bears date of September 3d, 1850. It is unfortunate that the earlier meetings of the Faculty are not recorded, although a space is left in the book, doubtless for their transcription. There were present Drs. Matthews, Small, Williamson, Semple, Sims and Gardiner. The Dean was authorized to have an iron railing constructed around the arena of the anatomical lecture room.

Dr. W. A. Gardiner reported the following By-Laws for the government of the Faculty, and they were adopted:

ART. I. The officers of the Faculty shall consist of a President, Dean and Register, all of whom shall be elected annually by ballot on the stated meeting in September.

ART. II. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Faculty, and direct the following order of business:

Reading of Minutes. Unfinished Business. Reports of Committees. New Business.

A Chairman shall be chosen, *pro tem.*, in the absence of the President.

ART. III. The Dean shall be the executive officer of the Faculty; shall receive and report to the Faculty all correspondence and whatever other business appertains to the interest of the College. Shall preserve all records and property of the Faculty and have supervision and control over the same. Shall receive all money belonging to the Faculty and yield a report of the receipts and expenditures on the first of January, April, July, and October of each year. Shall issue the matriculation ticket and have authority to call special meetings of the Faculty.

ART. IV. The Register shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Faculty in a book provided for the purpose and have the minute book at all the meetings of the Faculty.

ART. V. Stated meetings shall be held on the First Tuesday of each month.

ART. VI. A majority of the Faculty shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. VII. All bills or liabilities contracted by order of the Faculty shall be presented to the Dean for payment, who shall report the same at the next stated meeting.

ART. VIII. No matriculation ticket shall be issued by the Dean unless the required amount be paid at the time; he shall have authority, however, to place the name of any gentleman on the list of matriculants, the same not receiving a ticket.

ART. IX. These by-laws can be amended or rescinded at any stated meeting of the Faculty, provided one month's previous notice be given.

After the by-laws were adopted the following officers were chosen:

President, William S. Helmuth; Dean, Walter Williamson; Register, William A. Gardiner.

Drs. Williamson, Sims and Gardiner were appointed a committee to draft a history of the College and an abstract of the proceedings of the Faculty, to be placed on record in the minute book.*

At the next two meetings of the Faculty this committee on history reported progress; at the meeting on October 29th, 1850, the committee presented their report, which was adopted, and "the Register was instructed to transcribe it into the minute book." Unfortunately this transcription was never made. Or if made the record has been lost; it is not among the papers.

At a meeting held October 1st, 1850, it was decided that any clergyman applying to the Dean and paying matriculation fee should receive a general ticket of admission to the entire course of lectures; this ticket did not entitle the bearer to become a candidate for the diploma of the college. The first account of a minister applying under this rule is found in the records of December 20th, 1858. Rev. Charles W. Torrey, of Cleveland, Ohio, applied, and if desiring to graduate was to be allowed the tickets of the course on payment of the fees. In 1862 the Rev. Francis C. Hoffmann, prospective missionary to India, was admitted to the course gratuitously. In October, 1863, the Rev. J. H. Beckwith, also a missionary

* This refers presumably to the record of the meetings before this one of September 3d. They never were recorded.

preacher, was allowed to enter on paying the matriculation fee.

At a meeting on October 1st, 1850, the Faculty decided that \$12.00 be the price for attendance at each of the professor's lectures, when the ticket or tickets are taken apart from a free course. An amateur desiring to attend a course on any one branch was not required to matriculate.

During the course of 1850-51 the lecture room was given to the students on Sunday evening for religious purposes. In the early days of the College the Faculty met at the houses of the different Professors.

During this year of 1850 the subscribers to the support of the college were rather slow in payment; thus in the report of the Finance Committee of October 7th, 1850, we read: "There are still nearly half of the dues for 1849 from subscribers due and unpaid, the books for the collection of which have been placed in the hands of the janitor under the superintendence of the Dean. The dues for 1850 have not yet been authorized to be collected." The Dean reported a balance in his hands of \$242.06.

The second announcement advertises that lectures commence the first Monday in October, but on the fourth, and subsequent years they commenced on the second Monday in October.

The third session, 1850-51, opened on the evening of Monday, November 4th, 1850; the introductory lecture was delivered by Professor Caleb Bentley Matthews. The number of matriculants had increased to seventy. We now find that the Faculty had some surplus money to divide. In the minutes of October 1st, 1850, Drs. Williamson, Matthews and Gardner were appointed a committee to devise a plan for the disbursement of the surplus funds of the College among the professors. After postponement of this report for two meetings it was withdrawn at the third, and the following amendment was adopted, the whole report being as follows:

1. That sufficient money be retained by the Dean to pay the current expenses of the College.
2. That on the first of December and April whatever money remains in the treasury, after deducting a sufficient sum to

meet the expenses of the College, shall be divided amongst the professors according to the following rate, each professor to defray the incidental expenses of his chair. Every one hundred dollars to be apportioned as follows:

Dr. C. B. Matthews to receive	\$11 00
“ W. S. Helmuth “ “	11 00
“ S. Freedley “ “	7 00
“ C. Neidhard “ “	7 00
“ W. Williamson “ “	11 00
“ A. E. Small “ “	11 00
“ M. Semple “ “	14 00
“ F. Sims “ “	13 00
“ W. A. Gardiner “ “	15 00

On December 17th, 1850, notice was received from the Board of Managers that \$2000.00 had been appropriated to the professors which was divided as follows: C. B. Matthews, \$220.00; W. S. Helmuth, \$220.00; S. Freedley, \$140.00; C. Neidhard, \$140.00; W. Williamson, \$220.00; A. E. Small, \$220.00; M. Semple, \$280.00; F. Sims, \$260.00; W. A. Gardiner, \$300.00. On April 10, 1851, another \$1000.00 was divided.

The professors were modest in those early days; in February the class asked the members of the Faculty to each have a lithograph likeness taken. This request was declined. On February 11th, 1851, the Dean was instructed to procure a Latin seal for the use of the College.

The commencement of the third session was held in the Musical Fund Hall on March 3d, 1851. Dr. Walter Williamson delivered the valedictory address, and twenty-nine were graduated.

Soon after this came the first death in the College Brotherhood, Dr. C. B. Matthews, who died of phthisis pul. on May 27th, 1851. On the 29th of May the Faculty held a meeting at which resolutions of respect were passed, and Prof. Semple was appointed to write and deliver a eulogy on his life and character. The proceedings of this meeting, with the resolutions, were published in the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* and the *Inquirer*. Dr. Small was appointed to write an obituary notice for publication in the homœopathic journals.

At a special meeting of the Faculty on May 17th, 1851, the Dean, Dr. Walter Williamson, resigned and Dr. William A. Gardiner was chosen in his place.

At a meeting on August 5th, 1851, Dr. J. G. Loomis was appointed Register. In July a special meeting of the Board of Managers was called and Dr. Walter Williamson was elected in place of Dr. Matthews.

At a Faculty meeting held July 2d, 1851, it was reported that the course of lectures had been noticed in the Carlisle (Pa.) papers, and it was decided to continue this advertisement for six months longer. Also to advertise in the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* and in the *North Western Journal of Homœopathy*, and in such other papers and journals as the Dean might think proper. On November 4th it was decided to have an advertisement inserted in "Philadelphia as It Is," and that the expenses be settled by the Dean.

The introductory lecture of the fourth session was delivered on Monday, October 16th, 1851, by Dr. William A. Gardiner. The matriculants numbered ninety-three. The Faculty was the same as during the previous session, excepting that Dr. Williamson took Dr. Matthews' chair of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics*, and Dr. Joseph G. Loomis took Dr. Williamson's former chair of *Obstetrics*, and *Diseases of Women and Children*. Dr. Matthews' name appears in the announcement for 1851-52, but a slip was afterwards inserted giving the changes as above.

At a Faculty meeting held November 11, 1851, a communication was received from the Board of Managers requesting that a committee be appointed to confer with the committee on buildings in reference to leasing the College building for another year, or for a term of years, and Drs. Semple and Williamson were appointed. At a meeting on January 6th, 1852, the committee on building was instructed to offer \$1000.00 per annum rent for five years, for the use of the building, provided it be put in good repair, and to intimate that if these terms were not accepted a suitable building would be sought elsewhere. At the next meeting held on January 13th, 1852, it was decided that Mr. Waterman be instructed to negotiate with Mr. Newkirk, who was the Presi-

dent of the old Philadelphia College, and who owned the Filbert street building, for the building at as good a rate as possible, the sum agreed upon to be the same from year to year, certain repairs to be demanded. And at a meeting February 3d, 1852, this committee reported that they had secured a lease for one year for \$1100.00.

CHAPTER XI.

1851-53.

At a Faculty meeting held December 9th, 1851, a committee of two, consisting of A. E. Small and M. Semple, was appointed to report upon the propriety of publishing a medical journal in Philadelphia. At the meeting of December 23d, this committee reported as follows:

1st. That a journal of Homœopathic Medicine is much needed in Philadelphia.

2d. That it is expedient that a journal be published in Philadelphia which shall fairly represent the Homœopathic College.

3d. It is ascertained that a journal can be published if the College will appoint two out of the four editors who will take charge of as many departments in the journal, German, French, English and American, and provided the College will take fifty copies or subscribe \$100 for the support of the journal the first year.

The College to have the privilege of advertising and inserting notices concerning the College.

Said journal to be published monthly and each number to contain 48 pages, 80 independently of the cover or advertising sheet and to be published at \$3 per annum.

On January 6th, 1852, Drs. Kitchen and Helmuth were appointed, by the College, editors of the new journal, but there is no record that they so acted.

The matter was pushed and in April, 1852, the first number of the new journal was issued. It was called "*The Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*," was an 80 of 48 pages and monthly. The editor-in-chief was William A. Gardiner and he was assisted by eleven contributors. It was printed by Sherman & Co. At this time there were already eight journals in the United States devoted to the interests of Homœopathy.

The fourth commencement was held at Musical Fund Hall on Monday, March 1st, 1852. The valedictory was delivered

by Prof. A. E. Small and the number of graduates was thirty-one.

At a Corporator's meeting, held March 11th, 1852, it was decided to somewhat modify Articles 1st, 2d, 8th, 9th of the Constitution.

1st. That the Board of Managers shall consist of but six members who are to be elected annually. That the president of the College with the six managers shall constitute a Board of Managers, four of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Art. 8. It shall not require eighteen Corporators to make a quorum but any number of them, duly notified and attending a meeting, shall be able to transact business.

But one meeting of the Corporators was to be held yearly, on the second Monday in April, for the election, reports of Board of Managers and other business.

In the Philadelphia Directory for 1852 may be found a full page cut of the College Building. The authorities of the College were for extensive advertising in those early days, as indeed they still are.

This picture is the same as appeared on the announcements of that period.

At a meeting held May 11th, 1852, the Faculty decided to meet a committee from the Board of Managers to take into consideration the present condition and future wants of the College. Some changes were imminent. It was the wish of many that a homœopathic hospital be now established, as the one thing in which the Institution did not compare favorably was in clinical teaching; and it seemed very essential that the students should be enabled to study the effect of Homœopathy at the hospital-bedside.

An account of the establishment of the hospital may be found in Section II.

About this time there were certain changes in the Faculty.

In the spring of 1852 Dr. W. S. Helmuth resigned from the chair of Institutes, Pathology and Practice which he had held since the opening of the second session. But he was needed, and the Board of Managers wrote him a letter asking him to reconsider his resignation, which he did. Soon after,

Dr. Freedley resigned from the chair of Botany, saying that he thought it would be for the interest of the College.

Dr. W. Ashton Reed took the place of Dr. Petherbridge as Demonstrator of Anatomy. Quoting from the announcement for 1852-53: "Since the close of last session the Board of Managers have made several alterations in the course of instruction. Owing to the establishment of a hospital the chair of Clinical Medicine so ably and satisfactorily filled by Dr. C. Neidhard has been dispensed with in the College; it being the intention of the Board of Managers of the Hospital to afford facilities for clinical instruction in that Institution. The chair of Botany and Medical Jurisprudence which has been creditably filled by Dr. S. Freedley has likewise been disposed of, by connecting the latter branch with that of Physiology, while that of Pathology has been added to the Chair of Practice. It being thought impracticable to teach Botany during the winter season—Dr. Freedley resigned from this Chair—thus reducing the number of Chairs to seven."

During the summer of 1852 a building had been leased on Chestnut St., near the bridge, and opened as a homœopathic hospital. On the back of the announcement for 1852-53 there is a picture of this building.

Dr. Kirby in his journal says of the new Institution: "We must admit that the Faculty and the friends of the College have achieved in an unusually short time, more, much more, than we had anticipated at the commencement of the enterprise. Notwithstanding the prosperity of the Homœopathic Medical College there are yet, as usual, *croakers* even among homœopathists, but their voice is weak and grows weaker every year, and finally will not be heard at all. It is surprising how few among physicians in this age of light understand the principle and practice of toleration. If it were thoroughly studied and habitually practiced it would save us a world of trouble; but there are minds so warped and crisped that no scheme, no enterprise, however commendable, can prevent them from snapping and snarling, growling and grumbling because everybody don't see with their eyes and fall in with their intolerant spirit and impracticable plans.

"In this country we are in the habit of forming a favor-

able opinion of that which is successful in practice. If we judge the College under notice by this rule, then we must conclude that it is managed with skill, and its faculty must be worthy of the confidence of physicians, students and the public.

“In looking over the names of the professors we perceive that we have the honor of a personal acquaintance with all of them with but a single exception, and we are happy in knowing that they are all sound in the faith, and imbued with the spirits of the *Doctrines of Homœopathy*, as taught by Hahnemann.* There is not a mongrel nor an Eclectic among them, and for this reason alone we should think that every true homœopathist would use his influence in favor of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. It is to our mind worthy of notice that the management of this College composed, we believe, altogether of laymen, should have formed a faculty of seven professors so harmonious in their views of Homœopathy and so fraternal in their feelings to each other. They are men of great industry, of pure morals, and of talents of the right stamp for the present age, being more practical than ornamental.”

Dr. Kirby paid a visit to the College during the session of 1854-55 and mentions the lectures with much praise.†

The October number of the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy* for 1852 contains an editorial upon the success and policy of the new College.

At a meeting held August 31st, 1852, the Faculty decided to ask the Board of Managers for the sum of \$84.00 from the fee of each and every student when paid in advance to be retained in the hands of the Faculty and divided as they should agree among themselves. At a meeting on September 7th it was reported that this request was granted.

It was decided to divide the funds as follows: Each member of the Faculty was to receive for his individual ticket \$12.00. The Faculty was to be divided into three divisions and the members of each division were to exchange payments

* Am. Jl. Hom., vol. 7, p. 49.

† Am. Jl. Hom., vol. 8, p. 154; Phila. J. Hom., vol. 1, p. 329.

with each other until the schema reads as follows: "Of the funds to be divided the Faculty are to receive of every \$84.00 as follows: Dr. Helmuth to receive \$11.00; Dr. Sims, \$13.00; Dr. Williamson, \$11.00; Dr. Semple, \$13.00; Dr. Small, \$11.00; Dr. Gardiner, \$14.00; Dr. Loomis, \$11.00.

On the 5th of October, just as the session was commencing, it was decided to give Mr. B. B. Gumpert the sum of \$50.00 for acting as assistant to the professor of chemistry in the forthcoming session.

Dr. William S. Helmuth gave the introductory to the fifth session on the evening of Monday, October 11th, 1852. There were 103 matriculants. The term opened under very favorable circumstances; the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania was no longer an experiment; it had come to stay. The Old School no longer had the power to cripple Homœopathy by the prevention of the graduation of homœopathic students. And all this had been accomplished in the short space of five years. The Commencement for 1853 was held at the Musical Fund Hall, on Tuesday, March 1st, the valedictory being delivered by Prof. Semple. There were fifty-six graduates.

At a faculty meeting on January 25th, 1853, it was decided that the candidates for graduation be divided into seven classes, each class to go before some one of the members of the Faculty every evening at eight, and so continue until the examinations were completed. This custom was continued until the close of the College, in 1869. The writer of this so passed his examination in 1869.

At the end of the session, on April 5th, 1853, Dr. W. S. Helmuth resigned, stating that it was on account of ill health and intended absence from the city. In his letter he says: "I have always entertained and trust will ever experience a deep interest in the prosperity of the College. The honor of having held the position of a teacher in the Institution will be among the proudest circumstances of my life."

On April 17th, 1853, Dr. Sims also resigned from the Chair of Surgery.

Dr. Frederick Humphreys, of Utica, N. Y., was chosen to fill the Chair of Institutes, Pathology and Practice of Medi-

cine, and Dr. Jacob Beakley, of New York, was elected Professor of Surgery.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the Homœopathic College, held on May 5th, 1853, the resignation of Dr. Helmuth from the Chair of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, in the College, was received and read. Whereupon it was resolved:

“That the Board of Managers have received with deep regret the resignation of Dr. W. S. Helmuth, and are only inclined to receive it from the statements made in his communication, of his ill health, and intention of leaving the city, and that, therefore, the same be accepted, the Board tendering to Dr. Helmuth their thanks for the distinguished ability with which he has filled the chair to which he was elected by this Board.

“*Resolved*, That the Secretary be requested to furnish Dr. Helmuth a copy of these proceedings.”

The rent of the College was a matter that was somewhat troublous in those days. On April 28th, 1853, the Committee on Building reported that Mr. Newkirk would give a lease for three years at the following terms: \$1200 for the first year; \$1300 for the second year; \$1400 for the third year. The committee were then instructed to offer him \$3600 for the three years.

It was not long after the College was opened before our fellows of the homœopathic faith from over the water began to look towards the new Institution with thoughts of a diploma. Thus, on October 28th, 1851, the Dean read a letter from Dr. Dudgeon, of Edinburgh; in relation to granting a diploma to Mr. Alfred Crosby Pope, who had been refused a degree of M. D. by the Edinburgh Medical College, although he had passed a satisfactory examination, for the reason that he refused to promise that he would practice upon the principles of the Old School. The matter after some discussion was postponed. On the meeting of November 4th it was decided to hear the case of Mr. Pope, and the Secretary was authorized to correspond with Dr. Dudgeon in relation to the case. On February 17th, 1852, the name of Alfred C. Pope was recom-

mended to the President to receive the Special Degree of the College.*

On January 25th, 1853, it was resolved that James D. Blake, of England, be recommended to the President for the Special Degree of the College.

At the next meeting, February 1st, 1853, a communication was received from Mr. C. Fischer, of London, requesting the Faculty to grant him the diploma of the College. The Dean was requested to inform Mr. Fischer that on conforming to the rules of the College this would be granted.

On February 17th, 1853, the name of James John Garth Wilkinson was recommended for a Special Degree.

The sixth session of the College opened on October 12th, 1853, the Introductory being by Prof. William A. Gardiner. There were ninety-one matriculants. Hardly had the course commenced when the Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Dr. Joseph G. Loomis, died. He had been connected with the College but two years. He had delivered no lecture during the session, and died at his home, in Syracuse, N. Y., on October 25th, 1853. Dr. Isaac M. Ward took his place. At a meeting of the Faculty, held November 1st, 1853, resolutions of respect were adopted. On January 12th, 1854, Dr. A. E. Small delivered before the class an eulogium on his life and character, that was afterwards published in the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*, the *Pennsylvania Inquirer* and the *Syracuse Evening Chronicle*. Dr. Loomis was greatly esteemed by the classes and by his professional brethren. He became a convert from the Allopathic school.

The commencement of this term was held as usual at the Musical Fund Hall, on Wednesday, March 1st, 1854. Prof. Jacob Beakley was the valedictorian. There were thirty-nine graduates.

* See also Trans. World's Hom. Convention, Vol. 2.

CHAPTER XII.

1853-55.

From the earliest years of the College, there are records of certain students, who, recommended as worthy by some physician, were classed as "beneficiaries" of the College, and for whom the fees were greatly reduced.

In the 7th announcement, 1853-54, appears the following: "In order to afford facilities to students who are unable to pay the full amount of fees for a full course of lectures, five beneficiary students will be received and entitled to a full course of lectures by paying fifty dollars each. The application to be made to the Faculty previous to the first of September in each year, and to be endorsed by at least two reputable Homœopathic physicians, testifying to the good moral character and worthiness of the candidate for such favor, and his inability to pay." The records show that this privilege was largely used.

But at a Faculty meeting held March 23d, 1858; it was voted that in the forthcoming announcements the provision for beneficiaries be stricken out. This notice regarding beneficiaries only appears in the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Announcements. The beneficiary system was, however, quietly continued for some years.

The seventh session commenced on October 9th, 1854, the introductory was delivered by Jacob Beakley. There were ninety-one matriculants. The Faculty remained the same. The curriculum of instruction as published in the announcement was as follows:

1. Anatomy (Descriptive).
2. Histology.
3. Surgical Anatomy.
4. Comparative Anatomy.
5. Physiology or Biology.
6. Medical Jurisprudence.

7. Pathological Anatomy.
8. Surgery.
9. Chemistry and Toxicology.
10. Organic Chemistry (Vegetable and Animal).
11. Materia Medica.
12. Medical Botany.
13. Hygiene.
14. Therapeutics.
15. Semeology.
16. General and Special Therapeutics.
17. Institutes of Homœopathy.
18. Practice of Medicine.
19. Obstetrics.
20. Diseases of Women and Children.
21. Embryology, etc.

It was not long after the opening of the session that a Faculty meeting was called to investigate reports against Dr. Humphreys implicating him in the manufacture and sale of "New Era Medicines." A committee was appointed and in a few days presented a report in writing to the Board of Managers. It was claimed that Dr. Humphreys had "invented and put forth a medicine under the term, Blessings for the Multitude, for diarrhœa, summer complaint, dysentery, cholera infantum. Price, twenty-five cents per box; that around the box were printed directions in the usual form in which nostrums were sold." There was also testimony from certain persons and students regarding the matter. Dr. Humphreys was asked to deny his agency in the sale of the New Era Medicines, or otherwise to make such an explanation as might effectually quiet the excitement upon the subject and enable his colleagues to defend both him and themselves against the seeming imputation that one of their number was the aider and abettor in the manufacture and sale of quack nostrums.*

Dr. Humphreys said, in reply, that he had never authorized the use of his name in connection with the New Era Medicines; that he had never derived any profit from them; that about two years before his connection with the college he was in the habit of prescribing a certain remedy for diar-

* See Quarterly Hom. Magazine, Cleveland, October, 1854.

rhœas, summer complaints, cholera infantum, etc., and found it so effectual that he was induced to have the remedy put up in the form of globules little larger than a good sized shot, in boxes with printed labels and directions. He stated that he did not regard this as a departure from legitimate homœopathic practice; but it had occurred before he left Utica and had discontinued before he became a professor in the College. That after his first course he had given to a friend a prescription for the preparation of twelve kinds of pills, but his name had not been connected with the enterprise. The Faculty who had listened to his explanation, stated that it was not their object to prefer charges or meddle with his individual proceedings, only so far as the interests of the College were concerned; that they had no wish to abridge his rights as a man and physician, or to question the propriety of his acts, only so far as they infringed upon the rights of the other members of the Faculty, and the interests of the college. This committee then stated the facts and summed up by saying that they were aggrieved, and that these things would inevitably give rise to evil reports capable of indefinite exaggeration, creating distrust and discontentment in the minds of the students and a deep feeling of regret on the part of those interested in the college. This was signed by the Faculty. On the 25th of November, Dr. Humphreys sent his resignation to Judge Parsons, the President of the College.

Dr. Humphreys always maintained that his Specifics greatly aided the spread of Homœopathy.

It is probable that Dr. Small took the place of Dr. Humphreys as a lecturer on Institutes and Practice, as we find in the report of the Faculty meeting held in December, 1854, that the Dean announced the chair of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence temporarily abolished. This was Dr. Small's chair. This occurred at the same meeting in which Dr. Humphreys' resignation was received, to take effect immediately, so that he did not lecture after November, 1854. In 1854 Dr. Small was the Registrar of the Faculty.

Drs. Small and Beakley examined the students in February of this session on *Materia Medica*, on account of the illness of Dr. Williamson.

The commencement was held March 1st, 1855, at Musical Fund Hall, the valedictory being delivered by William A. Gardiner. There were forty-one graduates.

After the session was over Dr. Williamson resigned from the chair of Materia Medica, which he had held for three sessions.

It is difficult to say what the College would have done in several of its emergencies had it not been for Dr. Williamson. He was transferred from one chair to another in order to fill vacancies, always working willingly for the good of the Institution, always ready to work wherever he was most needed.

It was in 1854 that an attempt was made on the part of some physicians in Philadelphia to open an "Independent Medical School." A circular was issued, but we believe no lectures were given. Dr. Hering, however, gave lectures on the method of studying the Materia Medica on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8:30 A. M. at his house 74 North 12th street. Dr. Ad. Lippe also lectured three times a week. Drs. Hering and Lippe published the *Homœopathic News*, which was continued for nine numbers. The lectures and new school were advertised in this paper.

In the spring of 1855 the College building that had been rented from Mr. Newkirk for from \$800.00 to \$1100.00 yearly, was bought by the Board of Managers.

In an editorial in the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy* for August, 1855, it is stated that: "to insure the permanency of the Institution, the college building on Filbert street above Eleventh has been purchased by the college corporation together with two dwellings adjoining, which will ultimately furnish ample means for sustaining a clinical department."

Part of the purchase money was paid down and part remained on mortgage.

The College gave Dr. Matthew Semple a note for \$4000.00 for ninety days, but was unable to pay it at the time, and it was renewed again and again and various arrangements were made. It was not paid till 1858.

A second mortgage of \$5000.00 was given to Mr. S. Brolosky, which became due May 5th, 1856.

In order to raise money, certificates of stock on the College were issued called "scrip." At a corporator's meeting held June 16, 1855, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That for the purpose of meeting the various payments as they become due and payable for the purchase of the College building in Filbert street, above Eleventh, it is expedient to issue scrip or an adequate agreement or obligation to pay in the sums of not less than fifty dollars, each bearing an interest of six per cent. and payable semi-annually and redeemable at any time within five years.

"Resolved, That the Board of Managers be authorized to issue such scrip or promise to pay in such form and manner as they shall by resolution think best, to be signed by the President and countersigned by their Secretary, with the seal of the corporation affixed thereto.

"Resolved, That the Board of Managers be also requested to keep a fair record of the scrip as it shall be issued, and annually report to the corporators the various sums they shall issue under these resolutions.

"Resolved, That the corporators approve and ratify the purchase of the College building on Filbert street by the Board of Managers, and the manner and form they have stipulated and provided for payment of the same."

At a Faculty meeting held August 14th, 1855, it was resolved, on motion of Dr. Semple: "That the sum of twelve hundred dollars and the income of the house back of the College building, and also the fees of five beneficiary students be appropriated for the payment of interest, expenses, and taxes on buildings and the redemption of scrip."

At a Faculty meeting held June 16th, 1855, it was voted that each one of the professors agree to dispose of \$500.00 worth of "scrip."

CHAPTER XIII.

1855-56.

The following is a copy of the certificate of stock issued by the College:

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(Picture of College Building.)

No. 47.

\$100.00.

This is to certify that ——— is entitled to one share of the value of One Hundred Dollars of the Scrip and indebtedness of the HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, payable in five years, with interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, from the first day of May, 1856, with the right of redeeming the same at any time before the said day of payment. The scrip transferable in person or by power of attorney on the surrender of this Certificate.

Witness the seal of said corporation attested by the signature of the President and Secretary of the Board of Managers at Philadelphia this first day of May, A. D. 1856.

A. V. PARSONS, *President.*

W. G. E. AGNEW, *Secretary.*

The stamp or seal of the corporation is visible on this, the head of Hahnemann only showing.

In the announcement for 1855-6, it is stated: "Since the close of the last session the Board of Managers and the Faculty of the College have been untiring in their efforts to secure the permanency and progress of the Institution. They have purchased the College edifice in Filbert street above Eleventh, where the lectures in the various departments have been given for the past six years, and in addition they have purchased two commodious dwellings adjoining for the purpose of opening as soon as practicable a department of clinical instruction in connection with the College. Measures are also being taken to refit the building so as to render it in all respects suitable for the purposes of the College.

On October 31, 1855, the Secretary reported that he had disposed of scrip to the value of \$3600.00.

In 1855 the College pursued a liberal course in the way of advertising. In a Faculty meeting, it was "voted that the Dean be requested or instructed to advertise the ensuing course of lectures in the college in the following papers:" Boston Medical and Surgical Journal; Maine Farmer; Eastern Argus; The Statesman, in New Hampshire; in Vermont, Sentinel, at Burlington, The Patriot, at Montpelier; in Connecticut, at Hartford, The Courant, Palladium, Chronicle; in Massachusetts, Boston Weekly Advertiser, American Citizen, Springfield Republican; Rhode Island, The Post; New York, Syracuse Standard, Utica Herald, Rochester Democrat, Buffalo Democrat, Lockport Courier; in New Jersey, Newark Sentinel; Pennsylvania, Pittsburg Gazette, New Church Herald, Philadelphia; New Church Messenger, New York; Harrisburg Telegraph; Delaware Evening Post, Delaware State Journal; Ohio, Columbian Herald, Cincinnati Gazette; Iowa, Iowa State Journal; Illinois Tribune; Michigan—one paper; Louisville (Ky.) Journal; The Intelligencer of Missouri; The Courier, at Savannah, Ga.; Montgomery Mail, Ala.; The Mercury of South Carolina; and a paper in Memphis, Tenn., and one in Hagerstown, Md." At a meeting on August 14, 1855, it was decided to advertise the lectures of the College in Hanover, N. H.

For four years the College Journal, the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*, had been published monthly, but it was not a paying experiment and at a meeting held on January 11, 1856, a committee, consisting of Drs. Small, Gardiner and Dake, as appointed to draw up a statement concerning it. At this meeting Drs. Gardiner, Dake and Reed were made a committee to make inquiries concerning expenses and practicability of publishing a homœopathic journal. The last number issued of the Philadelphia Journal was dated February, 1856. The editorial in the last number, written by one of the editors, Dr. John F. Geary, gave the reasons for its abandonment.

There were some changes made in the Faculty during this interregnum of college life. Dr. Williamson resigned his

chair on account of ill health, and Dr. J. P. Dake, of Pittsburg, was elected to fill his place. Dr. Williamson was made Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine. The chair of Physiology and Jurisprudence, which had been temporarily abolished at the time Dr. Humphreys resigned, was resumed and Dr. William Ashton Reed was elected to fill it. Dr. A. E. Small continued as Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and Practice, as he had done during the last term (he took Dr. Humphreys' place). Dr. Asa S. Couch was appointed demonstrator of Anatomy.

The introductory lecture was delivered on Monday, October 10, 1855, by the new professor from over the Alleghenies, Dr. Jabez P. Dake. The number of matriculants was 102.

At the beginning of this session each professor delivered an introductory lecture in the evening of the opening week.

At a meeting held November 15, 1855, it was decided to hold no lectures on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, in order that the students might be enabled to attend clinics at the hospital. During this session the Faculty meetings were sometimes held at the College building and sometimes at the houses of the members of the Faculty.

In December, 1855, Dr. Gardiner resigned from the office of Dean and Dr. Walter Williamson was elected to take his place.

In the Faculty record for February 12, 1856, we find it noted that the Dean be requested to collect the theses of the Alumni of the Institution and have them bound in volumes. It may here be stated that this plan was followed until the practice of writing theses was abolished, and these theses are now preserved in bound volumes in the College library, forming an immense array of graduate wisdom. This system of theses was abolished with the session 1884-85. None have since been required.

The Commencement was held on Saturday, March, 1856, as usual, at the Musical Fund Hall. The Valedictory was delivered by Prof. Isaac M. Ward. The number of the graduating class was 37. Honorary degrees were conferred on Drs. Jacob Jeanes, James Kitchen, and N. H. Warner, of Buffalo, N. Y.

During the summer there were several changes in the Faculty. On July 3d Dr. Gardiner, who had been Professor of Anatomy since the opening of the Institution, sent two letters to the Board of Managers. In the one he presented a collection of diseased bones and pathological contributions to the College Museum, saying that they were in the museum and marked with his name. The other letter was a resignation as Professor of Anatomy.

Dr. Gardiner's resignation was announced at a Faculty meeting held on July 8th, and the names of several candidates were mentioned for the chair of Anatomy.

At this same meeting the Dean announced that the Smithsonian Institution at Washington had offered to give the College certain apparatus provided the College would send a history of its organization.

On July 17th, the name of William Tod Helmuth was unanimously recommended to the Board of Managers to fill the vacant chair of Anatomy. The announcement for 1856-57 had been printed before Dr. Gardiner resigned and his name appears on the list as professor of Anatomy, but a printed slip was inserted in this catalogue stating: "The chair of Anatomy having been recently vacated by the resignation of Dr. William A. Gardiner (who has so satisfactorily and successfully filled that important post since the foundation of the College), the Board of Managers, at a meeting held July 17th, 1856, unanimously elected Dr. William Tod Helmuth, of this City, Professor of Anatomy."

At the meeting of September 12th, 1856, the resignation of Dr. Small from the chair of Institutes, Pathology and Practice was received, and it was decided that until a professor could be elected Dr. Williamson fill the place temporarily.

The introductory lecture was given on October 13th.

At a Faculty meeting on October 15th, 1856, the finances of the College were discussed and subscriptions towards the scrip were determined upon by individual members of the Faculty. On November 11th it was resolved that the scrip be issued by the College to each professor for the amount of property in the museum purchased and paid for by the earnings of the College.

And on November 17th Drs. Temple and Beakley were instructed to attend a sale of \$500 worth of the College scrip, and to bid for it up to \$150. At the next meeting, November 25th, the committee reported the purchase of the stock.

Even in these earlier days of the College, apparatus was provided for the use of the chemical and anatomical work. On October 28th, 1856, it was voted to provide such apparatus for the Chemical Laboratory as the Professor of Chemistry might suggest.

The College was in debt to several persons at this period. There is a record of Dr. Gardiner borrowing for the use of the College of Mr. Chas. C. Cresson \$700, and again \$250. In January the widow of Prof. Loomis applied, through her lawyer, for payment of a note held against the Institution and due the August previous. And Dr. Walter Williamson was ever ready to aid the College financially, as he quietly did a number of times.

On January 31st, 1857, Dr. J. P. Dake, who had been for two years professor of Materia Medica, resigned on account of ill health and the necessities of a practice in Pittsburg that he could no longer neglect.

This resignation was received by the Faculty on February 10th, 1857, and the same evening Dr. C. J. Hempel was elected to take his place.

At this same meeting Dr. Williamson, who had been patiently serving in the chair of Practice where he had been temporarily placed at the beginning of the session, resigned, saying that he would cheerfully perform the duties of the chair until the end of the session and until his successor was appointed. The next week Dr. Williamson was elected Dean and Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth Register.

The financial condition of the College was not in the best condition. A short time previous Mr. Brolasky's note had been renewed, and during the spring of 1857 there was some correspondence between the Board of Managers and Dr. Semple regarding his loan to the institution, as yet unpaid. The shares of scrip were being offered for sale and met purchasers among the friends of the College, but the interest on them

was quite an item. In February, 1857, the secretary reported having paid interest on stock amounting to \$6,129.25.

On February 19, 1857, it was resolved at a meeting of the Faculty that an entertainment be given to the students of the College on Thursday, February 26th (the day previous to commencement), and that it be at the Girard House at 4:30 o'clock P. M. Drs. Williamson and Beakley were appointed the committee for said dinner to extend invitations not to exceed 100.

This is the first banquet of which any mention is made in the record of the Faculty.

At this same eventful Faculty meeting of February 19th, when the banquet was decided upon and the graduation of students balloted for, Dr. John Redman Coxe, Jr., was nominated to fill the vacant chair of Practice.

At the opening of the last session there had been several evening lectures by the different professors, but at a meeting on February 27, 1857, it was resolved that each professor at the coming session deliver a lecture as introductory to his course.

At this same meeting it was decided to print 3,500 of the announcements for the coming session and to have them published before the meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in June. It may be here mentioned that at the last session, during the summer of 1897, there were 11,500 announcements printed. Doubtless, in 1857, 3,500 was considered a very large number.

The commencement this year was held as usual in the Musical Fund Hall on February 27th, 1857. Valedictory was by J. P. Dake. The number of graduates was forty. Special degrees were conferred on six, and the honorary degree on Drs. Wm. S. Helmuth and B. F. Joslin.

Dr. Coxe, having been confirmed as professor of Practice, sent his letter of acceptance on March 5th, 1857.

The following letter shows how much Dr. Helmuth appreciated the honor conferred by the special degree at the commencement, 1857:

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1857.

To the Managers of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: Permit me to express to you how truly I appreciate the

honor of having had conferred upon me, at the annual commencement of the College in February last, an honorary degree.

In my estimation there is no title within the range of medicine that can surpass it; inasmuch as in Homœopathy alone is found a true basis for practical medicine, and the bestowal of distinction by such an Institution is not an empty compliment but a solemn declaration that acknowledges and proclaims a great truth and recognizes in the recipient an individual who practically sustains it. Assuring you, gentlemen, of the sincerity of my wishes for the prosperity of the Institution which you so judiciously manage, I remain with great respect, your
Obdt. Servt.

WILLIAM S. HELMUTH.

CHAPTER XIV.

1857-59.

Before the opening of the session of 1857-58, Dr. Robert J. McClatchey was elected Demonstrator of Anatomy. Dr. Hempel had taken the chair of Materia Medica in place of Dr. Dake. Dr. J. R. Coxe had taken Dr. Williamson's place in the chair of Practice. The second mortgage of \$5,000 was called in the fall of 1857; and it seems that the managers hardly knew where to turn for the money, for in spite of the scrip and the moneys received from the students it had been up-hill work since the College was bought. The following resolution explains itself:

At a Faculty meeting on October 1, 1857, a resolution was adopted that, WHEREAS, the payment of the second mortgage of \$5,000 on the College buildings has been peremptorily demanded, and the same must be paid,

Resolved, That the entire income of the College after the payment of the necessary expenses be directed to the payment of the said mortgage, the registrar being instructed to furnish a copy of the above preamble and resolution to Prof. Ward.

But at another Faculty meeting held October 21st of the same year it was resolved: That in consideration of the monetary crisis now prevailing that the resolution passed October 1, and reading "that the entire income of the College after the payment of the necessary expenses be devoted to the payment of the mortgage of \$5,000, held on the College buildings by the Pratt estate," be rescinded.

The following introductorys were decided on at a meeting of the Faculty October 8th, 1857:

Monday, October 12, at 7:30 P. M., C. J. Hempel.

Monday, October 12, at 8:30 P. M., J. R. Coxe, Jr.

Tuesday, October 13, at 7:30 P. M., M. Semple.

Tuesday, October 13, at 8:30 P. M., J. Beakley.

Wednesday, October 14, at 7:30 P. M., W. A. Reed.

Wednesday, October 14, at 8:30 P. M., Wm. Tod Helmuth.

At this same meeting it was decided to hold two sessions daily, from 10 to 2 and from 4 to 6.

The session of 1857-58 opened on the evening of October 12th, as has been stated, Dr. Hempel delivering the first lecture. There were sixty-eight matriculants. At a meeting held October 23, 1857, we find that the request of Dr. Lee, of West Philadelphia, asking the lower lecture room of the College for the use of a county medical society was acceded to. The County Society for many years held its monthly meetings in the lower lecture room and its walls echoed to the voices of many of the best and wisest, long gone to the Great Rest. The room was thus used as long as the College remained.

On the 29th, of October Dr. Ward tendered his resignation. He lived at the time in Newark and felt that he could not give his services gratuitously, having to live temporarily in the city while lecturing. At a meeting on November 4th, Dr. Williamson was unanimsously elected to fill the chair thus made vacant.

As has been before stated, the draft of a diploma in English had been presented by a committee appointed for the purpose and accepted on January 22, 1849. It is not likely that this first diploma was lithographed, for in a record of a Faculty meeting held November 11, 1856, we find that Dr. Williamson was instructed to procure suitable stones for diplomas for the College. At a Faculty meeting February 2, 1857, it was reported by Dr. Helmuth that the lithographic stones for the two diplomas, the general and the special, were completed and the Dean was authorized to have fifty copies of the regular diploma and twenty of the special lithographed.

It was at this same meeting of February 2d, that Dr. Reed was authorized to procure a new matrix for the College seal.

Since the opening of the College the commencements had been held at Musical Fund Hall on Locust street. But this year of 1858 there was a new departure. At a meeting under

date of January 5, 1858, Dr. Reed was appointed a committee to inquire of Mr. Marshall concerning the hiring of the Academy of Music for the morning of commencement. But nothing seems to have been done about it as the commencement occurred in the old place, Musical Fund Hall, on Tuesday, March 2, 1858. Dr. Wm. A. Reed was Valedictorian and there were twenty-seven graduates. There were also five special and an honorary degree.

In the meantime Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth had gone to St. Louis, with the intention to settle there which would again make the chair of Anatomy vacant. The day following the commencement the Faculty met and nominated Dr. Thomas Moore to the chair of Anatomy. On March 13th, Dr. Helmuth sent from St. Louis his letter of resignation to the Faculty, which letter was presented on March 23d. Dr. Helmuth lectured during the session 1857-58 and acted as Registrar; the College records are signed by him.

In those early days the janitor received \$25.00 per month and was also given the rent of a house in the rear of the College, that belonged to the College property.

At the Faculty meeting of March 23, 1858, on motion, it was agreed that in balloting for candidates for a degree each professor should hereafter cast five votes for each candidate, and that twenty-five affirmative votes should be necessary for an election; also, that less than twenty affirmative votes should preclude a re-examination. On April 15, 1858, Dr. Semple resigned from the chair of Chemistry, and Dr. Lemuel Stevens, who was afterward so long connected with the College, offered his services as a lecturer on that branch; but at a meeting held on August 6th, Dr. A. H. Flanders, of Danville, Ky., was nominated for the vacant chair of Chemistry and Toxicology, and at the next meeting of the Board of Managers he was elected.

New Faculty officers were elected on September 7, 1858: President, Dr. Beakley; Dean, Dr. Williamson; Register, Dr. Reed. The introductory course was advertised this year from October 9th to 16th in the Philadelphia Ledger, the Inquirer, the Press and the Bulletin.

At this time Dr. Flanders was authorized to make extensive

purchases of glass and chemicals for the laboratory and museum. He was also to purchase electrical apparatus for \$50.00, giving the old apparatus, which was to be taken at a valuation of \$5.00, in exchange. And at this time an appropriation of \$100.00 was made to furnish him an assistant. And Dr. Moore was authorized to have the skeletons repaired.

The records show that by a vote, at a meeting October 19, 1858, it was decided that a practical anatomy ticket from another medical college and proof of previous dissection of three parts free the student from the obligation of taking up practical anatomy.

The Dean, on November 2d, reported the final settlement for the College lot.

At a Faculty meeting, on November 23, 1858, Dr. Williamson resigned from the office of Dean, which he held for three years. Thanks were tendered him. The President of the Faculty acted as Dean after his resignation until, on April 26, 1859, Dr. Beakley was elected.

Commencement was held on March 3, 1859, at the Musical Fund Hall. The Valedictory was by John Redman Coxe, jr. There were twenty-three who graduated, and three others took the special degree of the College.

On March 8, 1859, Dr. Williamson tendered his resignation as Professor of Obstetrics. At the next meeting, March 21st, the following resolutions were passed:

“Resolved, That by the resignation of Prof. Williamson, M. D., from the Chair of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children and Medical Jurisprudence, the College loses its oldest teacher and one of its ablest supporters, the Faculty an experienced and useful member, and each individual professor an honored colleague.

“Resolved, That we view with regret any circumstances that have compelled our fellow-laborer to remove from our midst, and that we earnestly pray for his health, his happiness and renewed success in his future field of labors.

“Resolved, That to this we individually subscribe our names.”
(Copy signed and sent to Dr. Williamson.)

On April 19th Dr. Isaac M. Ward, of Newark, N. J., was unanimously elected to the chair of Obstetrics, left vacant by Dr. Williamson's resignation, and Drs. Beakley, Hempel and Reed were appointed a committee to inform him of the fact.

At this meeting it was decided to hold the Faculty meetings in the future in the evening. April 26th, Dr. Beakley was elected Dean; Dr. Hempel, President.

On June 7, 1859, Dr. Flanders sent his resignation as incumbent of the chair of Chemistry from New York, where he was living. Dr. Matthew Semple was unanimously nominated to fill the vacancy and was at once elected by the Board of Managers. And on September 27th the Board appropriated \$100.00 to the chair of Chemistry to pay for an assistant.

CHAPTER XV.

1859-60.

At this time, 1858-59, there seems to have been a sort of go-as-you-please method in regard to the admission of students. Notes were taken for different sums. Though the beneficiary list was then suspended, yet students were admitted on much the same terms. In the record of a Faculty meeting, held November 8, 1859, we find the following: "The Dean presented to the Faculty a communication from the Board of Managers, reminding the Faculty of the following resolutions, which had passed said Board at the time mentioned:

"Resolutions passed by the Board of Managers, September 2, 1852.

"*Resolved*, That the fees for a full course of lectures shall be as heretofore, one hundred dollars, of which sixteen dollars shall be paid into the treasury to meet the expenses of the College and the residue to be apportioned to the Faculty.

"*Resolved*, That the matriculation fee of five dollars (each student), the cost of diplomas and fee for same, all notes, and all other broken fees for tuition, not disposed of in the above resolution, shall be paid over to the Treasurer for the use of the College.

"*Resolved*, That if in this appropriation of fees it shall be found that the expenses of the Institution be not met the Professors shall make good the deficiency."

"Preamble and resolutions passed the Board of Managers, November 3, 1859:

"WHEREAS, In consequence of the calculation made by the Board of Managers of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania it has been found that it will require the amount of \$1800 to meet the expenses of the College till the first of October, 1860, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Dean be requested to pay over to the Treasurer the sum of \$1800 out of the funds received from the students, and that the residue be and is hereby at the disposal of the professors."

The resolution passed at the meeting of November 1st was rescinded.

On December 3, 1859, it was resolved: "That the several

professors loan each \$62.00 to the Dean to enable him to make certain payments necessary to be made on January 1st, said loan to be refunded as soon as \$434.00 of graduation fees shall have been paid into the treasury."

The announcement for the session of 1859-60 thus mentions Dr. Williamson: "It is with regret that we announce the resignation of Professor Williamson from the chair of Obstetrics. His successful teaching in this chair in the Institution's infancy, and at a subsequent period in the chair of Materia Medica, is well known to many a disciple of our school. Few men have labored more earnestly or more successfully for the cause of our noble science. We wish him all the happiness in his retirement that flows from well doing."

Just before the opening of the session of 1859 the janitor, Mr. Yeager, who had been appointed but a short time previously, died and the Faculty decided, as a token of respect, to attend the funeral in a body in carriages. Mr. Robert McEwen was elected janitor at a salary of \$25.00 per month and house rent.

The introductory lecture of the session 1859-60 was delivered on the evening of October 14th by Jacob Beakley. The number of matriculates was seventy-three.

On October 20th, Dr. C. J. Hempel was elected President, Dr. Beakley, Dean, and Dr. Reed, Register.

On November 1st it was decided that each member of the Faculty be assessed \$100.00 to be retained by the Dean from future fees, for which the Faculty receive corporation scrip.

Subjects cost \$15.00 in those days. The record of January 16th, 1860, tells that a bill was presented by Prof. Moore for repairing skeleton \$15.00, and for a subject \$15.00.

We now reach an important resolution in the history of the College. At the Faculty meeting held on January 16th, 1859, it was resolved, on motion of Dr. Hempel, that, believing that it is not only important but indispensable to reorganize this College upon a basis which shall secure it a permanent existence and progressive development, *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to confer with a like committee from the Board of Managers to consider the best mode of effecting this object and to report at the next regular meeting

of the Faculty. The chair appointed (Dr. Ward being in the chair temporarily) Drs. Hempel, Beakley and Reed.

On February 6th we find the managers calling attention to an error in payment to the Faculty of broken fees, and it was resolved, that as \$28.00 of broken fees have been paid in error by the Dean to each professor, said \$28.00 be refunded to the Dean.

On February 17th the Dean was authorized to have a new seal-press procured; three thousand invitations to commencement and 1,500 copies of the valedictory address printed.

The last record in the Faculty book under the old regimen is dated February 25th, 1860. The next record bears date of June 16th, 1860, and is the beginning of a new era.

At the end of this session there was some difference of opinion concerning the graduation of Messrs. Jones, Reed and Ehrmann.

The matter is fully explained in a pamphlet published at the time by Drs. Jones, and Reed, and Ehrmann, under the title, "Who, Which, What and Wherefore," Philadelphia, 1860.

Dr. Jones often mentions this in his caustic writings. (See Am. Hom. Observer.)

There does not seem to have been any reason why Messrs. Jones, Reed, Jr., and Ehrmann should not have received the degree of the College. But it was not granted to them. The next year, February 22d, 1861, they were each given a special diploma, and a few years later their names were placed on the regular list of graduates. This trouble resulted in the resignation of Dr. Thomas Moore, who had espoused the cause of the students.

The commencement was held in the Musical Fund Hall on March 1st. The valedictory was delivered by Dr. Matthew Semple. There were twenty-six graduates.

We now come to a new era in College affairs. Between the sessions of 1859-60 and 1860-61 there was a complete change and reorganization of the members of the Faculty.

Drs. Beakley, Ward, Reed, Coxe, Hempel and Moore retired from the Faculty. As reorganized it consisted of Drs. Semple, W. A. Gardiner, S. S. Brooks, G. R. Starkey, A. H.

Ashton, J. K. Lee, O. B. Gause. Dr. Semple was elected Dean.

At a Faculty meeting held September 13, 1860, a committee from the Board of Managers presented a series of resolutions that they had adopted. At a meeting on September 17th these resolutions were endorsed and adopted. They are as follows:

“Resolutions of the Board of Managers passed September 13th, 1860.

“*Resolved*, That all monies received by this Institution for educational purposes in any way shall be paid into the hands of a receiver appointed by this Board, who shall be required to pay the same into the hands of the Treasurer weekly.

“*Resolved*, That S. S. Brooks, M. D., is appointed a Receiver by this Board to receive all tuition fees from students, who shall report monthly to the Board the various sums paid to him with the names of the individuals from whom the same was received, and pay the money weekly to the Treasurer, whose receipt shall be a sufficient voucher to him for the same.

“*Resolved*, That the receipt of the Receiver shall authorize the students to obtain the necessary tickets to attend the course of lectures.

“*Resolved*, That all monies paid to the various professors of the College for their services shall be drawn by an order signed by the chairman of the Committee of Finance upon the Treasurer. The various amounts due each shall be determined by the Faculty and Committee of Finance.

“*Resolved*, That no person whatever shall have authority to contract any debt for repairs or anything necessary for the College but the Committee of Finance.

“*Resolved*, That all resolutions or By-Laws heretofore passed by this College inconsistent with the above resolutions or authorizing the payment of monies in any other way to any other person, be and the same are hereby repealed.

“*Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to furnish a copy of the above to the Faculty.”

On behalf of the Faculty Dr. Gardiner then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS. The financial and other business affairs of the College, as heretofore conducted, have resulted in producing an impoverished treasury and have had a tendency to embarrass very much the operations of the Board of Managers and Faculty; therefore, for the better and more satisfactory regulation of the financial and other interests of the College,

Resolved, That a Committee of Finance be appointed consisting of three members of the Faculty, who shall act in conjunction with the Finance Committee of the Board of Managers in conducting the financial affairs of the College.

All bills, debts or liabilities contracted by order of the Faculty shall be audited by the Committee of Finance, reported to the Faculty and presented to the Board of Managers for payment.

Resolved, That a Building Committee be appointed, consisting of two members of the Faculty, who shall act with the Building Committee of the Board of Managers.

They shall have charge of the College building and all other property belonging to the corporation.

As soon as practicable they shall take an inventory of all the apparatus, instruments, preparations and other articles used for illustration and demonstration in the several departments of medical instruction now belonging to the corporation, or which it may acquire by future purchase or donation.

Said inventory shall be recorded in a suitable book to be procured for the purpose.

The Building Committee shall recommend and superintend all suitable repairs and improvements. They shall procure all assistance necessary for the College, reporting all appointments and dismissals to the Faculty for confirmation.

Resolved, That a Committee of Supplies be appointed, consisting of two members of the Faculty, who shall make all purchase of implements and apparatus necessary for the use of the Professors, and materials required for the College. At a Faculty meeting held October 16, 1860, it was decided that each Professor be allowed to purchase necessary articles for his lectures, not exceeding \$5.00 in amount.

All bills for said articles shall be audited by the Committee of Finance, reported to the Faculty and presented to the Board of Managers for payment.

Resolved, That each of the above committees report at each stated meeting of the Faculty, and oftener if necessary.

The following members were then appointed by the President and the appointment ratified by the Faculty:

Committee of Finance, Drs. Gardiner, Lee, Brooks.

Building Committee, Drs. Semple, Starkey.

Committee of Supplies, Drs. Ashton, Gause.

These committees at once entered upon their several duties. The condition of the College building was looked into; the Finance Committee were instructed to report the estimated expenses of running the College for the ensuing year from October 1, 1860. And at the same time to report the liabilities

and assets and what portion of the assets are at once available.

It was decided to ask Dr. Griffiths to give a dental clinic, and a dental chair was ordered to be procured. The hour from 1 to 2 P. M. on Wednesday was assigned to Dr. Griffiths.

As the dental chair was sold to Mr. Detwiler, in February, 1861, it seems that the dental clinic was not a great success.

Advertisements of the coming session were inserted in the *Inquirer*, *Evening Bulletin* and *Ledger*. At a meeting held October 2, 1860, it was decided that the introductory be delivered as follows:

Monday evening, 7:30, Dr. Semple; 8:30, Dr. Lee; Tuesday evening, 7:30, Dr. Brooks; 8:30, Dr. Starkey; Thursday evening, 7:30, Dr. Gause; 8:30, Dr. Ashton; Friday evening, 7:30, Dr. Gardiner.

Dr. Starkey's lecture was, however, delivered on Wednesday evening. Although Dr. Ashton's name appears in the announcements for 1860-61, as Professor of Obstetrics, he did not lecture. In the minutes of a Faculty meeting held October 5, 1860, we find that Dr. Ashton resigned from the chair of Obstetrics. At a meeting the next day, October 6th, Dr. Thomas Moore was elected to take the place of Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. At this same meeting Dr. Semple resigned from the Deanship and Dr. S. S. Brooks was elected to take his place.

Mr. H. R. Warriner was, on October 23d, elected a lecturer on the subject of Medical Jurisprudence.

On October 30, 1860, the Faculty addressed a letter, signed by Dr. Moore, the Dean, and Dr. Starkey, the Secretary, to the Board of Managers. It explains itself and is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, October 30, 1860.

To the Board of Managers of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN: The Faculty beg leave to submit for your consideration the following communication. In the organization of the present Board of Instructors of the College two objects were in view:

1st. There should be appointed to the different chairs gentlemen who were qualified to fill their respective positions.

2d. To organize a Faculty that would work harmoniously together and bring into exercise their energies and abilities to build the Institu-

tion, and offer to the students in attendance the greatest facilities for acquiring a proper and competent knowledge of the science and art of medicine. These two objects, we believe, have thus far been obtained; what the final result may be, of course, remains to be seen. Therefore, in presenting the items of this communication to the Board the Faculty acknowledged their subordinate position, but are desirous that the business affairs of the College should be conducted in a just and impartial manner, so that dissatisfaction and discord may be avoided in the future.

It is well known to the Board of Managers and the Faculty that at every session of the College it has been customary for the Dean to accept, as the agent and on behalf of the College, notes of hand from students for a portion or the whole amount of tuition fees, and according to the Regulations of the Managers, adopted some years since, these notes were properly the property of the College and belonged to the Treasury. So that the Faculty, collectively or individually, had no claim whatever upon the amount of money realized from their payment.

The books of the Dean show that a number of notes were accepted for tuition one year ago, and previous to that date, that mature this session, and the amount realized from their collection belongs to the treasury of the College, and it also appears that these notes have been abstracted from the book of the College without the knowledge either of Managers or the Faculty. So that at the present time it is impossible to ascertain without investigation where they are deposited or who has them in possession, and inasmuch as there are a number of bills now due and owing by the College for sundries furnished for the session of 1859-60 it seems nothing more than an act of justice to the present Faculty that the amount realized from the collection of these claims should be appropriated to the liquidation of these bills, and the Faculty do most earnestly call upon the Board of Managers to investigate the matter and have the financial affairs of the College properly adjusted, so that harmony and unity of action may still continue to characterize all the doings of the Institution. Believing it to be an act of justice, not only to the Corporation, but also to the present Faculty, to give immediate attention to this suggestion, so that the funds of the Institution shall not be appropriated in any other than a legitimate manner when it is necessary to husband resources to relieve it from present embarrassment.

Yours respectfully,

THOS. MOORE,
President of the Faculty.

G. R. STARKEY,
Secretary of the Faculty.

Before this time the chair of Medical Jurisprudence had been an adjunct of some other chair held by a physician, but now it was decided that it be held as an independent chair by a lawyer.

As has been stated the Faculty elected, on October 23d, Mr. H. R. Warriner as lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence. On the 24th of October a letter, signed by the Dean, Dr. Brooks, was addressed to the Board of Managers, as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, 10 MO. 24, 1860.

To the Board of Managers of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen : The Faculty have just completed the arrangements for having H. Warriner, Esq., to deliver one lecture a week on Medical Jurisprudence. His compensation to be his share of the profits, or the same proportion as ourselves; so that if we receive anything he will also get his portion of what may be divided among us.

Arrangement has also been made with Dr. J. J. Griffiths, to demonstrate some of the operations upon the teeth, which would be likely to be required by a physician in country practice. He kindly offered, for the benefit of the College, to render a weekly service for nothing, provided we would furnish him with a dental chair to facilitate his operations.

We have bought a chair for \$10.00 and he will commence to-day, if he has patients, which he says we can have in future if he will give a little information by circulating cards among the present dispensary patients and others.

But as the Faculty desires to do nothing without the approbation and counsel of the Board of Managers, I was desired to give this information and state that both arrangements are, and have been made, subject to your consent and approval.

Very respectfully,

SILAS S. BROOKS,

Dean.

CHAPTER XVI.

1861-64.

The Commencement occurred on March 1, 1861, at Musical Fund Hall. The valedictory was by Dr. Thomas Moore. There were twenty-five graduates, and six special degrees were granted.

At the first Faculty meeting after the Commencement, held March 5th, there was a general thanksgiving in votes. Thanks were voted to J. J. Griffith, for the very faithful and very satisfactory performance of his duties in dentistry; to Mr. Warriner for his labors in jurisprudence; to Rev. R. A. Carden for acting chaplain at the Commencement; to Dr. W. S. Hel-muth for services as President of the College rendered at the last Commencement; the Registrar was ordered to furnish the gentlemen with a copy of these votes.

The announcement (2,500 copies) was issued in June. By the record of a meeting held July 29, 1861, we find that some changes were made. The Faculty accepted the resignation of Dr. Gardiner from the chair of Surgery; of Dr. Starkey from that of Anatomy; of Dr. Moore from that of Obstetrics; Dr. Starkey was elected to fill the chair of Surgery; Dr. Moore to Anatomy, and Dr. H. N. Guernsey to fill that of Obstetrics. But on the records of a meeting on August 30, 1861, we find that Dr. P. S. Hitchens was elected to fill the chair of Anatomy, vice Dr. Moore, resigned. On September 3d, Dr. S. S. Brooks was elected Dean.

So that while the printed announcement gives as Faculty, Drs. Semple, Gardiner, Brooks, Starkey, &c., the actual professors for the session of 1861-62 were: M. Semple, Chemistry and Toxicology; G. R. Starkey, Surgery; S. S. Brooks, Institutes and Practice; P. S. Hitchens, Anatomy; H. N. Guernsey, Obstetrics; J. K. Lee, *Materia Medica*; O. B. Gause, Physiology.

The introductory was delivered on the evening of Wednesday, October 14, 1861, by Dr. O. B. Gause. There were thirty-four matriculants. The war times had disturbed the Colleges of our land.

The question of scrip now appears on the minutes. On October 11, 1861, it was voted that Drs. Brooks and Hitchens be a committee to draw up a form of petition to the Board of Managers to appropriate to the Professors certificates of scrip for the surplus receipts to the College over the current expenses of each year. On December 13th Dr. Brooks recommended a form of memorial to the Board of Managers that the Professors receive scrip for debts paid by them on the building.

Drs. Semple, Brooks, and the President were appointed a committee to mature a plan for granting a prize for the best essay to be delivered under specified conditions.

The commencement was held on March 3, 1862, in Musical Fund Hall, the Valedictory being delivered by Dr. J. K. Lee. There were but twelve graduates.

A resolution was at this meeting unanimously adopted by the Professors as follows:

Resolved, That the following article of agreement be entered upon our Book of Minutes, and that each of the Faculty sign it; and also that their successors be requested to do the same on entering the College as professors.

Article of agreement.

We hereby severally agree that when we resign our positions as Professors in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, we will do so only in the month of March; unless it be in case of sickness or accident which may prevent our attending to the duties of our respective chairs, or when we may be transferred from one chair to another.

This appears on the record book but it has no signatures whatever.

It was decided to revise the Constitution so that it be in accord with the printed rules of the announcements.

The session of 1862-63 was opened on the evening of October 13, 1862, the introductory lecture being delivered by Dr. G. R. Starkey. The number of matriculants was forty-one.

Before this session Dr. W. C. Hamilton was made Demonstrator of Anatomy.

During the summer of 1862 the anatomical or upper lecture room was greatly improved; a sky light was added; a hospital was also opened in the rear of the College and connected with this amphitheatre.

The students had, however, for some years been attending the other hospitals of the city. The commencement was held at Musical Fund Hall on March 3, 1863. The Valedictory was by Prof. S. S. Brooks. The graduates were eighteen.

During this session just passed the Faculty presented to the Managers the following document:

To the Honorable Board of Managers of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: The Faculty of the Institution would respectfully beg leave to state that it is well pleased with the appropriation of a *portion* of the surplus funds or profits of the College towards the liquidation of the old debts of the establishment; and would hereby petition your body, that, from year to year, as payments of this kind are made, you *issue certificates of scrip* or stock to the different professors; to each a like share, for the amount of indebtedness thus paid. (Signed.) M. Semple, S. S. Brooks, G. R. Starkey, H. N. Guernsey, P. H. Hitchens, O. B. Gause, J. K. Lee.

The Board of Managers report on April 13, 1863, the financial condition of the College. When the Board entered upon its duties, there was upon the property a mortgage debt of \$14,000.00 and a floating debt of about \$7,500. Against this there was in the treasury \$401.02. Since which time there have been received from all sources \$4,172.26, and expended during the same period \$4,519.85. Leaving a balance in the treasury of \$53.43. Included in the payments is about \$1,400 of the floating debt, leaving a little over \$6,000.

They also reported that owing to this debt the Faculty had given their labors gratuitously.

On June 6th, 1863, the resignation of Dr. Semple from the chair of Chemistry occurred, and Dr. Lee from that of *Materia Medica*.

The introductory lecture of session 1863-64 was delivered on October 12th by Peter S. Hitchens. There were thirty-six matriculants.

In November, 1863, the Board of Managers reported to the Faculty that they had elected Dr. Charles Heermann to the

chair of Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Prof. Lemuel Stephens to that of Chemistry.

On February 20th, 1864, it was voted by the Faculty that Dr. Hitchens be appointed a committee to send special invitations to the "pioneers" of Homœopathy to attend the ceremonies of the next commencement.

This commencement was held at Musical Fund Hall on March 2d, 1864, the valedictorian being Dr. Henry N. Guernsey. There were fifteen graduates.

At a Faculty meeting held March 2d, 1864, it was voted that the Faculty respectfully request the Board of Managers that they appoint and empower a trusty and competent agent who shall on the part of this Institution solicit and collect from its friends funds to pay off the mortgages resting upon it.

On March 17th the dean's account was reported. He had received for the term \$3,110.00, which had been paid to the Treasurer of Board of Managers.

The records of May 7, 1864, of the Faculty meeting show that Drs. C. Hering, A. Lippe, H. N. Guernsey, P. Wilson, G. R. Starkey, Chas. Heermann, L. Stephens, having met at Dr. Hering's, presented their respective credentials from the Board of Managers of the Homœopathic Medical College to the following chairs:

Dr. Hering, Practice of Medicine; Dr. Lippe, Materia Medica; Dr. Guernsey, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Dr. Starkey, Surgery; Dr. Wilson, Anatomy; Dr. Heermann, Physiology; Prof. Stephens, Chemistry.

Hence constituting collectively the Faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Dr. Guernsey was elected President *pro tem.*, Dr. Heermann Secretary *pro tem.* The following officers were then elected: President, Dr. H. N. Guernsey; Dean, Dr. Chas. Heermann; Recording Secretary, G. R. Starkey.

Dr. Hering then submitted to the Faculty the following: Whereas, the vast field of Institutes and Practice of Medicine can not be properly gone over by any one member of the Faculty in one session, the Faculty devise some means of either making an aid or vicar for his chair or divide the duties of his chair into distinct provinces.

Dr. Heermann moves the chair be split in two, 1st, Chair of Practice of Medicine issued to Dr. Hering. 2d, Chair of Semiology and Diagnostics allotted to Dr. Raue. Dr. Wilson objects to a split chair, and moves to amend that two distinct chairs be formed. On question of the necessity of another distinct chair it is suggested that Dr. Raue can not accept any position that is not on an equality with that of other members of the Faculty. Dr. Hering amended that the emoluments of the two chairs be alike. As names of the two chairs, Dr. Starkey suggested:

1. Institutes of Homœopathy and Practice of Medicine to be occupied by Dr. Hering.

2. Chair of Natural History of Diseases, Diagnostics and Clinical Medicine to be occupied by Dr. Raue.

But Dr. Hering objects to the name of the second chair, urging that as diseases change according to individualities and reigning type there can be no generic names adhered to, or we fall into the routine of old school practice, fitting medicines not to symptoms but to names of diseases. Dr. Hering suggests that the name of Special Pathology and Diagnostics covers all the ground of the other title.

The title was finally selected—Special Pathology and Diagnostics.

On motion of Dr. Starkey the president was authorized to notify the dean of the old Faculty of the Homœopathic College of the organization of the new Faculty in order that the books and papers pertaining to the office be handed over to the present incumbent.

On motion of Dr. Heermann, an appeal to the Alumni of the College and one to the public, approved of by a joint committee of the former board, was then read. Its purport was the relief of the College from debt. The Faculty objecting to the despondent tone of the same, Dr. Starkey was, upon motion, appointed a committee to revise the same and present it for approval at the next meeting.

At a meeting, May 14th, it was decided to ask the Board of Managers how many of the professors had accepted their election as made at the last meeting of the Board. The appeals to the public and the Alumni, as amended, were then adopted.

Meeting May 27th, 1864, a letter was read from Mr. E. Erskine Harper, of Scotland, who requested a diploma. It was directed that he be informed that his request may be granted provided he procures and forwards a recommendation from Dr. D. Wilson, of London, and deposits in the Bank of England £50. July 26th Dr. Wilson was appointed the representative of the College in Great Britain, and the special degree of the College was granted him.

September 10th it was voted that the reading room be supplied with all the homœopathic journals published in the world.

The College still pursued its liberal course in advertising. It had cards in the principal homœopathic journals, and the announcements and commencements were advertised in the Philadelphia papers. During this fall the Faculty meetings were at the house of Dr. Hering. The session of 1864-65, under a new regimen, with a new Faculty and new expectations of usefulness, was opened on the evening of October 10th. The introductory was delivered by Chas. Heermann.

CHAPTER XVII.

1865.

From the time that the College was bought, in 1855, the corporation had struggled under a load of debt, and although scrip of stock had been issued and other means used to raise money, yet in 1864 members of the old management were about discouraged. So it happened that the Faculty was entirely reorganized, new men came into it and the session of 1864-65 was the beginning of a new era. But the old system of things in the way of the Board of Managers of laymen, the old debts, the old mortgage, all held in power. It was then thought advisable to adopt some plan to set the College upon a firmer basis. In the records of a Faculty meeting held November 19th, 1864, we find, "On motion, Dr. Lippe was appointed a committee with power to select a coadjutor to present to the Faculty an informal draft of an Act of Incorporation."

During the session the matter was pushed at Harrisburg. On February 11th, 1865, the dean was asked to request the Board of Managers to divide the surplus money with the Faculty:

The commencement was held at Musical Fund Hall on March 4th, 1865. The Valedictory was by Prof. G. R. Starkey. There were nineteen graduates.

Before the College had closed a new charter had been obtained. It is as follows:

CHARTER OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, LOCATED IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

An Act to Incorporate the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met,*

and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That John M. Kennedy, John P. Brock, Alfred R. Potter, Nicholas E. Thouron, Henry Homer, Henry E. Keene, George Burnham, Samuel Anderson, Joseph Grubb, Amos B. Keith, Louis C. Madeira, S. Rodman Morgan, William Colder and S. T. Charlton, and their associates and successors, be and they are hereby created and erected into a body politic and corporate in fact and in law, by the name and style of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, to be located in the City of Philadelphia, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, shall be able to sue and liable to be sued, shall have a common seal, shall be capable in law or equity to take, purchase and hold and grant and convey lands, tenements, moneys, goods, chattels and effects, shall have power and authority to make all by-laws necessary or proper for the government and uses of a Medical College, and for the government of the Hospital hereinafter mentioned, not contrary to the constitution and laws of the United States and of this Commonwealth; and shall have full power to do all and every other matter and thing for the purposes of this Act, which any corporation or body politic may or can do, provided that the said corporation shall not hold more real estate than may be necessary and proper for the uses, benefit and support of a Medical College and the Hospital hereinafter authorized to be by said corporation erected or provided and established.

SECTION 2. Said corporation shall have power to elect a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and all officers necessary for the administration thereof, and to enact by-laws for the government, admission and expulsion of members and pupils.

SECTION 3. That the capital stock of said corporation consist of Sixty Thousand Dollars, to be divided into three thousand shares of twenty dollars each, and the said corporation shall have authority to borrow money not exceeding in amount at any time fifty thousand dollars, to be secured by bonds and mortgages of the real estate of the corporation.

SECTION 4. Said College shall have the power to grant the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and especially of Homœopathic Medicine, to any such person as shall have attended two courses of medical lectures and completed a course of study, and possess the qualifications usually required of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in other Medical Colleges in this State, and also a knowledge of Homœopathy.

SECTION 5. Said corporation shall have full power and authority to raise, by loan or otherwise, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, and to expend the same in the purchase of a lot or lots of ground in said city, and the erection thereon of a suitable building for a Hospital, or to purchase or rent such building for said Hospital, and the said Hospital shall be under the government of the said Medical College.

SECTION 6. That said corporation shall have power to receive and hold appropriations, donations or legacies, either by grant, gift, devise

or otherwise, either for the use and benefit of the Medical College or Hospital, provided that when such appropriations, donations or legacies, shall be specifically granted or given for the use and benefit of the College or for the Hospital, the corporation shall use or apply the same for the object or institution named in such gift, grant or devise.

SECTION 7. The said corporators named in the first section of this Act, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to meet on a day to be designated by them at a convenient place in the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of choosing a President, Secretary, Treasurer and seven Trustees, who shall hold their offices until the day fixed for the next annual election, and in case of failure to elect on that day, they shall hold over until an election be held within three months thereafter, and that the annual elections and other meetings of the corporation shall be held at such times and places and on such notice, as may be prescribed by the by-laws, provided that in the election of all officers each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote.

ARTHUR G. OLMSTED,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 WM. J. TURRELL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the 17th day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

A. G. CURTIN.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, }
Harrisburg, March 3, A. D. 1865. }

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

I do hereby certify, that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

W. H. ARMSTRONG,
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

At a meeting of the Corporators held on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1865, in the City of Philadelphia, the Charter was unanimously accepted and adopted; and at the same meeting the College was duly organized by the unanimous election of the following gentlemen as Officers and Trustees thereof:

OFFICERS.

President, ALFRED R. POTTER; Secretary, HENRY E. KEENE; Treasurer, RICHARD S. BROCK; Trustees, M. W. BALDWIN, JOHN PENN

BROCK, NICHOLAS E. THOURON, GEORGE BURNHAM, S. RODMAN MORGAN, T. S. ARTHUR, LOUIS C. MADEIRA.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the 10th day of May A. D. 1865, the following By-Laws, prepared by the Board, were unanimously passed and adopted:

BY-LAWS.

ART. I. The Board of the Corporation shall consist of the President, the Secretary and the Seven Trustees, who shall be elected annually, on the first Monday of March, by the Stockholders, and in such elections each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote, which may be given in person or by proxy.

ART. II. The Stated Meetings of the Board shall be held on the first Mondays of February, May, August and November, unless otherwise directed by the Board, and adjournments of such meetings may be made when necessary.

ART. III. Five members of the Board shall be necessary to form a quorum for the appointment of the Faculty of said College, for the enacting, altering or repealing By-Laws, for disposing of money or other property exceeding one thousand dollars in amount or value, and for the appointment of Annual Committees; but for the transaction of ordinary business, four members shall be a quorum.

ART. IV. The Board shall appoint the Faculty of the College, and a Hospital Committee of three persons, a Committee on Finance of three persons, and a Committee on Buildings of one person; and it shall be the duty of said Committees to make report of their proceedings, in writing, semi-annually, on the last Monday of February and August, and oftener, when required by the Board.

ART. V. The Board shall, by election, fill all vacancies in the Board which may happen by death, resignation or otherwise, and the officers so elected shall continue in office until the next Annual Election; and the Board shall, by appointment, fill any vacancies of the Faculty of the College, or of any of the Committees, which may happen by death, resignation or otherwise.

ART. VI. The Board shall have the power to make all rules and regulations necessary or proper for the uses of the Medical College and Hospital, and to make all By-Laws necessary to carry into effect any of powers granted by the Charter of the College; *Provided*, That no By-Law shall be altered, amended or repealed, and no new By-Law shall be made or adopted, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board, and each member of the Board shall be notified in writing, ten days preceding the meeting of the Board, of any proposed alteration, amendment or repeal, of any By-Law, or of any addition thereto.

ART. VII. The Board shall confer Medical degrees upon such persons only as shall be recommended by the Faculty of the College; and the Commencement, for the conferring of Medical Degrees, shall be held annually, in the month of March.

ART. VIII. The Secretary shall attend the Board at their meetings. It shall be his duty to keep fair minutes and records of their proceedings, to issue notices to the members of all meetings, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, all Diplomas, at the expense of the College, to cause the seal of the Institution to be affixed thereto and to attest the same, to furnish the Faculty of the College with a copy of every regulation and rule which shall be made by the Board respecting the College and Hospital, and he shall perform all the reasonable and customary duties incident to office of the Secretary of the Board.

ART. IX. The Treasurer shall give security, to be approved by the Board, in the sum of ten thousand dollars. He shall, upon the full payment to him of twenty dollars for each share of stock of the corporation, issue certificates therefor, signed by the President and Secretary, and countersigned by him. He shall receive all moneys paid by the students to the Dean of the Faculty, all donations made to, rents, interest, moneys and other revenues belonging to the Corporation. He shall, out of the revenues received by him, first pay all expenses, interest and such other outlay as the Board may direct, and six per cent. upon all stock paid in full and for which certificates shall have been issued, and then divide the surplus equally among the seven Professorships of the Faculty, namely, Institutes and Practice of Medicine, Pathology and Diagnostics, Materia Medica, Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, Surgery, Anatomy, Physiology and Chemistry. He shall pay all claims against the Corporation, upon warrants signed by the Committee on Finance, or when directed by a resolution of the Board, and shall take and keep proper vouchers for such payments. He shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Finance, on the last Monday of February and August in every year, a correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding half-year, and of the funds remaining in his hands. He shall deposit all money received on account and for the use of the Medical College and Hospital, in such bank as may be designated by the Committee on Finance, to his credit as "Treasurer of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania;" and all checks drawn upon such bank shall contain the name or names of the person or persons to whom the money so drawn is to be paid. He shall keep regular books of accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and the debts and credits of the Corporation, one of which books shall contain all receipts and expenditures of the College only, and the other of the said books shall contain all receipts and expenditures of the Hospital, which books shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection and examination of the Committee on Finance, or of any member of the Board. And, generally, he shall faithfully perform all duties concerning the estates and revenues of the Corporation, which may be necessary to the prudent and economical management thereof, and may be required by the Board or by the Committee on Finance.

ART. X. The Faculty of the College shall have power to make all

rules and regulations necessary or proper for the government of each professorial department of the College, and for the admission, government and expulsion of Students, and to adopt such rules as may promote the welfare and usefulness of the College, which rules and regulations shall be subject to these By-Laws, or others which may be established by the Board, and subject to the approval of the Board. The Faculty shall, in conjunction with the Committee of the Hospital, make all necessary rules and regulations for the government of the Hospital, and for the admission and treatment of patients therein. And the Faculty shall appoint one of their own members to act as Dean, who shall arrange and conduct the business of examining the candidates for Medical Degrees, and who shall receive and pay over forthwith to the Treasurer such money as shall be paid by the Students or Graduates.

ART. XI. It shall be the duty of the Faculty to make reports to the Board at their Stated Meetings in February, May, August and November, upon the state of the Medical Department, stating the names and residences of such Students as have been admitted into the College, with such remarks as they may deem expedient.

ART. XII. The Committee on the Hospital are authorized to solicit subscriptions, donations or gifts, for the said Hospital, and upon the receipt by them of any subscription, donation or gift, they shall forthwith pay the same to the Treasurer, and all moneys paid by the Treasurer to said Committee shall be for the exclusive use of the Hospital, and the Committee shall render to the Board quarterly accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the Hospital. The Committee shall appoint seven Lady Managers, who shall have charge of the domestic affairs of the Hospital. The Lady Managers shall be authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions, and disburse the same in the maintenance and support of the Hospital; and they shall render to the Committee monthly accounts of the receipts and expenditures.

ART. XIII. Any stockholder who shall hold fifty shares of stock may, upon relinquishing all claim to interest for any year, have the right to enter one Student to attend all the lectures in such year, without any fees or charges.

ART. XIV. The President shall be a member, *ex-officio*, of all Committees.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the President on the following Committees:

Committee on Finance, *Messrs. Brock, Madeira and Morgan*; Committee of the Hospital, *Messrs. Brock, Arthur and Burnham*; Committee on Buildings, *Nicholas E. Thouron*.

The Financial Committee of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, located in the City of Philadelphia, have been directed to present the Charter, By-Laws, and the names of the officers and Faculty, with the view of obtaining subscriptions to the stock of the Institution.

The College has been duly organized with an able and active corps of Professors.

The capital stock of the Corporation consists of sixty thousand dollars, divided into three thousand shares at twenty dollars each.

It is designed that the investment shall yield six per cent. per annum. The earnings of the Faculty will also be pledged for that purpose.

The funds derived from the stock will be applied to the payment for the suitable buildings purchased, and the balance towards the necessary arrangements for conducting a Medical College.

By Article XIII. of the By-Laws, the holder of fifty shares of stock is entitled to send one Student for tuition to the College, free of charge, as long as he relinquishes his claim to receive interest on the stock.

*JOHN PENN BROCK,
LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
S. RODMAN MORGAN,
Finance Committee.*

Philadelphia, June 8, 1865.

CHAPTER XVIII.

1865-68.

When the College was commenced under the new charter and the new share-stock-scheme it was thought advisable to publish a medical magazine. Consequently in August, 1865, the first number of the Hahnemannian Monthly was issued. Drs. Hering, Lippe and Frost were appointed a Committee of Publication. A stock subscription was opened and the shares were fixed at \$10.00. It was issued monthly. In the prospectus among other things appears the following: "The Faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania having been reorganized, and all the different members holding collectively the same views of Homœopathy, it was unanimously resolved that the Faculty should publish a new periodical under the title of the Hahnemannian Monthly." It was intended to print lectures and other points of interest occurring in the College. In fact it was to be the College organ.

On April 5th, 1865, Dr. Heermann resigned as Dean on account of his removal from the city. It will be remembered that his chair was that of *Materia Medica*. At the same meeting Dr. H. N. Guernsey was elected Dean.

On May 10th the Board of Trustees elected a Faculty, and on June 3d, 1865, this Faculty met as usual at the house of Dr. Hering. Drs. Hering, Ad. Lippe, H. N. Guernsey, C. G. Raue, Pusey Wilson, J. H. P. Frost, and Lemuel Stephens, the elected Faculty, were present. They then proceeded to organize. Dr. Ad. Lippe was elected President; Dr. J. H. P. Frost, Secretary; Dr. H. N. Guernsey, Dean.

At a meeting on September 23, 1865, it was voted by the Faculty to allow ladies to sit in the ante-room to listen to the lectures. This is, I think, the first concession made to women by the College.

At this meeting Dr. David Wilson, of London, accepted his appointment as agent in England for the College.

The introductory lecture was delivered on the evening of October 10th, by Dr. J. H. P. Frost. The number of the matriculants was eighty-eight.

Soon after the opening of the session Dr. Wilson, the Professor of Surgery, was taken seriously ill, and Dr. John C. Morgan, who was Professor of Anatomy, was invited to lecture temporarily on Surgery. This was on October 16th, 1865. This Faculty meeting is also notable from the fact that a letter from Madame Hahnemann to Dr. Hering was presented, regarding the possible publication of the Organon of her husband.

Dr. Wilson continued ill, and at a meeting held December 27th, 1865, this resolution was passed: The Faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, deeply regretting the ill health of Prof. Wilson, and feeling that he cannot possibly recover unless he rests and takes care of himself, *for his own good* relieve him from the duty of lecturing during the remainder of the present session, and will provide a substitute to fill his chair in the meantime.

And inasmuch as Dr. L. H. Willard had been desired by Prof. Wilson to assist him in instructing the class and had met the class in evening meetings, and had also filled the regular lecture hour of Dr. Wilson in his absence with good satisfaction, it was voted to invite Dr. Willard to give the lectures on Surgery during the remainder of the session.

For the coming commencement of the session of 1865-66, Dr. Hering reported at Faculty meeting held on February 17th having engaged Musical Fund Hall. And he also reported engaging Johnson's Band. At this meeting of February 17th, 1866, the President spoke of the dividend of the funds of the College and suggested, in lieu, the taking of the stock.

The commencement took place March 1st, Prof. Ad. Lippe delivering the Valedictory. There were forty-five graduates.

On March 3d a Faculty meeting was held at Dr. Hering's house for the purpose, it was stated, of settling up the College accounts for the year just ended. The President stated that

the treasury contained money enough to pay all the current bills and liabilities and still have sufficient for current expenses. That the principal part of the College funds having been employed for the purpose of paying for and refitting the College buildings, it was proposed to issue stock instead at six per cent. interest. That the gross amount available for such division was about \$4,000, which would therefore give to each chair the sum of \$500.00 in stock.

On motion, seconded by Dr. Wilson, it was decided to give Dr. Willard, who had done the work of lecturing on Surgery, half the proceeds accruing, that the avails of the surgical chair be equally divided between Drs. Wilson and Willard.

On April 18th, 1866, as Prof. Wilson had decided to remove to New Jersey, it was unanimously voted to recommend Dr. George F. Foote, of New York City, to the Board of Managers to fill the chair of Surgery.

At this meeting Dr. Hering was appointed a Committee on Revision in the Form of the Diploma.

Dr. T. P. Wilson sent a letter proposing a union of action in the Homœopathic Colleges, and Dr. Frost was appointed to confer with him.

It was on May 26th decided to print 5,000 copies of the announcement for 1866-67, and to have the part containing the complete list of graduates of the College from its beginning stereotyped, and it was voted to send this announcement to all the other colleges and literary institutions.

Faculty meeting September 15th, 1866, Mr. Just presented an account of the purchase of complete sets of the American Journal of Medical Sciences and British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review, 121 Vols.

On September 28th, 1866, Dr. Koch was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy, and also to the duties of Prosecutor of Anatomy and Surgery. A note says that after the adjournment Dr. Koch was invited into the Faculty room and congratulated by the members of the Faculty on his appointment.

On the 15th of September Dr. Hering proposed that Dr. F. E. Boericke be authorized to prepare a standard Homœopathic Pharmacopœia which should present both the original methods

of preparing the various homœopathic medicines and the modern improvements.

The College session of 1866-67 opened on the evening of October 8th, the Introductory being delivered by Dr. George F. Foote. There were ninety-seven matriculants.

With the exception of Dr. Foote the Faculty was the same as during the last session.

At a meeting on December 15, 1866, Dr. Hering spoke of a plan of publishing Characteristics or Therapeutic Hints, and asked the co-operation of his colleagues. He was also made recording secretary for the preservation of such key-notes as might be furnished by the members of the Faculty.

At this meeting it was voted that the Secretary be a committee to sell at not less than cost the allopathic medical journals in the Library. It may be mentioned that the old school journals were not sold, and at the present time there are sets of the leading journals of that school in the library and that they form a valuable addition to its practical usefulness. A careful revision is made of the many journals constantly coming to the library, and the standard ones are bound and placed on the shelves. A vote of thanks was extended to Boericke & Tafel for having presented to the Dispensary copies of Gross' Comparative Materia Medica and Lippe's Text Book of Materia Medica.

The nineteenth commencement was held in the Musical Fund Hall on March 2, 1867. The Valedictorian was John C. Morgan. The number of graduates was forty-two. The same evening after the exercises the Faculty were entertained by Dr. Hering. This is the last record on the minutes of the Faculty of a meeting before the retirement of Dr. Hering. We now reach a critical period in the history of the College. As may be remembered, the new charter really made the Institution a sort of joint stock company, in which the person holding the majority of the stock could control the entire College. At the close of the session of 1866-67, Dr. Adolph Lippe thus held the ruling power and the most stock, and could virtually control the destinies of the College.

After the close of the session he said that the chair of Pathology and Diagnostics was unnecessary, that it was

contrary to pure Homœopathy, that the homœopathic physician did not need pathology, but only the power to prescribe according to the methods of Hahnemann from the totality of symptoms. But when it came to a question of overthrowing the chair of Dr. Hering's bosom friend, Dr. Raue, of cutting off the very necessary study of pathology and diagnostics from the students, Dr. Hering said: "No; I will leave the College if Dr. Lippe is to have his own autocratic way in this matter." Dr. Hering realized that the study of pathology and diagnosis was very essential to the proper equipment of the homœopathic physician, as well as to his brother of the old school. Dr. Lippe, of course, maintained control of the destinies of the College. Dr. Hering withdrew. Efforts were made to patch up the breach and to induce Dr. Hering to return, by the other members of the Faculty, but they were not successful.

The Minutes of the College give no record of any meeting between March 2 and April 6, 1867. The resignation of Dr. Hering must have taken place between those dates. A new Faculty was collected, and a new college organized by Dr. Hering; the old college was also continued; all this will be mentioned in due time. Let us now follow the fortunes of the old school.

The Faculty of the old College met at the College building on Saturday, April 6, 1867, at 7:30 P. M., pursuant to the following request:

258 South 3d St., April 6, 1867.

ADOLPHUS LIPPE, M. D.

Dear Sir: I beg to inform you that the following professors of the College, elected by the Board of Trustees on the 25th of March, viz.: H. N. Guernsey, M. D.; Geo. F. Foote, M. D.; H. N. Martin, M. D., and Lemuel Stephens, M. D., have accepted the professorships to which they were elected, and as you have also accepted the professorship to which you were elected your number is sufficient to organize as the professors and Faculty of the College for the ensuing year. I have, therefore, to request that you will at once organize, and, after deliberation, furnish the Board with the name of some gentleman to fill the chair of the College which C. Hering declines to accept.

Yours truly,

HENRY E. KEENE,
Secretary.

Drs. Lippe, Guernsey, Stephens and Martin were present. On motion of Dr. Guernsey Dr. Lippe took the chair. Dr. Martin was appointed Secretary pro tem.; Dr. Lippe was elected President; Dr. H. N. Martin, Secretary; Dr. H. N. Guernsey, Dean.

Dr. Guernsey moved the postponement of the appointment of a professor in the place of Dr. Hering, and suggested that he (Dr. Hering) be heard from. Dr. Martin then announced that he was authorized by Dr. Hering to lay before the Faculty the condition upon which he would accept the chair.

The following communication to the Trustees was unanimously adopted:

April 6, 1867.

HENRY E. KEENE, ESQ., Secretary, etc.

Dear Sir: In accordance with your request, under date of to-day, the members of the Faculty who have accepted the professorships to which they have been elected have held a meeting, at which meeting all were present except Dr. Geo. F. Foote.

We have to communicate that we deplore the non-acceptance of Dr. Hering, and in consideration of his valuable services to the Institution and his high professional position we beg leave to postpone the naming of a gentleman to fill that chair.

Having received a communication from Dr. Hering proposing such changes in, and addition to the Faculty, as he thinks would best further the interests of the Institution, we call your attention to his proposition. If, in your judgment, it can be accomplished, we believe it would induce Dr. Hering to accept the chair, and also insure the success of the College.

The meeting then adjourned. The communication of Dr. Hering is not on the minutes.

In the meantime matters could not be adjusted with Dr. Hering and negotiations were ended. At the next meeting, held at the College on April 13, Drs. Lippe, Guernsey, Stephens, Foote and Martin were present. Dr. A. R. Morgan was unanimously nominated to fill the chair declined by Dr. C. Hering.

The several professorships were then announced as follows: Dr. Ad. Lippe, Materia Medica; H. N. Guernsey, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; George F. Foote, Surgery; A. R. Morgan, Institutes and Practice; L. Stephens, Chemistry; H. N. Martin, Physiology.

The next meeting of interest was one held at the house of Dr. Frost, September 17, 1867, when the resignation of Dr. Foote was announced and the following resolution was presented:

Resolved, That we learn with deep regret the declining health of our much esteemed colleague and Professor of Surgery, Dr. George F. Foote, and of his purpose to change his residence, compelling him to resign the chair of Surgery accepted by him.

And we further present the name of Malcolm Macfarlan, M. D., late Surgeon U. S. A., as a very suitable person to fill the vacancy thus created, and we recommend him to your honorable Board for appointment.

Dr. Martin and Dr. Lemuel Stephens withdrew from the old college and had in the meantime joined the College Dr. Hering was forming, so that the chair of Physiology was left vacant and certain changes were rendered necessary in the Faculty. At a meeting on October 4th, Drs. Arrowsmith and Macfarlan were appointed a committee to wait on Dr. R. J. McClatchey and make some arrangements with him to deliver lectures on Anatomy during the coming session. At a meeting the next day, October 5th, Dr. Macfarlan reported as follows: That Dr. McClatchey if elected to the chair of Anatomy, would deliver as many lectures as necessary, provided that at present he be assisted by Dr. Macfarlan in lecturing on the bones.

Dr. McClatchey was then recommended to the Board of Trustees for the Professorship. The following resolutions were adopted to be sent to the Board of Trustees: The resignations of Drs. Foote and Frost render it desirable that the following changes be made: 1st. The transfer of Dr. Arrowsmith from the chair of Anatomy to that of Physiology. 2d. The election of Dr. Robert J. McClatchey to the chair of Anatomy. 3d. A change in the By-Laws of your honorable Board, creating the chair of Pathology. 4th. The election of Dr. Frost to fill the chair of Pathology.

The Faculty who lectured during the session of 1867-68 was as follows:

Institutes and Practice of Medicine, A. R. Morgan; *Materia Medica*, Ad. Lippe; Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, H. N. Guernsey; Surgery, Malcolm Macfarlan;

Anatomy, R. J. McClatchey; Physiology, W. L. Arrowsmith; Chemistry, George G. Percival; General Pathology, J. H. P. Frost.

The introductory lecture was held on the evening of October 14, 1867, by Prof. W. L. Arrowsmith. There were sixty-five matriculants.

The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia had also been commenced in October and there was considerable rivalry between the two Institutions.

To form some estimate of the condition of medical education in the United States in 1867 we quote:* "There are twenty-one allopathic medical colleges in the United States. Besides Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Practice, *Materia Medica* and Obstetrics, taught in all of them, only seven teach Military Surgery and Hygiene; eleven, Forensic Medicine; Microscopy in six; Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery, three; Pathology separately, in only two; Histology, one; Diseases of the Regions, twelve; Botany, Practical Chemistry, Dentistry and Cutaneous Diseases are taught in none. In all the Homœopathic Colleges, Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Practice, *Materia Medica*, Obstetrics, Diseases of Women, and Chemistry are taught. Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, as a separate branch, is taught in five of them; Surgical Anatomy in three; Pathology Anatomy in one; Microscopic Anatomy in two; Pathology alone, in one; in the rest it is taught in connection with Physiology or Diagnosis. Medical Botany is taught in only one; Post-mortems, in only one; Forensic Medicine in only five; Insanity in one; Life Assurance in one; Diagnosis alone, in only two; Histology in one, and Natural Philosophy in one."

"The following appeared in the American Homœopathic Observer for October, 1867: "The Board of Trustees of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in their annual announcement, refer with great satisfaction to the evidences of their growing prosperity. The matriculating and graduating classes of the session of 1866-67, were larger than those of the year preceding. And there will be observed

* Med. Investigator, vol. 5, p. 93.

among the lists of the attendants upon the College lectures, the names of many who had already graduated in other medical schools. Not a few of these physicians are known to have left important fields of labor, at a very considerable pecuniary sacrifice to themselves, in order to review their former studies and make themselves better acquainted with the principles and practice of pure Homœopathy.

“The Faculty of the College will continue, as hitherto, to teach Homœopathy in its simplicity and purity, its principles and its practice; and the Hahnemannian Monthly will continue to represent the doctrines taught in the school. No pains will be spared, and no means unsupplied, to impart to the students a thorough medical education; and every advantage will be afforded to enable them to become truly practical, scientific and successful physicians. H. N. Guernsey, M. D., Dean.”

The Medical Investigator for August, 1867, thus mentions the old college: “This aged Institution enjoys great prosperity. It has a long list of graduates. The great stress it lays on teaching pure Homœopathy, which means *similia similibus curentur*, single remedy and high attenuation, has placed on its graduating list some physicians. ‘No pains will be spared and no means unsupplied to impart to the students a thorough medical education.’ *Thorough medical education* taught by only seven professors. Possibly they are thorough as far as they go. We miss from the Faculty men who were wont to give character to this Institution. Students will regret and feel this loss.”

Below this is a notice of the new Hahnemann College just about to be opened, as follows: A new College. Why? We glean, because Philadelphia obtains a large number of students, who, although taught pure Homœopathy, are not posted in “general medical science.”

Why not unite these two corps of professors, and give us a College with a *complete* medical staff? The purists refuse. Then give complete information on all the nineteen branches that form your curriculum, and success awaits you. Candidates for examination are to be thoroughly examined. Some of the best minds in the profession form the Faculty.

February 26th, 1868, the Hahnemannian Institute invited the Faculty of the College to sit on the platform at the commencement of the Institute, and the offer was accepted.

The commencement was held at noon on Friday, February 28th, 1868, at the Musical Fund Hall. The Valedictory was by Dr. A. R. Morgan. There were twenty-eight graduates, and two received the special degree.

In the spring of 1868, Drs. Frost and Lippe, who had been editors of the College journal, the Hahnemannian Monthly, resigned, and Dr. R. J. McClatchey was appointed editor. The name of A. J. Tafel, publisher, was taken from the cover and "Published by the Faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania" substituted.

On March 28th, 1868, Dr. Frost resigned from the chair of Pathology, and on April 18th, Prof. Percival, who had been lecturing on Chemistry, also resigned. On July 20th, Dr. A. R. Morgan also resigned from Institutes and Practice, and the names of Dr. T. Dwight Stowe for the chair of Institutes and Practice and Dr. Pemberton Dudley for that of Chemistry were forwarded to the Board of Managers. On October 1st, 1868, Dr. Arrowsmith's letter declining the chair of Physiology was presented to the Faculty.

The Hahnemannian Monthly had not been a paying venture, and Dr. Lippe was appointed to wait on the Board of Managers to determine what steps to take to pay its indebtedness.

On October 9th, 1868, the name of Dr. E. G. Dalton was presented to the Faculty for the chair of Physiology.

The Faculty of 1868-69 was as follows:

Materia Medica, Ad. Lippe; Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology and Practice, T. D. Stowe; Obstetrics, H. N. Guernsey; Physiology and Pathology, E. G. Dalton; Surgery, M. Macfarlan; Anatomy, R. J. McClatchey; Chemistry, P. Dudley; Demonstrator of Anatomy, C. J. Wiltbank (after New Year's T. L. Bradford). Dr. Wiltbank lectured on Physiology, Dr. Dalton resigning.

The introductory lecture was delivered on the evening of October 12th, by Dr. R. J. McClatchey. There were forty-six matriculants.

Dr. Dalton only lectured until the holidays. After this such lectures as were delivered were by Dr. C. J. Wiltbank. A few weeks before the close of the session Dr. Lippe resigned. Dr. Guernsey examined the students on *Materia Medica*. At the last part of the session of 1868-69, the lectures were very irregular.

Dr. McClatchey resigned the editorship of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*. On November 19th, 1868, Dr. Macfarlan, one of a committee appointed to confer on Dr. McClatchey's claim with the Board of Trustees, reported that he had informed the Secretary that unless the money promised was paid it would be the means of breaking up the College, as he and also the other members would resign. On December 7th, 1868, the Faculty voted to advance pro rata the money due Dr. McClatchey as editor of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*.

At the next meeting, December 14th, Dr. McClatchey said that if he were paid \$100.00 by the 10th of January, 1869, he would edit the journal to the end of the volume. On December 28th, 1868, the name of C. J. Wiltbank was sent to the Board of Trustees as Professor of Physiology, vice Dr. Dalton, who resigned. Dr. Stowe resigned, and on December 28th, Dr. Lippe was appointed a committee to wait on Dr. Richard Gardiner and offer him the chair of Practice.

On January 16th, 1869, a communication was received from the Hahnemann Medical College inviting the Faculty and students of the old college to unite with them, free of cost, in holding commencement. It was voted to accept provided the Homœopathic College be allowed to pay its pro rata share of expenses according to the number of the graduating class, and not taking into consideration a certain sum contributed by students of Hahnemann College to procure the Academy of Music at an increase of expense to the Musical Fund Hall. This plan was not followed, and it was therefore decided to hold a commencement as usual at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday, February 27th, at noon, independent of the Hahnemann. The students sent a report to the Faculty condemning the action of the Hahnemann College in wishing a double commencement and refusing the invitation to attend their lectures. At a meeting on February 17th, Dr. Guernsey was appointed to examine on *Materia Medica* and Dr. McClatchey on Practice.

CHAPTER XIX.

1868-69.

During this session of 1868-69 there were no very cordial relations between the students of the two rival colleges. It was claimed that the management of the new college sought to draw away the students of the older institution, and during the winter of 1868-69 the following circular was posted on the College blackboard, circulated among the students, and it is said that a copy was posted on the blackboard of the new college. As it may show somewhat the feeling existing it is here given. It was published anonymously.

TO THE PROFESSION, MEDICAL STUDENTS AND OTHERS:

There is a point at which the poet has declared forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and when that point is reached continued patience becomes degradation. In view of this the Faculty of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania feel that they can no longer permit the representations and false statements of the so-called Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia to pass unnoticed, and retain that self-respect which should belong to every member of a learned and dignified profession.

Through circulars and journals, but principally by verbal statements, the Institution in which we have the honor to teach has been wilfully traduced and continually placed in a false light for the purpose of influencing the minds of members of the profession and of medical students with a view to securing their influence in favor of and their coöperation with the Institution represented by these detractors.

Many of these detractions are of a nature so insignificant as to be not even worthy of contempt, but there are not a few that if tacitly received would seriously derogate from the honor, the dignity and the usefulness of our institution. It is simply proposed, therefore, to meet in a fair manner these grave charges, to show the motives which lead to their utterance, and to place both Institutions fairly upon the record.

1. It is charged as an element of weakness that the Faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania undergoes frequent change. It is to be lamented that this charge is, in itself, partially true, and that since the organization of the College—twenty-one years

ago—a great many changes in its Faculty have occurred. These have resulted from the death or removal of incumbents of the various chairs, from their loss of health in the service, and from resignations prompted by other motives. We do not complain of the publication of these facts, which form a part of the history of all medical colleges, which are patent to the homœopathic community, and which have never been concealed. *We do complain*, however, and *justly* that this charge is made with a malicious purpose and by men whose secession from our school in which they held positions, and which secession resulted in the establishment of Hahnemann College, was mainly occasioned by their disappointment at being unable to *create a vacancy* in a chair in order to place therein another member of the Faculty, and thereby effect a change in what was thought a permanent Faculty. Hahnemann College claims superiority for its system by which professors are elected for life, and are not subject to the caballing of a *ring*, when Hahnemann College owes its very existence mainly to the attempt of a *ring* to force one man out and to force another into his place. It claims that a member of its Faculty cannot be removed except by a resort to the harsh measure of impeachment. It yet remains to be demonstrated that a system by which an incompetent or imbecile professor must be retained is the best that can possibly be devised.

2. An attack has been made on our school, in public and in private, to the effect that our claim to be the oldest Institution of the kind is a false one, and that by reason of a change of name and of charter it is the youngest (excepting Hahnemann College). It is a matter of no moment whether our College be the oldest of its kind or not. If youngness is a *demerit*, it is possessed in a greater degree by our detractor. We claim to represent the parent homœopathic college of the world, however, and our claim has never before been disputed by the profession. The charge is not made for any legitimate purpose such as the arguing of a disputed question; but as the cuttle fish throws out its murky fluid to darken the surrounding water that it may the more readily escape, this diversion has been made for the purpose of hiding from view the suspicious character of the charter of Hahnemann College. Our charter is valid, is open to all who may desire to inspect it, and by it the corporation is empowered to confer on those who apply for, and are worthy to receive them, the degree of Doctor of Medicine (M. D.) and the special and additional degree of Doctor of Homœopathic Medicine (M. H. D.), and these degrees have ever been recognized as passports to professional standing and success.

It has never been *charged by our Institution* that Hahnemann College had no valid charter; but grave doubts have been entertained and freely expressed by members of the profession, who are acquainted with the case, as to the validity of the instrument claimed to be the Act of Incorporation of that College. It was obtained by purchase from Professor Paine, a well-known Eclectic Physician of Philadelphia, who had pro-

cured it from the Legislature of Pennsylvania some years (15) before as the charter of "The Washington Medical College." Through the application of Professor Hering to the proper Court, the name "Washington" was changed to "Hahnemann."

As the charter had never been accepted by the organization of the originally named Corporators, but had lain, for many years, as a dead letter of law in the hands of Professor Paine, *it is not unfair to entertain doubts of its validity*; and from the entertainment of doubts, to the expression of them, is a natural and rapid transition. That the change of name by the Court renews the power of the instrument, if that power has been lost, as has been claimed, is a proposition not to be entertained, as the question brought before the tribunal simply regarded a change of name and not the validity or invalidity of a charter. Again, the charter of H. C., whether valid or invalid, is intended to confer, and if valid does confer, on its holders all the rights, privileges, etc., that pertain to an allopathic college, *and none others*. The question then becomes a pertinent one and may be asked, whether in teaching Homœopathy and granting degrees, under that charter, to avowed homœopaths, these are not done in contravention of the provisions of the Act incorporating "Washington" Medical College; and, therefore, whether the said Act is not hereby annulled. We have reason to believe that it is to conceal these apparent weaknesses, and to throw a thick veil over these doubts, that the inexcusable attack on our Institution, in the above regard, was and is made.

3. By the charter of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania its Faculty is expressly obligated to teach Homœopathy, and it is avowedly a homœopathic Institution; granting diplomas evidencing the fact that those who are educated within its walls have been thoroughly instructed, not only in the collateral branches of a common medical education, but, as well, in Homœopathic Theory and Practice. Hahnemann College, on the contrary, is in no sense a Homœopathic College, except that the members of the Faculty claim to be homœopathic physicians. They are not obligated to teach Homœopathy, and they openly declare that they teach "a variety of opinions," and leave to the student the task of selecting from the immense heaps of chaff the grains of good seed that may fall before the windy machine that refuses nothing. In this connection it is charged against the Faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania that they teach the dogma of high potencies being necessary to the cure of diseases homœopathically, and denounce as mongrels all who do not agree with them. This slander has been refuted time after time, but, like Monsieur Tonson, comes again. There are no members of the profession more thoroughly aware of its falsity than are the professors of Hahnemann College; and it may be said to come with a very ill-fitting grace from men of whose number one is recognized as the most aggressive and thoroughly proscriptive high potentist in the profession, and another, who,

in a criticism on a recent work on Obstetrics (Guernsey's), charged the author with being derelict in duty in not "standing up" for high potencies. OUR MORRO is, that of things certain there should be unity of sentiment; of things unsettled or doubtful, liberality of sentiment; and of all things there should be charitable sentiment. As the question of dose and potency is regarded by our College as an open one and belonging to "things unsettled or doubtful," we do not discuss the matter, but hopefully look forward to the period of its final adjustment. While some of our members use so-called "high potencies" in their private practice and before the class, others use, privately and publicly, the so-called "low preparations," and all regard the question of dose and potency with the largest liberality of sentiment. *We do teach*—as our charter demands of us—HOMŒOPATHY, and by that we only understand *similia similibus curentur*, pure, simple and undefiled by any admixture with human dogmatism and consequent human liability to error.

4. By a circular recently issued from Hahnemann College a sweeping charge is made against every other medical school in the world, and, as well, against every physician holding a diploma which does not bear the seal of this self-imposed immaculacy. By implication every College (excepting Hahnemann of Philadelphia) is charged with the "*sale of diplomas*," and every graduate practitioner (excepting the twenty-four alumni of Hahnemann College) holds his diploma under a suspicion that it has been procured in a reprehensible manner. We take this occasion to assert that we do not believe that "several" candidates for the diploma of Hahnemann College were rejected—it remains to be shown that there was a single rejection—that we do not believe that any candidate "rejected" by Hahnemann College "received a diploma elsewhere;" and, further, that we repudiate entirely, so far as our own College is concerned, the stigma that is attempted to be fixed on it. We have rules and regulations regarding candidates for graduation, and while they are very liberal they are fair and are rigidly adhered to in every instance. The sole object of our self-sacrificing and unremunerated labor is to advance the science of pure Homœopathy, and, with that view, to elevate and render more efficient the standard of medical education.

These statements are submitted with great regret, on our part, for their necessity. They are not thus made for the purpose of inducing students to come to us through our mere representation, but simply because there is no member of our Faculty who regards himself as competent to do dirty work of "button-holing" and cajoling medical students and others, and of pouring into their ears fulsome self-praise and detraction of neighbors; and because we feel it incumbent on us, as a duty we owe to the Institution we represent, to no longer permit false statements and malicious slanders to be continuously made, without some attempt at refutation.

This was a four-paged circular with the last page blank, and the Hahnemann College authorities caused the following answer to be printed:

TO THE PROFESSION:

A circular has recently been issued by the Faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, evidently intended to injure the reputation of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, but for one or two statements contained in it we would make no reply, for the document carries with it its own antidote.

The validity of our charter is attacked, and it is asserted that we purchased it of Dr. Wm. Paine, an Eclectic physician of this city.

They had but to have asked Dr. Paine to have found that he never knew there was such a charter, and, consequently, could not have sold what he never possessed. The truth is, our charter never was bought, but some of the original corporators—of whom Dr. Paine never was one—are now Trustees of the College.

The old Trustees, together with the new, who were elected in legal form, appointed the present Faculty, and the statutes of the College, which were printed for distribution last spring, are the statutes originally (with slight modifications) adopted by the first Board of Trustees, after the acceptance of the charter by the Corporators. The building now occupied by us is the one originally intended for the College fifteen years ago.

As the assertion of disbelief in our statement, that "several whose applications were rejected by us, last winter, found no difficulty in obtaining their diplomas elsewhere," and since they have thought it necessary to deny what the article in question did not accuse them of, we have to say: That we *did* reject *several* candidates for our diploma, and that these same candidates *did* afterwards receive their diplomas from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Our reasons for rejecting them were: In two cases the candidates had attended but one course of lectures and desired our diploma for the *money*. Both of these gentlemen found no difficulty in getting a diploma at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and we have in our possession a certificate from a respectable physician, who saw *their* diploma hanging in the office of one of the gentlemen, signed the 29th day of October 1867. This date is within ten days after he was rejected by us. There are other similar cases, but these will suffice.

All other allegations in the document are of too low a nature to require an answer. We shall under no circumstance descend into the arena of mud to meet our assailants.

Anyone desiring the proofs of our assertions can obtain them by applying to our Registrar.

By Order of the Faculty.

R. KOCH, Registrar,

No. 33 N. Twelfth St.

Philadelphia, October 14, 1868.

On February 25th, appears a notice of the resignation of Dr. Ad. Lippe from the chair of Materia Medica. A memorial was addressed to the Trustees nominating Dr. Walter Williamson in his place. Dr. Williamson signed the diplomas. Wm. McGeorge was appointed to act as President of the Board of Trustees. The commencement was held at noon on Saturday, February 27, 1869, at the Musical Fund Hall. The last commencement of the old Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. The Valedictory was delivered by Dr. P. Dudley. The number of graduates was thirty-one.

On the evening of the same day there was a Faculty meeting at which the Dean, Dr. Guernsey, presented his account as follows:

Cash receipts from lecture tickets,	\$2699 37	
Thesis fees,	840 00	
Matriculation fees,	135 00	
		\$3674 37
Money paid Mr. Madeira, Treasurer,	\$1834 37	
Bills paid by Dr. G.,	1352 04	
Habermehl's bill, Janitor,	37 98	
		3224 39
		\$449 98
Money from Mr. Porter,		75 00
		\$524 98

This amount of \$524.98 it was unanimously voted to be paid to Dr. McClatchey for the conduct of the Hahnemannian to the end of the volume, he to give a written guarantee not to demand any more money from the Faculty.

A list of notes amounting to \$1830.00 is to be found in the records against students for their tuition fees. It was moved that Dr. Macfarlan be a committee to memorialize the Board of Trustees of the College, to the effect that the notes now on hand be divided among the Faculty. It was also unanimously voted that all notes drawn previous to and during term of 1866-67 be given Dr. Guernsey; all given for term of 1867-68, equally among three, viz., Drs. Guernsey, McClatchey and Macfarlan; and during term 1868-69, Dr. Guernsey, $\frac{2}{9}$; Dr. McClatchey, $\frac{2}{9}$; Dr. Macfarlan, $\frac{2}{9}$; Dr. Dudley, $\frac{2}{9}$, and Dr. Wiltbank, $\frac{1}{9}$. This was the last meeting ever held by

the Faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. It was voted at this last meeting that its Secretary, Malcolm Macfarlan, retain the records permanently.

The original records are now, through the courtesy of Dr. Macfarlan, among the archives of the College.

CHAPTER XX.

1868-69.

Before commencing the history of the new College, the Hahnemann which existed two terms, let us see what an eye witness says of this matter of the split in the colleges, the retirement of Dr. Hering and the union of the Hahnemann and the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Pemberton Dudley in a lecture says of this period in the College history: "The first Constitution was changed after the first session of the College. This (the new Constitution) was a decided improvement, but it involved one serious mistake, namely, it provided that the Board of Managers should be composed exclusively of laymen, about as judicious a measure as to exclude lawyers from the conduct of a law school, clergymen from the direction of a theological seminary or business men from the management of a business college. As under this provision the College did not meet with serious disaster, it must have been due to a remarkable discretion on the part of the Managers, or a remarkable devotion on the part of the professors, perhaps to both.

"But in 1865 a more radical change was adopted. A new Charter was secured, by which a stock company was formed, and a sale of the College property was made; the College being reorganized upon the stock plan and the property being purchased by individuals who, thus, became not only the directors, but the owners of the College franchises. Heretofore the Trustees were elected by the Corporators, but under the new Charter the stockholders were to elect at their annual meeting a Board of Trustees to serve for one year, and these in turn were to elect a Faculty also to serve one year. Thus the possession of a majority of stock, in other words, the ownership of that particular building carried with it the ownership of the entire concern, Charter, Franchises, Museum,

Library, Professors and all. How such an organization could have been devised, except with a deliberate purpose to ruin the Institution, we are unable to conceive.

“It was supremely absurd in many respects; it left even the best of teachers liable to be set aside at any time, with or without cause; it took from the inexperienced instructor all encouragement to specially qualify himself for his work; it discouraged the work of improving the curriculum, the museum, the library, or the modes of instruction; but more than all it left the College liable to pass under the control of a single individual, who could easily employ his power in the accomplishment of unworthy designs.

“This last contingency actually at last did occur, and very speedily. A single individual became possessed of a majority of the stock, and being himself a member of the Faculty he presently began to intimate his purpose to have the teaching in all the chairs to conform more or less precisely to his own particular views. I do not like in this connection to mention this individual's name, but lest you might be misled into censuring the wrong person I may say that it was not Dr. Hering, nor Dr. Guernsey, nor Dr. Raue.

“The manifestation of this individual dictum finally reached so far as to demand, in the Spring of 1867, that the chair of Special Pathology and Diagnostics should be abolished. This was the chair held by Professor Raue. Thus the College, and the profession, yes, and the public, lost the services of this distinguished teacher. Dr. Hering indignantly declined to continue his relations to the chair of Institutes and Practice, and thus the College was still further crippled.

“The prospect was gloomy, but it was destined to become gloomier still. Dr. Hering, aided and endorsed by large numbers of his professional brethren, determined that the doctrines of Hahnemann should not be left thus mercilessly exposed to the personal designs of any one individual, procured a charter and organized a new Institution under the corporate name and style of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

“The two Colleges ran side by side for two years. That

jealousies and rivalries were aroused was inevitable, yet even these were kept much in abeyance by the general knowledge of the fact that the professors of the old college, with but one exception, firmly believed that Dr. Hering was fully justified in the course he had adopted and were earnestly hoping for and expecting the time when the two colleges be reunited as one institution. The time came even sooner than was anticipated.

“Whenever a certain individual was absent from Faculty meetings, the subject of a possible reunion of the two colleges became a topic of conversation. At last it was learned that the holder of the stock had offered to sell it. Communication was instantly established between certain members of the two Faculties; a gentleman not connected with either college waited upon the stockholder, struck a bargain, made a payment on account, took a receipt including a promise to transfer the stock on a certain day, and left, perfectly satisfied.

“Before the transfer day came around the owner of the stock learned that it was to be immediately turned over to Dr. Hering and his friend, and that his own Faculty had full knowledge of and sympathy with the whole transaction, and his wrath knew no bounds. He is said to have declared his purpose to refuse to make the transfer, but afterwards concluded to yield without the intervention of a law-suit. The College commencement was close at hand, but he forthwith resigned his chair in the Faculty and Dr. Walter Williamson was elected to the vacant professorship just in season to sign the diplomas of the graduating class.

“Thus ended the first and probably the last attempt to place Homœopathic medical education in Philadelphia under the dictum of a single individual. If the peril to Homœopathy was imminent and desperate, the measures for its abatement were summary and heroic. The result settled, once and forever, the question, whether Pathology and Diagnostics were to constitute a part of a homœopathic medical education, and settled it as Hahnemann, the homœopathic profession, and the interests of humanity would have it; and for the grand results of this victory, preventing the practice of Homœopathy from degenerating into quackery, we twine

another laurel branch in the wreath with which we crown the memory of Dr. Hering."

The professor of the old college who approached Dr. Lippe for the purpose of buying his college stock was Dr. H. N. Guernsey. Of course, being a brother professor, Dr. Lippe did not have any suspicion of his motive in so doing. The following is a copy of the agreement made by Dr. Lippe to Dr. Guernsey:

Know all men by these presents, That I, the undersigned, for value received, do hereby irrevocably sell, assign and transfer to H. N. Guernsey, M. D., of the City of Philadelphia, one hundred and eighty-five shares in the capital stock of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, consisting of the following certificates of stock * * * * * standing on the books of the said corporation at their office in the City of Philadelphia under the names designated on the above enumerated certificates of stock, and I do hereby constitute and appoint H. N. Guernsey my true and lawful attorney irrevocably for me and in my name and stead, but to his use to sell, assign, transfer and set over all or any part of said shares, and for that purpose to make and execute all the necessary acts of assignment and transfer, and one or more persons to substitute with like full power, hereby satisfying and confirming all that this said attorney or his substitute or substitutes shall lawfully do by virtue thereof.

In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 12th day of January, 1869.

AD. LIPPE. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Alfred R. Potter.

On the 22d of January Dr. Guernsey transferred these shares of the stock to Dr. Hering by means of the following instrument:

Know all men by these presents, That I, Henry N. Guernsey, of the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Doctor of Medicine, do hereby make, constitute and appoint Constantine Hering, of said city, Doctor of Medicine, my true and lawful attorney, for me and in my name and stead, to transfer to him, the said Constantine Hering, or to such other person as the said Constantine Hering may desire so to do, all or any number of those certain one hundred and eighty-five shares of the stock of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, which Adolph Lippe, M. D., by a certain instrument of writing bearing date the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1869, transferred to me or constituted me his true and lawful attorney for the purpose of transferring the same to myself or to such other person as I might desire.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-second day of January, A. D. 1869.

H. N. GUERNSEY. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Malcolm Macfarlan, M. D., Wm. McGeorge, Jr.

Be it remembered that on the twenty-second day of January, A. D. 1869, before me the subscriber, a Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania residing in the City of Philadelphia, personally appeared the said Henry N. Guernsey who, in due form of law, acknowledged the above written letter of attorney to be his act and deed, and that the same was made for a valuable consideration.

Witness my hand and notarial seal the day and year aforesaid.

[SEALED.]

WM. MCGEORGE, JR.,

Notary Public.

And this is the reason that the chair of *Materia Medica* became vacant in the old college in the spring of 1869, and why Dr. Lippe did not sign the diplomas.

CHAPTER XXI.

1867-69.

Let us now turn to the history of the medical school formed by the seceders from the old college in the summer of 1867.

Dr. Hering secured the charter of the old Eclectic Washington Medical College that had been granted in 1853. This he had the Courts change to the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. The original documents are as follows:

AN ACT to Incorporate the Washington Medical College of Philadelphia.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that William S. Ernst, F. A. Fickhardt, D. C. McKibben, W. J. Smith, Samuel Rhem, William C. Foster, Michael Brown, Charles N. Robinson, William J. McCamman, James B. Reed, John K. Zeilin, John E. Latta, David C. McCamman, Henry Bley, John B. Woodward, Washington Wurts, Edward S. Lawrence, and Jacob S. Roberts, be and they are hereby incorporated into a body politic, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, for the purpose of instruction in Medicine, Surgery and all the branches appertaining thereto; the said college to have the power of granting degrees and giving diplomas to all those who may comply with the rules and regulations thereof, and also to give a summer and winter course of lectures on the science of medicine; the said college to have all the immunities, rights and privileges granted to the allopathic colleges in the State of Pennsylvania not inconsistent with the laws and constitution thereof.

W. P. Schell, Speaker of the House of Representatives; John C. Kunkel, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-three, Wm. Bigler.

The record of the Philadelphia Court is as follows:

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the County of Philadelphia.

In the matter of "The Washington Medical College of Philadelphia." Sur petition to change the name to "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia."

And now, to wit, June the 1st, 1867, on consideration of the petition filed, it is ordered and decreed by the Court that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that the name, style and title of said corporation shall be henceforth "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia."

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the whole record in the case there stated, as the same now remains in the office of the said Court of Quarter Sessions, etc.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 17th day of July, A. D. 1867.

J. P. GALTON, [SEAL.]
Pro. Clerk.

The further organization of the new College was as follows:

STATUTES OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE THREE BOARDS.

I. The powers, the franchises, immunities, rights and privileges, conferred by the charter of this College shall be divided among the following bodies, viz:

1. *A Board of Corporation Trustees* consisting of twelve members.
2. *A Medical Faculty* of not less than seven professors, who shall constitute *a Board of Professorial Trustees*.
3. *A Board of Curators*, not less than three members, who shall be medical graduates, and who shall constitute an advisory Board of Examination.

II. The *number* of members of either of the above-named bodies may be *increased* by concurrent resolution of the two Boards of Trustees.

III. The members of the several bodies hereinbefore mentioned *shall hold office* respectively at their own will and pleasure. In case of any *vacancy* occurring in either, it shall be filled by concurrent action of the Boards of Corporation and Professorial Trustees; only residents of the city of Philadelphia shall be eligible to any such appointment.

IV. There shall be held annually, at least one joint-meeting of the three Boards, at such time after the spring commencement as the officers of the same may agree upon. At this meeting the general interests of the College shall be taken into careful consideration; and as a basis therefore, each of the three Boards shall present a separate report of their actions during the preceding year. At all joint-meetings, an aggregate attendance equal to a quorum of each of the bodies represented, shall constitute a quorum. All other meetings shall be held at the call of the officers of the several bodies, due notice being given to all the members thereof.

V. *Extra meetings* of either Board of Trustees may be called by

their respective officers, on the written request of three members of either; by individual notices, served three days in advance.

VI. The Board of *Corporation Trustees* shall have the *care and supervision* of all real estate, endowment funds, and other permanent property of the corporation, together with such other powers as shall be specified by these by-laws.

VII. Five members of the Board of Corporation Trustees shall constitute a *quorum* for the transaction of business.

VIII. There shall be a *Chairman of the Board of Corporation Trustees*, who shall be selected by them from among their own number, and who shall preside at all meetings of the Board. He shall hold office for the term of four years. He shall sign all contracts on behalf of the Board, and perform such other duties as may be assigned him.

IX. There shall be a *Secretary of the Board of Corporation Trustees*, to be elected by the Board at their annual session. He shall record their proceedings, attest all contracts on behalf of the Board, append the seal of the College when ordered, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him.

X. The members of the *Board of Curators* shall attend the meetings of the Medical Faculty, when invited by their chairman so to do; they shall, on the invitation of the President of the College, attend the joint-meetings of the two Boards of Trustees; and may take part in the deliberations of the same; but shall not have the right to vote, except on questions concerning graduation, in cases where candidates have demanded their action. Any candidate shall have the privilege of making such demand; and in such case shall be examined by them, in the stead of any portion of the Faculty specified therein.

XI. The *Medical Faculty* shall annually deliver at least one *course of lectures*, comprising the following subjects, viz.: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Institutes and Practice, Surgery, Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, Forensic Medicine, Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine and Surgery.

XII. A majority of the Board of Professorial Trustees shall constitute a *quorum* for the transaction of business.

XIII. The Board of *Professorial Trustees* shall select from among their number a *Chairman*, who shall preside at all their meetings, and who shall be also the *Dean of the Faculty*. He shall hold office for the term of four years. He shall sign all contracts on behalf of the Board, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned him.

XIV. The Medical Faculty shall appoint a *Registrar*, who shall act as Secretary of the same, and of all joint-meetings of the several bodies herein provided for; shall keep accurate records of the proceedings, and shall attest all orders drawn upon the Treasurer, concerning current receipts and expenditures.

XV. They shall also make *rules and regulations* respecting the admission of students, terms and times of attendance upon lectures, con-

duct and examination, and respecting all other matters not otherwise provided for, connected with the interests and prosperity of the College; provided such rules and regulations do not conflict with this statute.

XVI. The Board of *Professorial Trustees* shall provide for all the financial concerns of the College, not herein assigned to the Board of Corporation Trustees.

XVII. The *matriculation and graduation fees* shall, after defraying the expenses of the diplomas and commencements, constitute a fund for the purchase and enlargement of a museum and apparatus, and to meet such contingent expenses of lecturing as the Professorial Trustees shall think proper, with the concurrence of the Corporation Trustees.

XVIII. The Boards of Corporation and Professorial Trustees shall, by concurrent action, elect a *President of the College*, who shall preside at all joint-meetings of the several Boards herein named, and also at the public commencements; shall sign all diplomas, and all contracts made by concurrent action of the two Boards of Trustees; and shall draw all orders on the Treasurer, duly attested by the Registrar, or by the Secretary of the Board of Corporation Trustees, for the several bodies to which they belong; and shall hold his office for the term of five years.

XIX. The Boards of Corporation and Professorial Trustees shall, by concurrent action, appoint a *Treasurer*, to whom all funds shall be paid over as soon as received by the Dean or other officers. He shall pay all orders, duly drawn and attested, as provided in these statutes; shall keep an account in bank, by the style and title of "Treasurer of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia;" shall make an exhibit of his accounts at each annual joint-meeting of the several Boards; shall give such bonds as may be required of him for the faithful performance of his duties; and shall receive such compensation for his responsibility as may be agreed on.

XX. The Board of Professorial Trustees shall, at the close of each session, provide for the payment of all current expenses for the preceding year; the surplus remaining thereafter, from the fees received for the same, shall be divided among the members of the Medical Faculty; payment to be made by the Treasurer on orders drawn by the President of the College, attested by the Registrar.

XXI. All matters of record shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of the Corporation and Professorial Trustees.

XXII. The following named physicians are hereby constituted *Professors* in the Medical Faculty, and members of the Board of Professorial Trustees:

Constantine Hering,
Chas. G. Raue,
John C. Morgan,
Henry Noah Martin,
Richard Koch

A. R. Thomas,
Lemuel Stephens,
O. B. Gause,

XXIII. The Demonstrators and Assistants of Anatomy, Chemistry, Surgery and other departments, shall be appointed by the respective Professors, with the concurrence of the Faculty.

XXIV. The Faculty, as elected, shall divide among themselves the several branches of medical and collateral sciences named in these statutes, to be taught in the College, according to their own judgement; but no Professor once assigned to a particular chair shall be removed or transferred to another, without his consent, except by verdict of impeachment; they shall employ such special lecturers as they may think necessary; and shall provide for the payment of the same in accordance with such terms as may be agreed on.

XXV. The *Commencements* shall be held at the close of the respective sessions of the College; at which time the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be conferred upon such candidates as may be recommended by the Medical Faculty and such members of the Board of Curators as may have acted as examiners, and confirmed by the Board of Corporation Trustees.

XXVI. Upon such degree being conferred, the Secretary of the Board of Corporation Trustees shall affix the seal of the College to a proper Diploma, which shall be signed by the President of the College, by the Secretary of the Board of Corporation Trustees, by all the Professors, and such members of the Board of Curators as may have taken part in the examination.

XXVII. *Honorary Degrees* shall be conferred on distinguished practitioners, according to the recommendations of the Faculty and Board of Curators.

XXVIII. *Special Degrees* shall be conferred on such candidates only as shall have been examined by the Faculty of this College, unless they shall be graduates of some other respectable Medical College, when the Degree may be conferred upon the certificate of a duly appointed examining board of a regularly organized county or State Homœopathic Medical Society, and under seal of the same, accompanied by satisfactory testimonials of good moral character and professional standing. A thesis will be required of every candidate for a special degree.

XXIX. No one of the officers of the College shall be removed from said office, except by *impeachment*; some member of the Board of Corporation Trustees or the Medical Faculty preferring charges against him in writing; he being furnished with a copy of the same, at least two weeks prior to trial of the impeachment; and a proper hearing shall be afforded, before the two Boards of Trustees in joint-meeting assembled. A proper record of the testimony shall be kept, and upon due consideration thereof, after the hearing, the two Boards shall (a quorum of each being present), by separate concurring votes of two-thirds of the same,

remove such officer; provided that nothing herein is to be construed to prevent the resignation of such officer without a trial.

XXX. Any person impeached and condemned by the action aforesaid, may *appeal* to a joint convention of the two Boards of Trustees and the Board of Curators, whose decision, after a proper hearing, shall be final.

XXXI. These statutes shall not be *altered or amended* at any future time, except by concurrent resolution of two-thirds of the members present at a regular or duly called meeting of the Board of Corporation Trustees, and of the Board of Professorial Trustees, respectively; notice having been publicly given at least one month previously, either at a lawful meeting of the Board or by written notices mailed.

This statute shall apply equally to any and every other statute which may hereafter be added to the foregoing.

XXXII. All *donations or endowments* to which the donor assigns no special direction, shall be appropriated by the concurrent action of the two Boards of Trustees, for the benefit of the College.

XXXIII. A system of permanent endowment by means of *scholarships* shall be adopted and carried out, according to the following provisions.

XXXIV. A *fund (of not less than \$25,000)* is hereby authorized, and required to be provided for, for such permanent endowment of the College; and which shall be applied to the purchase and erection of a suitable building, with proper apparatus and museum; and no change in the statutes shall ever affect the disposition of the same without the consent of the holders of the Certificates of Scholarship hereinafter described.

XXXV. There shall be issued a number of *scholarships of the value of \$1,000* each, equal in the aggregate to the amount of the endowment hereinbefore authorized. Every person who shall deposit \$1,000 with the Treasurer of the College, or with any trustee of his or her own choice, for the benefit of the College, shall receive a Certificate of Scholarship. All moneys so contributed, and not otherwise directed by the donor, shall be applied to the purpose aforesaid; but any contributor may, at his or her option, direct a permanent investment of the same to be made; the interest thereon to be regularly paid into the common treasury of the College.

XXXVI. Each Certificate of Scholarship shall entitle the holder thereof, and his or her heirs or assigns forever, to receive a *ticket of admission* for one student annually, to attend all the regular lectures of the Medical Faculty.

XXXVII. Each such Certificate shall also invest such holders with the *rights of a member* of Board of Corporation Trustees.

XXXVIII. Every person who shall pay over to the Treasurer for the endowment of the College the sum of five hundred dollars shall receive a certificate entitling him or her, or his or her heirs or assigns,

to send one student for two consecutive years; and, with equal intervals, for similar periods, forever.

XXXIX. Every person who shall in like manner pay five hundred dollars, and his or her heirs and assigns, shall receive annually, forever, twelve preferred tickets of admission to the privileges of the medical, surgical and obstetrical dispensary.

XL. Every person of either of these classes, who shall, by annual or other additions to a former contribution, reach the aggregate sum of \$1,000, shall, at his option, be entitled to receive, in lieu of such rights, a full Certificate of Scholarship.

N. B.—All laws and parts of laws inconsistent or conflicting with these laws are repealed.

Under this constitution the following officers were then selected:

President, JASON L. FENIMORE; Secretary, JOHN A. MARSHALL; Treasurer, JOHN W. SEXTON.

CORPORATION TRUSTEES.

EDWARD S. LAWRENCE, *Chairman*,
Attorney-at-Law.

GEORGE M. TROUTMAN, President Central National Bank.	JOHN W. SEXTON, Firm of Jay Cooke & Co.
JASON L. FENIMORE.	REV. HOWARD MALCOM, D. D.
JOHN A. MARSHALL, Attorney-at-Law.	BYRON WOODWARD, Attorney-at-Law.
JOHN T. MIDNIGHT, Manufacturer.	JAMES B. READ, Artist.
AUGUSTUS W. KOCH, M. D.	F. E. BERICKE, M. D.
	T. GUILFORD SMITH, Firm of Morris Davis & Co., successors to Jos. S. Lovering & Co.

CURATORS.

RICHARD GARDINER, M. D.	WALTER WILLIAMSON, M. D.
JAMES KITCHEN, M. D.	CHARLES NEIDHARD, M. D.
H. S. LENTZ, M. D.	O. B. GAUSE, M. D.
J. G. HOARD, M. D.	

CHAPTER XXII.

1867-69.

Soon after the following prospectus was issued:

PROSPECTUS OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Upon organizing a new medical school, we deem it important to inform the profession and such as may take advantage of its facilities, what the *principles* are upon which it will be conducted; more particularly as there is another homœopathic college already in existence in Philadelphia.

We, therefore, announced to the profession the objects as well as the basis of this Institution. We wish it to be understood, however, that these principles are published, not for the purpose of alluring students to our school, to be afterward *disappointed by hearing lectures from the various chairs of a tenor contrary to their expectations*, but in order that the profession and the students may know the *convictions* of the faculty.

These objects and principles are:

I. To obviate the necessity of sending homœopathic students to allopathic colleges under the plea of better medical instruction.

We believe a thorough medical education to be even more important to a homœopath than to an old-school practitioner, on account of the deeper and more scientific principles of Homœopathy, and therefore shall make the utmost efforts to give instruction in all medical branches, equally efficient with any allopathic or homœopathic school.

II. To teach pure Homœopathy.

By this we mean the *exclusion of eclecticism*, and the sustaining of that homœopathic principle by which Hahnemann and all eminent and learned homœopathic practitioners have been and are yet guided.

III. To prevent the threatened split in our profession, by allowing the utmost freedom on disputed points, particularly the question of the dose.

It shall be our aim, never *vilely* to denounce the opinions of others, believing that a good cause is not best sustained by calling our opponents hard names, and wherever they shall differ from our own, the student shall have full liberty to adopt for himself what he thinks to be true and best, for this is his right and privilege if he be compe-

tent to assume the responsibilities of a physician. The members of the faculty, however, reserve for themselves the privilege to recommend their *individual* views, whenever they think them well founded on experience and scientific principles.

IV. To prevent the issuing of degrees to unworthy applicants.

The faculty are persuaded that the cause of Homœopathy, as well as the public, suffers much injury from practitioners who have been licensed by some institutions upon insufficient grounds. No *mercenary motives*, nor eagerness for *increasing the list of graduates* shall induce us to grant the degree to any but those who give evidence of their fitness.

It gives us pain to perceive that *insinuations* have been industriously circulated in certain quarters, prejudicial to truth and to our cause—and calculated to mislead physicians and students proposing to attend homœopathic lectures during the coming winter, to the effect that one or more members of our faculty will not lecture in the course, or that such may lean towards eclecticism. It is no less painful to be compelled to make formal denial or explanation of such clandestine or public charges. But that there remain no misapprehension on these points, it will be sufficient to say, that every member of the faculty is also a member in good standing of the "Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society;" has given his written acceptance of his appointment, and has since actively engaged in the duties of his office, preparatory to the coming session.

The Preliminary Course will begin September 30th, 1867, and consist of instructive lectures by the faculty and others. The regular course will begin on the second Monday in October ensuing.

Drs. Gray, Wells and Fincke of New York, and Drs. Williamson, Neidhard and Gause of Philadelphia, as well as other prominent men, have volunteered to lecture during the Preliminary Course.

Medical and Surgical clinics will commence regularly on September 1st, and the dissecting room will also be open at that time.

For further particulars address

C. HERING, M. D., Dean, No. 114 North Twelfth street, or RICHARD KOCH, M. D., Registrar, No. 33 North Twelfth street.

Then follows a list of the Faculty.

The first meeting of the Faculty recorded was held on the evening of Wednesday, May 8, 1867, at 114 North 12th St., the residence of Dr. Hering. All the meetings of the Faculty were held at Dr. Hering's house. Present, Drs. Hering, Raue, J. C. Morgan, Martin and Koch. Dr. C. Hering was unanimously elected Chairman of the Board and Dean of the Faculty, and Dr. Koch was elected Registrar. Drs. Martin and Morgan were appointed to draft a suitable announcement of

the new College. All the members of the Board were appointed a committee of the whole to look for a suitable building for the College. Drs. Raue and Koch were to find suitable rooms for a dispensary, and Dr. Hering was to make arrangements for the dispensary and to find a dispensary physician. At this meeting a distribution of the chairs was made as follows:

Institutes of Homœopathy, Materia Medica and Botany,
Dr. C. Hering.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, H. N. Guernsey.

Practice of Homœopathic Medicine, including Special Pathology and Diagnostics, Dr. C. G. Raue.

Surgery, Dr. John C. Morgan.

Clinical Medicine, Dr. H. N. Martin.

Anatomy, Dr. A. R. Thomas.

Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Dr. Lemuel Stephens.

Dr. R. H. Warriner was elected lecturer on Forensic Medicine.

At the next meeting, a week later, Dr. Guernsey resigned from the chair of Obstetrics and Dr. H. N. Martin was appointed to fill his place, and also to lecture on Clinical Medicine. It was decided to open a dispensary at 10th and Shippen Sts., at a rental of \$100 per annum. This dispensary was opened soon afterwards.

June 1, 1867. Faculty met at 9 P. M. Committee reported that the second and third stories of a building at 1307 Chestnut Street had been rented at \$1,200 per annum. Dr. Hering was appointed to represent the College and Dr. Martin the dispensary at the coming meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

The first announcement was as follows:

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF
PHILADELPHIA.

In originating a new Institution for the education of Homœopathic physicians, the Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia deem it expedient to state the reasons which establish the necessity and public importance of the enterprise.

FIRST.—The City of Philadelphia being the acknowledged medical metropolis of North America, is also the natural centre of influence of

the Homœopathic school; and, according to her standard, Homœopathy must take rank over the whole country, just as the standard of her Allopathic institutions affects the position of all others.

SECOND.—A large number of Homœopathic physicians are in the habit of recommending their students to attend one or all their courses of lectures at the Allopathic schools; alleging that general medical science, as well as surgery—in short, all except the bare matter of Homœopathy itself—can be successfully acquired only in that way.

THIRD.—The high standard of scientific attainment requisite to constitute a thorough medical education demands most careful attention; for Homœopathy, however pure, if not based upon general medical science, must, in common with all other modes of practice, end only in quackery.

FOURTH.—The promising field presented to our school in the domain of surgery, its vast importance, as illustrated during the late war, and the claims of humanity upon us in this direction, give special force to the universal demand for surgical knowledge.

FIFTH.—By regarding the wishes of the profession and public in these respects, we hope to obviate the alleged necessity for the education of Homœopathic practitioners in Allopathic schools.

We believe that general medical knowledge, even including that pertaining to the practical tenets of other systems, may be as faithfully communicated from a Homœopathic standpoint as from any other; and we are firmly of the opinion, that when received by the student from Allopathic teachers, mingled with ridicule of Homœopathy, they become the sources of doubt and of error, in all the after-life of the physician. We also believe it to be the duty, as well as privilege, of all Homœopathic physicians, to see to it that their Colleges shall be the equals of any; and, at the same time, to maintain and support them by their active efforts.

If it be asked why we do not co-operate with the existing Homœopathic College of this city, we have to reply, without regret, that our co-operation has been declined, when tendered in the only form in which it could be rendered available. We are well aware of the responsibility which we thus assume in our relation to the friends of Homœopathy; and that the profession may not be inconvenienced in any way, have decided to admit the graduates of the old college to the same privileges as our own Alumni.

In order to the perfect accomplishment of our design, we have established a system of permanent scholarships, in lieu of the onerous one of interest-bearing stocks so common in medical colleges. Temporary accommodations adapted to the purposes of teaching, and all necessary *apparatus*, have been secured, and will be opened for a *preliminary course of lectures*, on September 30th, 1867. This course will be gratuitous.

We are gratified to announce to the profession that, in accordance with the enlightened spirit of the age, the Legislature of this State has

enacted a law, whereby dissection is legalized, and the expense of material reduced to the mere cost of transportation.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be commenced in September, if desired. It is recommended that students familiarize themselves, so far as possible, with the anatomy of the skeleton, while yet at home, so that on reaching the city, they may at once enter upon this important branch of study, which is, by the rules of the College, obligatory.

Attendance upon clinical instruction is acknowledged to be essential to the complete preparation of the physician and surgeon. Our plan embraces the future establishment of a large homœopathic hospital; but for the present a lectureship on Clinical Medicine has been instituted to supply this want, and will be ably filled and abundantly supplied with means of illustration.

Clinical Pathology and Surgery being equally necessary, special provision has been made in this direction. The regular college clinics will be well supplied with illustrations in these departments; and, that nothing may be wanting to make the instruction as thorough as possible, every second-course student and candidate for the degree *will receive, at the expense of the College, a ticket to the clinics and medical library of Pennsylvania Hospital*, which is located at a short distance from the College.

Medical Jurisprudence, which has become a most important element of medical instruction, will be taught by a gentleman whose past success in this, his favorite branch, is a guarantee for the future.

For the double purpose of assuring the public and the profession of the fitness of graduates to practice medicine, and of securing to every candidate for a degree a fair and impartial inquiry into his attainments, a Board of Curators have been appointed, consisting of gentlemen well known to the Homœopathic School, who will, as the By-Laws of the College require, constitute an advisory Board of Examination. Their service is, however, at the option of the candidates, so far as direct examinations are concerned.

The following extracts from the By-Laws regarding special degrees, abolishes the too prevalent practice of granting such upon insufficient grounds, whilst meritorious physicians are placed in a position to secure the desired honors.

XXVII. Honorary degrees shall be conferred on distinguished practitioners, according to the recommendation of the Faculty and Board of Curators.

XXVIII. Special degrees shall be conferred on such candidates only as shall be recommended by a duly appointed examining committee of a regularly organized County or State Homœopathic Medical Society, under seal of the same, whether the candidate be a graduate of another Medical College or not.

A Thesis will be required from candidates for special degrees.

The College Dispensary is now open, and in successful operation.

The Surgical, Medical and Obstetrical clinics will be opened on the

First of September. The Anatomical rooms will also be opened at the same time.

The Introductory Address will be delivered by Professor Koch, at twelve o'clock noon, of the second Monday in October; and the course of lectures will begin at ten o'clock the next morning.

Surgical, Medical and Obstetrical clinics, connected with the College Dispensary, are held on Wednesday and Saturday of each week during the session. They afford to the student admirable opportunities to familiarize himself with the practical principles taught from the respective chairs; and among the multitude of poor who apply for aid, cases of Obstetrics are procured for the members of the graduating class.

The Registrar will be prepared to give to the students information relative to board, etc.

All letters relative to the affairs of the College should be addressed either to the Dean or Registrar.

JASON L. FENIMORE, *President*.

JOHN A. MARSHALL, *Secretary*.

REGULATIONS OF THE COLLEGE.

The regular Course of Lectures will begin on the second Monday in October, and end about the first of March ensuing.

The fee for the course of lectures must be paid to the Dean, on matriculating, who will give the Matriculant the full ticket of the entire Faculty.

To constitute a full course, the full ticket must be taken by the first Monday in November, except in special cases.

Students who have attended two full courses of instruction in this Institution shall be admitted to the subsequent courses of the College without further charge.

Students may become candidates for Graduation who have attended two full courses of instruction in this Institution; or one course only, in case they have attended one or more full courses in another respectable Medical College.

A candidate must be at least twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, possessed of sufficient preliminary education, have applied himself to the study of medicine for three years, and have been the private pupil for two years of a respectable practitioner of medicine; and must have attended at least one course of Practical Anatomy.

When applying for examination, he must first exhibit his tickets to the Dean of the Faculty, or give other satisfactory evidence of having complied with the regulations.

He must, on or before the 1st of February, deliver to the Dean of the Faculty an essay or thesis in his own handwriting, composed by himself on some medical subject, at which time he will pay the fee of graduation; if rejected, the money will be refunded.

The thesis may be written in English, Latin, German, French or Spanish, at the option of the candidate.

The examination for graduation will begin about the last of February, and the commencement for conferring the degrees of the College will be held as soon after the close of the lectures as practicable.

The examination will be conducted in private by each professor, and the voting, in the case of every candidate, shall be by ballot.

Special examinations may, with the consent of the Faculty, be held in particular cases.

In unsatisfactory cases, the candidate may, with the consent of the Faculty, avail himself of a second examination before the Faculty and the Board of Curators.

Formal notice of each satisfactory examination shall be given by the Dean to the successful candidate, who shall record his name and address upon the register of graduates, with the title of his thesis.

The names of the successful candidates are to be reported by the Dean to the President of the College, who will communicate such report to the Board of Corporation Trustees, in order that, if confirmed by them, the degree may be conferred.

A successful candidate shall not absent himself from the public commencement without the permission of the Faculty.

A thesis may be published by the candidate, permission of the Faculty being first obtained.

FEES.

Matriculation (paid once only; students who have matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania will not be required again to pay the fee in this)	\$5 00
Practical Anatomy (ticket perpetual; tickets of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania heretofore issued will be received at this College)	10 00
Graduation	30 00
Amount for a full Course of Lectures	100 00
For Students who have attended two full courses in other Medical Colleges	50 00
For such as have attended one course in other Medical Colleges .	100 00
Graduates of other Medical Colleges	30 00
Graduates of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania—no charge.	

Address

C. HERING, M. D., *Dean*,
No. 114 North Twelfth St.

Or,
RICHARD KOCH, M. D., *Registrar*,
No. 33 North Twelfth St.

In August, 1867, the seal of the College was procured. It is somewhat larger than a silver dollar, the letters are impressed in the paper. It bears the legend: Hahnemann

Medical College, of Philadelphia, 1853; this is surrounded by a wreath and around this at the outside of the medal is the legend: *In certis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus charitas.* Dr. Hering designed it.

CHAPTER XXIII.

1867-69.

During the summer of 1867, efforts were made to establish both a museum and a library at the new College. A circular, dated July 15, 1867, reads as follows:

Dear Sir: The Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, are gratified to announce the large degree of success which has thus far attended the steps taken in forming the Museum and Library of the College.

It is believed that the Anatomical department is already as well provided as in the most favored of our colleges; but desiring to know no standard short of perfection, we have decided to issue this circular to physicians favorable to our cause.

Many have books, and pathological and other specimens, plates and apparatus which are, to them, a source of inconvenience from the space they occupy, but who would be glad to deposit them in a safe place, such as our Museum affords.

All such will be cordially accepted by us, and preserved in the name of the contributors, who will please state whether each article is designated as an absolute donation, or only as a deposit. All will be made subservient to the great end we have in view—the elevation of the standard of Homœopathic education and the thorough preparation of the rising generation of homœopathic physicians.

It is also believed that within the range of practice of the physicians in this vicinity, large numbers of surgical cases may be found, sufficient to secure a creditable surgical clinic to the students, and especially to elevate the surgical fame of our school. We confidently ask your co-operation.

In regard to surgical cases, please communicate names and addresses of patients to J. C. Morgan, M. D., Professor of Surgery, 1700 Chestnut street. Books and specimens will be received by C. Hering, M. D., 114 North Twelfth street, or R. Koch, M. D., 33 North Twelfth street.

Liberal responses were made both to the museum and library. In June, 1867, Dr. Thomas had laid the foundation for a museum by the purchase of an anatomical museum. On September 10th, the Library Committee reported that there had been donations of from 400 to 500 volumes.

A dispensary was opened at Tenth and Shippen streets in June, 1867; this was discontinued in September, after a dispensary was opened in the College building. The hours at Shippen street were 2 to 4 P. M.

During the summer of 1867 it was deemed advisable to start a homœopathic journal. This was done; it was called at first the Journal of Homœopathic Clinics, but later became the American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica. In a record of September 28, 1867, a long list of rules appears for the conduct of this journal. Rule 1 states that the first part of the journal, containing the Materia Medica, shall be under the sole control of Dr. C. Hering, and at the completion of a volume he shall be entitled to the copyright. Rule 2 states that the second part of the journal is to be devoted to the publication of cases under the supervision of both editors (Drs. Hering and Martin) and subject to the dictum of an Advisory Committee. This committee consisted of Drs. Raue, Morgan and Koch. Rule 3 reads: The third part, the characteristics, shall without exception be first laid before the whole Faculty and a vote taken on each one of them, which shall be a regular part of the business at each session of the Faculty before they adjourn. The 4th part, the periscope, was to be furnished by the Faculty. The Faculty could at any time change the editors, who were to be paid from the profits of the journal. At the end of the record of every meeting of the Faculty appears the following: "After passing some characteristics for the journal, the board adjourned."

The preliminary course was commenced at the College building, 1307 Chestnut street, on September 30th. This was free. The introductory to the regular course was delivered at 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, October 13th, by Prof. Richard Koch. There were sixty-one matriculants. Introductorys were also delivered during the week by the other professors, some being afterwards printed.

During the first session of the College it was impossible to find a room suitable for practical anatomy, and an arrangement was made with Dr. Keen that the students should dissect at his Rooms for Practical Anatomy, at College avenue (near Jefferson College).

The first Faculty was as follows:

Constantine Hering, M. D., 114 North Twelfth street, Professor of Institutes and Materia Medica.

Chas. G. Raue, M. D., 121 North Tenth street, Professor of Practice of Medicine, Special Pathology and Diagnosis.

John C. Morgan, M. D., 1700 Chestnut street, Professor of Surgery.

Henry N. Martin, M. D., 526 Spruce street, Professor of Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine.

Richard Koch, M. D., 33 North Twelfth street, Professor of Physiology, General Pathology, General and Microscopic Anatomy.

A. R. Thomas, M. D., 1506 Chestnut street, Professor of Anatomy.

Lemuel Stephens, M. D., 616 Sansom street, Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Toxicology.

H. Ryland Warriner, Esq., 26 North Seventh street, Lecturer or Forensic Medicine.

C. H. Von Tagen, M. D., 1135 Spruce street, Demonstrator and Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy.

Dr. Martin resigned from the chair of Obstetrics and Dr. O. B. Gause was appointed in his place on October 21, 1867. On October 30th, Dr. Martin was elected to the chair of Clinical Medicine as a member of the Faculty.

On January 4, 1868, Dr. F. E. Boericke was elected Lecturer on Homœopathic Pharmacy. On January 29, 1868, Dr. B. W. James was appointed Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

The rules for examination of candidates were decided on at a meeting held January 29, 1868. Every thesis was to be sent for examination to the professor representing the branch on which it was written. "The highest number of votes that can be cast for each branch shall be five, making for eight branches forty votes, and five-eighths of this, or twenty-five votes shall be the lowest number which can entitle a candidate for recommendation for a degree by the faculty. It shall be considered a breach of trust for any professor to divulge the vote cast." At a subsequent meeting the number of votes was changed from five to ten for each chair. Later, after the union of the colleges, the total vote was one hundred, with sixty necessary for graduation.

The first commencement of the new College, 1867-8, was held at Musical Fund Hall, on March 4, 1868, at noon. Prof. O. B. Gause delivered the valedictory. There were twenty-six graduates.

The building on Chestnut street was inadequate for the uses of the College, and soon after the close of the first session the question came up of renting or making arrangements to buy a permanent College building. At a meeting held May 23, 1868, it was decided to accept the proposition of French, Richards & Co., and remove the College to Nos. 16 and 18 North Tenth street (S. W. corner of Hunter street). The Registrar was empowered to negotiate, and Drs. Martin and Koch were appointed to superintend the moving. The removal was made. The announcement for 1868-69 gives, however, the address as 1307 Chestnut street.

A summer course was also delivered. It commenced on the first Monday in April, 1868, and continued until June 27, 1868. Complimentary tickets were sent to each of the recent graduates. Lectures were as follows:

C. Hering, Hausmans' Conditions and Causes of Disease.

John C. Morgan, Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Henry Noah Martin, Clinical Medicine.

Richard Koch, Diseases of the Mind; also Microscopic Anatomy.

A. R. Thomas, Comparative Anatomy.

O. B. Gause, Diseases of Women and Children.

C. H. Von Tagen, Surgical Anatomy.

———, Botany.

For the full course, \$30.00.

For graduates of this College, \$10.00.

\$20.00 will apply on the price of the winter course to those who wish to attend the regular sessions of 1868-69. Students who choose to avail themselves of this opportunity get the whole summer and winter course for \$110.00.

CHAPTER XXIV.

1868-69.

During the summer of 1868 the following circular was issued:

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 18 North Tenth street, near Market street.

The Faculty take pleasure in announcing to the profession that the new College building, on Tenth street, just above Market, is now completed in its internal arrangements, and physicians are cordially invited to visit the College — where the Janitor is in daily attendance from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. — and view the lecture rooms, museum, etc.

It is with pride and pleasure that we point to the success of the past winter's session, as an evidence that we were not mistaken in the signs of the times when we predicted the necessity of a new College upon the demand of the profession for more thorough scientific and medical acquirements.

A brief communication of our principles may not now be out of place. We propose to give the most thorough instruction in all branches of medicine, whether practical or theoretical, believing that a thorough medical education is the foundation upon which homœopathic physicians must stand and defend their cause; and,

We are determined that the profession shall have no more valid excuses for sending their students to Allopathic schools. While we may radically differ in our methods of teaching and practice from others, we seek, and will have, quarrels with none.

We teach pure Homœopathy, and certain great underlying principles upon which the profession are a unit. "In certis unitas," while bigotry and intolerance shall find no place in our instructions. The student is, therefore, after having been enlightened as to the various opinions of the profession on disputed points, left to follow the dictates of his judgement. "In dubiis libertas." In the true spirit of charity we shall not denounce those who show an ignorant, bigoted or intolerant spirit, whether members of the Allopathic or Homœopathic Schools. Out of ignorance comes bigotry and out of bigotry intolerance. The unfortunate possessor is but an object of pity. "In omnibus charitas."

Disgraceful as it may appear to the profession, we are obliged to announce that the applications for the *purchase* of our diploma have been numerous. We cannot but think that if diplomas had not been sold

heretofore by medical colleges, applications would not be so numerous now.

We, therefore, publicly announce that *our diploma positively cannot be bought*. It is to be regretted that several, whose applications were rejected by us last winter, found no difficulty in obtaining their diplomas elsewhere. This alarming state of looseness in medical morality ought to be severely frowned down by all those who have any regard for the credit of Homœopathy.

The increased convenience of the new building; a library of over six hundred volumes of medical and scientific works; and an unsurpassed anatomical museum, double the size of the one in the old building; free attendance upon the numerous hospitals of Philadelphia; a strict adherence to our principles and a permanent faculty (our faculty is the same as last year), will no doubt insure a large class at the coming session. * * * * *

A preliminary course was held, commencing on Monday, September 29, 1868, and continuing until October 10th. Three lectures daily were delivered by the professors of the College and by invited physicians.

The introductory to the regular course was given at the College on Saturday, October 12, 1868, at noon, by Dr. A. R. Thomas. The corps of professors was the same as the previous year. Dr. Gause took the chair of Midwifery. Dr. Martin was professor of Clinical Medicine. Dr. F. E. Boericke became lecturer on Homœopathic Pharmaceutics.

Prof. George Yeager became adjunct professor of Chemistry. During this session Drs. Farrington, Kneass and Underwood acted as quiz masters.

Dr. Thomas in his inaugural address thus spoke of the success of the Institution:

A little over one year has now passed since the completion of the organization of this Institution, and here let us take a brief retrospective view of the period; let us notice what has been accomplished within the interval, observe the present condition of the College, and thus endeavor to make a prognosis for the future.

The several committees of the Faculty and Board of Trustees, immediately upon the organization of the same, setting themselves vigorously to work, soon procured rooms and commenced preparing them for the use of the College. A large collection of anatomical and other objects for a museum

was soon accumulated; many volumes of medical works were brought together, forming thus the nucleus of a library. Chemical and philosophical apparatus procured; a large collection of plates and diagrams prepared, and in the middle of September, a year ago, the College opened for a preliminary course of lectures. On the 13th day of October following, the introductory to the regular course was given by Prof. Koch to a class which rapidly increased to a size surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine of our number, and giving us a matriculation list of sixty-one students. After a most harmonious, pleasant and, we have reason to believe, to the class a most acceptable course of lectures, we had the pleasure, on the 4th of March last, of conferring the honors of the Institution on twenty-six as deserving candidates as ever received the title of Doctor of Medicine.

The unexpected size of the class the past year, with the encouraging prospects for a still further increase for the year to come, made it apparent that more ample provisions must be made for its accommodation; hence, we to-day welcome you to these new and commodious lecture rooms, which we now dedicate to the cause of medical education, and to the promotion of the interests of true Homœopathy. Should we find at the end of the present course of lectures that our class has again outgrown its accommodations, we should be as ready, as in the past, to take another advancing step; expense nor trouble being for a moment weighed against the interest of the Institution.

The library of the College we find at the present time including about 600 bound volumes and 1,000 pamphlets, among which may be found works upon nearly every branch of medicine, and its cognate sciences; and many of which are of great value and rarity. Our museum, which is constantly and rapidly increasing in size and value, we find at the present time including nearly 1,500 different objects, amply illustrating Anatomy, Physiology, Obstetrics, Surgery, *Materia Medica* and Pathology.

The semi-weekly clinics have afforded ample material for the practical illustration of the principles inculcated by the professors of Surgery and Practice of Medicine, while the

dispensary, under the most efficient management of Dr. W. J. Earhardt, and open daily for the examination and treatment of patients, has reached a most flourishing condition.

The second commencement was held for the first time in the history of either of the colleges in the Academy of Music at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, March 3d, 1869. The Valedictory was delivered by Henry Noah Martin. There were thirty-five graduates. This was the last session held.

A dividend of \$135.00 was declared to each of the members of the Faculty.

CHAPTER XXV.

1869.

It will be remembered that by means of Dr. Guernsey the stock of the old College or a controlling share had, in January, 1869, passed into the hands of Dr. Hering. So that in accordance with the rules of the old College, Dr. Hering really controlled its destinies at the time of the commencements of each. It was now the wish to unite the two institutions and to form one strong, permanent College free from the vicissitudes that had previously characterized the original Institution. But how to do this?

At a meeting of the Faculty of the Hahnemann held as usual at Dr. Hering's home on March 6th, 1869, Dr. Hering read the minutes of the last stockholders' meeting of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, which was held March 1st, 1869. Dr. Martin then read the petition of the two homœopathic colleges to the Legislature to have their charters united. The question arose whether it would be advisable for the stockholders to sell the College building on Filbert street, or whether the trustees of Hahnemann College should rent the same, and it was decided to adopt the latter course. Drs. Koch and Thomas were appointed a committee to sublet the building on Hunter street and to ascertain the rent of the Filbert street building.

That it was known as early as January, 1869, that the colleges would become united in the near future is evidenced by the following, published in the *New England Medical Gazette* for February, 1869: "We learn that the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, have made arrangements by which the two colleges will be united. This has been brought about for the purpose of advancing the cause of Homœopathy generally, and the trustees of the new Institution will be guided in the choice of name, etc., only by considerations as

to what will be good for the whole cause. Both colleges, however, will preserve their separate organizations till after their annual commencements in March next. We are glad to note the returning reason of our Philadelphia brethren, and hope that a harmonious and able faculty will be selected from the abundant material which that city affords and that a college will be established which will command the respect and confidence of the entire profession. We are sure that we speak the wishes of the hundreds of its alumni in hoping that the name and legal existence of the first chartered college in the world may be continued."

Again the Legislature was appealed to and the following Act was passed:

AN ACT

TO MERGE AND CONSOLIDATE "THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA" AND "THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA" INTO ONE CORPORATION.

WHEREAS, The Trustees and Faculty of said Colleges have petitioned the Legislature to merge and consolidate them into one corporation:

AND WHEREAS, The said "The Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania" was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania by an Act approved the seventeenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five (see Pamphlet Laws, session of 1865, page 181):

AND WHEREAS, "The Washington Medical College of Philadelphia" was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania by an Act approved the second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three (see Pamphlet Laws, session of 1853, page 658):

AND WHEREAS, By decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the County of Philadelphia, made the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the name, style and title of the said "The Washington Medical College of Philadelphia" was changed to the corporate name, style and title of "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia:"

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the said: "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia" and the said "The Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania" shall be and the same are hereby merged and consolidated into one corporation, by the name, style and title of "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia."

SECTION 2. That the said Act, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Washington Medical College of Philadelphia," approved the second

day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and all proceedings had thereupon, shall apply to and govern in all respects this consolidated corporation, in the same manner and with the same power, force and effect as if the same had been especially re-enacted for the purposes of this consolidated corporation: *Provided, however,* That the words "the Allopathic Colleges" in said Act shall be struck out, and said Act shall be amended by inserting the words "any Medical College," in lieu of the said words stricken out.

SECTION 3. That the said Act, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania," approved as aforesaid, shall apply to and govern in all respects this consolidated corporation, in the same manner and with the same power, force and effect as if the same had been especially re-enacted for the purpose of said consolidated corporation, except such parts of said last mentioned Act as shall be and are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. That sections three and seven of said last-mentioned Act shall be and are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. That section four of said last-mentioned Act shall be amended by striking out the word "especially" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "also," and also by adding the letters "es" to the word "possess," so as to make the word "possess" read possesses.

SECTION 6. That section five of said last mentioned Act shall be amended by striking out the word "fifty" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one hundred."

JOHN CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM WORTHINGTON,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine.

JOHN W. GEARY.

A SUPPLEMENT.

To an Act to merge and consolidate the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania into one corporation, approved the second day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in case of the acceptance of the provisions of this Act of Assembly, and of the Act to which this

is a supplement, by the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, the Trustees, Medical Faculty and Curators of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and the President, Secretary and Trustees of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, may convene in joint meeting for the purpose of electing officers and preparing by-laws and regulations for the consolidated corporation provided for by the Act to which this is a supplement.

BUTLER B. STRANG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES H. STINSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the eleventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Possession was at once taken of the old College Building on Filbert street. The Evening Star of March 26, 1869, has the following notice:

FREE CLINIC. Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Surgical Cases treated free, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of 12 and 2, at the Hahnemann (Homœopathic) Medical College, 1105 Filbert street.

In March, 1869, the following prospectus was issued.

Prospectus of Summer Course of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, No. 1105 Filbert street.

This course of lectures is not obligatory upon those intending to graduate, but it is, nevertheless, deemed of great importance. The course will commence on Monday, April 5th, and end July 1st, 1869.

FACULTY OF SUMMER COURSE.

Prof. C. Hering, M. D., History of Medicine; Malcolm Macfarlan, Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery; Henry Noah Martin, Clinical Medicine; A. R. Thomas, Comparative Anatomy; Richard Koch, General Pharmacology; E. A. Farrington, Forensic Medicine; Aug. Korndoerfer, Minor Surgery; T. B. Miller, Botany.

TERMS FOR THE COURSE.

Matriculants of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and of the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, \$5.00.

Non-Matriculants, \$10.00.

Graduates of either College, free.

For information, tickets, etc., apply to E. A. Farrington, M. D.,
Dean of Summer Faculty, No. 1616 Mt. Vernon St.

To the minds of those interested in the establishment of a good and lasting college in Philadelphia this merging of the two institutions was a very delicate matter. Dr. Dudley says: "But now the College authorities were confronted by a task of a very difficult and delicate nature. How to merge the two colleges into a single institution was not a very difficult problem, but to do this in such a manner as to give the least possible cause of offense and dissatisfaction to the alumni and other friends of the Colleges required the exercise of all the wisdom and discretion that could be employed. Evidently they felt the full measure of the task imposed upon them." * * * * Dr. Dudley, after describing the legislative proceedings, continues: "Thus we see that the consolidated College came under the government and direction of both charters in their entirety. It was as if two shining metals had been run together to form, not a mixture, but an amalgam, to exist no longer as mercury, no longer as silver, yet both present with their material and properties undisturbed. It was as if two crystal currents had met and flowed together into one, each branch flowing onward still in the united stream.

"But there were many, as might have been expected, who could not help feeling grieved that the *name* of the pioneer College had been changed. To a larger proportion of the older Alumni it was almost as if their Alma Mater had ceased to exist. I confess to having been myself among the number who, for a time, felt that their mother college was dead, and that her children were orphaned. Yet since I have, during my official connection with the consolidated College, been forced to study her relations in all their aspects, I have learned beyond all doubt that in the combined and consolidated Institution the old Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania is continued and perpetuated, and that I am not merely in law, but in very fact a graduate of the College as it exists to-day, though under a different name."

In 1871 Dr. William Tod Helmuth, responding to a toast at a banquet of the American Institute of Homœopathy, said:

“MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I rise to-night, in the presence of this august assemblage, to lay claim to a new relationship. I assert myself to be a step-son of Hahnemann, and I believe I shall be able to prove to you the absolute truth of my position.

“In the year 1851, now twenty years ago, I enrolled myself as a student of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. She became my Alma Mater, and I one of her most unworthy sons. She rendered me every facility for acquiring a good education; and having a large and rapidly increasing family, she sent me forth to gain my livelihood, having, however, presented me with a document (which, I am happy to say, I still hold in my possession), which, in case of necessity, would prove my direct relationship to her. Shortly after this occurrence, and for reasons which I could never distinctly understand, and which I have never been enabled to draw from her or any of the younger members of the family, she saw fit to *change her name* (many young ladies, yea, and old ones too, appear to delight in similar transformations), and took that of Hahnemann.

“Now I would most respectfully inquire, if my mother, being free from all marital ties, should, with all due legality of form, take upon herself the name of a man whom she has openly professed to revere and admire for years, would not that man be my step-father, and would not I be his step-son? Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, I claim, as I said before, to be a step-son of Hahnemann, and a son of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Being called upon to reply to a sentiment given in her honor, I will, with your permission, repeat to you—

“THE MEMORIES OF TWENTY YEARS AGO.”

The world moves on; the years roll slowly by;
 Youth comes of age; the aged decay and die;
 New faces crowd the ever-bustling scene,
 And tell to us what we ourselves have been;
 Our oldest friends are wrinkled, bald, and gray,
 And we, advancing, grow as old as they;
 Yet—here to-night our thoughts will backward flow,
 And memories rise of—twenty years ago!

Here, where my *Alma Mater* proudly rears
 Her noble head, the pride of rolling years
 Of glory setting on her peaceful brow,
 I stand to offer her my homage now.
 First of her race who, fearless, dared proclaim
 "Similia" in the Master's name!
 First of the schools that to a skeptic world
 The banner of a mighty truth unfurled!
 I love her yet, and may affection grow
 Which budded here just twenty years ago!

Ah! oft, when busy recollection plays
 'Mid bygone scenes of happy student days,
 What faces rise, familiar to the call,
 What memories all my faculties enthral,
 What visions of that careless, motley crew,
 Who studied medicine, and mischief, too,
 Before my mind come fitting to and fro,
 Just as they used to twenty years ago.

Where are they now? Why some have risen high,
 Aiming their arrows ever at the sky:
 Some were too wayward, and have gone astray;
 Some hold the even tenor of their way;
 Some are recording an immortal name
 With gilded letters on the scroll of fame;
 Some have departed hence and laid them low,
 And some remain from twenty years ago.

Among the dead, the last lamented one,
 Whom God called home was Walter Williamson.
 Firm at his post, a soldier in the cause,
 Nor age, nor reputation bade him pause;
 Onward his march, in search of golden truth,
 Friend to the aged, Mentor to the youth,
 Ardent and earnest in the paths he trod—
 An honest man—the noblest work of God!
 He was my friend, and he has told me so,
 E'en when a student—twenty years ago.

Ah, *Alma Mater*! as our hair grows gray,
 And spirits ebbing, gradually portray
 The march of years—we honor thee the more,
 Connecting thee with pleasant days of yore.
 I sought thy classic precincts, mother dear;
 I wore thy benches smooth year after year;
 My *tubera ischii* have ached and borne
 A body weary and a mind forlorn,

While learning of our human aches and ills,
 Which may be cured and which more surely kills.
 I've heard from reverend lips thy precepts flow,
 And scribbled notes *currente calamo*,
 Laughed o'er the dead in "parlors of the sky,"
 Carved bone and muscle, nerve and artery,
 "Crammed" for each quiz, applauded with my feet,
 And cut my name upon a chosen seat;
 'T was the right-hand corner of the second row,—
 I cut it there just twenty years ago.

These are my sins, O mother, I avow,
 And ask thy pardon for my foibles now;
 And may I wish thee in the conjoint name
 Of all thy children an immortal fame;
 Thy portals fair may knowledge ever crown,
 May wisdom lend thee glory and renown;
 Forth from thy gates may truth o'erflow in streams,
 The Sun of Progress lighting with its beams;
 And as the years roll by we seek in turns
 "That bourne from which no traveler returns,"
 And other sons, upon our festal days,
 Shall sweetly sing, O mater! in thy praise;
 Then may *they* speak, while wit and wisdom flow,
 Of some who met here *twenty years ago*

Rather a curious letter is found among those written by Dr. Koch in the summer of 1869. It was in answer to a physician asking about the changes in the Colleges.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1869.

DEAR DOCTOR: In reply to yours allow me to state that the Legislature has reconfirmed all the Acts (therefore also diplomas) of both the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and therefore the change is only in the name. The Faculty is, however, desirous of meeting the wishes of those alumni who may consider the *name* of value, and shall at the next Trustee Meeting ask the Boards to be allowed to exchange the *old* diplomas for *new* ones at a small cost, say cost of parchment, printing, a fee for messenger, who carries the document to the various signers—probably not above \$10.00.

(Signed)

R. KOCH.

During this summer letters were written to a great many of the prominent graduates of the old College inviting them to lecture in the preliminary course.

CHAPTER XXVI.

1869-70.

The expression of mind of the Faculty may be found in the announcement, issued during the summer of 1869-70, after the reunion.

In presenting this, our Annual Announcement, we have also to announce an event in connection with education in our school of medicine, which is fraught with peculiar interest to the whole profession. We refer to the retirement of the Faculty working under the charter of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and the election by the Trustees, of the members of the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College into the several vacated chairs, thus virtually merging the *two* institutions into *one*.

By this act of the Trustees of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, a new responsibility has been laid upon the Trustees and Faculty of the Hahnemann College. With an earnest desire to do what was best for the cause, we sought counsel of those who, from their experience and known zeal in behalf of thorough medical education, were most likely to advise wisely; and now we lay before the profession the results of our deliberations, with the hope that our action may meet their approval.

The question which met us and required practical solution was, how shall we unite the two colleges into an organic *one*, so as to heal the dissensions heretofore existing, prevent them in the future, perpetuate the welfare of *all*, and further the highest interests of Homœopathy, with the least cause of offence or grief to the Alumni of either institution.

By legislative enactment, prompted by separate petitions from the Trustees and Faculties of each College, the two charters were *consolidated* under the name and style of The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

By this Act we have added to the previous charter of the The Hahnemann Medical College the power to confer the Degree of Doctor of Homœopathic Medicine, heretofore inhering in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, together with the Charter of the Homœopathic Hospital.

By this legislation, the present, The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, *holds in perpetuity the former institutions in an organic one, and guarantees to the Alumni of each, all the rights, privileges, immunities and honors heretofore bestowed, as set forth in the Diplomas certifying thereto.*

In order that the profession may have a clear conception of the whole matter, and especially that the Alumni of The Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania may not feel aggrieved, or think that we have injured them in the person of their Alma Mater, we propose, as an introduction to this Annual Announcement, to give a brief historical statement of the old College, and set forth the steps in its career which at length culminated in the present Institution, which is, as already stated the actual and legal representative of both The Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, as they heretofore existed.

Up to the year 1848, there had never been a fully organized medical college in which the law of cure as expressed by the formula, *Similia Similibus Curantur*, had formed a basis of instruction. Prior to this period, the practical exponents of this law, were either medical men, who had received (like Samuel Hahnemann himself) their medical education in Allopathic Colleges, or men who had received no medical education at all.

As a matter of course, this latter class formed a fair and vulnerable mark for the shafts of ridicule, which the members of the old school were but too ready to point.

The members of the Allopathic school of practice were unwilling to accept the formula as a possible expression of a fundamental law of cure, or to test the efficacy of potentized drugs upon the sick. Not only were they unwilling to do so themselves, but they effectually shut and barred the doors of their medical colleges against any who dared avow their acceptance of the law. Not content with thus stopping the car of medical progress, they issued anathemas against any, who, having already received a medical education, presumed so far to exercise the inalienable right to private judgment, as to administer to those who desired it, medicine in accordance with the formula.

They hoped by their ridicule, by exclusion from their colleges, and by bulls of excommunication, to crush in its incipency the rising medical heresy (so-called).

A few earnest medical men, who had nobly dared and endured the excommunication and opprobrium of their Allopathic colleagues, determined to devise means by which the rapidly increasing demand by the community for Homœopathic treatment, should be met by educated practitioners, and thereby do away with the cause of reproach, growing out of the practice of uneducated men.

These gentlemen, at a meeting held in the office of Jacob Jeanes, M. D., in the City of Philadelphia, in the year 1848, resolved to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a charter for a medical college, with the express proviso of teaching Homœopathy. Their petition was heard, and to the lasting honor of that Legislature be it said) a charter was granted for a medical college, in which should be taught in addition to the ordinary branches of a medical curriculum of the Allopathic colleges, the *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics according to the Law of *Similia*, and drugs proved upon the body.

The work was happily conceived, and duly considered, but by a most singular oversight, they failed to give any *specific* name to the new Institution, simply using the adjective *homœopathic*; this was the more singular from the fact that the charter required full instruction in *all* the branches usually taught in other medical colleges, and upon this basis empowered the conferring the degree of M. D., and also by reason of the *additional* instructions in the new principles as developed by Samuel Hahnemann, the charter empowered the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Homœopathic Medicine.

We cannot but regard the style of the college as unfortunate in that it is only partially true in its adjective sense and scarcely a name at all. We refer to this at this time, for the reason that some persons have suggested the idea that by giving the name which we have to the consolidated colleges, we "*kill the old college.*" This is an error, a misconception. The style neither gave to the old, nor would it perpetuate the loyalty of this Institution. We represent a medical college, one in which will be taught all the arts and sciences appertaining to a medical education; and that necessarily at this day embraces the Law of Similia Similibus Curantur, and the therapeutics of proved drugs; and we claim that every medical college that fails to teach these, fails by so much in giving to their students the latest developments in the science and arts of medicine. We, therefore, claim to educate men for *physicians* and not merely homœopathic doctors.

We trust this explanation will satisfy the most captious, as we are sure it will every liberal-minded alumnus of the old college, especially as we have chosen a name equally dear to all—a name which honors us, and that we can only honor by a strict adherence to the law he pointed out, and an earnest endeavor to fathom all the intricacies of diseased action which it will remedy.

Tables of the Faculty from year to year are next given. After the Faculty for 1859-60 we find:

About the close of this session occurred the first general serious trouble that had taken place in the college. The Trustees, immediately after the annual commencement, declared all the Chairs vacant—Dr. W. Williamson having previously resigned.

One result of this was the establishment of the New York College. The trustees proceeded to fill the chairs with new men.

During the session of 1863-64 new antagonism arose, but did not extend beyond the circle of the Faculty, so that the lectures were delivered until the close of the session, and the annual commencement held as usual. The students dispersed to their homes without any suspicion of intestine trouble in their Alma Mater.

The crisis soon came, and the college was again without a faculty.

A new charter was obtained in 1865—thus radically reorganizing the entire Institution. By this charter a stock company was formed, with

permission to increase the capital \$60,000, for hospital purposes. A sale of the college property was effected and organized upon the stock plan. Heretofore the trustees were elected by the corporators; upon the new plan the stockholders were to elect, at their annual meeting, a board of trustees, to serve one year, and these trustees elected a faculty to serve *one year*.

It will be seen that the controlling power resided in the stockholders, and if by chance the majority of stock should be owned by one individual, he could govern the affairs according to *his* individual dictum.

This really became the case, and, as a matter of course, the prosperity and usefulness of the college at once began to decline.

After the close of the session of 1866-67 there was a manifestation of an individual dictum upon the part of the controller of the stocks, which did not meet the views of the majority of the Faculty. When this reached the point of abolishing the Chair of Diagnosis and Special Pathology, then Dr. Hering resigned and refused to remain in the service of the College. We make this explicit statement so that the profession may know exactly the cause of the last rupture—the result of which was the establishment of the new *enterprise*. After the resignation of Dr. Hering there had to be a new organization. In the meantime the Hahnemann Medical College was organized.

After this statement is the announcement proper. It commences as follows:

The Trustees desire to congratulate the profession upon the favorable auspices of the College.

The very material increase in all the facilities for thorough instruction, will inspire the Faculty to renewed zeal and energy, and it is hoped that the unwavering purpose manifested by each board of managers to meet all the demands of the age, will receive the most liberal support. We are determined that earnest and ambitious men shall have no reason to enter Allopathic medical colleges on the plea of better facilities for obtaining thorough instruction. We are prepared to offer *first-class instruction in every department*.

The basis of doctrinal teaching will be found concisely stated in our motto, "*In certis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus charitas.*" The first part embraces the law of cure; the second, the dose; the third looks to the future and the possible developments yet to be made, and means that every honest, earnest effort to realize the undiscovered should have full liberty and cordial approbation.

The Trustees feel convinced of the vital importance of *practical knowledge* in medical education, and they, with the Faculty, deter-

mined at the very commencement of their operations, whilst giving due importance to *didactic*, to make *demonstrative teaching* the *basis* of their system. This object has been in some measure attained, during the past session, both in the medical and surgical branches.

The curriculum will embrace eight distinct branches, together with Forensic Medicine, Pharmacology, Hygiene and Dietetics, each of which will be taught by different and competent teachers.

After the rules, etc., are given, a complete list of the graduates follows, from 1848 to 1869. There is then an Appendix concerning a three years' course. This is as follows:

THREE YEARS' COURSE.

There is an increasing demand for more thoroughly educated physicians—men whose knowledge is not confined to the rigid demands of a strictly medical curriculum—but extends to an acquaintance with the practical sciences, which are really collateral to medical science. This very just demand cannot be met by extending the curriculum within the two years, for as it now stands a man must put forth his utmost exertions and apply himself to a degree that frequently impairs his health, in order to obtain the degree with credit. It can only be met by extending the time to three years' lectures. This, the management of the Hahnemann Medical College feel desirous of doing, and will do, as soon as the profession come forward and give it their support.

It is proposed to institute an optional three years' course of instruction, so that those who prefer to divide their studies into three years instead of two can do so, and at the same time receive additional instruction in other collateral branches of medical science.

A student who attends this course will be required to pass an examination after having attended the first, or Philosophical class, before he can be admitted to the lectures of the second, or Theoretical class. Those who desire to enter immediately upon the studies of the second, or Theoretical class, can do so by passing an examination for advanced standing. So, also, any student who can successfully pass the first and second classes can immediately enter the Practical or third class.

There are, in yearly attendance, young men who are abundantly endowed with every natural characteristic for success in the medical profession—men who are full of a worthy ambition to excel—but who, from lack of a proper educational foundation, are shut out from any thing like the success that but for this they would certainly attain. To such, this course offers just what they need to ensure them a brilliant career.

There are also many young men who do not design to follow the calling of medicine, who would be richly rewarded for the money, time and study which an attendance upon such a course would involve. The age demands scientific farmers, mechanics, merchants, teachers, lawyers and clergymen, and above all, scientific physicians.

We cannot, at present, make it obligatory upon every medical student who seeks to graduate at our college—but it would hasten very materially the ultimate and complete triumph of Homœopathy if we could demand that each candidate for graduation should be possessed of the knowledge which this course will impart. We therefore urge its importance upon the attention of the profession, with the hope that each physician who honestly and truly desires to aid forward the work of real progress in our school, will endeavor to influence every student who seeks his advice, to avail himself of the advantages thus offered for a thorough preparation for the practice of his profession. By it he will be one year longer at his studies—but he will gain what would otherwise require years to attain, if ever attained, and admit of his beginning his professional life upon an elevated plane which would at once command the respect and confidence of the intelligent laity.

The course will embrace three classes: First, the Philosophical Class; second, the Theoretical Class; third, the Practical Class; and will commence on the second Monday in October. Candidates for the second or Philosophical Class will be examined on the first three days of the week previous to the opening of the session, and the examination of candidates for the Practical Class on the last three days of the same week.

Students who have been engaged in private studies, or who have attended lectures at any other respectable medical college, can enter any of the above-mentioned classes by passing a satisfactory examination at the same time with other students as hereinbefore mentioned. Graduates of other respectable medical colleges may obtain general tickets for all the branches taught in the various sessions at a reduced rate, hereinafter mentioned, and they are not obliged to pass an examination before entering the college.

The final examination for the degree will be upon the following named subjects: Anatomy, descriptive and topographical; Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Toxicology; Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy; General Pathology; *Materia Medica*, including Medical Botany; Practice of Homœopathic Medicine, including special Pathology and Diagnosis; Principles and Practice of Surgery; Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children; Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery. The branches to be taught will be divided as follows:

1st SESSION.—Philosophical Class.—Anatomy, general and descriptive; Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy; Pharmacy and Botany. Fees for this Session, \$75.

2d SESSION.—Theoretical Class.—Comparative Anatomy, Topographical and Surgical Anatomy, including Dissecting; Institutes of Homœopathy; General Pathology; 1st part of Practice of Medicine, etc.; 1st part of *Materia Medica*; Clinical Medicine; Clinical Surgery. Fees for this Session, \$35.

3d SESSION.—Practical Class.—2d part of Practice of Medicine, Special Pathology and Diagnosis; 2d part of *Materia Medica*; Surgery;

Clinical Surgery; Clinical Medicine; Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children; Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence. Tickets for this class will be \$90.

Fee for general ticket for graduates of other respectable medical colleges, \$50.

Students of either class have free admission to the lectures of any of the classes through which they have passed. By adding to our staff of lecturers a sufficient number of adjuncts, such a course of studies may be pursued without interfering with the regular course as now conducted.

We place this plan before the profession, and ask their hearty cooperation.

After this the announcement contains copies of the various Acts of Corporation, with the exception of the original one of 1847. The Charter of the Washington College, the Charter of 1865 of the Homœopathic of Pennsylvania. The change by the Court of Philadelphia in 1867, and finally the Act to Merge and Consolidate of 1869.

It should be here mentioned that this optional graded course of three years originated with the Hahnemann College. It was in this the pioneer in the advancement of medical education.

The following appears in this announcement regarding special degrees:

The following extracts from the By-Laws regarding special degrees abolishes the too prevalent practice of granting such upon insufficient grounds, whilst meritorious physicians are placed in a position to secure the desired honors:

XXVII. Honorary degrees shall be conferred on distinguished practitioners, according to the recommendation of the Faculty and Board of Curators.

XXVIII. *Special degrees* shall be conferred on such candidates only as shall have been examined by the Faculty of this College, unless they shall be graduates of some other respectable Medical College, when the degree may be conferred upon the certificate of a duly appointed examining board of a regularly organized county or state Homœopathic Medical Society, and under seal of the same, accompanied by satisfactory testimonials of good moral character and professional standing. A thesis will be required of every candidate for a special degree.

The Board of Curators, under certain conditions,* may examine can-

* CURATORS.—The members of the *Board of Curators* shall attend the meetings of the Medical Faculty, when invited by their chairman to do so; they shall, on the invitation of the President of the College, attend the joint meetings of the two

didates for graduation; and acts as a Board of Council in the affairs of the College. It is proper to add that the Curators have no interest in the Institution, inconsistent with *the advancement of medical education* and the welfare of the medical profession.

REGULATIONS OF THE COLLEGE.

The regular course of lectures will begin on the second Monday in October, and end about the first of March ensuing.

To constitute a full course, the full ticket must be taken by the first Monday in November.

Students who have attended two full courses of instruction in this Institution shall be admitted to the subsequent courses of the College without further charge.

Students may become candidates for graduation who have attended two full courses of instruction in this Institution; or one course only, in case they have attended one or more full courses in another respectable Medical College.

A candidate must be at least twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, possessed of sufficient preliminary education, have applied himself to the study of medicine for three years, and have been the private pupil for two years of a respectable practitioner of medicine; and must have attended at least one course of Practical Anatomy.

When applying for examination he must first exhibit his ticket to the Registrar of the Faculty, or give other satisfactory evidence of having complied with the regulations.

He must, on or before the 1st of February, deliver to the Registrar of the Faculty an essay or thesis in his own handwriting, composed by himself, on some medical subject, at which time he will pay the fee of graduation; if rejected the money will be refunded.

The thesis may be written in English, Latin, German, French, or Spanish, at the option of the candidates, and must be written on one side of the sheet only.

The examination for graduation will begin about the last of February, and the commencement for conferring the degrees of the College will be held as soon after the close of the lectures as practicable.

The examination will be conducted in private by each professor, and the voting, in the case of every candidate, shall be by ballot.

In unsatisfactory cases the candidate may, with the consent of the Faculty, avail himself of a second examination before the Faculty or the Board of Curators.

Formal notice of each satisfactory examination shall be given by the Dean to the successful candidate, who shall record his name and address upon the register of graduates, with the title of his thesis.

Boards of Trustees; and may take part in the deliberations of the same; but shall not have the right to vote, except on questions concerning graduation, in cases where candidates have demanded their action. Any candidate shall have the privilege of making such demand; and in such case shall be examined by them, in the stead of any portion of the Faculty specified therein.

The names of the successful candidates are to be reported by the Dean to the President of the College, who will communicate such report to the Board of Corporation Trustees, in order that if confirmed by them, the degree may be conferred.

A successful candidate shall not absent himself from the public commencement without the permission of the Faculty.

A thesis may be published by the candidate, permission of the Faculty being first obtained. Address C. Hering, M. D., Dean, No. 114 North Twelfth street; or, Richard Koch, M. D., Registrar, No. 33 North Twelfth Street.

FEES.

Matriculation, paid once only	\$5 00
Practical Anatomy (ticket perpetual)	10 00
Graduation	30 00
Amount for a full Course of Lectures	100 00
For Students who have attended two full courses in other Medical Colleges	50 00
For such as have attended one course in other Medical Colleges	100 00
Graduates of other Medical Colleges	30 00

Of course the Faculty was reorganized. It was, at the commencement of the session of 1869-70 as follows:

Walter Williamson, M. D., corner Eleventh and Filbert Streets, Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Constantine Hering, M. D., 114 North Twelfth Street, Professor of Institutes and Materia Medica.

Chas. G. Raue, M. D., 121 North Tenth Street, Professor of Practice of Medicine, Special Pathology and Diagnosis.

John C. Morgan, M. D., 1700 Chestnut Street, Professor of Surgery.

Henry Noah Martiu, M. D., 630 Spruce Street, Professor of Clinical Medicine.

Richard Koch, M. D., 33 North Twelfth Street, Professor of Physiology, General Pathology and Microscopic Anatomy.

A. R. Thomas, M. D., 937 Spruce Street, Professor of Anatomy.

Lemuel Stephens, M. D., Girard College, Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Toxicology.

O. B. Gause, M. D., N. W. corner Twelfth and Arch Streets, Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

Malcolm Macfarlau, M. D., 1721 Chestnut Street, Professor of Clinical Surgery.

F. E. Boericke, M. D., 635 Arch Street, Lecturer on Homœopathic Pharmaceutics.

N. W. Kneass, M. D., 350 South Fifteenth Street, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Francis E. Habermehl, Janitor.

It will be remembered that Dr. Macfarlan had occupied the same position in the old college. He was the only professor of that school who was retained in the new faculty.

There was a preliminary course extending from September 27th, two weeks. The following is the announcement:

This course will commence on the 27th of September, and continue two weeks. In addition to the Faculty of the College, the following named well-known gentlemen will lecture:

Dr. S. Lilienthal, of New York; Dr. Henry Minton, of Brooklyn; Dr. Sam'l A. Jones, of Englewood, N. J.; Dr. C. H. Haeseler, of Pottsville, Pa.; and Dr. J. J. Detwiller, of Easton, Pa. Also Drs. Walter Williamson, J. K. Lee and Rob't J. McClatchey, of Philadelphia.

During the winter Dr. Carroll Dunham, of New York, will give a course of lectures on the principles of Homœopathy, and Dr. T. F. Allen, surgeon to the N. Y. Ophthalmic Hospital, on diseases of the eye.

We desire to call the attention of the profession to the unsurpassed advantages for clinical instruction afforded by this Institution.

Students are admitted on tickets furnished by the College, free, to the Medical and Surgical Clinics of the Pennsylvania and Blockley Hospitals, and to the Eye Clinics at Will's Hospital.

These clinics are valuable for the study of Pathology and Diagnosis. Medical and Surgical Clinics are also held at the College, and the Surgical Wards connected therewith, admit the performance in the College amphitheatre of operations of any magnitude.

All those intending to avail themselves of the lectures of the winter course are advised to attend the preliminary course.

For particulars address R. Koch, M. D., Registrar, No. 33 N. Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

The introductory lecture of the regular course was delivered at the college building at noon on Monday, October 11th, by Prof. Lemuel Stephens. There were 132 matriculants.

In December there was given a course of popular lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, by Drs. A. R. Thomas and R. Koch. They were held on Monday and Friday from December 27th to February 4th, 1870. They were illustrated by models. The tickets admitting two persons for the twelve lectures were fixed at \$5.00.

It was during the fall of 1869 that efforts were made for a hospital, and a fair in its aid was held in November. These matters will be fully discussed in the chapter on the hospital.

On February 7th, 1870, the stockholders of the College sent the following communication to the Trustees:

PHILADELPHIA, February 7th, 1870.

Resolved, By the stockholders, that the Act passed by the Legislature entitled, an Act to merge and consolidate the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania into one Corporation, be and the same is hereby accepted.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Board of Trustees, with instructions to give efficacy to the same by a Declaration of Merger into, with, and under the Hahnemann Medical College, thus to form the Corporation in accordance with said Act of Legislature.

Signed, Constantine Hering, Henry N. Guernsey, C. G. Raue, Lemuel Stephens, H. R. Warriner; Constantine Hering as Dean.

This was sent to the Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania met for the last time, and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the communication from the Stockholders just received be entered upon the Minutes of the Board.

Resolved, That in accordance with the request of the Stockholders and in obedience to their instructions, this Board do now declare that the Act to merge and consolidate the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania into one Corporation, be and the said Act is hereby accepted by this Board.

Resolved, That this Board do now further declare that the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania is hereby merged and consolidated into, with, and under the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and the government thereof in pursuance of said Act of merger and consolidation.

Resolved, That the Secretary and Treasurer of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania is hereby requested and directed to deliver over to the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia all books, papers and archives of said Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, which may be in their possession or the possession of either of them.

Resolved, That this Board do now adjourn *sine die*.

At a called meeting held at the College building, May 27th, 1870, Dr. Morgan protested against the informality of the meeting on the ground that the supplement to the consolidated Act had not been accepted by the Professorial Trustees. Dr. Koch then offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The convention of the corporators of both the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and the

Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia when completing the consolidation of the above colleges inadvertently omitted to receive the acceptance of the supplement to the Legislative Act of Consolidation by the Professorial Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia; therefore,

Resolved, That the Professorial Trustees of this College hereby confirm the acceptance by the Corporation Trustees of an Act, being a supplement to an Act to merge and consolidate the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia with the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania into one Corporation, approved second day of April, A. D. 1869; and,

Resolved, That in communicating this acceptance and confirmation to the Corporation Trustees we ask for a formal recognition of the right of the Professorial Trustees to vote on a proposition for or acceptance of all legislative Acts.

This resolution was accepted and unanimously carried.

CHAPTER XXVII.

1870.

In 1870 the College was accused of selling diplomas, and the following correspondence fully acquits Old Hahnemann of any such practice:

In the Medical Investigator for February, 1870, a letter was published from a medical student relating to the sale of diplomas by certain Philadelphia Medical Colleges. In the April number of the same journal appeared the following editorial:

“The diploma business which we exposed in a recent issue has raised the just indignation of the whole profession. Our article has been extensively copied into the medical and secular press. The Morning Post (Philadelphia) has taken the matter in hand and has succeeded in ferreting out the guilty parties in that city. A couple of spies interviewed them and elicited much important information, the following among the rest:

“‘We then inquired if we could obtain a diploma from the Homœopathic College (Philadelphia), and on his *replying in the affirmative*, one of us concluded to take one from that Institution. But upon looking over his stock he discovered that he had sent the last one to a party in New York, and, under the circumstances, it would be necessary to apply to the Faculty. * * * The doctor (A. J. Hale) read a note from a *member of the Faculty* of the Homœopathic College, informing him that his application would be considered at the next meeting of the Board, which would take place next Monday; consequently we could not obtain a diploma before that time; but the doctor *assured us that he would send it to our address.*’

“Here is a little matter that needs attention and explanation. It would be well to learn whom this New York Homœopathic physician is. We hope for the honor of Homœ-

opathy that *our* Philadelphia College can clear its skirts of any implication in this diploma traffic. We cannot believe this Faculty is guilty of selling diplomas.”

This brought a letter from Dr. Koch to Dr. Duncan, to which Dr. Duncan, the editor of the Investigator, made the following reply:

CHICAGO, May 23, 1870.

R. KOCH, M. D.

My Dear Doctor: Yours of 20th received. My object was simply to get at the facts. You must admit that the quotation as it stands would convey the idea that your college sold diplomas.

I shall be happy to publish your letter to set you right — all right. Am too glad Homœopathic skirts are clean. * * *

Dr. Koch sent the following article, which was printed in the August number of the Investigator:

PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1870.

My Dear Doctor: In the April number of the Investigator I noticed, with regret, a quotation from the Philadelphia Morning Post, with your comments, which, if left unnoticed, will convey the impression that the Hahnemann Medical College is a diploma shop. The esteem I have for you induces me to believe that you have copied the Morning Post, not in a spirit of rivalry, but for the good of our cause in eliciting truth.

The facts of the case are these: We had been informed from different quarters of the United States, that spurious homœopathic diplomas were sold and circulated, which were said to emanate from Philadelphia. We set the “Detectives” to work, who found that a Negro Medical College and an Eclectic Medical College, headed by unscrupulous M. D’s., sold their diplomas to ignorant men, representing them to be homœopathic diplomas, which these men, not understanding Latin, took in good faith. In order to expose these pseudo-colleges, we caused the article which you quote to be inserted in the Morning Post. Subsequent articles, as well as our answer to the first in next morning’s issue, clearly demonstrate my assertion and had the desired effect to expose these scandalous institutions. Their leader has been obliged to change his residence to avoid difficulties.

I can assure you personally, as well as officially, that the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, has never given its diplomas to any one, who has not passed before them an examination equally as severe and strict as that required from our regular graduates. In regard to the severity and strictness of such an examination, we refer you to any of our graduates.

I remain sincerely yours,

RICHARD KOCH,

Registrar of Hahnemann Medical College of Phila.

We are pleased to give space to the above. We did not believe that our Philadelphia School could be guilty of selling Diplomas.—ED.

The Commencement of the 22d session was held on Wednesday, March 9, 1870, at 12 High-Noon, at the Academy of Music. The Valedictory was by Dr. C. G. Raue. There were 49 graduates. Drs. Carroll Dunham and T. F. Allen received Honorary Degrees.

In the evening the Faculty tendered a banquet to the graduating class at the Continental Hotel.

In the address Dr. Raue spoke of American Homœopathy as a girl-baby who had cut her incisor teeth in Allentown in 1834, her molars in 1844, when the American Institute of Homœopathy was instituted, her eye and stomach teeth in 1848, when the Homœopathic College was instituted. She had after that for some time to suffer with convulsions, but now had a full set.

This Commencement was advertised in the *Evening Bulletin* of March 8, 1870.

On April 4, 1870, the President of the Board of Trustees sent the following letter to the Faculty :

NO. 108 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, April 4th, 1870.

To the Medical Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College of Phila.

Gentlemen: The stockholders having conveyed to me "in trust" the property now occupied by the College, and which has heretofore been under lease to your body, it becomes necessary that new arrangements shall be entered into for its future occupancy.

To this end I invite a communication expressing the terms and conditions that it would be agreeable to you to enter into for a continuance of such occupancy.

Very truly yours,

D. T. PRATT.

At this time there was a mortgage of \$10,000.00 on the College, which was held in trust for the trustees by H. Sloan.

This matter is fully explained in the Section on Hospital.

At a meeting held June 27, 1870, it was moved "that the By-Laws as they are inscribed in the book of records after these minutes be hereby ratified." The Secretary of the Corporation Trustees then communicated a Resolution by which that Board recognized formally the right of voice of the Professorial Trustees in all proposed legislative Acts or their acceptance. The following are the Statutes as then adopted:

STATUTES
OF THE
HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE THREE BOARDS.

ART. I.—The powers, franchises, immunities, rights and privileges conferred by the Charter of this College, shall be divided among the following bodies, viz :

1. A Board of Corporation Trustees, consisting of not less than fifteen nor more than twenty-five members.

2. A Medical Faculty of not less than seven professors, who shall constitute a Board of Professorial Trustees.

3. A Board of Curators, not less than five members, who shall be medical graduates, and who shall constitute an advisory Board of Examination in the cases hereafter provided.

ART. II.—The members of the several Boards shall be elected by concurrent resolution of the two Boards of Trustees, two-thirds of each Board at a duly called meeting voting in the affirmative; *Provided*, at least one week's notice be given of the proposed election of the same, and that the name of each candidate be therein specified. The President, Secretary and Treasurer of the College shall be elected in like manner.

ART. III.—The members of the several bodies hereinbefore mentioned, shall hold office respectively at their option for life, unless removed as provided for in Article XXX., Sec. 1. In case of any vacancy occurring in either body, it shall be filled by concurrent action of the Board of Corporation and Professorial Trustees; *Provided*, however, that propositions for membership in either board, shall originate in the same; *Provided*, also, that no member of the Board of Professorial Trustees shall be at liberty to resign at any time during the regular sessions of the College, except in case of sickness or other unavoidable circumstances. Only residents of the City of Philadelphia shall be eligible to any such appointment.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. There shall be called annually at least one joint meeting of the Board of Corporation and Professorial Trustees, at such time after the Spring Commencement as the officers of the same may agree upon. At this meeting the general interests of the College shall be taken into careful consideration, and as a basis thereof each of the two Boards shall present a separate report of their actions during the preceding

year. At all joint meetings, a quorum of each of said Boards shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. All other meetings shall be held at the call of the officers of the several bodies, due notice being given to all the members thereof.

SEC. 2. At all joint meetings of the two Boards, the President of the College shall preside and the Secretary of the College shall be the Secretary thereof; or in case of the absence of either their places shall be temporarily filled by vote of the joint body.

SEC. 3. The following subjects only shall be considered at any joint meeting, viz: The Annual Announcement, and Recommendations of Policy or Action for separate deliberation of the two Boards.

ARTICLE V.

The Chairman of either Board may convene special meetings of the same at any time, or shall be required so to do upon the written request of three members of their respective Boards. Of these meetings each member shall receive individual notice.

ARTICLE VI.

SEC. 1. The Board of Corporation Trustees shall have the care and supervision of all real estate, endowment funds and other permanent property of the corporation, together with all real and personal property held in trust for the Hospital.

SEC. 2. All other matters connected with the general interests and prosperity of the College, not otherwise provided for by these statutes, shall be exercised by concurrent action of the two Boards of Trustees.

ARTICLE VII.

Five members of the Board of Corporation Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VIII.

There shall be a Chairman of the Board of Corporation Trustees, who shall be selected by them from among their own number, and who shall preside at all meetings of the Board. He shall hold office for the term of four years. He shall sign all contracts on behalf of the Board, and perform such other duties as may be assigned him.

ARTICLE IX.

There shall be a Secretary of the Board of Corporation Trustees, to be elected by the Board, who shall hold office for one year, or until his successor is elected. He shall record their proceedings, attest all contracts on behalf of the Board, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him.

ARTICLE X.

The Board of Corporation Trustees shall be convened in annual meetings on the call of the Dean of the Faculty for the purpose of

conferring degrees, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

CURATORS.

ARTICLE XI.

SEC. 1. The Dean of the Faculty shall convene the Board of Curators to be present at and, if need be, to conduct the examination of any candidate for graduation in any particular branch, upon the written request of any such candidate desiring him so to do, made to him at or before the time fixed for holding the examination, and during such examination, which shall be conducted by the Professor occupying said Chair, if he so desires; any member of the said Board of Curators shall have the right to propound such questions to the candidate as shall seem proper; and if the student so examined by the Board of Curators shall be passed by a two-thirds vote of the members of said Board present at such examination, and shall have fully complied with such other requirements as the Faculty shall have thereto ordained to entitle a student to graduation, then the President of said Board of Curators, or such other member thereof as may be designated by said Board so to do, shall sign the Diploma of said student, in the place and stead of the Professor teaching the subject in which they have conducted the examination as aforesaid; *Provided*, however, that no student shall have the right to appeal from more than three Professors at any one examination.

SEC. 2. The services of the Board of Curators shall in like manner be required on the written demand of any Professor, when, in his judgment, the welfare of the College may suffer through pursuance of the ordinary course in examination and graduation of any candidate.

SEC. 3. Nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent any Professor from signing any diploma.

PROFESSORIAL TRUSTEES.

ARTICLE XII.

The Medical Faculty shall annually deliver at least one course of lectures, comprising the following subjects, viz.: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Materia Medica, Institutes and Practice, Surgery, Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery and Forensic Medicine.

ARTICLE XIII.

A majority of the Board of Professorial Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Board of Professorial Trustees shall elect from among their own number a Chairman, who shall preside at all their meetings and who

shall be also Dean of the Faculty. He shall hold office for the term of four years, he shall sign all contracts on behalf of the Board, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him.

ARTICLE XV.

The Medical Faculty shall appoint a Registrar, who shall act as Secretary of the same, shall keep accurate records of their proceedings, and shall attest all orders drawn upon the Treasurer concerning current receipts and expenditures. He shall hold office for one year, or until his successor is elected.

ARTICLE XVI.

SEC. 1. They shall make rules and regulations respecting the admission of students, terms and times of attendance upon lectures, conduct and examination, and upon all other matters connected with the educational department of the College.

SEC. 2. The Board of Professorial Trustees shall have the care and supervision of the museum, apparatus, casing and other movable property of the corporation.

ARTICLE XVII.

The Board of Professorial Trustees shall provide for all the financial concerns of the College, not herein assigned the Board of Corporation Trustees.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The matriculation and graduation fees shall, after defraying the expenses of the Diplomas and commencements, constitute a fund for the purchase of apparatus and enlargement of the museum, and to meet such contingent expenses of lecturing, as the Professorial Trustees shall think proper.

PRESIDENT AND TREASURER.

ARTICLE XIX.

The Boards of Corporation and Professorial Trustees shall, by concurrent action, elect a President of the College who shall hold his office for five years, and who shall preside at all joint meetings of the said Boards, and also at the public commencements; he shall sign all diplomas and all contracts made by concurrent action of said Boards of Trustees, and shall draw all orders on the Treasurer, duly attested by the Registrar or by the Secretary of the Board of Corporation Trustees respectively.

ARTICLE XX.

The Board of Corporation and Professorial Trustees shall, by concurrent action, elect a Treasurer who shall hold his office for four years, or until his successor shall have been elected, he shall be the custodian

of all the funds of the College, shall keep an account in bank by the style and title of "Treasurer of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia," and shall out of the revenues received by him, first pay all such expenses, interest, rent and such other outlay as the respective Boards of Trustees may direct, as concerning the funds respectively under their supervision, and such only upon orders duly attested as hereinbefore provided, and the balance of funds remaining in his hands at the end of any fiscal year shall apply in such way as the Boards severally may order. He shall make an exhibit of his accounts at each annual joint meeting, and shall give such bonds for the faithful performance of his duties as may be required of him.

ARTICLE XXI.

The Boards of Corporation and Professorial Trustees shall by concurrent action elect a Secretary of the College, who shall hold his office for four years, or until his successor shall have been elected. He shall have supervision of the College archives, shall append his signature and the seal of the College to Diplomas and other official documents, when directed so to do by concurrent or joint action of the two Boards, and shall countersign all contracts which shall have required the signature of the President, and shall act as Secretary of all joint meetings of the two Boards.

RECORDS.

ARTICLE XXII.

All matters of record shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of the Corporation and Professorial Trustees.

FACULTY.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The Faculty shall divide among themselves the several branches of medical and collateral sciences named in these statutes, to be taught in the College, according to their own judgment; but no Professor once assigned to a particular chair shall be transferred to any other; nor shall the duties of the same, as usually performed by him, be divided, assigned to any other person, or in any other way modified, without his consent. They shall employ such special lecturers as they may think necessary, and shall provide for the payment of the same in accordance with such terms as may be agreed upon.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The Demonstrators and Assistants of Anatomy, Chemistry, Surgery and other Departments, shall be appointed by the respective Professors with the concurrence of the Faculty.

COMMENCEMENT.—DIPLOMA:

ARTICLE XXV.

The Commencement shall be held at the close of the respective sessions of the College; at which time the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Homœopathic Medicine shall be conferred upon such candidates as shall have passed a successful examination, as decided by concurrent vote of the two Boards, and of the Curators in cases in which they have acted as examiners; and who shall have fulfilled the requisites thereto.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Upon such degrees being conferred, the Secretary of the College shall affix the seal of the College to a proper Diploma, which shall be signed by the President of the College, by the Secretary of the College, by each Professor, and by the President of the Board of Curators, or such member thereof, as may have been directed so to do when and as prescribed in Article XI., of these Statutes.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Honorary Degrees may be conferred on distinguished medical practitioners on the recommendation of the Faculty and Board of Curators assembled in joint meeting.

SPECIAL DEGREES.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Special degrees shall be conferred on such candidates only as shall have been examined by the Faculty of this College, unless they shall be graduates of some other respectable Medical College, when the Degree may be conferred upon the certificate of a duly appointed examining board of a regularly organized county or State Homœopathic Medical Society, and under seal of the same, accompanied by satisfactory testimonials of good moral character and professional standing. A thesis will in all cases be required of every candidate for a special degree.

ARTICLE XXIX.

Graduates of this College, and other physicians who may have distinguished themselves in medical science, may be elected Fellows of the College, by unanimous vote by ballot of each Board, and of the Board of Curators. Each Fellow so elected shall receive an engrossed certificate of the same, signed by the President and Secretary of the College, and the Dean and Registrar of the Faculty, and the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Curators. Such certificates shall state the reasons upon which said election is based, and shall be held sacred to the purpose of giving public testimony to

distinguished merit. A copy of this statute shall appear on said engrossed certificate.

ARTICLE XXX.

SEC. 1. No officer or member of either Board of the College shall be removed, except by verdict on impeachment; charges must be preferred in writing by three members of the body to which he belongs and sent to the President of the College, who shall thereupon convene the two Boards of Trustees in joint meeting to investigate the said charges. If the President shall fail or refuse to convene such joint meeting, then the said three members preferring the charges may themselves convene said joint meeting to investigate said charges. Written notice of this joint meeting shall be given to each and every member of both Boards, and also to the accused officer, or member, at least two weeks before the same, which notice shall contain a statement of the object of meeting, including the name of the officer or member and the charges against him. After a due hearing of such evidence on both sides as a majority of the joint meeting shall decide to admit, a record in detail of the testimony being kept, the vote upon the retention or removal of the accused officer or member shall be taken; the two Boards, however, voting separately, and if two-thirds of the whole number of votes cast at said joint meeting shall be for the removal of the accused party, he shall thereupon cease to hold office or membership; *Provided*, that two-thirds of the votes of the members of his own Board, present at such joint meeting, shall be necessary to his removal.

SEC. 2. Any person impeached and condemned by the action aforesaid, may *appeal* to a joint convention of the two Boards of Trustees and the Board of Curators. The vote of two-thirds of this convention (a quorum of each Board being present), shall be final.

MANAGEMENT OF HOSPITAL.

ARTICLE XXXI.

SEC. 1. The members of the Boards of Corporation and Professorial Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College shall constitute the Board of Managers of the Hospital — and at all meetings of said Board no business except such as appertains to the Hospital shall be introduced, acted upon or discussed.

SEC. 2. Five members of this Board shall constitute a quorum of a duly called meeting.

SEC. 3. The President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Corporation are hereby constituted officers of this Board, in their several capacities.

SEC. 4. The said Board of Managers shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the Hospital.

DONATIONS.

ARTICLE XXXII.

All donations and endowments to which the donor assigns no special direction, shall be appropriated by the concurrent action of the two Boards of Trustees, for the benefit of the College; but, when a donor shall designate any particular purpose to which his gift shall be applied, his donation, if accepted, shall be applied only to such purpose.

SCHOLARSHIP.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

A system of permanent endowment by means of Scholarships shall be adopted and carried out according to the following provisions.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

There shall be issued a number of Scholarships of the value of \$1,000 each, equal in the aggregate to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. Every person who shall deposit \$1,000 with the Treasurer of the College, for the benefit of the College, shall receive a certificate of Scholarship for each and every year, or on payment of \$500, shall receive such a certificate for every alternate two years. Such contributor may, at his or her option, direct the principal sum so donated by him or her to be applied to the general benefit of the College, or that the same be invested, and the interest thereon be specifically appropriated as directed, or be regularly paid into the common treasury of the College; and the annual interest of all such scholarships shall be regularly credited to the account of the Medical Faculty by the Treasurer.

ARTICLE XXXV.

Each certificate of Scholarship shall entitle the holder thereof, and his or her heirs and assigns forever, to receive a ticket of admission, for one student annually to attend all the regular lectures of the Medical Faculty.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

Every person who shall pay over to the Treasurer for the use of the Hospital Fund the sum of five hundred dollars, shall receive a certificate entitling him or her, or his or her heirs or assigns, to a free bed in hospital for three months annually, and all funds so donated or bequeathed, shall be securely invested, and the interest only applied to defray the expense of such free bed, and to that purpose only.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

The Treasurer shall keep the several accounts herein named, distinct, so far as necessary to the proper application of the funds.

ALTERATION OF STATUTES.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

These Statutes shall not be altered or amended at any future time except by concurrent resolution of two-thirds of the members present at a regular or duly called meeting of the Board of Corporation Trustees and of the Board of Professorial Trustees respectively, notice having been publicly given, at least one month previously, either at a lawful meeting of the Board or by written notices mailed.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

1870-73.

During the years 1870 and 1871 money was raised by a Fair for the establishment of a homœopathic hospital. The hospital money was used to buy the College property, and the buildings in the rear of the College were remodeled into a hospital. This matter is fully described in the history of the hospital.

The announcement for the session of 1870-71 was devoted to an idea that was interesting the faculty, the advancement of Medical Education. We quote from it:

In presenting the regular annual announcement of this institution (the twenty-third of the Philadelphia School), the Trustees would, in the first place, take occasion to tender to the profession and the public their sincere acknowledgment of the cordiality with which this attempt to elevate homœopathic medical education has been met. Of our own success in the fulfilment of our purpose during the past few years, the rapid and unprecedented increase of our matriculation lists gives encouraging indication and at the same time stands as our monitor that still greater effort on our part is expected in the future. The Faculty are fully determined that nothing shall be wanting in their several departments to the realization, during the ensuing session, of this expectation.

It may be well to state here, that the peculiar organization of this College constitutes the Medical Faculty, a concurrent Board of Professorial Trustees, who have sole direction of its medical affairs, except as to *confirmation* of successful candidates for graduation, by the Board of Corporation Trustees; and to the examination of candidates by the Board of Curators in special cases. This fact, with the life-tenure of office, devolves the educational responsibility upon those best fitted

to understand the case; being, at the same time, a standing guarantee and stimulus to every member of the teaching body.

Accordingly, we present to-day the same unbroken front as heretofore—the only changes which have occurred since the first session of the Hahnemann College being the death of its President, Hon. Jason L. Fenimore, the election of his successor, C. F. Norton, Esq., and the appointment of special lecturers, etc., from time to time.

A summer course of lectures was held, commencing April 1st and continuing during April, May, June and September. It was conducted by Drs. Koch and Macfarlan. Students were quizzed two hours daily on Medicine, Surgery, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Materia Medica, Practical Surgery, Midwifery. There was also dissecting. The fee was \$25.00, exclusive of dissecting. The course did not count for graduation.

The preliminary course was commenced on September 26, at 10 A. M., in the College building. It lasted two weeks.

The Introductory Address to the regular session was held on Monday, October 10, at noon, by Dr. J. C. Morgan, his subject being "Philosophy in Medicine." The lectures commenced the next morning. There were 134 matriculants. Dr. R. B. Weaver was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy. Previous to this session the Faculty was the same. Soon after the opening of this session of 1870-71, an application was received by the Dean, Dr. Guernsey, from a lady in Ohio for admission as a student. This lady had been in practice for some years, but her application was refused.

In the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica* for February, 1872, there is an editorial as follows: "The Medical Education of Women." In compliance with the demands of the progressive spirit of the age, as well as from the numerous applications by women for an opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of Homœopathy, the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, as announced in the last number of this journal, has resolved upon giving hereafter, during the spring and early summer months, a full course of medical lectures, expressly for women.

The Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College have been influenced to provide a separate course for women for the following reasons, viz.:

1st. By uniting the two classes the lecture rooms and other accommodations would be too small; all would be uncomfortably crowded, and few could receive the full benefit of the course.

2d. The milder weather of the spring and early summer would make attendance upon lectures more pleasant in the fall and winter.

3d. The other medical schools of the city not being in session, anatomical material would be abundant and easily obtained.

No lectures were held. It is said that when the new College was designed the subject was discussed and that the small stairs leading from the main floor to the third story were placed there for the use of women, if they should be admitted in the future.

At a meeting July 29, 1871, a letter was read from Dr. Williams in regard to the admission of women students. The Registrar was instructed to inform Dr. Williams that no women would be admitted the next term.

In November, 1871, this subject was again discussed, and Dr. J. C. Morgan was appointed a committee to draw up an announcement for a summer course for women. On December 11 he reported, and the Registrar was authorized to advertise such a course in the homeopathic journals. Drs. Morgan and Thomas were appointed a committee to attend to having the announcement printed in the next number of the College Journal. Dr. C. C. Smith was appointed to deliver the introductory lecture to this course.

The Commencement was held on Friday, March 10, 1871, at 11:30, in the Academy of Music. The Valedictory was delivered by Prof. Koch. There were 54 graduates, and Dr. F. A. Rockwith received the honorary degree. A noteworthy event was the presentation of a beautiful and life-like portrait of the late Walter Williamson, M. D., formerly Emeritus Professor to the Institution, by the graduating class. The presentation address was very appro-

priately rendered by Dr. George H. Hackett, of Belmont, N. H., and the portrait was received in behalf of the Faculty by Prof. O. B. Gause.

In the evening a banquet was tendered the graduating class by the Faculty at the Continental Hotel.

Soon after the close of the session Drs. Hering and Raue resigned from the Chairs of *Materia Medica* and Practice and Pathology.

On February 4th, 1871, Dr. Hering wrote a letter announcing his and Dr. Raue's resignation at the close of the term. At a Faculty meeting at the College Building, February 4th, 1871, the following resolutions were passed :

Resolved, That the Faculty have learned with much regret the decision of Profs. Hering and Raue to retire from their respective Chairs ; and in view of the result of their past labors in behalf of the college, we desire hereby to express our appreciation of the same ; and we also tender to each of them our sincere and warmest regards, and our best wishes for their future welfare and happiness.

Resolved, That Profs. Hering and Raue be hereby declared Emeritus Professors in their respective branches, and,

Resolved, That the Emeritus Professors be hereby invited to deliver each a short course of lectures in the curriculum on such subjects as they may designate.

At the next meeting, however, a letter was received from Dr. Raue declining for himself and Dr. Hering the Emeritus professorships, and although a committee was appointed to wait upon the gentlemen and request them to reconsider their resolution it was in vain. Their association with the College as professors ceased from this time.

Dr. C. C. Smith accepted the Chair of Practice on April 3d, but resigned it on April 7th, "for reasons which I consider sufficient."

Dr. Smith's name appears in the pamphlet statutes published in 1871.

In 1871, the changes in the Hospital and College relations rendered it necessary to make some changes also in the Boards of Trustees. The announcement of 1871-72 says : It may be well to state here. that the peculiar organization of this Col-

lege constitutes the Medical Faculty a concurrent Board of Professorial Trustees, who have sole direction of its medical affairs, except as to *confirmation* of successful candidates for graduation, by the Board of Corporation Trustees; and to the examination of candidates by the Board of Curators in special cases. This fact, with the life-tenure of office, devolves the educational responsibility upon those best fitted to understand the case; being, at the same time, a standing guarantee and stimulus to every member of the teaching body.

In September, 1870, Dr. Carroll Dunham again wrote an official letter as Dean of the New York Homœopathic College in regard to the question of the graded course. It is as follows:

68 E. 12TH ST., NEW YORK, September 15, 1870.

C. HERING, M. D., Dean Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia:
My Dear Colleague:

At a meeting of the Faculty of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, on the 12th inst., I was instructed to write to the Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia to ask the views and intentions of your Faculty respecting an attempt to carry out the recommendations of the American Institute of Homœopathy respecting a *graded* course of study; to state the purpose of the New York College, and to ascertain whether, and how far, you will coöperate with us.

The laws of the State of New York prescribe the number of years of study and of courses of lectures requisite for graduation in our colleges, and this makes it somewhat difficult for us to comply with the recommendations of the Institute. We have also met with some difficulties arising from the recent date at which the College came under the control of the present Faculty.

For the session of 1870-71, therefore, we shall be able to do no more than the following:

To first-course students we shall direct that they give exclusive attention to Anatomy, Chemistry and Physiology, giving them the option of a *final* examination in these branches at the end of the session. In their second session these students will attend to the remaining branches of the curriculum. During their third lecture session they will attend a full course, constituting their second "complete course."

We should like to hear from our colleagues in Philadelphia on this subject

A portion of our Faculty will constitute a Board of tutors for the more particular benefit of the first-course students.

Yours truly,

CARROLL DUNHAM, Dean.

The names of this Board appear in the Announcement for 1871-72, and in the Charter and Statutes published in 1871.

On April 3, 1871, Dr. Dunham, the Dean of the New York Homœopathic College, sent the following official letter to Hahnemann College :

68 E. 12TH ST., NEW YORK, April 3, 1871.

R. KOCH, M. D., Registrar Hahnemann Med. College of Philadelphia:

Dear Colleague: The Faculty of the New York Homœopathic Medical College have instructed me to inform the Faculties of other homœopathic colleges in the United States that they have under consideration the following proposition, and to ask whether other colleges will unite with them in carrying it into operation, or whether they propose any similar modification of the methods of teaching hitherto practised.

The proposition is as follows:

To have a graded course, in compliance with the recommendations of the Institute. The student to attend three sessions (or winters). The first session to be devoted to Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Histology and Dissections. The second session to Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Practice, Materia Medica, Jurisprudence and Dissections, with quizzes. An examination optional at the end of the second year, in every Department except Surgery and Practice.

The third year to be a complete course, with clinics and quizzes. This graded course to be optional with the students. The inducement to take it is a pecuniary one (in addition to the advantage of getting a better education), as follows:

If a student choose to complete his education in two complete courses of lectures as at present, the charge to be the same as in allopathic colleges (we ought not to admit our inferiority to these by charging a smaller fee, as we now do), viz., for each course. But if a student will take the graded course, let him have his tickets for the first session (partial course) for \$60; and those for the second session (partial course) for \$60; and those for the third session (complete course) for \$100, making the total lecture fee for the graded course \$220 against \$280 for the two years' course.

You will perceive that this proposition contemplates an increase in lecture fees throughout, and we are of opinion that the homœopathic medical colleges ought not to underbid the allopathic colleges, and by so doing admit an inferiority which does not exist.

Please favor us with as early a response as is practicable and believe me,
Yours sincerely,
CARROLL DUNHAM, Dean.

Dr. H. N. Guernsey was elected to the Chair of Homœopathic Institutes and Materia Medica, from which Dr. Hering had retired, and Dr. Charles H. Haeseler, of Pottsville, Pa.,

was elected to the Chair of Practice, Special Pathology and Diagnostics, left vacant by Dr. Raue.

Dr. Haeseler had delivered a lecture during the preliminary course, and was asked to remove to Philadelphia and accept the professorship.

This he did, but early in the session. Some difference of opinion occurred between the Faculty and Dr. Haeseler regarding certain previous methods of practice on his part which the Faculty declared were not strictly homœopathic. The matter ended in the resignation of Dr. Haeseler, in a letter dated November 23, 1871.

At a Faculty meeting held December 2, 1871, after Dr. Haeseler's resignation, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College, regretting the apparent necessity for Prof. Haeseler's resignation from the College, do hereby extend to him the assurance of their earnest wishes for his future usefulness and prosperity and of their personal and professional friendship.

Dr. H. N. Martin lectured in his place during the rest of the session.

In the *New England Medical Gazette* for September, 1871, appears the following :

THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

It is with no little pride that the friends of this institution point to its history, present condition, and future prospects. The oldest homœopathic medical school in the world, it enters upon its twenty-fourth year with the most ample facilities for instruction, with a united and harmonious faculty, and with prospects for the future of the most flattering character.

Since the organization of the school in 1849, there have appeared on the catalogue of its faculty the following well-known names : Jacob Jeanes, Walter Williamson, Matthew Semple, W. A. Gardiner, A. E. Small, Charles Neidhard, I. M. Ward, C. J. Hempel, W. Tod Helmuth, C. Hering, C. G. Raue, Ad. Lippe, and A. R. Morgan, with others scarcely less distinguished; while the present faculty includes the names of many men who have had a long experience in teaching, and all of them feel that interest and enthusiasm in their sev-

eral branches which is so essential for reaching the highest success.

The alumni of the institution have grown to be a faculty of over eight hundred. Among them are not only many who become distinguished as physicians and surgeons, but several who have acquired well-earned reputations as editors, authors, and professors.

From the accumulations and additions of nearly a quarter-century, the museum, including the apparatus and material for illustration of lectures, has become so ample as to leave little more to be desired. For chemical and philosophical experiments, the recent addition of the most approved batteries and electrical apparatus, together with instruments which are the property of the professor, give the most ample facilities; and it will be seen by a glance at the published catalogue that the anatomical museum is equalled by few among the older institutions. Here are catalogued nearly five thousand specimens, embracing wet and dry preparations of every portion of the body, over nine hundred osteological specimens and pathological illustrations, many of the latter being in wax and papier machè, and a set—sixty-eight pieces—of the celebrated Auzaux clastic anatomical models, from Paris. These last are marvels of beauty of finish and accuracy of detail.

The materia medica department contains four hundred and twenty-eight specimens of crude drugs, which, with a large number of plates, furnish the fullest illustration of this branch.

Lastly, there is at the disposal of the students a library of nearly one thousand volumes, the advantages of which are sure to be appreciated.

The session of 1871-72, commenced with a preliminary course on Monday, September 25, 1871, at 10 A. M. The introductory lecture of the regular course was delivered on Monday, October 9, by Dr. C. H. Haeseler. There were 124 matriculants. Dr. C. M. Thomas was appointed assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum. He made a catalogue of the Museum and Library, which is of great value and which was published in pamphlet form.

The Commencement was held at the Academy of Music on Monday, March 11, 1872, at 11:30 A. M. The Valedictory was delivered by Dr. A. R. Thomas. There were 51 graduates. As was customary at that time, the new doctors became the proud recipients of flowers galore, and presents of books, cases, and other medical paraphernalia.

At a meeting held February 3, 1872, it was decided that honorable mention of these be discontinued, each student should be informed of his average of examination, and that every student receiving above an average of 80 "shall have honorable mention as distinguished."

So far as the compiler has been able to discover this was done only in the years 1872 and 1873.

In the evening the Faculty gave a banquet to the Class at the Continental Hotel. Among other sentiments the response by Dr. L. C. Morse of the graduating class is of note. After the usual retrospection he said :

"Our lecture days are over now, the quizzing all is past,
The climbing of those winding stairs is finished now at last ;
But oft amidst the struggles of busy toilsome life,
Our thoughts shall hurry backward from out the weary strife,
To those old college lecture rooms, where we shall sit no more,
Where other crowds shall gather to drink in healing lore.
A picture then of anxious days shall rise within each mind,
Of points so tough to comprehend, no answer could we find ;
Of ghostly drugs and ghostlier names with "keynotes" in their train,
All mingled in one whirling maze of our poor troubled brain.

During the summer of 1872-73 certain changes occurred in the Faculty. Soon after the close of the session it was determined to divide some of the chairs. The chair of Physiology, General Pathology and Microscopic Anatomy had been held by Dr. Koch, but it was now divided and a chair of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy offered to Dr. R. J. McClatchey, who declined. Dr. Koch then was continued in his original chair, as during the previous session.

But the chair of Practice of Medicine, Special Pathology and Diagnosis, from which Dr. Haeseler had resigned, was now divided into two chairs—that of Practice and Clinical Medicine, and that of Special Pathology and Diagnostics. Professor H. N. Martin, who had the chair of Clinical Medi-

cine, now took also that of Practice and Clinical Medicine. Dr. C. C. Smith took the chair of Special Pathology and Diagnostics.

There were also appointed for the first time a corps of quiz-masters, as follows :

RECITATIONS. QUIZ-MASTERS. ASSISTANTS.

Believing that regular recitations under competent quiz-masters are essential to a high order of scholarship, and having, by resolution, abolished all private quiz-classes; and realizing the obligation to provide for this need without additional expense to the student, the Faculty have elected the gentlemen named as quiz-masters for their respective chairs. They, as employees of the College, will give their services gratis to the class. The quiz will be attended daily, at 9 A. M. Proficiency in the same will be noted by the quiz-masters, and fairly considered in estimating the standing of the students; who will receive such notice of their success as may from time to time seem fitting.

The following is the constitution of the corps of quiz-masters who will also act as assistants to the several professors, in the preparation of their lectures; and as demonstrators, to the class.

Institutes and Materia Medica, Joseph C. Guernsey, M. D.; Surgery, Aug. Korndorfer, M. D.; Practice and Clinical Medicine, B. F. Betts, M. D.; Special Pathology and Diagnostics, Wm. O. Griggs, M. D.; Anatomy, Wm. H. Keim, M. D.; Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Toxicology, Walter M. James, M. D.; A. C. Rembaugh, M. D.; Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, M. S. Williamson, M. D.; Clinical Surgery, D. H. Bradley, M. D.; Physiology, General Pathology, and Microscopic Anatomy, Wm. H. Bigler, M. D.

Previous to this there had been private quizzes, but they were now abolished and these quiz-masters were paid by the College.

The following notable Resolution appears at a Faculty meeting held August 30, 1872:

WHEREAS, Our colleague, E. Houard, M. D., late of Cuba, after great, and, as we believe, undeserved sufferings, has arrived in this city, therefore,

Resolved, That the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia hereby tender to Dr. E. Houard their steadfast sympathy in his trials, and respectfully invite him to visit our College and Hospital at his convenience, and also to deliver one or more lectures during the ensuing preliminary course of the College on such subjects as he may select.

The preliminary session of 1872-73 commenced on September 30, at 10 A. M. by a lecture by Dr. Koch on the Physiology of Plants.

This course continued until October 12. The regular course was inaugurated on Monday, October 14, at noon, the introductory lecture being delivered by Dr. C. C. Smith. There were 110 matriculants. Dr. W. H. Keim now became assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, with Dr. C. M. Thomas as Curator of the Museum, Dr. M. S. Williamson as Librarian.

The Commencement was held at the Academy of Music, as usual, on Monday, March 10, 1873, at noon. The Valedictory was by Malcolm Macfarlan. There were 47 graduates.

According to a recent rule decided upon by the Faculty the names of twenty of the graduates were read as distinguished from having received an average of over 85 voted for graduation in a possible average of 90.

So large was the audience at this commencement that many were obliged to go away, every seat being filled.

CHAPTER XXIX.

1873-79.

As has previously been stated, the Hospital question entered largely into the history of the College during the years 1871, '72 and '73. This will be mentioned in the chapter on the Hospital.

During the summer of 1873 some changes were made in the Faculty. Dr. Richard Koch, Professor of Physiology, retired from the Faculty and from the College.

Dr. B. F. Betts, but a short time before returned from Europe, took the Chair of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy. Dr. E. A. Farrington, who had lectured on Forensic Medicine, now assumed the Chair of General and Special Pathology and Diagnosis. Dr. H. N. Martin's Chair now included Practice of Medicine and Diseases of Children. Dr. C. C. Smith's Chair was called Institutes and Clinical Medicine. J. T. Pratt, Esq., was appointed Lecturer on Forensic Medicine. Dr. J. N. Mitchell was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The corps of quiz-masters was as follows:

Materia Medica, Joseph C. Guernsey, M. D.; Surgery, William O. Griggs, M. D.; Practice of Medicine and Diseases of Children (to be filled); Anatomy, J. N. Mitchell, M. D.; Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Toxicology, E. B. Stephens, M. D.; Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Infants (to be filled); Clinical Surgery, George H. Clark, M. D.; Institutes and Clinical Medicine (to be filled); General and Special Pathology and Diagnosis (to be filled); Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy, David M. Castle, M. D.

An interesting opinion in regard to the powers of Hahnemann College was asked of Mr. Pratt, just before the opening of this session. His answer explains:

PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1873.

My Dear Sir: I have been waiting to hear from you again respecting the question referred to me by you some time since with reference

to the power of the Hahnemann Medical College to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon a person who has taken only one course of Lectures, but who is able now to pass with credit all the examinations required of a second-course student up for final examination. I have consulted with care the various Acts of Assembly from which you derive all your authority and beyond which you cannot legally go. It is a well-settled principle, that in ascertaining the powers of a corporation, the charter must be strictly construed, and if there is any doubt as to whether or not a certain power is conferred, the doubt operates against the corporation and against the exercise of such questionable privilege. As you know, the charter of your Institution was made by merging the Washington Medical College of Philadelphia, afterwards the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and the Homœopathic Medical College. The former was incorporated in 1852 and the name changed in 1867. The latter was incorporated in 1865, and the Act merging the two Institutions was approved April, 1869. Afterwards, in 1870, there was a supplement passed, whereby the Trustees, etc., of the Hahnemann Medical College and the Trustees of the Homœopathic College should convene to elect permanent officers and prepare by-laws, etc. It is by virtue of these various Acts that your Institution derives all its authority. In the charter of the Washington Medical College great powers were conferred. That Institution could grant degrees and give diplomas *ad libitum*, no especial qualification being required, only a compliance with the rules and regulations of the Institution, which, of course, the College had powers to make for itself. The Homœopathic Medical College, by Section IV of the Act of Incorporation, could confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon any such person as shall have attended two courses of Lectures in Medicine, completed a course of study, and who possesses the qualifications usually required of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in other medical colleges, as also from Homœopathy. In the Act of 1869, combining these last-mentioned Institutions, especial mention is made of the fourth section of the Act of 1865, modifying it somewhat, but by making reference thereto it would appear that the intention of the Legislature was to especially re-enact the particular section, and even if no such special reference was made, the effect of combining the provisions of two Acts of Assembly somewhat contradictory in their provisions would be that the last Act would be authoritative in construing the two together. I am therefore of opinion that you cannot legally grant the degree of Doctor of Medicine to any person unless such person shall have attended two courses of Medical Lectures, completed a course of study, and unless, in addition, he shall possess the qualifications required of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in other medical colleges of the State and a knowledge of Homœopathy; all being indispensable and are under your discretion, but the first requisite, that such person shall attend two courses of Medical Lectures before receiving the degree, is essential, and to grant the degree without

this prerequisite would be without authority, and would, if it were known, endanger your corporate privileges. Very respectfully,

J. T. PRATT.

As usual, there was a preliminary course, the first lecture of which was delivered September 29th, at 10 A. M.

The Regular Course of the session of 1873-'4 was opened by Prof. O. B. Gause, his introductory address being delivered at noon on Monday, October 13, 1873.

The Commencement was held at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, March 10, 1874, at 11 o'clock. The Valedictory was by Dr. John C. Morgan. There were 27 graduates. In the evening a banquet was given at the Continental Hotel.

In June, 1874, the resignation of Dr. Henry N. Guernsey was accepted. Dr. Guernsey retired from the Chair of Materia Medica and from the office of Dean, and was made Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica. Dr. E. A. Farrington was elected to the Chair of Materia Medica in his place.

A Circular Announcement was issued early in the summer. In this; notice was given of the following prizes. It was the first time prizes had been offered by the College:

PRIZES.

The following prizes will be given to students passing the best examination in all branches;

First prize, microscope, \$80; second prize, an office case of medicines, 200th potencies, \$50; third prize, a case of surgical instruments, \$20; Professor Martin offers a prize for the best essay on *Morbus Brightii*, value \$25; Professor Thomas offers a prize for the best dissection, value \$25; Professor Gause offers three prizes, obstetrical forceps, one to each of the three students who shall pass the best examination in his branch; Professor Farrington offers a prize for the best essay on any medicine in the Materia Medica, value \$25. *No prizes will be granted except for SUPERIOR MERIT.*

The List of Prizes also appeared in the regular announcement. The quiz-masters were as follows:

They, as employes of the College, will give their services gratis, to the class. The quiz will be attended daily, at 9 A. M.

The following is the constitution of the corps of quiz-masters, who will also act as assistants to the several professors, in the preparation of their lectures, and as demonstrators, to the class:

Surgery, William O. Griggs, M. D.; Practice of Medicine, General

and Special Pathology and Diagnosis, Wm. M. Zerns, M. D.; Anatomy, J. N. Mitchell, M. D.; Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Toxicology, E. B. Stephens, M. D.; Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, David M. Castle, M. D.; Clinical Surgery, Institutes and Clinical Medicine (to be filled); Materia Medica, T. S. Dunning, M. D.; Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy (to be filled).

It was during this summer that, on the retirement of Dr. H. N. Guernsey, Dr. A. R. Thomas was appointed Dean, a position he very worthily filled until his death in 1895.

The Preliminary Session commenced on Monday, September 28, 1874, at 10 A. M., at the College building. The initial lecture of the Regular Course was delivered by Prof. E. A. Farrington, on Monday noon of October 12, at the College. There were 138 matriculants.

On September 21, 1874, the Faculty issued "An Important Announcement." It was of the following Corps of Surgeons: John C. Morgan, Uterine Surgery; M. Macfarlan, Clinical Surgery, including Therapeutics; J. Hamilton MacCormac, Principles of Surgery; Charles M. Thomas, Demonstrative Surgery.

During this summer Dr. J. C. Morgan resigned from the chair of Surgery and his resignation was accepted by the Faculty, and arrangements were made with Dr. J. C. MacCormac to lecture on surgery, but Dr. Morgan was asked in November to deliver the lectures and did so, and examined the students.

To Dr. Martin's chair was added that of Dr. Farrington of the previous year—so that it became—Practice of Medicine, General and Special Pathology and Diagnostics. Diseases of Children was assigned to the chair of Obstetrics.

At a meeting on March 6, 1875, held for the purpose of balloting on candidates for graduation, objection was made by one member of the Faculty to conferring the degree of the College upon Messrs. F. F. F., C. A. J., J. A. O., S. M. C. He said that he had refused to examine these men upon their presenting a permit from the Dean, and that his reasons were that they had not complied with the regulations of the College, in that they had not attended the required course or courses of lectures.

The Dean and members of the Faculty stated that these

gentlemen had complied with the spirit of the regulations and that in all the eight branches in which they had been examined they had proved themselves proficient.

The matter was placed in the hands of the eminent lawyer, Benjamin Harris Brewster, and after getting his opinion the gentlemen were given the regular degree of the College.

Among the College papers is a check drawn to Mr. Brewster's order for \$50. This check is dated March 8, 1875. The following is the opinion :

CASES SUBMITTED. STATEMENTS.

1st. C. A. J.

(a) Has had two courses in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, not graduating, however.

(b) Has been in practice for two years.

(c) Announced his desire, early in September last, to matriculate and his intention of so doing by January 1st.

(d) Was unable to leave his practice until February 1st.

(e) Paid all fees on February 3d.

(f) Passed a satisfactory examination.

OBJECTION : That said J. has attended but one month's lectures.

CASE II.

F. F. F.

(a) Graduated regularly at Jefferson Medical College of this city five years ago.

(b) Matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College on September 28th.

(c) Paid lecture fees in October.

(d) Passed a satisfactory examination.

OBJECTION : That he has been personally present at but a dozen lectures, more or less.

CASE III.

J. A. O.

(a) Matriculated for first course on September 1st, 1873. Paid full fees for same.

(b) Matriculated for second course and paid full fees October 27th, 1874.

(c) Passed a satisfactory examination.

OBJECTION : That during the course of 1873-'74 he did not attend more than half a dozen of lectures.

Admitted: That his attendance during the 2d course has been constant.

CASE IV.

S. M. C.

- (a) Matriculated and paid full fees for first course, October 31st, 1873.
- (b) Matriculated and paid full fees for second course, October 17th, 1874.
- (c) Passed a satisfactory examination.

OBJECTION : That during the course of 1873-'74 he did not attend more than half a dozen of lectures.

Admitted: That his attendance during the 2d course has been constant.

QUERIES.

1st. Can the College lawfully confer the regular degree of M. D. on either or all of the above?

2d. Can the Special Degree (by Article XXVIII.) be conferred on either or all of the above?

3d. If the right of the college is clear to present either or all of the above students for examination, has any single professor (being in the minority) a right to refuse said examination to said student or students?

4th. In case any professor persists in a refusal to examine any student or students sent before him by the faculty, what are the rights of the faculty against such professor?

5th. What rights has the injured student against such professor—since his recusancy works to the student's personal injury?

6th. What rights has the refused student against the faculty, if they fail to compel the recusant professor to conform to their order for examination?

To the above cases are questions I answer as follows :

To the first question : It can.

To the second question : It can.

To the third question : It is the duty of all the professors to examine said students.

To the fourth question : If a professor should persist in refusing to

examine said students the other professors can bestow the degree, wholly disregarding his refusal.

To the fifth question I answer : If the faculty shall bestow the degree notwithstanding the refusal of a professor then the student will have no occasion for further remedy.

To the sixth question I answer : In such an event the student could oblige the faculty by legal proceedings to accord him his rights.

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER.

Monday, 8th March, '75.

The Commencement of 1875 was held at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, March 10th, at 11 o'clock. The Valedictorian was Dr. O. B. Gause. There were fifty-one graduates. For the first time prizes were awarded from the stage as follows : First prize, a valuable microscope, presented to Dr. George W. Dietz, of Prussia. Second prize, an office case of medicines, to George A. Evans, M. D., of Minnesota. Third prize, a case of surgical instruments, to Dr. Robert L. Dartt, of Pennsylvania.

Prof. Gause presented obstetrical forceps to the following gentlemen, respectively, for excellent written examinations in obstetrics : Geo. A. Evans, M. D., of Minnesota; Samuel M. Cleveland, M. D., of Philadelphia, and Robert L. Dartt, M. D., of Pennsylvania.

Prof. Martin's prize, a case of diagnostic instruments, was awarded to E. S. Breyfogle, M. D., of Ohio.

Prof. Thomas' prize, a post-mortem case of instruments, was presented to James H. Hamer, M. D., of Pennsylvania.

In the evening the faculty gave their usual annual banquet at the Continental Hotel, at which about one hundred were present.

There is some difference in the appearance of the treasurer's account now from that of the first years of the college. The account for 1875 figures \$10,693.85.

During this summer Dr. C. B. Knerr was appointed Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis and Laryngoscopy. Dr. C. M. Thomas became Demonstrator of Surgery. Dr. J. C. Morgan was made Emeritus Professor of Surgery. Dr. A. Varona, of New York, delivered lectures on the Principles of Surgery.

The Summer Course is advertised in the Announcement for 1875-'76 as follows :

Several members of the regular Faculty, together with their assistants, all of whom have had experience as teachers, have volunteered to organize and conduct a *Summer Course of Instruction*, commencing the last of March, and ending the last of June, upon such branches as the limited time allowed for the winter session renders it impossible to properly elucidate.

The subjects taught in this course will embrace the following :

Anatomy and Physiology of the Organs of Sense.—By A. R. Thomas, M. D.; Diseases of the Larynx.—By C. B. Knerr, M. D.; Ophthalmology.—By Charles M. Thomas, M. D.; Diseases of the Skin.—By Matthew S. Williamson, M. D.; O. B. Gause, M. D., and J. N. Mitchell, M. D.; Diseases of Women.—By H. Noah Martin, M. D., and D. M. Castle, M. D.; *Materia Medica*.—By E. A. Farrington, M. D., and T. S. Dunning, M. D.; Clinical Surgery.—By M. Macfarlan, M. D.; Clinical Medicine.—By C. C. Smith, M. D.; Botany.—By G. W. Dietz, M. D. The department of *Practical Anatomy* will be under the charge of Dr. R. B. Weaver, the Demonstrator, as during the winter course.

FEEs.

Registration Fee, to all persons including Graduates	\$ 5 00
Undergraduates, in addition,	10 00
Graduates of other schools,	10 00

For other particulars, Address,

A. R. THOMAS, M. D., *Dean*,
No. 937 Spruce Street.
or, O. B. GAUSE, M. D., *Registrar*,
No. 140 North Twelfth Street.

The professors at the summer course of 1875 each received the munificent sum of from \$5.85 to \$11.70.

The quizmasters of 1875-'76 were as follows :

Surgery, Chas. M. Thomas, M. D.; Practice of Medicine, Pathology and Diagnostics, Wm. M. Zerns, M. D.; Anatomy, Geo. W. Dietz, M. D.; Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Toxicology, (to be filled); Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, David M. Castle, M. D.; Clinical Surgery, (to be filled); Institutes and Clinical Medicine, Chas. Mohr, Jr., M. D.; *Materia Medica*, T. S. Dunning, M. D.; Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy, Wm. J. Griffith, M. D.

The prizes offered were :

First prize, Hahnemann gold medal ; second prize, Hahnemann silver medal ; third prize, Hahnemann bronze medal.

Prof. Martin offers a prize for the best essay on *Angina Pectoris*. Value \$25.

Prof. Thomas offers a prize of a case of surgical instruments for the best dissection.

The Preliminary Course commenced Monday, September 27, at the usual hour of 10 o'clock. The first lecture was by Dr. J. K. Lee. The regular session opened at noon on Monday, October 11th, 1875. The Introductory was by Dr. B. Frank Betts. There were 133 matriculants.

The Commencement of 1876 was held in the Academy of Music on Thursday, March 9th, at 11 o'clock. Dr. E. A. Farrington delivered the Valedictory. There were 54 graduates and 3 honorary.

Three College prizes were awarded by the Faculty, and presented by Prof. O. B. Gause: 1st, a Hahnemann gold medal to George S Adams, of Massachusetts; Hahnemann silver medal to Francis T. Burck, of Maryland; Hahnemann bronze medal to Frank A. Bishop, New York. Dr. W. H. Bigler then presented the prize offered by Dr. A. R. Thomas for the best dissection, a case of surgical instruments, to Horace G. Griffith, of Pennsylvania. Dr. Varona distributed the bouquets and gifts.

Instead of the banquet at the Continental Hotel there was a reception to the students at the residence of Dr. H. N. Martin.

At the end of this session there were certain changes in the Faculty. Dr. J. C. Morgan, who had the previous session become Emeritus Professor of Surgery, retired altogether.

Dr. J. H. McClelland, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Professor of Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, while Dr. C. M. Thomas, became Lecturer on Clinical and Operative Surgery. Dr. H. N. Martin retired from Practice of Medicine, Pathology and Diagnosis, and Dr. J. P. Dake, of Pittsburgh, took the chair which was called Pathology, and Principles and Practice of Medicine. Dr. Macfarlan, who had been Professor of Clinical Surgery, retired, and his chair was united with that of Surgery under Dr. McClelland. Dr. C. C. Smith's Chair of Institutes and Clinical Medicine was abolished; Dr. Hering became Emeritus Professor of Institutes and Materia Medica, and Dr. Aug. Korndorfer became Professor of Clinical Medicine.

Dr. B. F. Betts, who had lectured on Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy, now assumed the chair of Gynæcology.

Dr. Pemberton Dudley was elected to the Chair of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy. Dr. J. H. Warrington became Demonstrator of Chemistry, Dr. J. N. Mitchell, Demonstrator of Obstetrics; Dr. C. M. Thomas, Lecturer on Operative and Clinical Surgery.

The Summer Course of 1876 commenced on Monday, March 27th, ended on June 18th. To quote:

Several members of the regular Faculty, together with their assistants, all of whom have had experience as teachers, have volunteered to organize and conduct a summer course of instruction, commencing the last of March, and ending the last of June, upon such branches as the limited time allowed for the winter session renders it impossible to properly elucidate.

The subjects taught in this course will embrace the following:

Comparative Anatomy—By A. R. Thomas, M. D.; Diseases of the Larynx and Ear—By M. M. Walker, M. D.; Ophthalmology and Clinical Surgery—By Charles M. Thomas, M. D.; Diseases of Women—By J. N. Mitchell, M. D.; Diseases of Children—By D. M. Castle, M. D.; Materia Medica—By E. A. Farrington, M. D., and T. S. Dunning, M. D.; Clinical Medicine—By H. N. Martin, M. D., Botany—By Prof. E. M. Howard; Toxicology—By Prof. J. H. Warrington. The department of Practical Anatomy will be under the charge of Dr. R. B. Weaver, the Demonstrator, as during the winter course.

FEEES.

Registration Fee, to all persons, including graduates, . . .	\$ 5 00
Under-graduates, in addition,	10 00
Graduates of other schools,	10 00

The quiz-masters of this session were as follows:

The following is the constitution of the corps of quiz-masters, who will also act as assistants to the several professors in the preparation of their lectures, and as Demonstrators to the class:

Surgery, G. S. Adams, M. D.; Pathology and Principles and Practice of Medicine, Wm. M. Zerns, M. D.; Anatomy, J. H. Hamer, M. D.; Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Toxicology, Prof. J. H. Warrington; Obstetrics, David M. Castle, M. D.; Clinical Surgery, Chas. Mohr, Jr., M. D.; Institutes and Materia Medica, T. S. Dunning, M. D.; Physiology, J. B. S. Egee, M. D.; Gynecology, Geo. F. Parke, M. D.

It was decided, at a meeting September 30, 1876, that at the close of a student's first or second course of lectures he could receive a final examination, the percentage of his standing in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and Pharmacy being marked upon his tickets.

At this same meeting it was decided to admit the deserving sons of poor clergymen for one-half the usual lecture fees.

The College journal, the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica*, that had not been a paying venture was given up during this summer, virtually being absorbed in the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, with Dr. A. R. Thomas as associate editor of that journal.

The Preliminary Course was opened on September 27, 1876, by a lecture by Prof. Hiram Corson, of Cornell University. The title was "The Claims of Literary Culture," and it was afterwards printed. It deals with the advantage of preliminary education for the physician and is sound and of considerable use to students. This Preliminary Course occupied but one week instead of two, as heretofore. The Regular Course commenced on Monday, October 2, 1876, at 8 P. M. The Introductory was delivered by Prof. J. P. Dake. There were 154 matriculates.

The Commencement occurred on Thursday, March 8, 1877, at the Academy of Music, at 11 o'clock A. M. Prof. B. F. Betts was Valedictorian. There were 51 graduates and Drs. Clotar Müller and Richard Hughes received honorary degrees.

Dr. J. P. Dake presented the Hahnemann Gold medal to Dr. E. R. Corson, the Hahnemann Silver medal to Dr. George Allen, and the Hahnemann Bronze medal to Dr. E. M. Howard.

The Spring Course commenced on Monday, March 12 and continued until Saturday, June 2, 1877. The tickets for full Course were \$15.00.

The quiz-masters for the session of 1877-'78 were as follows:

The Faculty have secured the assistance of the following-named physicians, who will act as quizzators during the session: Anatomy, W. M. Griffith, M. D.; Chemistry, J. H. Warrington, M. D.; Obstetrics, E. M. Howard, M. D.; Institutes and Materia Medica * * * ; Gynæcology, Geo. F. Parke, M. D.; Practice of Medicine, Wm. M. Zerns, M. D.; Clinical Medicine, Chas. Mohr., Jr., M. D.; Physiology, G. W. Smith, M. D.; Surgery and Clinical Surgery, G. S. Adams, M. D.

Dr. J. P. Dake, on account of the ill health of his wife, resigned at the end of the session. Dr. J. R. McClatchey

was elected to the vacant Chair of Pathology and Practice of Medicine. Dr. J. E. James became Adjunct to the Chair of Surgery. Dr. A. C. Cowperthwait, Lecturer on Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.

The Introductory to the session 1877-'78 was delivered by Dr. J. H. McClelland, October 1, 1877, at 3:30 P. M.

The Commencement of the session of 1877-'78, was held at the Academy of Music, on Monday, March 11, 1878, at noon, Dr. Aug. Korndorfer being Valedictorian. There were 53 graduates. The Hahnemann prize medals were awarded as follows: Gold medal to Dr. David R. Harris, Virginia; Silver medal to Dr. Frank P. McKinstrey, Pennsylvania; Bronze medal to Dr. Simon P. Starrett, Minnesota. The day after this Dr. J. H. McClelland resigned from the Chair of Surgery, his professional engagements being such at his home in Pittsburg that he could not give the time required. The Chair of Surgery was now divided.

Dr. C. M. Thomas was appointed to the Chair of Operative and Clinical Surgery and Ophthalmology, and Dr. John E. James to that of Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. Drs. W. L. Goodno and W. H. Keim became Demonstrators of Surgery.

As usual, there was a Spring Course from March to June. This Spring, or Supplementary Course was intended for the two-year students, particularly.

In the Announcement for 1878-'79 there is no mention of quiz-masters.

The Announcement for 1878-'79 contains a very carefully prepared alphabetical list of graduates from 1849 to 1878. This was compiled by Dr. Percy O. B. Gause.

The Preliminary Course of 1878-'79 commenced, as usual, in September, the week preceding the Regular Course.

The Introductory Lecture to the Regular Course was delivered by Dr. R. J. McClatchey, on September 31, 1878. There were 192 matriculates.

On the previous Friday a banquet was given to the Faculty by the graduating class at the Continental Hotel.

The Commencement was held at the Academy of Music at 11 o'clock on Monday, March 19, 1879. Prof. Pemberton

Dudley delivered the Valedictory. There were 61 graduates. Prizes were awarded: A Gold medal to Dr. John L. Ferson, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Silver medal to Dr. J. Robert Mansfield, Philadelphia; Bronze medal to Dr. Willard B. Carpenter, Washington Court House, Ohio.

The Spring Course commenced on March 15, 1879, continuing until June 1. There was no change in the Faculty. Mr. W. S. Roney became Demonstrator of Chemistry and Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence; Dr. Charles Mohr, Lecturer on Pharmacy. The College lost a good friend this spring. The Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., who had been the President of the Board of Trustees since 1871, died and the Trustees, at a meeting, prepared the following resolutions:

IN MEMORIAM.

REV. DR. MALCOM.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College, held on Friday, the 28th inst. (March), the following minute was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., LL. D., the late honored President of this College, has departed this life in the fulness of years, respected and esteemed by all who knew him; therefore,

Resolved, That in his death this Institution has lost a wise counselor, a faithful officer, and we a kind and loving friend, with whom it was always a pleasure to be associated.

Resolved, That this Board, deeply sympathizing with the family of our departed friend in this their bereavement, trust that the memory of his long and useful life, and the consciousness of his full preparation and eager desire for this change, will serve to lighten their grief.

Resolved, That this minute be set forth at length on the records of the College, and that the secretary furnish a copy thereof to the family of the deceased. Attest,

D. T. PRATT, *Secretary*.

This was published in the Philadelphia evening papers, the *Telegraph* and *Bulletin*.

William McGeorge, Esq., was elected President in the place of Dr. Malcom.

During the summer of 1879 some changes were made in the College. The amphitheatre was remodelled, new seats placed therein, the skylight was enlarged, and other minor improvements were made.

During this summer an announcement of the College was

issued in the Spanish language, for circulation in South America and Cuba.

The Preliminary Course commenced on September 22 and continued to the opening of the Regular Course, which occurred on Monday, September 29, 1879. The Introductory Lecture was delivered by Dr. Charles M. Thomas. There were 208 matriculaets.

CHAPTER XXX.

1879-'82.

In 1880 Dr. T. C. Duncan, editor of the *United States Medical Investigator*, visited all the colleges of our school. He says of the Hahnemann of Philadelphia:* “ Little did our octogenarian, Hering, imagine, when he started the Allentown Academy of Homœopathy, that he would see nearly 200 students crowd into a medical college that carries the banner *Similia Similibus Curantur!* Nor did his wildest fancy dream that its alumni would ever number over 1,000, and that our *Quill* would waft the tidings all the world around.

We found the amphitheatre of the oldest Homœopathic college packed with a fine body of enthusiastic students. Dean Thomas held them enrapt on the dry bones—and the sphenoid, at that. His table was loaded down with skulls, in all sorts of sections, painted a variety of colors, to show sutures, sinuses, arteries, articulations, etc. As these were passed in panoramic view the sphenoid came out, a gay butterfly. The lecturer makes anatomy a most fascinating study, and we did not wonder at the esteem with which Prof. Thomas is held by all the students. * * * We made a tour of the college and found it well furnished and equipped, but much too small for the crowd of students. In the evening we met most of the Faculty and many of the profession at Dr. Thomas's residence.”

The thirty-second Commencement was held at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, March 10, 1880, at 11 A. M. Dr. R. J. McClatchey delivered the Valedictory address. There were 75 in the graduating class. The Gold medallist was Dr. William B. Van Lennep, of Massachusetts. The Silver medal was conferred upon Dr. Frank F. Laird, of New York, and the Bronze medal upon Dr. William H. Baker, of Pennsyl-

* *U. S. Med. Inves.*, Vol. IX, p. 29 (Jan., 1880).

vania. Twenty members were announced as "distinguished" by having received a high vote for graduation.

The Spring Session of 1880 commenced on Monday, March 15, and was continued for ten weeks.

Dr. Constantine Hering died July 23, 1880. He had been very intimately related to the interests of the College, having been one of its first professors, and at intervals having filled various chairs since that time. At the time of his death he was Emeritus Professor of *Materia Medica*. He always was true to his *Materia Medica*. Dr. C. G. Raue, in speaking to the compiler of this, said, in reference to Dr. Hering: "He rambled from one science to another, as a bee did among flowers, but he always stuck to his *Materia Medica*."

Quite a number of his former professorial associates were pall-bearers, and at the Philadelphia memorial meeting Dr. O. B. Gause, for the College, presented the following: "We have contemplated the death of our venerable friend and co-laborer, Constantine Hering, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Homœopathic Institutes and *Materia Medica*, with unfeigned sorrow, believing that the Hahnemann Medical College has lost its brightest light, and the homœopathic school its most profound and learned exponent."

Dr. W. C. Goodno, who had been Demonstrator of Surgery, now became Lecturer on Microscopy, Histology and Morbid Anatomy. Dr. William H. Bigler became Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Dr. W. B. Trites Lecturer on Venereal Diseases.

The usual Preliminary Course was given. The Regular Course opened on Monday, September 27, 1880, with an Introductory by Dr. John E. James. There were 199 matriculants. At this time Dr. Dudley's Chair of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy was changed to Physiology and Sanitary Science.

The 33d Annual Commencement was held on Thursday, March 10, 1881, at the Academy of Music, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Valedictorian was Dr. O. B. Gause. There were 83 graduates.

The following College prizes were awarded: Hahnemann Gold medal to Dr. Anson C. Alexander, of Lancaster, N. H.;

Hahnemann Silver medal to Dr. John C. Lingle, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Hahnemannr Bonze medal to Dr. Percival O. B. Gause, of Philadelphia. Surgical prize of Erichson's Surgery in two volumes to Dr. Wm. H. Barnes, of La Fox, Ill., for the best examination in practical surgery.

A noteworthy event in connection with this ceremony was the presentation to the Faculty of a beautiful portrait in oil and of life size, painted by Miss Warren, of Dr. Constantine Hering, who had died the previous year. Dr. Percy O. B. Gause made the presentation for the class, who gave it to the College. Dr. A. R. Thomas responded for the Faculty. This portrait is now in the Alumni Hall.

The Spring Course commenced March 14th, and continued ten weeks. As usual tickets for this course were \$15 00. Dr. Augustus Korndoerfer retired at the end of the session of 1880-'81, from the Chair of Institutes and Clinical Medicine. Dr. Farrington added the Institutes to his Chair of Materia Medica, and Dr. C. Mohr, who had for several years been lecturing on Pharmacy, became Lecturer on Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis.

The Preliminary Course commenced September 26.

The Introductory Lecture of the Regular Course was given by Dr. Pemberton Dudley on "The Medicine of the Future," on Monday evening, October 3d, 1881. There were 148 matriculates.

During the session of 1881-'82, Dr. S. H. Talcott, of the Middletown (N. Y.) Asylum, delivered a course of ten Lectures on Insanity.

The Commencement of 1882 was held at the Academy on Tuesday, March 14, at 11 o'clock. The Valedictory was by Dr. Chas. M. Thomas. There were 57 graduates. No College prizes were given, the system being abolished. Dr. Talcott gave a prize of \$50 for the best report of his lectures of the winter. This was gained by Dr. O. E. Janney, of Baltimore. Dr. Keim, in his department, offered Erichson's Surgery and this was carried off by Dr. Geo. E. Murray, of Hagerstown, Md.

For some years it had been evident that the College building on Filbert St. was entirely inadequate to the wants of the grow-

ing college. A hospital had been established in the rear since 1870, the old building on Cuthbert St. having been repaired and rebuilt for that purpose. But it was in a back street, it was built over a sewer and its accommodations were but scanty for a first-class hospital.

At a meeting in January, 1877, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to inquire into the expediency and practicability of securing a building better adapted to the needs of the College, and more worthy of the homœopathic medical profession than the one in present use. Drs. Thomas, Dudley and Korndœrfer were appointed.

In 1882, after the close of the session, the matter was taken in hand more systematically.

There was at this time, also, some difficulty between the Hospital and the College. Some time before, the Hospital Corporation had bought the college buildings. It was in 1871, and this will be found fully explained in the history of the Hospital. The Faculty had since that time rented the College from the Hospital Corporation at a yearly rental of \$1600. But the Faculty of the College wished to obtain sufficient control of the Hospital that an amphitheatre might be built in it and opportunities given for proper clinical instruction to the students. This the Hospital authorities opposed, saying that the profession wanted the Hospital to be independent of the College. The feeling was the result of the trouble of 1871. Thus the Faculty of the College were confronted with these problems : a new college and either admission to the Hospital to teach or the necessity of another hospital in conjunction with the College.

At a meeting of the Faculty of the College held in February, 1882, the following resolutions were adopted, and were issued in the form of a MEMORIAL, as follows :

A Memorial adopted unanimously by the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, at a meeting held February 13th, 1882, and ordered to be printed and furnished to the Board of Trustees of the College and to every member thereof, at and prior to a meeting of said Trustees, to be holden at a time to be hereafter fixed, and as soon as may be deemed convenient, for considering and taking action on the condition and affairs of the College.

We, the undersigned, the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical Col-

lege of Philadelphia, and by reason of that position, your Co-Trustees, respectfully represent as follows :

The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, by and through its predecessor, the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, was organized and instituted in Philadelphia in the year 1848, and since that date, having varying and alternating periods of comparative prosperity and marked depression, through the earnest, persistent and self-sacrificing labor of the homœopathic physicians composing its Faculty, at length attained a position of some eminence among the educational institutions of our country, and stood, in many if not most respects, second to none of its class, and its diploma is now looked upon as an evidence of ability and attainments, and is regarded as an honor in the homœopathic medical profession. In consequence of all this, of late years especially, large classes of young men have been drawn to the College from all parts of the United States and Canada, and from South America, Mexico and Europe. The session last passed, viz, that of 1880-'81, was, in point of numbers of matriculates and graduates, the best the school has ever had.

The undersigned also represent that the college of which you, jointly with us, are the trustees and guardians, in order to continue this course and occupy this high position, must be able to successfully compete with rival medical colleges of similar character in other cities, notably New York, Boston and Chicago, and we feel sure that unless we are able in all ways to equal and even excel them, in educational measures (a subject of vital importance to the welfare of the homœopathic community), mere reputation and prestige will not save us from certain decline in popularity and usefulness. In fact, your Faculty feel that this decline has been inaugurated already. Anxiety in regard to the continued usefulness of the Institution they have the honor and pleasure to serve, and the honors and successes of which they, jointly with you, are the custodians, are greatly grieved at this decline, and it naturally has led to their making very careful investigations as to the cause, or causes, and means of their removal. As a result of these investigations, they are now prepared to, and do, represent them to be as follows : First, the want of a sufficiently commodious, comfortable and well adapted building, wherein instruction can be imparted, didactically and clinically, in accordance with the only true method of educating medical men to-day ; and secondly, the want of hospital facilities, by and through which, only, can physicians be educated in such a manner to be competent to meet and treat all diseases, both medical and surgical, from the outstart of their professional course ; in fact, such facilities as are afforded by nearly every medical college in the United States, with which the college of which you are trustees must be able to compete, or else fail to come up to the requirements of the times ; requirements on the part of both the profession and the public.

Your Faculty would further represent that the building known as

the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, on Cuthbert St., was erected and its Association organized many years after the College had been inaugurated in 1848, and was thus erected at the instance of and to facilitate medical education by the then Faculty, and as an appanage of and aid to the College; the want of such a clinical hospital having been severely felt, even at that time.

And they desire to represent further and finally, that they naturally turn to the trustees of the College, who are trustees of the Hospital as well, since they have in their keeping, as a sacred trust, the progress and welfare of the College, and ask their aid and assistance, in all possible ways, to make the Hahnemann Medical College what it should be, and what, of course, you would be glad and proud to see it, viz., capable of educating homœopathic physicians in accordance with the advanced standard and methods of the times. Your Faculty would beg leave to suggest that this may be done in the following ways: First. That immediate steps be taken for the erection of a new college building, that shall furnish every modern facility for thorough didactic and practical instruction. Second. By making the hospital in reality a part of the educational system of the school, a clinical hospital in fact, and by placing its medical control entirely in the hands of the professors of the College.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. R. THOMAS, M. D., Dean,
 O. B. GAUSE, M. D., Registrar,
 LEMUEL STEPHENS, M. D.,
 E. A. FARRINGTON, M. D.,
 ROBERT J. MCCLATCHEY, M. D.,
 PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D.,
 C. M. THOMAS, M. D.,
 B. F. BETTS, M. D.,
 JOHN E. JAMES, M. D.

The Board of Professorial Trustees at a meeting held December 15, 1882, received a committee from the Board of Corporation Trustees, at which meeting the affairs of the College and its relation to the Hospital were discussed. The Professorial Trustees proposed two distinct methods of arranging the difficulty. The Board of Corporators proposed a separation between College and Hospital.

The following circular was issued about this time:

To the Board of Corporation Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia:

Gentlemen: The Board of Professorial Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia respectfully and earnestly solicit your careful consideration of the facts and suggestions set forth in the following communication:

The necessity for a new college building and for better clinical facilities for the instruction of our students, so often urged upon your consideration, is becoming more apparent and more urgent with each succeeding session. The building is located in proximity with the largest market in the city, and with a fish market directly opposite its doors. Its lecture-rooms, one and all, are too small, inconvenient, and badly heated, lighted and ventilated. The use of the museum is restricted because of the overcrowded condition of its cases and the impossibility of finding more room within the college. The valuable library is nearly useless, because it cannot be properly arranged nor provided with a reading-room for students or professors. The dissecting-room is too small, a portion of its ceiling being less than six feet high, and it does not furnish half the accommodation needed by our classes. The chemical laboratory is too small, imperfectly lighted, execrably heated, and is unavoidably exposed to intrusion. The room for practical surgery is located in the cellar, without daylight and without ventilation, and reeking with a sickening stench from the adjoining *tank* room. The same room must be used for practical obstetrics, to the great disadvantage and inconvenience of both students and teachers. The practical study of microscopy is carried on in one of the lecture-rooms that cannot be properly adapted to the work. There is absolutely no room in the college that can be used for the proper study of practical chemistry or practical physiology, branches that should be taught well and thoroughly. There are no rooms in the building for the Faculty or Trustees to hold meetings, no room for the Demonstrator of Anatomy or for the Prosector of Surgery, no room for the teachers of microscopy, no place to store valuable apparatus, no wash-room, no water-closet, and not a single private room for any one of the ten professors. The water apparatus throughout the building is inadequate and badly arranged. The arrangements for warming the building are of such a character that the heaters draw their supply of *fresh* air from the cellar, in which are necessarily stored chemicals and bodies awaiting dissection, thereby endangering the health of every student and teacher in the college. A portion of the cellar floor is composed of boards raised a few inches above the ground, beneath which decomposing matters accumulate, and still further pollute the atmosphere of the rooms above. The cellar receives its air supply from small side windows that let in the vapors from adjoining urinals and deposits of garbage.

The dispensary, also, is a proper subject for criticism. First, it is out of place anywhere inside the college building. Again, it is reached by a narrow, winding staircase of about forty steps, broken only by a single narrow landing, and this stairway must be climbed by all the patients, however sick or debilitated, or old or crippled. The dispensary rooms are small, close, inconveniently arranged, badly lighted and ventilated, and not provided with adequate conveniences for private examinations and treatment. It is not possible for us to add to our

facilities in this department, while there is no more space to be had inside the building.

A few words upon the subject of the College Clinics. The history of our long and energetic, yet unsuccessful, efforts to secure proper clinical or bedside instruction of our students, and the advances made by other American colleges in this direction, would seem to reflect on us as being indifferent to our duty in this most important matter, and yet we have thus far been almost helpless, for while our dispensary clinics have become valuable in a measure, they comprise only such patients as possess the strength to travel a greater or less distance in cars or on foot, and mount a flight of forty winding steps. The more serious cases, and such as a physician meets in his daily practice, never appear in our clinics, nor *can* such cases appear in *any dispensary* clinic. Our college cannot give to any student the opportunity to follow the homœopathic management of cases of pneumonia, peritonitis, dysentery, typhoid fever, fracture or dislocation, or any other form of serious disease or accident. Nor can this be accomplished without *homœopathic hospital clinics*.

There is another feature of this subject to which we must ask your attention. In 1865 the authorities of the college publicly avowed the necessity of a college hospital for the clinical instruction of students, by applying for, and securing, a provision in the charter for the establishment of such an institution. This provision remains a part of our college charter. Thus it appears that our duty to provide bedside instruction and hospital clinical facilities has been acknowledged for seventeen years, and for that length of time has been neglected.

In our homœopathic community there is an almost unanimous conviction of the urgent necessity for a new college building, and for hospital clinics as an essential portion of medical teaching. And the view has been very widely expressed that a properly organized effort to secure them would meet with brilliant success. The number of our people likely to encourage such a movement is very great, because we have so few homœopathic institutions to divert contributions of this class of citizens into other channels of benevolence.

If these impressions of the public sentiment are correct, the responsibility for failure to place homœopathic medical education in Philadelphia upon an honorable footing rests with the trustees and professors of Hahnemann College.

In order to aid the Board of Corporation Trustees of the college in deciding upon some definite plan of action, the Board of Professorial Trustees respectfully offers the following three suggestions or propositions. It is hoped that one of these, or some modification thereof, may be satisfactory to both boards, or else that the Board of Corporation Trustees may be able to suggest some other method:

I. We suggest that "*Section 3*" of the college charter, approved February 17, 1865, and repealed April 2, 1869, be revived, either in its original or in some modified form. The section reads as follows:

"*Section 3*. That the capital stock of said corporation consist of

sixty thousand dollars, to be divided into three thousand shares of twenty dollars each, and the said corporation shall have authority to borrow money. not exceeding in amount at any time fifty thousand dollars, to be secured by bonds and mortgages of the real estate of the corporation."

Further, we suggest that the hospital charter be allowed to remain unchanged, and that the By-Laws be so amended as to constitute the professorial trustees of the college a Medical Board, whose duty shall be to care for the sanitary and medical interests of the hospital, appoint the resident and dispensary staff, and visiting physicians and surgeons, subject to confirmatory action by the Board of Managers. Provided, that the said Medical Board shall have no authority to expend money, except for such specified purposes, and in such sums as may be designated and appropriated by the Board of Managers.

Also, that the attending physicians and surgeons be empowered to give clinical lectures in the amphitheatre of the hospital, and to introduce small classes of students into the public wards for purposes of individual instruction, all of which shall be subject to such reasonable rules and restrictions as may be adopted by the Medical Board.

Also, that no change in the By-Laws affecting these duties and powers shall be adopted except by a two-thirds vote of the corporators, and after due notice of such intended change.

We think that this "FIRST PROPOSITION" or suggestion will commend itself to your Board, not only as the best and most practicable way out of the difficulties that now environ our college, but also as being perfectly reasonable and just in all its provisions, and in no respect calculated to impair the usefulness of either the college or the hospital, but rather to enhance the value of both; and the professorial trustees ask for no powers in the management except such as they are presumably best qualified to exercise.

In case the Board of Corporation Trustees decides finally against this "FIRST PROPOSITION," or against some modification thereof, then we suggest and recommend their consideration of the following:

II. We suggest that *Section 3* of the old college charter be revived as set forth in our first proposition.

That the college trustees proceed to organize a "College Hospital," in accordance with the provisions of *Section 5* of the college charter, which reads as follows:

"*Section 5.* Said corporation shall have full power and authority to raise, by loan or otherwise, a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, and to expend the same in the purchase of a lot or lots of ground in said city, and the erection thereon of a suitable building for a hospital, or to purchase or rent such building for said hospital, and the said hospital shall be under the government of the said Medical College."

Also, that in the government and use of the said hospital when es-

tablished, the professorial trustees shall have such powers and duties as are set forth in our first proposition.

If our second proposition should also fail to receive the approval of the corporation trustees, *and if said trustees should be unable to suggest any other and better course*, then we finally suggest as follows:

III. We suggest that if no alternative presents itself, the present hospital should be placed entirely in the hands of the gentlemen composing the Board of Corporation Trustees, to be managed by them alone, the gentlemen composing the Board of Professorial Trustees surrendering all right to any voice in its management and control.

Also, that the college franchises and personal property be placed entirely in the hands of the Board of Professorial Trustees, to be managed by them alone, the Board of Corporation Trustees surrendering all further right to any voice in its management and control.

Also, that each Board shall aid the other in securing such changes in the charters of the respective institutions as shall enable them to carry out the intent of this proposition.

These three propositions include the only practicable methods of overcoming our difficulties that have suggested themselves to us after long and careful deliberation. We earnestly hope they may receive the same thoughtful consideration of your Board, to the end that some determination satisfactory to all of us may be reached.

In conclusion, we would direct the attention of your Board to the fact that the medical profession hold *us*—the professorial trustees—alone responsible for any deficiency in the medical education of their students. Nor will any failure on the part of your Board to provide the needed facilities be accepted by our medical brethren as absolving us from this responsibility.

By order of the Board of Professorial Trustees.

A. R. THOMAS, M. D., *Chairman*.

O. B. GAUSE, M. D., *Secretary*.

At a meeting held on January 2, 1883, the Professorial Trustees adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Board of Corporation Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia has proposed that all organic connection between the said college and the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia should be absolutely severed, and has requested the Board of Professorial Trustees to consider said proposition; and,

WHEREAS, It is thought that such separation and disassociation, while involving certain disadvantages to one or both institutions, in an equal or greater degree, especially by allowing the more rapid development of each when unrestrained by the interests of the other:

THEREFORE, by the Board of Professional Trustees of the said The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, the Board of Corporation Trustees concurring, it is hereby

Resolved, That the President and Secretary or other proper officers of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia be and they are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to unite with the proper officers of the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, and of the Board of Officers of said Hospital to execute, in due legal form, an agreement for the absolute separation and disassociation of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, upon substantially the following terms:

First. The Charter of the Hospital to be amended as the Corporators now constituting the Board of Corporation Trustees of the College may desire, the Corporators, now constituting the Board of Professorial Trustees of said college, relinquishing and surrendering all right, title, claim, to hold the position of Corporators of said hospital, and uniting with and aiding the Corporation Trustees in applying for such amendments to the Charter of said Hospital.

Second. The Charter or Statutes of the College to be altered or amended as the Board of Professorial Trustees may desire ; the Board of Corporation Trustees to concur in such amendments to the Statutes, and to unite with and aid the Board of Professorial Trustees in applying for such amendments to the Charter.

Third. When the Charter and Statutes of the College and of the Hospital shall have been thus amended, the Corporation Trustees of the College to resign one by one and to elect as Trustees of the College such persons as may be designated by the Board of Professorial Trustees.

Fourth. The authorities of the Hospital to bind themselves and their successors not to allow the educational facilities of the Hospital to be used by any person or persons, unless similar and equal privileges are at the same time allowed to the Faculty and the students of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

Fifth. The authorities of the Hospital to restore to the College, in which it originally vested, all right, and title to

the control and supervision of the Dispensary and of its officers, and to agree not to establish or maintain or allow to be established or maintained a medical or surgical dispensary in the present College building until one year shall have elapsed after the vacation of said College building by the present tenants—the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

Sixth. The authorities of the Hospital to lease and rent to the Trustees of the College the present College property and appurtenances, including the right to place clinical patients in the wards of the Hospital, as heretofore, for a period of six months from May 1, 1883.

And give to said College Trustees the privilege of renewing said lease for a further period of twelve months at the rate of sixteen hundred dollars per annum.

Seventh. The Hospital authorities to formally recognize and concede to the College its ownership of the College Museum, including its specimens, models, plates, diagrams, portraits, &c., together with the cases, shelves, tables, and other furniture; also of the library with its cases, furniture and appurtenances, the laboratories with their apparatus, materials, furniture, &c., the operating and dissecting tables, basins, tanks, and all other apparatus, furniture, materials, &c., upon the College premises, except the gas fixtures, the heaters, and the benches in the lower lecture room.

Eighth. The College Charter, seal, and all books, papers, &c., and other property of the College Corporation in the custody of the Corporation Trustees to be turned over to the new Board of Trustees as soon as elected and qualified.

Ninth. Both boards and the individual members thereof to use all reasonable diligence in order to carry this agreement into effect at the earliest practicable date.

This document in the original is signed by Drs. A. R. Thomas, Dean, and O. B. Gause, Registrar.

These terms were accepted and the College authorities began to look about for a suitable place.

The following circular was next issued, addressed to the profession, especially:

To the Homœopathic Profession of Philadelphia and vicinity, from the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

The Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College propose to erect at as early a day as possible a new College building, that shall in all respects meet the requirements of a first-class Medical School.

In the adoption of plans for meeting these requirements, ample provision must be made for the *practical and clinical instruction of students as an essential part* of the College work. The Homœopathic profession of our city and its vicinity cannot consistently sanction, nor heartily support, any plan or policy for the future of the College which does not contemplate a thorough and comprehensive course of clinical study, including not only lectures in the clinical amphitheatre, but practical bed-side study in hospital wards. *In fact, a clinical hospital must be provided.* This necessity constitutes the most serious difficulty the Faculty has to encounter, and it is this which impels us to come before our professional brethren for counsel.

The building now known as the Hahnemann Medical College building belongs to the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia. The Faculty rents this building of the Hospital Corporation at a price which adds sixteen hundred dollars annually to the revenue of the Hospital, besides keeping the College building insured and in repair.

The Faculty has suggested to the Hospital Corporation to sell the College and Hospital buildings, and use the proceeds in the erection and maintenance of such a Hospital building in a prominent location as shall be a credit to Homœopathy. It has asked to be allowed to build a Clinical Amphitheatre adjoining this Hospital building, in which the College clinics can be held; thus avoiding the bad practice of having surgical operations performed in a college building contaminated by subjects for dissection, etc. And, furthermore, it has asked to have secured to it in the future the privilege of visiting the public wards of the Hospital with small classes of students for the purpose of imparting bed-side instruction.

The Charter of the present Hospital Corporation states that the objects of the organization are:

"*First.* To maintain a suitable place for the cure and treatment of patients in accordance with the homœopathic practice of medicine.

"*Second.* To afford greater facilities to the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in giving instruction in Clinical Medicine and Surgery."

When the Faculty asks for the increased facilities mentioned above, and which the necessities of medical students demand, it is met with the objection that the physicians of this city desire the Hospital to be separate and distinct from the College, without any connection or affiliation with it whatever, and that the money obtained from the proceeds of a fair, held in Horticultural Hall several years ago, was never intended to be devoted to the construction of a Hospital to be used by the College in the manner contemplated by the Faculty.

If such is the desire of the profession, we have no alternative but to provide another hospital for college purposes. This alternative will give to our city two general Homœopathic hospitals instead of one, but the unavoidable competition between them will prevent either from attaining any very high degree of prosperity or efficiency for many years to come, or adding much to the honor of the Homœopathic profession in our city and state. If, on the other hand, the profession does *not* object to have the present Hospital used as a clinical institution, there seems no good reason why it should not be made to subserve all the purposes of an independent hospital, including the reception of patients to be treated by their own physicians when they desire it, while, at the same time, supplying the needs of students for practical clinical instruction. Nor would this method prevent the organization of an independent hospital at such time as the profession might feel the need of such an institution.

Such appear to be the facts of the case. And now the Faculty respectfully petitions that each physician who may receive a copy of this address will give it the most serious and prompt consideration.

Please designate upon the inclosed postal card your preference for one or the other of the following propositions, and kindly mail it as addressed :

Proposition 1st. That the present Hospital Corporation shall secure to the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia the clinical facilities they require, by permitting the erection of a clinical amphitheatre and the introduction of small classes of students into the public wards, in charge of clinical teachers selected by the Faculty; or,

Proposition 2d. That the present Hospital should be made a distinct institution, and that the Faculty should establish another hospital for the exclusive purpose of clinical instruction.

Respectfully, A. R. Thomas, Lemuel Stephens, O. B. Gause, E. A. Farrington, B. F. Betts, Pemberton Dudley, R. J. McClatchey, C. M. Thomas, J. E. James.

CHAPTER XXXI.

1882-'83.

Efforts were at once made to find a situation suitable for the erection of both college and hospital buildings, and finally a plot of ground was selected on Broad St., between Race and Vine Sts., and extending from Broad to 15th St. It was occupied by quite a number of properties. For the ground located by the numbers 233, 235, 237 North Fifteenth St., \$10,350.00 was paid, subject to a ground rent. It was bought of Mr. Latham Blee. The premises on Azalia Court, below 15th (it ran east from 233 N. 15th St.), belonged to two ladies, Elizabeth H. Wesley and Margaret Johnson, and the price was \$12,000. The premises on Broad St., including the numbers 221-232 North Broad St., were bought from the Gavit Estate for \$70,000.00, subject to ground rent.

This property was acquired in 1882 and 1883. The houses were vacated, either by ejection, as in some of the houses in Azalia Court, or by peaceable removal during the latter part of October, November and December, of 1883, and at different times up to December, 1884.

At a Faculty meeting held September 24, 1882, the Faculty donated \$3000 of the income of the College toward the purchase of the property on Broad St. They had already advanced \$1,000 to bind the bargain.

The entire lot embraced one and one-eighth acres. Dr. Pemberton Dudley thus mentions this period in the College History :

“About the year 1878 or '79 a new element came in to render the hospital question more complicated. The College Faculty was being gradually forced to the conviction that a new College building was becoming an urgent necessity to the proper prosecution of their educational work. The old building was becoming inadequate to accommodate the growing classes

and was in no respect adapted to the enlarged curriculum of recent years. Moreover, in its sanitary condition it had become well nigh unfit for human habitation.

On this subject the Faculty reasoned as follows: The new College building, when erected, must be of a size sufficient to accommodate the classes of ten, twenty or thirty years hence, and provide all needed conveniences for the improved medical instruction of the coming years. It must be provided with ample facilities for clinical instruction; in other words, it must have a well-located, well-constructed, well-equipped and well-maintained hospital. In that hospital the clinical teachers must be clothed with some corporate authority, and not be subject to the changing whims and opinions of an ever-changing board of managers. Without a good College hospital good clinical teaching would be impossible; without good clinical teaching the college could not receive much professional support, the Faculty could not maintain a good college building, and without a better college building than the old one the institution in a few years must close its doors. This was the alternative that the Faculty endeavored to impress upon the minds of the Corporate Trustees.

And with what result? For some three or four years absolutely none—none except to work up the mind of the Faculty to a pretty high pitch of impatience and determination. One member of the Board of Corporation Trustees, with such backing as he could get from a few others, succeeded in obstructing the work of college improvement during all this long period. I need not describe his various means and methods. He was a man of resources, and he was always successful.

The members of the Faculty at last grew desperate. They felt sure of the support and sympathy of some of the Corporation Trustees, but it could avail them little, so long as affairs maintained their present status. They finally determined to suggest to the Board that they, the Trustees, should take the hospital charter, the hospital property and the college building and do what they pleased with them, and that the Faculty should take the college charter and its personal property and go out to complete their organization and undertake the work of college improvement in their own way.

It happened, however, that while the Faculty delayed (for reasons known to themselves), a similar leaven was working in the Board of Trustees, and presently that identical proposition reached the Faculty from the Trustees. Of course, it was promptly accepted, and the division was quickly consummated. And so, in the spring of 1884, the Hahnemann Medical College stripped herself of her accumulated possessions, save only her library and her museum, and without a dollar in her treasury started out from the home that had sheltered her for thirty-six years. Yet she carried with her her stainless reputation, her cherished faith, her indomitable purpose. Some of the members of the old board known to be in hearty sympathy with the college plans and enterprises were invited and kindly consented to serve in the new organization. Other prominent and public-spirited men of business were secured, besides several homœopathic physicians.

A careful revision of the charter and statutes of the college was made, and then a lot comprising $1\frac{1}{8}$ acres of ground on Broad street and Fifteenth street was purchased for the institution." * * *

In the meantime the lectures and sessions were still held in the old Filbert Street College. The Spring Course of 1882 commenced in March and continued the usual time.

The Preliminary Course commenced the week before the Regular Session, the last week in September.

The Introductory to the session of 1882-'83 was delivered by Dr. Lemuel Stephens on Monday evening, October 1st, 1881. There were 147 matriculates. Dr. Selden H. Talcott, during this session, delivered a course of lectures on "Insanity."

The Commencement occurred at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, March 13, 1883, at 11 A. M. The Valedictory was by Dr. John E. James. There were 52 graduates.

The two prizes offered by Dr. Talcott for the best synopsis of his course of lectures on "Insanity" were conferred, the first, a prize of \$30.00 in money, upon Dr. Daniel P. Maddux, Chester, Pa.; the second, of \$20.00, upon Dr. J. Pearson Iliff, Kennett Square, Pa. In connection with the awarding of these prizes a touching incident occurred. Dr. Maddux,

upon receiving his prize, requested that it be handed to Dr. Reuben Owen, of Philadelphia, the father of Mr. Elbert J. Owen, the student who lost his life while bathing during the summer of 1882, and who, had he lived, "would, beyond doubt," as Dr. Maddux expressed it, have secured the prize, "since his synopsis last year was superior to any other." It was afterwards learned that Mr. Maddux, knowing that Mr. Owen fully expected to compete for the prize this year, determined, after Mr. Owen's sad death, to secure it himself, if possible, in order that he might honor the memory of his friend.

There were no flowers this year. The practice of distributing flowers had been the means of taking so much time that it was deemed wise to abolish it.

During the session of 1882'-83 the death of Dr. R. J. McClatchey occurred. He suddenly passed away on January 13, 1883, after an illness of but a few hours. A special meeting of the Faculty was called and resolutions of regret were passed. Dr. W. C. Goodno, who had been lecturer on Microscopy, Histology and Morbid Anatomy, filled his chair for the rest of the term.

The Spring Course of 1883 commenced on Monday, March 19th, and ended June 1st.

Previous to the opening of the winter session there were some changes in the Faculty. Dr. Goodno was elected to the chair of Pathology and Practice of Medicine. Dr. W. K. Ingersoll taking his former lectureship on Microscopy, Histology and Morbid Anatomy in place of the lectureship of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis, which had been occupied by Dr. Chas. Mohr, a new chair of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis was formed, to which Dr. Mohr was appointed.

The Hahnemannian Monthly of September, 1883, contains the following about the new College :

THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The trustees of the Philadelphia College have just purchased a large lot of ground, on which they intend to erect new college, dispensary and hospital buildings. The ground is situated two squares north of the new Public Buildings, near the business centre of the city. It extends from



HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Broad street (north of Race street) westward to Fifteenth street, having a frontage of one hundred and six feet on Broad street and one hundred forty-two feet six inches on Fifteenth street. The entire length of the lot is three hundred and ninety-six feet. The cost of this magnificent site is \$104,500.

It is the intention of the trustees, as soon as actual possession of the property is obtained, to commence the erection of buildings thoroughly adapted in all respects to the needs of a first-class medical college. It is proposed to erect the main college building on the Broad street front of the college grounds. This building will contain the lecture-rooms for didactic instruction, the museum, practical anatomy rooms, and the various laboratories for the professors and for practical work by the students in the departments of General and Medical Chemistry, Physiology, Microscopy, Normal and Pathological Histology, etc., together with suitable rooms for practical exercises in the various manipulations of Surgery, Obstetrics, etc. Commodious apartments will also be provided to be used as library, reading, study and recitation rooms, and also for the convenience and comfort of the students and teachers.

Contiguous to the college building, and between it and the hospital, will be the Dispensary and Polyclinic. This building will, of course, include the clinical amphitheatre, so arranged as to secure light from all sides, and will communicate directly with the hospital as well as with the dispensary. Here will be provided reception and general prescribing rooms, besides rooms for special examinations in private cases and for the management of all cases occurring under the various specialties. There will also be convenient apartments for the clinical professors, anæsthetic and recovery rooms, and rooms for special clinical instruction, demonstration and practice for individual students and for small classes, especially in Gynæcology, Ophthalmology, Laryngology, etc., and in general physical and chemical exploration.

The Hospital will front on Fifteenth street. It will probably consist of a central building and two parallel pavilions.

Ample room can be provided on the grounds for a hospital to accommodate two hundred and fifty to three hundred patients. The building will doubtless be erected in sections, and will be so constructed as to illustrate the highest and best principles of modern sanitary science, and provided with every convenience for the highest welfare of the patients and the greatest educational advantages of the students.

The Faculty have succeeded in enlisting, in behalf of the College, the warm interest of a large number of the most active, influential and wealthy business men of Philadelphia; and it is to the public and humanitarian spirit and the business sagacity of these gentlemen that the College owes its present exceedingly flattering prospects. At last the alumni of the Philadelphia school, from the class of '49 to that of '83, are to have an institution in which they may feel a good deal of pride. For it is the full purpose of the Faculty and Trustees to place the institution upon such a basis as that, in point of efficiency, it shall be, in no single particular, second to any medical school in America.

This was also published in *N. E. Med. Gazette*, September, 1883.

The Commencement of the session of 1883-'84 took place at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, April 2, 1884, at noon. The Valedictory was by Dr. Chas. Mohr. There were 41 graduates. No prizes.

The usual Summer Course commenced April 3, 1884.

This was an important summer in the history of the Dear Old College. The ground for the New College was broke in 1884. Money was raised by subscriptions. The old college property was sold to the Hilton Hotel Company for \$35,000, subject to the \$10,000 mortgage.

The plans were made by the architects, Geo. W. and Wm. D. Hewett and the contract for building was awarded to Messrs. Wm. Kemp and John Garrison, who were to build the college building for \$73,695. Payments were to be made in installments during the building.

During the summer of 1884 the excavations for the building were rapidly made and the cellars and foundations carefully laid.

There were no changes made in the Faculty from the previous session.

CHAPTER XXXII.

1884-'85.

Soon after the close of the session 1883-'84 the following circular and pamphlet were published :

PHILADELPHIA, April, 1884.

DEAR DOCTOR :— From the accompanying pamphlet, you will learn that the Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, with the view of placing the institution in a position for exerting the influence and commanding the respect which its importance should entitle it, and for furnishing its students with every facility demanded by the present advanced condition of medical science, have secured a most desirable lot of ground on Broad Street, and have completed plans for the erection thereon of new College and Hospital buildings. By an examination of the accompanying plans and elevations, you will notice that the College building is not only imposing in its exterior, but that in its internal arrangement it offers every convenience and advantage that a medical college of the present day should possess. The Hospital buildings also, when constructed, will be ample in size, and complete in every detail.

It is anticipated that the new Hospital will give such a supply of clinical material, that increased prominence may be given to clinical teaching in the College curriculum. The Trustees, being disposed to adopt a liberal policy in the Hospital management, propose in the organization of the Medical and Surgical Staff, as well as the corps of clinical instructors, to draw freely upon the services of the general profession. Provision will also be made, by which pay patients who may be provided with private rooms in a separate building may select their physician, either from the Hospital Staff or from the profession outside.

Nothing will be better calculated to advance the interests of Homœopathy than an early consummation of this enterprise. The College and Dispensary should be completed during the present year, and the other buildings within the next one or two years.

The entire outlay for lot and the completion of all the contemplated buildings will be not less than \$300,000. Although the same liberal aid is anticipated from the State that has been given to the University and Jefferson Hospitals, yet a large proportion of this amount must first come direct from the friends of Homeopathy. From the promptness with which contributions have thus far been made, it is

felt that our purpose can be readily accomplished, provided the profession take hold of the matter with the earnestness which its importance demands.

It should be *clearly understood*, that all money invested in the College building becomes an *endowment for the Hospital*, the Faculty engaging to pay a rent equal to the interest on the money so invested. By this arrangement, the Hospital is secured a permanent income for its support.

In view of the importance of this matter, we would urge upon you :

First.—To make *promptly*, such a donation as you may feel that your circumstances will permit.

Second.—Call on your patrons and endeavor to interest them, by exhibiting the plans of our lot and buildings, and solicit from them subscriptions in large or small amounts.

Third.—If you are a member of a County Society or Club, strive to incite its members to some *concerted* action in this matter, with the view of securing, if possible, a fund sufficient for endowing a bed, thus giving your community benefits in the Hospital for all time.

Finally.—Endeavor to act promptly in this good work, and lose no opportunity for stimulating the interest of your medical brethren and of the friends of Homœopathy generally.

The accompanying circular should be widely distributed. For an additional supply, or for subscription book, apply to Dr. A. R. Thomas, or any member of the Finance Committee.

GEO. C. THOMAS,

Chairman of Board of Trustees.

A. R. THOMAS, M. D.,

Dean of Faculty.

HAHNEMANN COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

The site secured for the new Hahnemann College and Hospital is believed to be in all respects the most eligible that could have been selected within the City of Philadelphia. Located on Broad street, the great thoroughfare of the city, in the centre of the square between Race and Vine streets, and extending through to Fifteenth street, within two squares of the new City Hall and the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, near the great manufactories of Philadelphia, and midway between the large hospitals of the northern, southern and western portions of the city, it presents every advantage that could be desired.

In dimensions (see folded Plate) the lot has a frontage on Broad street of 106 feet, extending west this width to a depth of 200 feet, when it widens 142½ feet, extending further west 196 feet to Fifteenth street, making a total depth of 396 feet. The cost has been about \$103,000.

HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

It is proposed to place the College building on the east, or Broad

street end of the lot, to the north of the centre of the same, leaving a side yard of 25 feet on the south, through which the Hospital buildings may be seen from Broad street. Fronting on Fifteenth street will be the main building of Hospital, fitted up in handsome style, with many private wards, to be occupied mainly by private patients. In the rear of this will be a separate building with large public wards, connected with the first building by covered corridors, and consisting of an administration building, running east and west, and male and female pavilion wards extending north and south. Between the latter building and the College will be erected a third building about 50 feet square, with heating apparatus and laundry in the basement, dispensary rooms on the first floor, and clinical amphitheatre above, capable of seating 400. This will be connected with the public wards of the Hospital by a covered way, so that patients may be brought into the clinical amphitheatre direct from the Hospital as well as from the dispensary in the same building. It is proposed to erect the latter building at once, in connection with the College building, and to place a few beds in the same, that it may serve as a temporary Hospital until the other buildings are completed.

COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

Plans for the college building have, after long and careful study, been completed by the architects, Geo. W. and Wm. D. Hewitt, and are now in the hands of contractors.

The building, in its general dimensions, has a frontage of 70 feet on Broad street and a depth of 96 feet, and is four stories high. It is set back from the line sufficiently to allow of an entrance approach by broad stone steps 8 feet in width from both sides, instead of directly from the front, having a broad platform or rest midway between pavement and sill on either side. The entrance being in the centre of front, is made the principal feature, and "emphasized" by having its jamb heavily moulded and flanked by coupled columns of stone with richly carved capitals and deeply recessed arches above. This feature of the front projects from the facade line about 4 feet; this break is carried up and rises above the cornice line in the form of a tower surmounted by a spire, the apex of which will be about 120 feet above the pavement. On either side of the tower, the front is divided in the lower stories into three bays or openings, which at the third story are arched in gothic form, and where these openings are intersected by the floors, broad panels of cusped and moulded work are introduced, making an ornamental band, as it were, across the entire front. These arches spring from ornamental pilasters, with capitals, forming the divisions between the windows. In the upper story of the building three openings, arched over, take the place of the single arched openings below, these smaller openings being separated by small columns with ornamental capitals. Above these the main cornice of the building is corbelled out with heavy projections below, and a cresting band

in low relief pattern above. The chimneys throughout are carried well up above the roof, and, made of ornamental character, are important features in the general effect. In the return fronts and rear of the building the same general treatment is adopted, but with less elaboration of detail. The material throughout will be principally brick, the ornamental features, such as string courses, capitals, spandrels, etc., to be of red terra cotta. The base of the building on Broad street from the pavement line to the first floor line will be built of Hummelstown stone, laid in heavy courses of broken range rock work. The window sills, platforms, columns of main entrance, and wherever stone steps is used, will be of Connecticut brown stone. The roof will be of purple slate, with borders of red Vermont slate; the crests and gutters of copper.

The building will contain in all about fifty rooms, including three lecture rooms, library, museum, room for society meetings, Faculty room, the several laboratories, private rooms for professors, janitor's rooms, etc.

In the basement, which will be 7 feet above ground and 3 below, will be placed the chemical laboratory with chemical store rooms, reading room, coat room, smoking room and water closets for students; green room for the preparation of, and tank room for the storage of anatomical material; animal room, etc. Commencing in the basement will be an elevator, extending to the dissecting room on the fourth floor.

The first or main floor will be entered from broad steps at centre of front, through a vestibule and hall 14 feet wide. On the south front will be another entrance to a spacious hall 16 feet wide, and intersecting the hall from the eastern front. At this point will be placed the main stairs leading to the upper stories. These will be fireproof, being made of marble with iron supports. On the south side of the hall on the Broad street front will be a room 25x34 feet and 14 feet high for library. This will be handsomely finished in hard wood, and with fireplace and mantel directly opposite the door of entrance from the hall.* On the opposite side of the hall will be a room of same size as library, for Society and other meetings, or for other classes of students. Back of this will be placed a room for Faculty meetings. On the southwest corner of this floor will be one of the general lecture rooms 40 square feet and 24 feet high, with a seating capacity of about 300. The seats of this room will be raised at such a pitch as to give beneath, on the south side, small private rooms for the professors, storage, etc. On the north side of the building will be fireproof private stairs to upper stories, with waiting room and private laboratory for the professor of chemistry. A private entrance on the north side of the building communicates with the private stairway on this floor.

The second story gives a lecture room over the library and hall, 34x40 and 15 feet high, with seats for 200. Beneath the seats of this room are rooms for the Professor of Physiology and for practical physio-

*Alumni Hall.

logical work. In the northeast corner of this floor will be a room 25x25 for general microscopic work, including histology and morbid anatomy, with an adjoining room for the Demonstrator of Microscopy, and for storage of microscopes and microscopic material and apparatus. On this floor will also be a suite of rooms reached by private stairs for the janitor's family.

The third floor of the building will contain the museum, 25x34 feet and 24 feet high, with gallery and skylight. The amphitheatre for anatomical, surgical and other lectures will be on this floor also, with rooms for professors and curator of museum. The amphitheatre will be 25 feet high, with large skylight and seats for 300.

In the fourth floor will be placed the dissecting room, 34x40 feet, with abundance of side and skylight, with large rooms for practical surgery and obstetrics.

As in the graded course of study adopted by the Faculty, the class is always divided (except in the clinics) not more than two-thirds of the students ever being together, the building will furnish accommodations for over 400 students.

Particular care and attention will be given to lighting, heating and ventilation, and water will be introduced in every room where it may be required. In short, no pains will be spared to make this building all that the present state of medical science may demand, and second to none in the country.

The Faculty of the Hahnemann College have engaged to pay a rent for the use of the college building, equal to the interest of the money invested in the same, thus giving a permanent income for the support of the hospital.

It is the purpose of the Trustees to break ground at an early day, and have the college and dispensary building with the clinical amphitheatre ready for occupancy by the first of January, 1885.

Subscriptions received by Geo. C. Thomas, Esq., of Drexel & Co., Chairman of Finance Committee, or Jno. W. Sexton, Esq., Treasurer, 138 S. Third street.

Building Committee: A. R. Thomas, M. D., Chairman; E. B. Warren, Pemberton Dudley, M. D., Lemuel Coffin, John E. James, M. D.

This pamphlet also contained plans of the future college and hospital.

In the *Hahnemannian Monthly* for September, 1884, appeared the following :

THE NEW COLLEGE BUILDING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Messrs. Kemp and Garrison, the contractors engaged in the erection of the new building for the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, are forwarding their work energetically.

ically, and the building will be urged to its completion as rapidly as may be consistent with safety and with a view to the highest quality of workmanship and materials in all parts of the structure.

The college authorities have been wonderfully fortunate in being able to secure, probably, the very best location for a medical college and hospital that the city of Philadelphia affords. Broad street, on which the building is located, must always be the grandest thoroughfare in the city, and the real estate of the College Corporation must become more and more valuable for an indefinite period. That particular portion of this broad avenue on which the College is situated seems to be in special demand for buildings of a public character. Only two squares south is the new City Hall—a building of magnificent proportions, now rapidly nearing completion, and whose tower will be the tallest artificial structure in the world. Just above the City Hall stands the Masonic Temple, one of the finest and most imposing architectural piles in America. Still nearer to the College is the Academy of the Fine Arts, while to the northward and within a short distance are the new First Regiment Armory, the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Depot and the Central High School, with numerous handsome church buildings both up and down the street. The erection of still other important buildings is contemplated, and some of these will be completed in the near future. At the same distance as the City Hall is the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania R. R., from which point railway communication is had direct with its New York Division, its Main Line to the West; also with Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington and the far South and Southwest, and by very frequent trains with nearly all the towns in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. The United States Mint, Mercantile Library, Academy of Music, Union League, Hall of the Y. M. C. A., several of the principal hotels and other places of interest are all within ten minutes' walk of the College. The Pennsylvania and Blockly Hospitals are easily communicated with by convenient street-car lines, and, indeed, are not by most students considered too distant for a pleasant walk; the time

required to reach the first named being about twenty minutes, and the other thirty minutes on foot.

One of the most valuable advantages secured by the new college location is the contiguity of a large district adapted to furnish an immense supply of clinical material for the College Dispensary and Hospital. The experience of the past, it is true, shows that vast numbers of patients seek the benefits of the College clinics from *all* parts of the city and indeed from the surrounding towns, cities and rural districts. But the great mass of such cases from a large and densely populated district lying between Broad street and the Schuylkill River, and extending north from Market street, together with the great proportion of those from the still larger northeastern area will naturally seek the location occupied by the new College. Vast as is the supply at the Old College Dispensary, it is destined to be far surpassed in the new buildings. Besides this advantage of location, the immense manufactories in the immediate neighborhood will find in the college hospital the most convenient facilities for the prompt treatment and care of accident cases; while those of a similar nature arriving over both the Pennsylvania and Reading R. R. lines can be more quickly and comfortably transferred to this hospital than to any other in the city.

The general and detailed arrangements of the interior of the college building have been the subject of careful research, study and calculation by members of the Faculty for several years. In this work all the merits and advantages presented by the most modern structures of the kind were laid under contribution, and all the suggestions, furnished by years of college experience, were duly considered. No department of the teaching work, either present or prospective, was omitted from these carefully formed plans, and no one of them was allowed to be thrust aside as of only minor importance. Such having been the facts, there is nothing at all surprising in the statement, which we may make without reservation, that the new Hahnemann College building now in process of erection in Philadelphia will be the best medical college building in the world, though it will not be, by any means, the most costly.

Reserving, for some future time, a detailed description of the building, we may mention some features of the general interior arrangements. First of all, as to the lecture-rooms. Of these there will be four, two on the first floor, one on the second and one on the third. Three of these lecture-rooms extend up through two stories each, thus securing abundant light as well as abundant air-space. The seats in all these rooms are so elevated, one above another, that each student can have an unobstructed view, not only of all charts, pictures, blackboards, etc., used, but also of the lecturer's table and of all the demonstrative processes conducted thereon. The remaining room will have a level floor with movable seats, and will be chiefly used for certain special lectures to the senior classes, and for society meetings, etc. This room is on the first floor front. Directly opposite, and separated by a hall fourteen feet wide, is the library. This room is twenty-five by thirty-four feet, and fourteen feet high, and can be fitted up with at least twelve hundred feet of shelving, capable of accommodating, if necessary, a collection of ten thousand volumes. A students' reading-room, of the same size as the library, is located in the basement story. This room is to be provided with every appliance for the comfort and convenience of its occupants.

The rooms and facilities for practical work and for experimental study and manipulations will constitute a prominent and important feature. On the basement floor there will be a well-lighted and well-ventilated chemical laboratory, twenty-four by forty feet in dimensions, and, communicating with it, two large rooms for the storage of chemical materials and apparatus. Here every student will be made practically familiar with this vitally important, but too much neglected, branch of medical culture. The private laboratory of the Professor of Chemistry is on the first floor and communicates directly with the lecture platform. On the second floor front we enter another airy apartment, twenty-five feet in each dimension, to be used as a microscopical laboratory, a department of practical study, which this college has long regarded as absolutely essential to the proper educational equipment of the young physician. Communicating with this laboratory

there will be a cabinet for the storage of microscopes and accessories, materials and mounted specimens. Facilities will also be provided here for practical work in micro-photography.

On the same floor a room will be provided for practical exercise in the manipulations of obstetrics—a valuable preliminary to that still more practical work which the college furnishes each student, at the bedside of the lying-in woman. This also has for many years formed an important part of the college course of instruction. On the upper floor, a large room twenty-five by thirty-two feet will be set apart for practical manipulations in surgery, bandaging, the application of splints and dressings, operations on the cadaver, etc. The dissecting room on the same floor will be forty-six by thirty-four, nearly twenty feet in height, abundantly lighted by windows on two sides, by large skylights above, and by gas jets or electric lights for evening work. Connected with the departments of Practical Anatomy and Practical Surgery there will be a “demonstration room,” fitted up with seats for some twenty or thirty students, and with a revolving demonstration-table. This room is for the use of the Demonstrators, in exhibiting and describing at frequent intervals during the course the anatomy of the brain, the hernial fasciæ and other important structures, and also for giving special instruction on various points in practical surgery.

Practical work in Gynecology, Ophthalmology, Otology, Laryngology, Physical Diagnosis, etc., and in pathological laboratory studies, will be suitably provided for in the hospital and dispensary buildings, the study of these branches being almost exclusively clinical in character.

The Museum will be twenty-five by thirty-four feet and two stories in height, a gallery being constructed at the level of the upper story. If there is any part of the new building likely to be overcrowded, the museum is that one. The room provided in the *old* building is by no means a small one, yet it is literally packed with the multitudinous array of specimens, models, drawings, etc., etc, now in possession of the college. The *proper* disposal of this vast accumulation will demand nearly or quite all the space provided for its re-

ception in the new building. It is likely, however, that in time much of this material will be stored in other rooms contiguous to the different lecture rooms and laboratories, and thus, space for the future growth of the Museum will be secured.

Each professor will be furnished with a private room adjoining the lecture room in which his instructions are given. In some of these rooms, also, special instructions may perhaps be given to individual students or to small sub-classes. Numerous other apartments for the comfort and convenience of all connected with the Institution are included in the building.

The completion of the college and of its hospital will announce a new era in the status and progress of Homœopathy in Philadelphia. At once it will place each and all its practitioners upon an exact social, and we believe also, political level with their more favored and petted allopathic brothers. Hitherto we have too tamely submitted to rebuff and imposition, particularly at the hands of those who handle taxpayers' money. It is to be hoped that the day is close at hand when the display of this supercilious buffoonery by any public official will be the signal for his prompt and ignominious overthrow. All it needs is a little more Calc. phos. in the spinal columns of our homœopathic physicians.

During September, 1884, there was, as usual the week of preliminary lectures. The Regular Session commenced on Monday, September 29, 1884, at 8:30 P. M. The Introductory was delivered by Dr. O. B. Gause. There were 184 matriculants.

In the announcement for the session of 1884-'5 appears the first printed rule for a preliminary examination at the time of matriculation. The matter had for some years been discussed. At the meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, held in 1884, the Intercollegiate Committee, representing the homœopathic colleges of the United States, presented the following report:

To the Homœopathic Physicians of the United States: By vote of the Inter-Collegiate Committee of the American Institute, it has been decided that after the session of 1884-'85 all colleges represented on that

committee, and therefore in the Institute, shall require an entrance examination previous to matriculation. This examination shall include:

1. Creditable certificates of good moral character.
2. A diploma, certificate, or other proof of graduation from a college, academy or high school, or a State or county teacher's certificate, or, lacking this,
3. A thorough examination in the branches of a good English education, including elementary mathematics, English composition and elementary physics or natural philosophy.

Thus, while a liberal education forms the best basis for professional study, it will be seen that all the reputable homœopathic colleges in the United States unite in requiring that there shall be no serious disqualifications allowed to those entering upon the study of medicine, and they desire earnestly to impress upon preceptors, before receiving students, to see that they have the proper moral and literary qualifications. It is often the case that a year or more spent in an academy or high school may be necessary to meet the minimum requirements to enter upon the study of medicine—a profession which should aim to secure in its ranks the highest standard of moral and mental attainments. If, by this step, an occasional student should be diverted from an already crowded profession, or delayed in entering it by a more thorough preparation, the whole profession would be improved and elevated thereby.

The colleges ask the assistance and co-operation of every physician in the rigid enforcement of this resolution.

On motion, the report was adopted, and the secretary instructed to furnish a copy of same to the medical journals for publication.

Attest: J. C. BURGHER,
Sec. Am. Inst. Hom.

The requirements of this report were at once adopted by the Hahnemann College. Under Regulations of the College 1884-'5 the requirements for matriculation were that each student must, as had been the rule, present a preceptor's certificate, and must give evidence of a good education and pass a satisfactory examination in elementary mathematics, composition and elementary physics or natural philosophy.

The very important ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new college occurred soon after the session commenced. A pamphlet containing the Masonic ceremonies was published, and on its cover it was stated that the ceremony would take place on Thursday, October 30, 1884, at 3 P. M. It was so advertised elsewhere. But there came up a very severe rain-

storm and the ceremony was postponed for a week. It actually occurred on Thursday, November 6, 1884, at 3 P. M. The following account is taken from the *Hahnemannian Monthly* for December, 1884:

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF HAHNEMANN COLLEGE.—The Masonic ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of the new building of Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, occurred on the afternoon of November 6, 1884, having been postponed from October 30th, because of a heavy rain-storm prevailing at that time. The ceremony was performed by Conrad B. Day, Right Worshipful Grand Master, assisted by other officers of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, in the presence of a large number of physicians and other friends of the college. Upon the conclusion of the impressive ceremonies, an address was delivered by Hon. Robert E. Pattison, Governor of Pennsylvania. The following poem, prepared for the occasion, was then read by the venerable Charles E. Toothaker, M. D., of Philadelphia:

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH.

And all the wall was joined together. For the people had a mind to work.—NEHEMIAH iv., 6.

THY broken walls, Jerusalem,
 Lay desolate and bare,
 And charred with fire thy lofty gates,
 Were ne'er the gateman's care.
 Thy turrets high, thy towers strong
 Lay scattered o'er the ground,
 And heaps of rubbish only told
 The where thy place was found.
 The prophet stood. He looked upon
 Thy ruins as they lay;
 He saw thy walls of massive stone
 Fast crumbling to decay.
 His heart was moved. He cried aloud,
 "God's people fly to save
 The city of his Israel,
 The city of the brave!"
 His cry was heard. Thy people long
 In anguish and despair
 Had brooded o'er those broken walls,
 Nor felt their God was there.

We come! we come! they shout aloud,
 Nor do they long delay,
 Prepare their shoulders for the work,
 Their armor for the fray.
 Each against each, now labors well;
 New walls of strength to raise.
 The merchants with the merchants vie,
 And servants vie with slaves.
 All arts, all trades together join,
 All labor is as one.
 Thy daughters e'en, to build thy walls,
 Leave household cares undone.
 See there the goldsmith, who was wont
 To work at costly ore;
 He leaves his jewels and his gold,
 To turn the granite o'er.

The druggist, too, has left his drugs,
 The tradesman left his trade.
 'Tis thus the city's wall is built,
 And her foundations laid.
 With joy they labor, and the wall
 Is with such speed repaired,
 That all employed together there,
 This commendation shared—
 " *The people had a mind to work,
 Therefore the work begun.
 The people had a mind to work,
 Therefore the work is done.*"

And so may every homœopath
 Each prejudice forego,
 And build the wall of truth and right,
 'Gainst every guileful foe;
 And e'er within these college walls,
 May every virtue reign,
 And liberty and law unite,
 And truth our cause maintain,
 For never with detraction's breath,
 Shall we be proved to be,
 The followers of Hahnemann,
 Champion of Liberty.

The exercises were concluded by the singing of Nahum Tate's grand doxology, beginning:

" With one consent let all the earth
 To God their cheerful voices raise,"

a hymn which has furnished a theme of Christian praise for

a hundred and ninety years. The singing was led by the students of the college, the whole audience joining in the inspiring notes of "Old Hundred."

THE CORNER-STONE IS LOCATED "AT THE NORTHEAST ANGLE OF THE FOUNDATION," ON A LEVEL WITH THE UPPER PORTION OF THE BASEMENT-WINDOW. IT HAS NO EXTERNAL MARK OR APPEARANCE TO DISTINGUISH IT. IT CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

1. Portrait of Samuel Hahnemann.
2. Bronze Medal of Samuel Hahnemann.
3. *Organon of Homœopathy*, by Samuel Hahnemann.
4. Charter and Statutes of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital.
5. Thirty-seventh Annual Announcement of the Hahnemann Medical College, with list of Officers and Faculty.
6. List of Alumni of Hahnemann Medical College.
7. Copies of the HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY and *Homœopathic Physician*.
8. Views of the Old College and Hospital Buildings.
9. History of Homœopathy in Pennsylvania, as presented to the World's Convention held in Philadelphia in 1876.
10. Copy of Ground Plans and Elevations, with descriptions of the new Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital Buildings.
11. *Public Ledger Almanac* for 1884, with list of Officers of City of Philadelphia, and Government of State of Pennsylvania and of the United States.
12. *The Keystone* (Masonic paper).
13. Copies of Philadelphia daily papers for October 30, 1884.
14. Programme of Proceedings of Laying Corner-stone, with list of Officers of Masonic Order of Pennsylvania.
15. Medals in Commemoration of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, and of the Electrical Exhibition of 1884.
16. Coinage of United States Mint for 1884.

The year 1884 is especially memorable in college history, from the fact that it is the year in which the Alumni Association of the College was organized. On December 4, 1884, a permanent organization was formed, which now numbers over 1000 members of the graduates of Old Hahnemann and holds jovial meetings annually at Commencement Week. This organization is fully described in another chapter.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

1885-

The commencement of the session of 1884-'85 took place on Thursday, April 3, 1885, at the Academy of Music at 11 A. M. The Valedictory was delivered by Dr. William C. Goodno. There were 48 graduates.

This was the last session in which theses were required.

Soon after this there was a settlement of the difficulties that had existed between the Hospital and College Boards of Trustees, and, as has previously been said, the Hospital authorities relinquished all claim to the Hospital and the property on Filbert street. Now there was some new legislation that resulted in the granting a new charter under which the Institution was called "The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia." The following pamphlet published at this time, the spring of 1885, explains the matter very fully:

By recent action of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, the Charter of the Hahnemann Medical College and that of the Hœmœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia have been merged and consolidated, thereby concentrating and uniting the interests and friends of the two institutions.

A careful reading of the new Charter and By-Laws, as hereinafter published, will show several important changes in the organization, providing :—

First, for the voting of contributors at all annual meetings, for election of Trustees and Officers.

Second, an equal representation on the Board of Trustees, of the profession at large, and of the Faculty of the College.

Third, at all times, a representation of the profession at large in the corps of Clinical Teachers, and consulting and visiting Physicians and Surgeons.

The Hahnemann College, by authority of its original Charter, was empowered to erect and maintain a general Hospital, and, with this end in view, a commodious lot was secured on Broad street, above Race, extending through to Fifteenth street, giving ample room for a college

and a series of hospital buildings. As two general hospitals were scarcely needed in Philadelphia at the present time, it was deemed wise to consolidate the two institutions, as has been recently accomplished.

The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, organized and chartered in 1848, is the oldest college of its kind in the world, and may be looked upon as the parent of the dozen other Homœopathic Colleges now in the United States. Her alumni number nearly 1600, and may be found in every State of the Union, and in every civilized country on the globe. Her curriculum of study has been widened and enlarged, until it is now thorough and complete. The new college building, now in course of erection, with the new hospital, will offer every facility for imparting a thorough medical education, and every modern device for the comfort and convenience of its class of students and corps of instructors.

The Faculty of the College having contracted to pay a rent for the use of the College building, equal to five per cent. on the cost of the same, the money thus invested becomes a permanent endowment for the future support of the Hospital.

The Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, consolidated with the College as before mentioned, was organized and opened in Cuthbert street, above Eleventh, in January, 1871. With its limited facilities, it has done an important charitable work; over 40,000 patients have received treatment in its wards and out-department, while in the Dispensary, organized in 1848, quite 200,000 poor have received gratuitous treatment. The support of the Hospital during these years, with the exception of \$5000 from the State, has been mainly from private voluntary contributions.

The new Hospital buildings will include: First, a main building, 100 x 45 feet, fronting on Fifteenth street, and devoted mainly to private wards; second, an administration building, connected by corridor with the former, in which will be kitchen, laundry, etc., etc.; third, two pavilion wards, 26 x 60 feet and three stories high, connected by corridor with the administration building; and fourth, an out-department building, 50 x 55 feet, for dispensary and clinical amphitheatre, and connected with the public wards by covered way.

The arrangement of these buildings is such as to allow of their being erected in succession, as funds may permit, and yet give good hospital accommodations from the start. Care will be observed to have these buildings, in all their sanitary arrangements, equal to the best of the present day.

For the completion of this enterprise, large sums of money will be required. About \$50,000 has already been subscribed. It is hoped to realize \$25,000 from sale of the old property. \$50,000 has been appropriated by the Legislature, and an effort will be made to raise an additional \$50,000 during the next six months.

An earnest appeal is made to the generous and charitable of all classes, with the confident hope of a liberal response for so worthy an object.

Subscriptions may be made payable quarterly, annually, or at such stated times as may suit the convenience of the donor.

A contribution of \$5000 in one payment, by an individual, town, firm, society, corporation, or other organization, will entitle the same to the control of a bed in perpetuity, to be known by the name of the donor.

\$1000 will entitle to a free bed for two months every year in perpetuity.

\$500 will entitle to a free bed for one month every year in perpetuity.

\$500 will entitle to a free bed for one full year only.

Further information may be had by addressing any member of the Finance Committee.

CHARTER OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA. A CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, for the City and County of Philadelphia:—

The Petition of "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia" and "The Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia,"

Respectfully Represents:—

That "The Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania" was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania by an Act approved the seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1865.*

That "The Washington Medical College of Philadelphia" was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania by an Act approved the second day of May, A. D. 1853.

That by decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the County of Philadelphia, made the first day of June, A. D. 1867, the corporate name, style and title of the said "The Washington Medical College of Philadelphia" was changed to the corporate name, style and title of "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia."

That the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by an Act approved the second day of April, A. D. 1869, merged and consolidated the said "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia" and "The Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania" into one corporation, by the name, style and title of "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia."

That by the last-recited Act it was provided that the said Act, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Washington Medical College of Philadelphia," second hereinabove recited, should apply to and govern the consolidated corporation, except that the words "the Allopathic Colleges" in said Act should be struck out, and the words, "any Medical College" inserted in lieu thereof; and further, that the said Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania," first hereinabove recited, should apply and govern the consolidated corporation, except that Sections 3 and 7 of said Act

*The *original* charter incorporating the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania was issued April 8th, A. D. 1848.

should be repealed, that Section 4 of said Act should be amended by striking out the word "especially," and inserting the word "also" in lieu thereof, and by adding the letters "es" to the word "possess," so as to make the same read "possesses," and that Section 5 of the said Act should be amended by striking out the word "fifty," and inserting the words "one hundred" in lieu thereof.

That the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by an Act approved the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1870, authorized a joint meeting of the Trustees, Faculty, and officers of the said two colleges so consolidated, for the purpose of electing officers and preparing By-laws for said consolidated corporations.

That at a Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia, held at Philadelphia on the seventh day of December, A. D. 1874, the Court approved the charter of "The Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia," which was duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the City and County of Philadelphia, in Charter Book F. T. W., No. 1, page 514, whereby the said "The Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia" became a body corporate in law.

That the Charter of the said "The Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia" was amended by the Court of Common Pleas No. 3, for the said County, on the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1883, which amendments are recorded at Philadelphia, in Chapter Book No. 7, page 471, etc.

That the said "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia" and "The Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia" desire to consolidate and merge with each other, and are entitled to do so by the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations," and the Supplements, both of said corporations being corporations not for profit.

That a joint committee having been appointed by the said two corporations made report to the respective Boards of Trustees of the said two corporations in favor of such consolidation or merger, upon the terms, limitations and powers hereinafter expressed and set forth, which report was adopted by the Board of Trustees of the said "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia," on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1885, and by the Board of Trustees of the said "The Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia," on the sixth day of January, A. D. 1885.

The terms, limitations and powers on which the consolidation and merger of the said two corporations is applied for are as follows:—

I. The name of the consolidated corporation is "The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia."

II. The purposes for which the said consolidated corporation is formed are:—

1. Instruction in Medicine, Surgery, and all the branches appertaining thereto.

2. The maintenance of a suitable place for the care and treatment of patients in accordance with the Homœopathic practice of medicine, thus affording greater facilities to the Faculty in giving instruction in clinical medicine and surgery.

3. The maintenance of a training-school for nurses.

III. The business of the said consolidated corporation shall be transacted in the City of Philadelphia.

IV. The said consolidated corporation shall have perpetual existence.

V. The rights, powers and franchises of the consolidated corporation for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five shall be vested in and exercised by the following-named persons, chosen from the Boards of Trustees of the two corporations, and from the medical profession at large in the City of Philadelphia, to wit:—

William H. Brown, George C. Thomas, Dr. Amos R. Thomas, George Burnham, Dr. B. Frank Betts. E. Burgess Warren, William K. Ramborger, Dr. Pemberton Dudley, Richard A. Lewis, Francis W. Kennedy, Dr. John E. James, Lemuel Coffin, John B. Stevenson, Dr. Charles Mohr, William C. Hannis, James W. McAllister, Dr. Matthew S. Williamson, Richard G. Oellers, John Hunter, Dr. William B. Trites, John Dick, Dr. Caleb S. Middleton, Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey, Dr. Ralph C. Smith and William McGeorge, Jr., all of the City of Philadelphia, who shall be designated Trustees.

VI. At the first meeting of the said Trustees after the granting of this Charter by the Court they shall divide themselves into classes of five each, the first class to serve one year, the second class to serve two years, the third class to serve three years, the fourth class to serve four years and the fifth class to serve five years; it being also arranged that in each of these classes shall be one of the Faculty of the College and one from the profession at large; of the members chosen from the Faculty, four shall be elected, while the fifth shall be the Dean, who shall be a member of the Board *ex officio*.

VII. After the division of the Board into classes they shall elect a President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall serve for one year, or until their successors are elected.

VIII. All vacancies in the Board, by death or otherwise, shall be filled at the annual meeting of the Contributors, unless such vacancies shall occur more than six months before the next annual meeting, when the same may be filled by the Board of Trustees.

IX. The nominations for filling all vacancies in the Faculty of the College shall be made by the Faculty, and nominations for filling vacancies in the Corps of Clinical Teachers and of Resident or Visiting Physicians and Surgeons in the Hospital and Dispensary shall be made by the ten physicians in the Board of Trustees.

X. At all times there shall be in the Corps of Clinical Teachers and

Consulting and Visiting Physicians and Surgeons representatives from the profession at large.

XI. The rents and revenues of the consolidated corporation shall be from time to time applied for the maintenance and support of the said College and Hospital, and in the erection and necessary repairs of the Hospital and other buildings which now do or shall hereafter belong to the said corporation, and to no other use or purpose whatsoever.

XII. The said consolidated corporation shall have all the powers, privileges and immunities as to the granting of the degree of Doctor of Medicine and of Homœopathic Medicine, and as to all other matters as are conferred by the Acts of Assembly and the Decrees of the Court hereinbefore recited, upon the said "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia" and "The Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia," or either of them.*

XIII. When appropriations, donations or legacies shall be specifically granted or given for the use and benefit of the College or for the Hospital, the corporation shall use or apply the same for the object or institution named in such gift, grant or devise.

XIV. The consolidated corporation shall have full power and authority to raise, by loan or otherwise, a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, and to expend the same in the purchase of a lot or lots of ground in said city and the erection thereon of a suitable building or buildings for a College and Hospital, or to purchase or rent such buildings for said College and Hospital.

The petitioners therefore pray this Honorable Court to make a Decree that the said "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia" and "The Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia" be and the same are consolidated and merged into one corporation by the name, style and title of "The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia," upon the terms and limitations and with the powers stated in this application.

*The only powers, privileges and immunities possessed by the two corporations, referred to in Article XII above mentioned, which are not specifically set forth in the foregoing Charter, are as follows:—

By Act of Assembly of May 2, 1853 (Pamphlet Laws, 658), amended by Act of April 2, 1869, it is provided as follows:—"The said College to have all the immunities, right, and privileges granted to any medical college in the State of Pennsylvania, not inconsistent with the laws and constitution thereof."

By Act of Assembly of February 17, 1865 (Pamphlet Laws, 181), amended by Act of April 2, 1869, it is provided as follows:—

"SECTION 4. Said College shall have power to grant the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and also of Homœopathic Medicine, to any such person as shall have attended two courses of medical lectures, and completed a course of study, and possesses the qualifications usually required of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in other medical colleges in this State, and also a knowledge of Homœopathy."

(Signed) WM. C. HANNIS.

	(Signed) WM. MCGEORGE, JR., <i>President.</i> [Seal.]
Attest,	(Signed) WM. C. HANNIS, <i>Secretary.</i>
	(Signed) WM. HOBART BROWN, <i>President.</i> [Seal.]
Attest,	(Signed) WM. MCGEORGE, JR., <i>Secretary.</i>

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, ss.:

This sixth day of April, A. D. 1885, before me, the subscriber, a notary public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, residing in the City of Philadelphia, personally appeared William C. Hannis, Secretary of "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia," and being duly sworn, says that he was personally present at the execution of the above-written instrument, and saw the common seal of the said "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia" duly affixed thereto, and that the seal so affixed thereto is the common and corporate seal of the said corporation, and the above-written application for consolidation and merger of said corporation with "The Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia" was duly signed and executed by, as and for the act and deed of the said "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia," in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of said corporation, on the fifth day of January, 1885, and that the name of William McGeorge, Junior, President of said corporation, and of this deponent as Secretary thereof, subscribed to the same in attestation of the due execution thereof, is of their own proper and respective handwriting.

(Signed) WM. C. HANNIS.

Sworn and subscribed before me the day and year aforesaid.

[Notarial Seal.]	(Signed) WALTER C. RODMAN, <i>Notary Public.</i>
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CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, ss.:

This sixth day of April, A. D. 1885, before me, the subscriber, a notary public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, residing in the City of Philadelphia, personally appeared William McGeorge, Junior, Secretary of "The Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia," and being duly affirmed, says that he was personally present at the execution of the above-written instrument, and saw the common seal of the said "The Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia" duly affixed thereto, and that the seal so affixed thereto is the common and corporate seal of the said corporation, and the above-written application for consolidation and merger of said corporation with "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia" was duly signed and executed by, as and for the act and deed of the

said "The Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia," in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of said corporation on the sixth day of January, 1885, and that the name of William Hobart Brown, President of the said corporation, and of this affiant as Secretary thereof, subscribed to the same in attestation of the due execution thereof, is of their proper and respective handwriting.

(Signed) WM. MCGEORGE, JR.,
Secretary.

Affirmed and subscribed before me the day and year aforesaid.

(Signed) WALTER C. RODMAN,
Notary Public.

[Notarial Seal.]

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 2, FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

And now, this seventh day of April, A. D. 1885, the within petition for the consolidation and merger of "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia" and "The Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia" into one corporation under the name, style and title of "The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia," upon the terms, limitations and with the powers therein set forth, having been presented to the Court, and it appearing that such consolidation and merger as aforesaid is lawful and beneficial, and that said terms, limitations and powers do not conflict with the requirements of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1874, and its Supplements, nor with the Constitution of this State, it is hereby ordered and decreed that notice thereof shall be given by publication, in accordance with the Statute in such case made and provided.

(Signed) D. NEWLIN FELL.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 2, FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

And now, this sixteen day of May, A. D. 1885, the within application for the consolidation and merger of "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia" and "The Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia" into one corporation, having been presented to the Court, accompanied by due proof of publication of notice thereof, and no cause having been shown to the contrary, it is, on motion of William C. Hannis, Esq., ordered and decreed that, upon recording of the same, the said two corporations shall merge and be consolidated into one corporation, under the name, style and title of "The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia," on the terms, limitations and powers set forth in the within application.

[Seal of Court.]

(Signed) D. NEWLIN FELL.

Recorded in the office for the Recording of Deeds in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, in Chorter Book No. 10, page 306, etc., on the tenth day of June, A. D. 1885.

JOS. K. FLETCHER,
Deputy Recorder of Deeds.

STATUTES AND BY-LAWS OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE
AND HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA.

I.—*Contributing Members.*—All members who may at any time have contributed the sum of at least \$250 to the funds of the Hospital, either for its erection or for its support, shall have the right to vote at all annual elections. All other persons who shall in any one year contribute the sum of \$10, shall have the right to participate in the election of that year; *Provided*, however, that no person shall so participate who shall not have paid his contribution at least three months prior to the time of holding such election.

II.—*Annual Meetings.*—The contributors shall hold an annual meeting on the first Monday of May in each year. At each annual meeting they shall elect by ballot five trustees, to serve for the term of five years, and until the election of their successors—three of whom shall be laymen, one shall be chosen from the Faculty, and one from the medical profession at large. Vacancies occurring more than six months before the annual meeting of contributors may be filled by the Board of Trustees at any stated or special meeting after one week's notice of such intended election.

III.—*Board of Trustees.*—SECTION I. The Board of Trustees shall consist of twenty-five members, five thereof shall be chosen from the Faculty, five from the medical profession at large, and fifteen thereof shall be laymen.

SEC. 2. There shall be held an annual meeting of the Board of Trustees on the first Monday in May of each year. Stated meetings of the Board shall be held on the second Monday of October, and the second Monday of January of each year. Special meetings may be called by the President of the Board, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to call special meetings upon the written request of three trustees, said request and call specifying the object of said meeting. Seven members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; *Provided*, that a quorum shall always include at least four lay trustees. A number less than a quorum may adjourn from time to time, No motion shall be declared adopted unless it receives the vote of a majority of the physicians and a majority of the laymen present at the meeting.

President.—SEC. 3. There shall be elected by the Board of Trustees a President, who shall hold his office for the term of one year, or until his successor shall have been elected. He shall preside at its meetings and at the public commencements, and confer the degrees of the col-

lege, and shall affix his signature to all diplomas issued by its authority. He shall sign all contracts, and perform such other duties as the Board may assign to him.

Vice-President.—SEC. 4. There shall be elected by the Board of Trustees a Vice-President, who shall hold his office for the term of one year, or until his successor be elected. He shall perform all the duties of the President in the absence of the latter.

Secretary.—SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Board of Trustees shall keep careful and accurate records of the business of its meetings, attest all orders drawn upon the Treasurer, and perform such other duties as the Board may assign to him. He shall also affix his signature and the seal of the corporation to all diplomas issued by its authority.

Treasurer.—SEC. 6. The Treasurer of the Board of Trustees shall have the custody of all the funds received from any source whatever, and all deeds, bonds, mortgages, etc., belonging to the corporation, and shall properly care for the same. He shall keep an account in such bank, banking house, or trust company as the Board of Trustees may direct, by the style and title of "Treasurer of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia." He shall, out of the revenues received, pay all rents, interest, taxes and insurance due upon the corporate property, and afterwards shall disburse the funds of the corporation as the Board of Trustees may direct and upon orders duly attested. He shall keep a separate account of all moneys received and disbursed for the Hospital, shall make a report and exhibit his accounts and vouchers at each annual meeting of the Board of Trustees and of the contributors. All investments or changes of investments shall be made by the Treasurer only by authority of the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 7. The Board of Trustees shall have the care and supervision of all real estate, endowment funds and other permanent property of the corporation, together with all real and personal property held by the corporation for the use of the Hospital.

IV.—*The Advisory Board.*—The members of the Advisory Board shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees from time to time, and shall continue in office for the term of five years. They shall, upon the request of the Board of Trustees or Faculty, confer with and advise them respecting the educational work and general management of the College and Hospital. They shall have free access to the institution in all its departments, for the purpose of acquainting themselves with its facilities and resources, the extent and thoroughness of its educational requirements, its modes of instruction, and with any and all other matters pertaining to its conduct and management.

V.—*Records.*—All matters of record in relation to the business of the corporation shall at all times be open to the inspection of any committee of the members of the official boards.

VI.—*The Faculty.*—SECTION 1.—The Faculty shall consist of not less than seven professors, to wit: A. R. Thomas, M. D., Lemuel Stephens, M. D., O. B. Gause, M. D., E. A. Farrington, M. D., B. F.

Betts, M. D., Pemberton Dudley, M. D., Charles M. Thomas, M. D., John E. James, M. D., Charles Mohr, M. D., and William C. Goodno, M. D., and their associates and successors. They shall hold office at their option during life, unless removed in the manner herein-after provided. Vacancies in the Faculty shall be filled by the Board of Trustees, candidates being nominated by the Faculty. The Faculty shall have full power to appoint such Lecturers, Demonstrators and other assistant instructors and subordinate officers of the College as they may deem necessary.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Faculty to give at least one course of instruction annually upon the following subjects, viz.: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Toxicology, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Diagnostics, Materia Medica, Institutes, Practice, Surgery, Midwifery, Diseases of Women, Diseases of Children, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, and Medical Jurisprudence.

SEC. 3. A majority of the Faculty shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number may adjourn from time to time.

SEC. 4. The Faculty shall elect from among their own number a Dean, who shall hold his office for the term of five years, or until his successor shall have been elected. He shall act as the Chairman of the Faculty, preside at its meetings, sign all contracts on its behalf, and perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the Faculty.

SEC. 5. The Faculty shall elect from among their own number a Registrar, who shall hold his office for the term of five years, or until his successor shall have been elected. He shall act as the Secretary of the Faculty, keep accurate records of its proceedings, attest all orders drawn concerning current expenditures, and perform such other duties as the Faculty may assign him.

SEC. 6. The Faculty shall have the care and supervision of the Museum, Library, Casing, Furniture, Apparatus, and other movable property of the College. They shall have power to enact By-Laws for their own government; *Provided*, the same be not in conflict with the Charter or with these Statutes. They shall also adopt Rules and Regulations concerning the admission of students, terms and times of attendance upon lectures, conduct and examination, and upon all other matters connected with the educational interest of the College.

SEC. 7. The Professors shall divide among themselves the several branches of medicine and the collateral sciences named in these Statutes to be taught in the College, according to their own judgment. But no professor once assigned to a particular chair shall be transferred to any other, nor the duties of the same as usually performed by him be divided or assigned to any other person, or in any way modified, without his consent. No professor shall be removed from office except by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Faculty, concurred in, after a hearing of both parties, by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 8. The Faculty, for and in consideration of the possession and use of the College property, shall pay annually to the Treasurer of the corporation, a sum equal to five per cent. on the cost of the same, and, in addition thereto, shall pay all taxes, water rents, and all ordinary repairs.

SEC. 9. The commencement shall be held at the close of the regular winter sessions of the College, at which time the degrees of "Doctor of Medicine" and "Doctor of Homœopathic Medicine" shall be conferred upon such candidates as shall have complied with the regulations of the College, passed successfully the final examination by the Faculty, and received the vote of a majority of the Trustees present at the meeting.

SEC. 10. Each candidate upon whom the Degree of the College is conferred shall be furnished with a proper diploma, signed by the President and Secretary, and by all the Professors, and certified by the seal of the corporation.

SEC. 11. Honorary Degrees may be conferred upon distinguished medical graduates, upon the recommendations of the Faculty and the concurrence of the Board of Trustees.

VII.—*Hospital and Dispensary*.—SEC. 1. The Board of Trustees shall have supervision of all the financial concerns of the Hospital, appoint its steward and matron, and appropriate from time to time for the use and care of the Hospital and Dispensary such sums as in their judgment may be required, and the condition of the Treasury may warrant.

SEC. 2. The Medical and Surgical Staff of the Hospital, together with the Visiting Managers for the time being, shall have the supervision of the medical, surgical and sanitary concerns of the Hospital and Dispensary, establish regulations for the government of these officers, direct the educational uses of the institutions, and make such sanitary, dietetic and medical rules as in their judgment the interests of the patients may require. They shall present to the Board of Trustees at each annual meeting a detailed report of the work of the Hospital and Dispensary during the year.

SEC. 3. The funds belonging to the Hospital previous to the merger with the College, or derived from a sale of the property, shall be appropriated either to the erection of a Hospital building or to the creation of an endowment for the Hospital.

SEC. 4. The Trustees may appoint an Auxiliary Board of Lady Managers, who shall aid and advise with the Board in all matters pertaining to the domestic affairs of the Hospital and the comfort of the inmates.

SEC. 5. The Board of Trustees shall from time to time appoint five of its members, to serve for the term of two months, to be styled Visiting Managers, one only of whom shall be of the Faculty, and one only from the physicians on the Board, who are required to meet at the Hospital on Wednesday afternoons of each week, for the purpose of trans-

acting the current business of the Hospital, deciding upon applications for admissions and dismissals therefrom, auditing the accounts and bills, and providing for weekly current expenses. The Visiting Managers shall appoint the nurses, and make report of their actions to the stated meetings of the Board.

SEC. 6. In the division of trustees into committees, the Faculty, the profession at large, and the lay trustees, shall be represented in the proportion that each class bears to the whole number of Trustees.

VIII.—*Visiting Physicians and Surgeons.*—SEC. 1. The Visiting Physicians shall appoint one or more of their number to visit and prescribe for the patients in the Hospital, at least once in the forenoon of each day, and at such other times as may be necessary for the faithful performance of their duties.

SEC. 2. No important surgical operation shall be performed without previous consultation, of which all the attending surgeons shall have due notice, unless delay would imperil the life of the patient; and no capital operation shall be performed contrary to the will of the patient. Autopsies may be made by the Visiting Physicians and Surgeons when no objection is made by the relatives of the deceased.

SEC. 3. Women physicians may be eligible as Resident or Visiting Physicians or Surgeons.

IX.—*Resident Physicians.*—SEC. 1. The Resident Physicians shall have charge of the wards, shall regularly visit the patients under their charge every morning and evening, and oftener if necessity shall require, and to the best of their skill administer to their relief, shall accompany the Visiting Physicians and Surgeons on their daily visits, and shall report to them all admissions and dismissals, and shall regulate the practice according to their orders.

SEC. 2. They shall keep a record of the name, age, place of nativity, occupation, whether married or single, disease or accident, treatment, and the time of admission and discharge, of every patient. They shall have general superintendence of the Hospital, and shall have charge and be accountable for all instruments, which they shall have constantly kept in order.

SEC. 3. The Resident Physicians shall make a weekly report to the Visiting Managers of all the admissions and discharges to and from the Hospital during the week, with the number in the Hospital at the time of making such report, and all such other matters connected with their duties as may from time to time be required of them.

SEC. 4. Resident Physicians and Surgeons shall not engage in outside practice during their terms of service except in cases of emergency, and shall continue such services only during the existence of the emergency; *Provided*, that this By-Law shall not take effect until the opening of the new Hospital building on Fifteenth street.

X.—*Matron.*—SEC. 1. The Matron shall have care of the Wards and other apartments, as to their cleanliness, and the good order of the bedding and clothing used therein, subject to the directions of the

Physicians and Auxiliary Board of Lady Maegers; shall superintend the preparation and distribution of the food and diet of the patients, and shall see that they are well treated and attended to by the nurses.

SEC. 2. The Matron also shall have charge of the appointment and dismissal of servants

SEC. 3. The Matron shall also keep a correct account of the expenses of the house, and report the same weekly to the Visiting Managers.

XI.—*Nurses and Servants*.—SEC. 1. The nurses shall obey implicitly the directions of the Visiting and Resident Physicians and Surgeons in regard to the patients under their charge; shall see that they observe the rules of the Hospital and behave with propriety; and shall report any irregularity to the Visiting or Resident Physicians and Surgeons.

SEC. 2. And nurse who shall refuse or neglect to follow the directions of the Visiting or Resident Physicians and Surgeons as above specified, or who shall be inattentive or negligent to his or her duty, or of their personal cleanliness, shall be suspended by the Resident Physician, with the consent of the Visiting Physicians or Surgeons, who shall forthwith report his action and h's reason therefore to the next meeting of the Visiting Managers, who shall have power to affirm or annul his action.

XII.—*Patients—Their Admission and Discharge*.—SEC. 1. The patients must conduct themselves with decorum towards each other, and the officers of the Hospital, nurses or servants. Any patient reported for conduct or language prejudicial to the good order and discipline of the house shall be discharged by the Visiting Physicians or Surgeons in attendance. Such patient shall not again be admitted, except on special application, and by and with the consent of the Visiting Managers for the time being.

SEC. 2. Friends of the patients shall not furnish them with liquors, medicines, or provisions of any kind, except by and with the consent of the Visiting Physicians and Surgeons. Smoking shall in no case be permitted in the public wards.

SEC. 3. No patient shall be allowed to leave the Hospital while under treatment, except by special permission of the Resident Physician and Surgeon in charge.

SEC. 4. Persons wounded or injured by accident shall be received at all hours without certificate or permit; *Provided*, they are brought to the Hospital within twenty-four hours after the occurrence of the injury.

SEC. 5. Persons having infectious or contagious diseases shall not be admitted to the Hospital.

SEC. 6. Persons having chronic or incurable diseases shall not be admitted as charity patients, but may be admitted by paying a stipulated amount for board and attendance.

SEC. 7. Whenever possible, security must be obtained for the removal of patients when discharged, and for the expenses of board and

attendance of pay patients. No admission shall in any case be made without the consent of the Visiting Managers, except accident cases, as aforesaid, or cases from the College Clinics.

SEC. 8. All patients shall be discharged as soon as pronounced cured by the Visiting Physicians and Surgeons, and in case of chronic diseases, whether pay or otherwise, if found to be incurable, may be discharged by the Attending Physician and Surgeon.

SEC. 9. No patient of the Hospital, whether charity or pay, shall be compelled to go before the class for treatment or examination against his or her consent.

SEC. 10. Pay patients may be admitted by the Visiting Managers, to be attended by their own physicians, whether members of the Hospital staff or not. Such patients and their physicians must in all practicable ways conform to the general rules of the Hospital, including the furnishing of complete records of treatment, etc., upon the Hospital books.

XII.—*Visitors and General Rules of Order.*—Visitors to patients, nurses and domestics, will be admitted on Monday and Thursday of each week, between the hours of 2 P. M. and sunset; on other days, a special order for admission from a Manager or Visiting Physician or Surgeon will be required. They shall not be admitted to any part of the house except to that occupied by the person visited.

XIV.—*Amendments.*—These Statutes may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote, at any Annual or Stated Meeting of the Board of Trustees, notice having been given to all the members at least one month previous, either at a meeting of the Board or by a written notice mailed, *Provided*, that the clauses hereinbefore contained required to be inserted by the terms of merger and consolidation shall not be subject to this Article.

And on the last cover the following:

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Dollars,

(or, if real estate, here describe the property.)

for them to use in any manner that may best promote the objects and interest of the said corporation.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

1885.

Just as the old building on Filbert Street was about to be abandoned it came very near to destruction by fire.

The Hahnemannian Monthly for August, 1885, contains the following: A slight fire, fortunately involving a loss of less than one hundred dollars, occurred in the old Filbert street building of the Hahnemann Medical College recently. The newspapers reported that the museum was badly damaged, but we are glad to state that the flames were confined to the topmost story, and did not affect the museum at all.

During the summer of 1885 there were no changes in the Faculty, although Dr. Talcott did not lecture during the session of 1885-'86. The Preliminary Course commenced as usual a week before the regular session.

The session of 1885-'86, the last held in the Old College, commenced on Monday evening, October 5, the Introductory being delivered by Prof. B. F. Betts. There were 161 matriculates.

The Announcement for this session of 1885-'86 opened as follows:

HISTORICAL NOTE.

Organization and Incorporation.—This College was incorporated and organized in 1848, and is consequently the oldest institution of its kind in existence. Under its first Charter, its style and title was "The Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania." Among those who aided in its establishment or labored as professors during the earlier years of its history were many of those who then and in after years were the acknowledged leaders in Homœopathy and its collateral sciences. Amid varying fortunes, the College maintained its hard struggle for existence until, in 1867, a schism occurred and a new institution was organized under the name of "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia." The two rival institutions were conducted for two years, until the Spring of 1869, when, by the concerted action

of members of the two Faculties, a reunion was effected. The re-consolidated College chose the *Name* of the younger school in honor of the founder of the modern system of Therapeutics, but adopted, with some important modifications, the *Charter* of the older one, and, under the new order of things, rapidly advanced toward its present high degree of efficiency and prosperity. The Faculty and Board of Trustees became more united and harmonious and underwent less frequent changes, so that the teaching corps came into possession of a larger experience than had before been possible. A careful census of the present Faculty of the College shows that its members have had an average experience of at least *fourteen years* in the work of medical instruction. Moreover, and partly as a result of this extended experience, the methods of imparting instruction have undergone a complete revolution, and instead of a dependence upon the old routine of didactic lectures only, the use of recitations, illustrations, laboratory work and manipulative drills—in short, all methods which can more thoroughly equip the young physician for the practice of his Art, are freely drawn upon.

The first session of the College opened October 16th, 1848, in a small building in the rear of what is now "No. 627" Arch street, and which was subsequently occupied by "The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." At the close of the Session, six students received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. Before the beginning of the second session, the College was transferred to the building on the north side of Filbert Street, west of Eleventh Street, in which thirty-six annual courses of instruction have been given, and, including those of the first session, 1577 candidates have received the College Degree.

Origin of the Three Years' Graded Course.—During the first twenty years of the College's existence, its course of study and its requirements for graduation were almost precisely like those of the best class of American allopathic schools, consisting of the old-time seven lecture departments, with two medical and two surgical clinics per week and a course in Practical Anatomy. This two-years' course required the student to begin his practical studies coincidentally with the rudimentary and fundamental branches. The absurdity of such a method of teaching had forcibly impressed itself upon the college authorities, and therefore, in 1869, they adopted the "Graded System" extending over a period of three collegiate years.* Within the two subsequent years this system was announced by at least two other homœopathic colleges, and shortly afterwards the two most celebrated allopathic schools of the United States followed the example thus furnished by the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia. In connection with the graded system, this College also adopted a more comprehensive curriculum, and soon

**Not obligatory until 1886-'87.* Previous to this there were both the Two Years and the Three Years or Graded Course, although the Three Years' Graded Course was recommended, and the Summer Course was intended in a measure for the students who took but the course of two years.

afterwards included in it all those practical studies now universally regarded as essential parts of the physician's education. In this particular also she was a leader among the colleges, being one of the earliest, if not the very first, to require a course in Practical Surgery as a pre-requisite to graduation. The course of instruction has, at the same time, been made more and more thorough, so that while the "standard of graduation" has been raised, the *standard of education* has been correspondingly elevated.

Need of a New College Building.—Very soon after the adoption of the new and more extended system of instruction, the Faculty became aware that their College building, ample as it had been for the old methods, was entirely inadequate to meet the later and vastly increased requirements. This deficiency was most seriously felt in the laboratory work and manipulative exercises of the course, and the necessity for better accommodations became more and more urgent. Finally an eligible lot of ground was secured on North Broad Street above Race, extending west to Fifteenth Street, and large enough to accommodate all the buildings needed for a modern first-class medical college, with Dispensary, Clinical Amphitheatre and General Clinical Hospital. Here the work of erecting a new College building was begun in the autumn of 1884, and the structure is now (August, 1885,) nearly completed.

Organization and Growth of the Hospital.—So early as 1855, the College recognized the necessity for clinical instruction in hospital wards as an essential part of the proper equipment of the medical graduate, and secured such changes in the Charter as would permit of the establishment of a College Hospital. Little, however, was done until about 1862, when the Trustees organized a small hospital in the rear of the College building and communicating with its amphitheatre, in which there were treated, during the civil war, a considerable number of soldiers discharged uncured from the military hospitals. This work was continued until after the close of the war. When the two colleges were consolidated in 1869, an effort was made to place the hospital upon a more extended basis, and resulted in greatly enlarging the building and providing accommodations for about forty beds. Thousands of cases have since been treated therein, representing every phase and variety of disease and accident, and furnishing to the College classes illustrations of the forms of treatment required, both medical and surgical. It has been found necessary, however, to provide a larger institution, one in which a greater variety of cases could be treated during each session, and one possessed of every facility for practical clinical instruction to small classes or to individual students. This important need is also being met in the new buildings for the hospital and dispensary to be erected in connection with the College.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Session of the College inaugurates an era in its history far more prosperous than the one just closed. Possessed of one of the best college buildings in existence, with a name free from

stain or blot, with a united local profession beside her, with an experienced, enthusiastic and harmonious Faculty, with her alumni scattered over all civilization, honored for their learning and trusted for their skill, and filling the highest positions of public and professional responsibility, she enters upon her broader and higher work in full confidence of that professional support that must still further enhance her usefulness and honor.

COLLEGE BUILDING.

The new building of the Hahnemann Medical College is located on the west side of Broad Street, above Race Street, midway between the Pennsylvania R. R. and the Reading R. R. Stations, and five minutes' walk from either. It is two squares north of the New City Hall and within convenient distance, by street cars or foot travel, of the immense hospitals for which Philadelphia is famous, and to which the students of all her great medical schools have access for clinical instruction. The College Building has a front of seventy and a depth of one hundred feet, and is four stories high, with an airy and well-lighted basement story. The *basement* contains a large, comfortable and convenient chemical laboratory, for the use of the class. The room will be fitted up in the best manner and provided with every necessary appliance. Two large store rooms communicate with the apartment. On the same floor there is a large reading room for the exclusive use of students. On the *first floor* there are, at the front of the building, a large room for the accommodation of the library, and a small lecture room providing seats for about one hundred and twenty students. Back of these rooms a capacious hall extends across the building, and beyond it are the private laboratory of the Professor of Chemistry and a large Chemical Lecture Room with a seating capacity of above three hundred. The *second floor* contains a third lecture room, provided with sittings for two hundred and forty students; also a commodious laboratory for work in Practical Microscopy and the special study of Normal and Pathological Histology. This department is also thoroughly equipped for its important work. Connected with the lecture room on this floor are smaller apartments for the preparation of demonstrations to illustrate the subject of Physiology and such other branches as may be taught therein. On the same floor, rooms are also provided for the Janitor. On the *third floor* rests the base of the Anatomical Amphitheatre, which, like two of the other lecture rooms mentioned, extends upward through two stories, giving an abundance of light and air space. The arena of the amphitheatre communicates directly with the private rooms of the Professors of Anatomy and of Operative Surgery and with the Cadaver Room. Apartments for other professors are also convenient of access. The College Museum, with its immense accumulations of nearly forty years, regularly arranged, occupies a portion of this third floor, but also extends upwards through the fourth story as well, a gallery being provided which ex-

tends around the room on a level with the fourth floor of the building. The Curator's work-room communicates with the lower floor of the museum, and next to it is a large apartment for manipulative exercises in Obstetrics, supplied with abundant apparatus for thorough and systematic drill in the mechanical work of the accoucheur. The *fourth floor*, besides accommodating the upper portion of the Museum and Amphitheatre, also contains a large, lofty and abundantly lighted Dissecting Room, with a special arrangement for the Demonstration of important anatomical parts, and another large room for Practical Surgery. This department also is liberally supplied with all necessary apparatus. Throughout the building other rooms are provided for the use of students and teachers, and every arrangement is made for their convenience and comfort.

During this session the Faculty and the students met with a sad loss in the death of Prof. Earnest A. Farrington, who died on December 17, 1885. Dr. Farrington had done much for the advancement of Materia Medica, the chair of which he filled. At a Faculty meeting held December 17, 1885, resolutions of respect were passed. Dr. Chas. Mohr took his place.

The 38th Commencement exercises of this institution took place at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, March 31st, 1886, at noon. Though the weather was unpleasant, the vast auditorium was well filled, there being probably over twenty-five hundred people present. The stage was occupied by the Trustees, Advisory Board, College Faculty and many of the prominent physicians of Philadelphia and its vicinity, and some distinguished visitors from a distance. Bastert's Orchestra enlivened the proceedings with some choice musical selections.

The Valedictory to the graduates was delivered by A. R. Thomas, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the College. He began by addressing himself to the general audience, and mentioned that the present class increases the list of the College's alumni to a total of sixteen hundred and twenty. He gave a brief history of the early effort to establish a homœopathic school at Allentown, and followed it with an account of the origin and progress of the Philadelphia institution, alluding also to the twelve other schools now in successful operation in the United States. He drew a com-

parison between the condition and status of Homœopathy, its schools, literature, societies, hospitals, etc., in 1848 and in 1886, showing its almost marvelous growth and progress. Professor Thomas next described the efforts of the College to establish a hospital in connection with its teaching work, the progress thus far made, and the brilliant prospects now opening before it as a result of the recently-effected organization of the "Women's Hospital Association,"—a society comprising hundreds of the most prominent and actively benevolent ladies of Philadelphia.

Addressing the graduates, Dr. Thomas spoke of the honorable and responsible nature of the duties in which they were about to engage, and enjoined them not to be discouraged by the delays and disappointments incident to the life of the young physician. He referred feelingly to the loss which they had sustained in the decease of Professor E. A. Farrington, and paid a glowing tribute to his worth as a man, his zeal as a Christian, his skill as a physician, and his distinguished success as a student and as a teacher of the *Materia Medica*. In closing his address, the speaker drew attention to some of the high moral principles upon which the ethics of the medical profession rest, and urged upon his hearers a conscientious compliance with their requirements as the only basis of an honorable professional career.

The President of the College, Hon. William B. Hanna, D.C. L., then conferred the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

This was the last commencement held from the old college, and is especially notable from the fact that Dr. Thomas in the course of his address introduced the class of graduates to the great audience.

CHAPTER XXXV.

1886.

The Announcement for 1886-'87 contained the following notice:

DEDICATION WEEK.

In place of the usual "Preliminary Lectures," the week beginning September 20th will be devoted to exercises incident to the opening of the new College Building and the out-patient department of the Hospital. These exercises will occupy the entire week, and will be made the occasion for the Annual Session of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and for a Reunion of the Alumni. All practitioners of medicine and medical students are invited and urged to be present at these exercises. A programme will be duly issued.

This Announcement also contains a complete List of the graduates of the College from 1848 to the present time.

The following is the pamphlet that was issued announcing this Dedication Week:

DEDICATION WEEK HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY TO SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20-25, 1886.

The exercises will include the dedication of the new College Building, an inspection of the Building by physicians, a reunion of the graduates, 1849-1886, a reception to visiting physicians, a general reception, and the twenty-second annual session of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

The Board of Trustees extends this invitation to all graduates of the College, and all homœopathic physicians, and to the students of the Session of 1886-'87.

Board of Trustees.—Wm. B. Hanna, D. C. L., President; W. McGeorge, Jr., Esq., Vice-President; Wm. C. Hannis, LL.B., Secretary; J. W. McAllister, Treasurer; Wm. H. Brown; A. R. Thomas, M. D.; Lemuel Coffin; Geo. C. Thomas; B. F. Betts, M. D.; Richard A. Lewis; Jos. C. Guernsey, M. D.; John E. James, M. D.; Richard G. Oellers; Ralph C. Smith, M. D.; Chas. Mohr, M. D.; Geo. Burnham; W. B.



HALL AND STAIRWAY—LOWER FLOOR.

Trites, M. D.; John Hunter; M. S. Williamson, M. D.; Francis W. Kennedy; C. S. Middleton, M. D.; John Dick; E. Burgess Warren; Pemberton Dudley, M. D.; John B. Stevenson.

Building Committee.—A. R. Thomas, M. D.; Lemuel Coffin; Pemberton Dudley, M. D.; E. Burgess Warren; John E. James, M. D.

Architects.—G. W. & W. D. Hewitt.

Builders.—Kemp & Garrison.

Committee of Arrangements (Appointed by the Board of Trustees).—A. R. Thomas, M. D.; W. Hobart Brown; Jos. C. Guernsey, M. D.; Francis W. Kennedy; Pemberton Dudley, M. D. (Appointed by the County Medical Society).—Horace F. Ivins, M. D.; Clarence Bartlett, M. D.; Wm. W. Van Baun, M. D. (Appointed by the Alumni Association).—John K. Lee, M. D.; I. G. Smedley, M. D.; Wm. W. Van Baun, M. D.

Reception Committee (Appointed by the Board of Trustees).—John E. James, M. D., Chairman; Dan'l Karsner, M. D.; I. G. Smedley, M. D.; Wm. J. Giles, M. D.; H. I. Jessup, M. D.; J. N. Mitchell, M. D.; O. S. Haines, M. D.; E. L. Oatley, M. D., E. R. Snader, M. D. (Appointed by the Women's Hospital Association).—Mrs. John Roberts, Mrs. J. W. Burling, Mrs. Israel Maule, Miss E. McVickar, Mrs. S. B. Stitt, Mrs. W. C. Goodno, Mrs. Chapman Biddle, Mrs. C. M. Thomas, Mrs. Fuguet, Mrs. O. B. Gause, Mrs. Constantine Hering, Mrs. J. C. Guernsey.

Invited Guests.—His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania; the State Board of Public Charities; Members of the State Legislature; His Honor, the Mayor of Philadelphia; the Presidents of Select and Common Councils; the President of the Board of Public Education; the Superintendent of Public Schools; the Principal of the Boys' and Girls' High Schools; the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; the President of Girard College; the President and Actuary of the Franklin Institute; Henry Detwiller, M. D., of Easton, Pa., the First Homœopathic Physician of Pennsylvania; the President and President-elect, the Chairman of the Intercollegiate Committee, and the Committee on Medical Education of the American Institute of Homœopathy; the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania and Guests; Presidents of other State Homœopathic Medical Societies; Editors of Homœopathic Journals; Ex-Governor Jas. Pollock, formerly President of the College; former Members of the College Faculty; Professors in other Homœopathic Colleges; Homœopathic Physicians of Philadelphia; Women's Hospital Association of Hahnemann College; Directors and Lady Managers of Children's Homœopathic Hospital; Officers of the Homœopathic Maternity; the Students of the College, Session of 1886-'87; Jas. Kitchen, M. D. (Univ. of Pa, Class of '22 ; Daniel R. Gardiner, M. D., '49; Sam'l O. Scudder, M. D., '49; Mrs. Dr. C. Hering, Mrs. Dr. W. Williamson, Mrs. Dr. Jacob Jeanes, Mrs. Dr. H. N. Guernsey, Mrs. Dr. Sam'l Freedley, Mrs. Dr. E. A. Farrington, Mrs. Dr. R. J. McClatchey, Mrs. Rebecca Hornor, Miss Jeanes, Coleman

Sellers, Mrs. Ada E. M. Thomas, J. Barlow Moorhead, Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D.; Alfred M. Collins, J. Lewis Crozer, R. H. Downing, Henry C. Townsend, Esq.; C. J. Harrah, Jr.; Joel Cook, Chas. D. Reed, Caleb Milne, Joseph Jeanes, Emanuel Hey, Justus Strawbridge, I. V. Williamson, Geo. W. Childs, Joel J. Bailey, John Wanamaker, E. W. Clark, A. J. Tafel, Samuel Jeanes, Hamilton Disston, A. J. Drexel, Jas. Whitall, F. E. Boericke, Rt. Rev. Bishop Stevens, Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan, Geo. Dana Boardman, D. D.; Rev. Chauncey Giles, A. K. McClure, Hon. Chas. O'Neill, Rt. Rev. Bishop Nicholson, Wm. K. Ramborger, W. H. Furness, D. D.; Hon. D. Newlin Fell, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Gen. H. G. Sickel, Hon. E. M. Paxon, Jacob Disston, Rev. Ign. Horstmann, D. D.; Major M. Veale, Wm. M. Singlerly, Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Chas. Emory Smith, Wm. T. Carter, Seth B. Stitt, B. H. Bartol, Thos. C. Hill, Hon. W. S. Stokley, H. H. Furness, John F. Smith, John Blakeley, John Sartain, Wm. V. Mckean, Rev. Thos. Hoyt, D. D.; Rev. W. W. Worcester, Willis P. Hazard, Robert Porter, Mahlon H. Dickinson, Hon. E. A. Armstrong, V. E. Archambault, Chaplain F. B. Rose, U. S. N., Chas. Webb, Thomas B. Belfield, Rev. Wm. McVickar, D. D., Sam'l F. Flood, Orlando Crease, Rev. W. B. Greene, Wm. M. Runk, Wm. Penn Cresson, Jno. R. Gilpin, Rev. J. B. G. Pidge, Geo. D. Gideon, Lewis F. Redner, Albert H. Dingee, Fred'k Sylvester, Aaron B. Ivins, Thomas S. Ayres, Walter Garrett, Rev. Wm. M. Jeffries, D. D., Miss Biddle, Joseph Allen, Lydia Morris, J. F. Morris, Mrs. L. Laws, Mrs. J. W. McAllister, Mrs. H. Towland, Mrs. Powers, Mrs. J. S. Lovering, E. H. Coates, J. F. Breuil, Miss Sallie Waln, Croft & Allen, Mrs. Simon Waln, J. R. Hinckley, H. C. Gibson, Joshua L. Bailey, J. H. Greer, Rev. W. W. Everts, H. Lewis, J. B. McCullough, D. D., W. H. Harned, Andrew C. Sinn, Rev. J. F. Crouch, Capt. G. B. White, U. S. N., Conrad B. Day, Edw. Magill, Commodore B. Gherardi, U. S. N.

Monday, September 20th, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.: Inspection of the New College Building. Cards of Admission will be duly mailed to Philadelphia physicians, irrespective of school, and the Reception Committee will be in attendance. 8 to 10:30 o'clock, opening Session of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania. The business will include the Address of the the President, David Cowley, M. D., Pittsburg; reports of officers and committees, reception of new members, etc.

Tuesday, September 21st, 9.30 a. m. to 1 p. m.: Session of the State Medical Society, Report of the Bureau of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology, discussion; Report of the Bureau of Materia Medica, discussion. 3 to 6 P. M., Report of the Bureau of Obstetrics, discussion; Report of the Bureau of Gynecology, discussion.

Tuesday evening, September 21st, 8 p. m.: Dedication of the New College Building, North Broad Street. In the President's absence, the Vice-President, Wm. McGeorge, Jr., Esq., will occupy the chair. A. R. Thomas, M. D., Dean, Master of Ceremonies. Music by Bastert's Orchestra.

Programme.—Part 1—Music; March, "Calico," Wiegand; Overture, "Berlin in Smiles and Tears," Couradi; Selection, "Amorita," Czibulka; Invocation; Address, Professor A. R. Thomas, M. D., Chairman of the Building Committee; Address, Wm. McGeorge, Jr., Esq., Vice-President of the College; Dedicatory Prayer, Rev. Wm. N. McVickar, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity; Music, "Devotion," *Abt.*; Presentation of a Life-size Portrait of Samuel Hahnemann, by Joseph C. Guernsey, M. D., on behalf of the Heirs of the late Prof. H. N. Guernsey, M. D.; Address—Hon. James Pollock, formerly President of the College.

Part 2—Music, Selected; Address, O. S. Runnels, M. D., Indianapolis, President American Institute of Homœopathy; Address, Prof. Alvan E. Small, M. D., Chicago, member of the first Faculty of the College; Music, Selection, "Black Hussar," Milloecker; Address, Prof. I. Tisdale Talbot, M. D., Boston, Chairman Intercollegiate Committee, A. I. H.; Address, Jas. H. McClelland, M. D., Pittsburg, President of the Alumni Association; Address, W. B. Trites, M. D., Philadelphia; Music, Selected; Benediction; Finale.

Wednesday, September 22d, 9.30 a. m. to 1 p. m.: Session of the State Medical Society; Report of the Bureau of Surgery, discussion. 3 to 6 P. M., Report of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine, discussion.

8:30 P. M., Alumni Reunion, under the Auspices of the Alumni Association. Programme—Address of Welcome, A. R. Thomas, M. D., Dean of the College; Response, J. H. McClelland, M. D., '67, Pittsburg, President of the Alumni Association; Poem, Wm. Tod Helmuth, M. D., '53, New York City; the Alumni, I, "Past," J. P. Dake, M. D., '51, Nashville; II, "Present," I. T. Talbot, M. D., '53, Boston; III, "Future," T. G. Comstock, M. D., '51, St. Louis; Reminiscences, J. W. Dowling, M. D., '57, New York City; refreshments. Wm. W. Van Baun, M. D., '80, Secretary, 419 Pine street, Philadelphia.

Thursday, September 23d, 9.30 a. m. to 1 p. m.: Session of the State Medical Society; Report of the Bureau of Sanitary Science, discussion; Report of the Bureau of Pædology, discussion. 3 to 6 P. M., Report of the Bureau of Pathology and Pathological Anatomy, discussion; Unfinished Business; New Business; Election of Officers; Announcement of Bureaus and Committees; Adjournment.

8:30 P. M., Banquet at St. George Hotel to the State Medical Society and its guests by the physicians of Philadelphia; *conversazione*, 10 to 11 P. M. Committee, Horace F. Ivins, M. D.; Clarence Bartlett, M. D.; Wm. W. Van Baun, M. D.

Friday and Saturday, September 24th and 25th, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. each day: General Reception by the Women's Hospital Association with a concert on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. A Bazaar and Café will be open during the Reception in aid of the Hospital Fund. Visitors will be afforded an opportunity to inspect the building. The Reception Committee will be in attendance.

Monday, September 27th: The General Introductory of the Regular Course of Lectures will be delivered at 8 o'clock P. M., by Pemberton Dudley, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Sanitary Science, subject, "History of Hahnemann Medical College." All physicians and medical students are invited.

Tuesday, September 28th, at 10 o'clock a. m.: Opening of the Regular Course of Lectures, Session of 1886-'87.—A. R. Thomas, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, 1733 Chestnut street.

NOTICE TO VISITING PHYSICIANS.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA invites the attendance of homœopathic physicians from outside the State, and the Physicians of Philadelphia will cordially welcome all who come.

HEADQUARTERS for visiting physicians will be at St. George Hotel, corner Broad and Walnut streets, where first-class accommodations can be secured at \$2.50 per day.

The Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad will sell tickets at their usual SUMMER EXCURSION RATES (about two-thirds the regular fare), over their main lines and branches. These "Summer Excursion" tickets are good until November 1st.

Physicians who contemplate being present during "Dedication Week" will confer a favor by notifying the undersigned.

Committee of the County Society: Horace F. Ivins, M. D., Chairman, 1319 Arch street; Clarence Bartlett, M. D.; WM. W. VAN BAUN, M. D.

In the *Hahnemannian Monthly* for October, 1886, appeared the following account from the pen of Dr. Pemberton Dudley of the Dedication of this fine College:

Dedication Week at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.—The new and handsome building of the Hahnemann Medical College was thrown open for the inspection of visitors on Monday, September 20th, 1886. Invitations to be present at the exercises of the week had been sent to every homœopathic physician of the country, and to all of the old school physicians of Philadelphia. Visitors were entertained by a reception committee consisting of Drs. John E. James, Daniel Karsner, I. G. Smedley, J. William Giles, H. I. Jessup, J. N. Mitchell, O. S. Haines, E. L. Oatley, E. R. Snader, and several ladies appointed by the Woman's Association of the Hahnemann College Hospital.

At the dedication exercises which were held on the evening of September 21st fully fifteen hundred persons were in the building. The exercises went on in the lower lecture-

room, but hundreds of guests, despairing of getting an inch of space in there, found plenty to interest them in wandering through the building and inspecting its well-equipped departments. William McGeorge, Vice-President of the College Trustees, presided. Dr. A. R. Thomas, Dean of the Faculty, was master of ceremonies. After an excellent orchestra of strings had played some lively music, the Rev. William Everest, D. D., offered up a prayer, Mr. McGeorge made an address, congratulating the College on the growth of Homœopathy, and then the Rev. Dr. McVickar, of "Holy Trinity," made the dedicatory prayer. After some music, Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey presented the College with a portrait of Hahneemann, that had been in possession of his father, a former Dean of the College Faculty, the late Dr. H. N. Guernsey, for twenty years. There was music again, and after that addresses were delivered by ex-Governor Pollock, President of the Board of Trustees thirty years ago; Professor I. Tisdale Talbot, of Boston, and Dr. James H. McClelland, President of the Alumni Association.

Letters of regret from Gov. R. E. Pattison, Dr. F. H. Orme and numerous others were read. Among those present were, George C. Thomas, Lemuel Coffin, Mrs. Joseph Lovering, Mrs. J. H. Burling, W. B. Stoever, Mrs. V. L. Bradford, Rev. William M. Jefferis, Joel J. Baily, Charles Spencer, Mrs. Spencer, John Sartain, Speaker E. A. Armstrong, of the New Jersey House of Assembly, Rev. W. C. Rommel, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Boldt, Conrad B. Day, John F. Smith, John E. Baird, Dr. David Cowley, Pittsburgh; Dr. J. F. Cooper, Allegheny; Dr. T. L. Brown, Binghamton; William Spencer, Germantown; Rev. Dr. J. B. McCullough, Rev. J. T. Satchell, Dr. J. B. Wood, West Chester; Dr. C. H. Lawton, Wilmington; Commodore Gherardi, Dr. James Kitchen, Mrs. Dr. R. J. McClatchey, Mrs. Dr. Samuel Freedley, B. H. Bartol, J. Lewis Crozer, Dr. G. B. Peck, Providence; Mrs. Dr. Hering, Judge Fell, Mrs. Dr. Williamson, Mrs. Dr. H. N. Guernsey, Mrs. Dr. E. A. Farrington, Dr. L. H. Willard, Allegheny; Dr. W. J. Martin, Pittsburgh; Dr. Z. T. Miller, Pittsburgh; Dr. Hugh Pitcairn, Harrisburg; Dr. E. Cranch, Erie; Dr. A. P. Bowie, Uniontown;

J. Barton Moorhead, Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., Thomas C. Hill, Mrs. Ada E. M. Thomas, F. E. Boericke, Lewis F. Redner, Frederick Sylvester, Mrs. J. W. McAllister, Mrs. Simon Waln, Miss Sallie Waln, Rev. J. F. Crouch, Edward Magill, Mrs. J. S. Lovering, Rev. W. W. Evarts, William M. Runk.

The Committee of Arrangements comprised Dr. A. R. Thomas, W. Hobart Brown, Dr. J. C. Guernsey, Francis W. Kennedy, Dr. Pemberton Dudley, Dr. Horace F. Ivins, Dr. Clarence Bartlett, Dr. W. W. Van Baun, Dr. John K. Lee, and Dr. I. G. Smedley.

On Wednesday evening, September 22d, the Alumni Association held a reunion. The President of the Association, Dr. J. H. McClelland, of Pittsburgh, occupied the chair. Dr. McClelland introduced Dr. A. R. Thomas, Dean of the College Faculty, who delivered the address of welcome. He urged the members of the society to put forth every effort to influence the State Board of Charities and the State Legislature to secure to the homœopathic school of practice a fair share of the State aid which is extended to the hospitals of other schools.

Dr. McClelland made a short and hearty address in response to the Dean's speech, in which he spoke with pride of his connection with the Hahnemann College, and, speaking for the Alumni, pledged them to come to the help and pecuniary support of the College.

Remarks that had been prepared for delivery by Prof. J. P. Dake were read, in the absence of that gentleman, by Prof. Pemberton Dudley. The speaker referred to the early history of the College and to its influence on Homœopathy all over the world. In closing, he rendered the highest praise and sincerest thanks to those who founded and those who have matured and enlarged "our Alma Mater," "The Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania," now known and honored as "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia."

Prof. I. T. Talbot, of Boston, was next introduced in most fitting terms by President McClelland, who told of Prof. Talbot's great work as an organizer in the American Insti-

tute, and of his arduous labors in behalf of Homœopathy in Massachusetts. Dr. Talbot replied in a neat and happily worded address on the "Alumni of the Present."

Dr. William W. Van Baun, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Alumni, then read an address written by Prof. T. G. Comstock, M. D., of St. Louis, in which was forecast what the writer believed to be the future destiny of the homœopathic school of practice.

The exercises in the lecture-room closed with an address by Professor J. W. Dowling, of the Homœopathic Medical College of New York. As the representative of the New York College Faculty he congratulated the Philadelphia Faculty on their fine building and its excellent appointments. He then alluded in a feeling and touching manner to his early experiences as a medical student, among which he told of his first meeting with his life-long friend, Prof. Helmuth, of New York. Dr. Dowling was loudly applauded at the close of his remarks.

President McClelland then proposed three cheers for the New College. These were given with a will, after which those assembled adjourned to the society room for refreshments.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

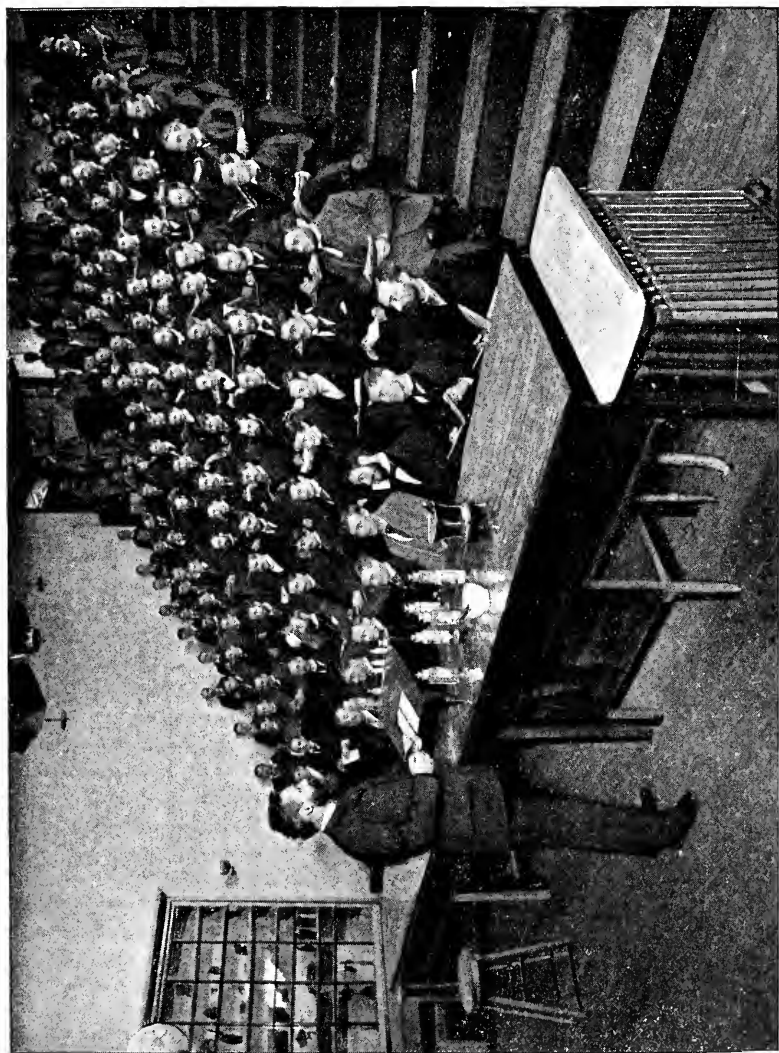
1886-'94.

The self-sacrificing efforts of the officers, Faculty, and friends of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia were at last crowned with success. The students who came to attend lectures in the September of 1886 came to a magnificent building, situated on one of the world's finest streets. The regular lectures were opened by the address of Dr. Pemberton Dudley, on the evening of September 27th, in Lecture Room No. 1, his subject being the History of Hahnemann College. There were 173 matriculates. The next morning the lectures commenced, the first to be delivered in the new College.

The old College building on Filbert Street had been sold to a Hotel Company for \$35,000. The front was entirely changed, the building remodeled and a hotel known as the Hotel Hilton opened.

The Reading Railroad afterwards bought the property and the great Terminal Depot of the "Reading" now covers the grounds on Filbert Street where the old College used to stand.

The memory of that building, with its time-honored rooms, from whence so many bright men have gone forth to their life-work of healing, still remains. Few of those who sat on those hard benches pass the place now without a recollection, often tinged with sadness, of the old student days. The sentiment is well expressed in a little poem by Dr. W. D. Bayley, published in the College paper, *The Institute*, for October, 1886, and written at the time when the College was removed from Filbert to Broad Street.



PART OF LECTURE ROOM I.

Fare thee well ! thou homely building,
With thy gray and crumbling walls.
Think not that we go rejoicing
From the old familiar halls.

We recall thy clumsy stairways
Winding up on either side;
The balusters—whate'r befel them,
Which we students used to ride ?

Hark ! the echoes faintly answer,
" The balusters no more remain;
Would you know where they have wandered,
Ask yon golden-headed cane."

This first year in the new home is also noteworthy for the fact that certain changes were made in the Faculty of the College. Since the union of the Colleges there had been in addition to the Faculty proper certain demonstrators and lecturers. With this session the number of lecturers was greatly increased. In place of five demonstrators and four lecturers during the last session at the old College, there were now ten lecturers and four demonstrators on the staff. Dr. Lemuel Stevens, who had for many years been connected with the College as Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Toxicology, resigned (Dr. Stephens' resignation had been previously accepted by the Faculty on September 29, 1884, to take effect at the end of the session of 1884-'85), and Dr. Charles Stockton Gauntt was appointed to a chair of Natural Philosophy, General and Medical Chemistry. Dr. Charles Mohr, who had been Professor of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis, and who had delivered lectures on *Materia Medica* after the death of Dr. Farrington in December, 1885, was now appointed to the chair of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics.

To Dr. B. F. Betts' chair of Gynecology was added the subject of Pædology. Dr. J. N. Mitchell, who had been Demonstrator of Obstetrics, was now appointed Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics. There were, as has been stated, a number of lectureships on various medical subjects.*

*See complete list of Faculty.

In 1886 the Women's Medical Club of Philadelphia asked that the Hahnemann Medical College be opened to women. This Medical Club is composed of distinguished practitioners of Homœopathy. A meeting was held on November 18, 1886, at which were present quite a number of prominent physicians, and at this meeting each gave his opinion. It was decided that although in the new College building some arrangement had been made for the possible admission of women, yet it was a wiser policy not to admit them at that time. A very courteous letter was sent to the ladies explaining the refusal.

With the Session of 1886-'87 the three years' course was also rendered obligatory. The Announcement for 1886-'87 has the following:

The course of study pursued in this College is known as the Three Years' Graded Course. In this course the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and Histology take precedence, the study of *Materia Medica* is commenced, and some minor subjects are also pursued. But the five branches named, including practical manual exercises in the dissecting rooms and laboratories, occupy most of the student's attention during the first year. An examination in General Chemistry, Toxicology, Pharmacy, Institutes, Histology and General Pathology will be held at the close of the first term. All the remaining principal subjects are taken up at the beginning of the second year and pursued steadily throughout the remainder of the course. Final examinations in Anatomy, Physiology and Medical Chemistry are held at the end of the second term. During the third year and when the student is no longer occupied with Anatomy, Physiology and Chemistry, certain minor practical studies are also pursued, and the various specialties may be then taken up and followed to advantage. This is believed to be the only wise method of grading medical studies—first the fundamental branches, next the general practical studies, and the specialties last of all.

As has been mentioned, the rule that each student at graduation should present a thesis on some medical subject was abolished in 1885. The last theses were presented in that year. This was a paper in the handwriting of the student, and was referred for examination to the professor of the branch about which the essay was written. At a few commencements about 1869-'71 honorable mention was made of exceptionably good theses. After the removal to the new

College no more of them were required. These theses have been bound in year-volumes and are in the Library of the College.

The Commencement of the session 1886-'87 was held at the Academy of Music, Thursday, April 7, 1887, at 11 A. M. The Valedictory was by Dr. B. F. Betts. There were 48 graduates. In the evening the Alumni Association held a meeting in the new College, after which a reception was held in Alumni Hall to the graduating class.

There was as usual a Spring Course which commenced on Monday, April 11, and continued until the end of May.

Preliminary lectures commenced on Monday, September 26, at 11 A. M., by a lecture on Zoology by Dr. A. R. Thomas.

The Introductory Lecture was by Dr. Chas. M. Thomas, and was held on the evening of Monday, October 3, 1887. There were 184 matriculates.

The announcement for 1887-'88, mentions term examinations as follows:

Throughout the course repeated examinations or "quizzes" are held by all the instructors, thus aiding the student's memory and assuring his continued advancement.

The final examination of the first-year students in General Chemistry, Toxicology, Pharmacy, Institutes and Histology will be held during the last week of the term. The final examination of second-year students in Anatomy, Physiology, Medical Chemistry and General Pathology will be held during the same week. The examination of candidates for the Degree, on all branches not theretofore satisfactorily passed, will occur the week following the close of lectures.

Under the old course of two years the studies were all pursued together by the students, and there were no examinations, except the final one at the end of each term, of the students who wished to graduate. With the graded course of three years final examinations in certain branches were held at the close of each session. Each year brought certain examinations to the members of each class.

Commencement of the session of 1887-'88 occurred at the Academy of Music on Friday, April 6, 1888. The Valedictory was by Dr. Pemberton Dudley. There were 48 graduates.

The Alumni Association held both its business meeting and banquet at Hotel Boldt, on South Fourth St. There was a Spring Session.

In the Spring of 1888 the College adopted the policy of not indorsing the diploma of a graduate from any college, bearing date after 1888, that did not require a three years' course. It was in the interest of advanced medical education, in which *Old Hahnemann* is and has been in the van.

During the summer of 1888, Dr. O. B. Gause, who had held the chair of Obstetrics, Puerperal Diseases and Diseases of Infants, resigned, and a chair of Obstetrics was formed and accepted by Dr. J. Nicholas Mitchell. Dr. Gause removed to Aiken, S. C., was made Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics.

The session of 1888-'89 opened the preliminary lectures on September 24, 1888, by a lecture by Professor Dudley on "The A. B. C. of Therapeutics." The Regular Course opened on Monday evening, October 1st, the Introductory being delivered by Dr. C. Mohr, at 8:30 P. M. There were 198 matriculates.

The Commencement of the session of 1888-'89 was held at the Academy of Music, Thursday, April 4, 1889, at 11 A. M. The Valedictory was by Dr. Charles M. Thomas. There were 65 graduates.

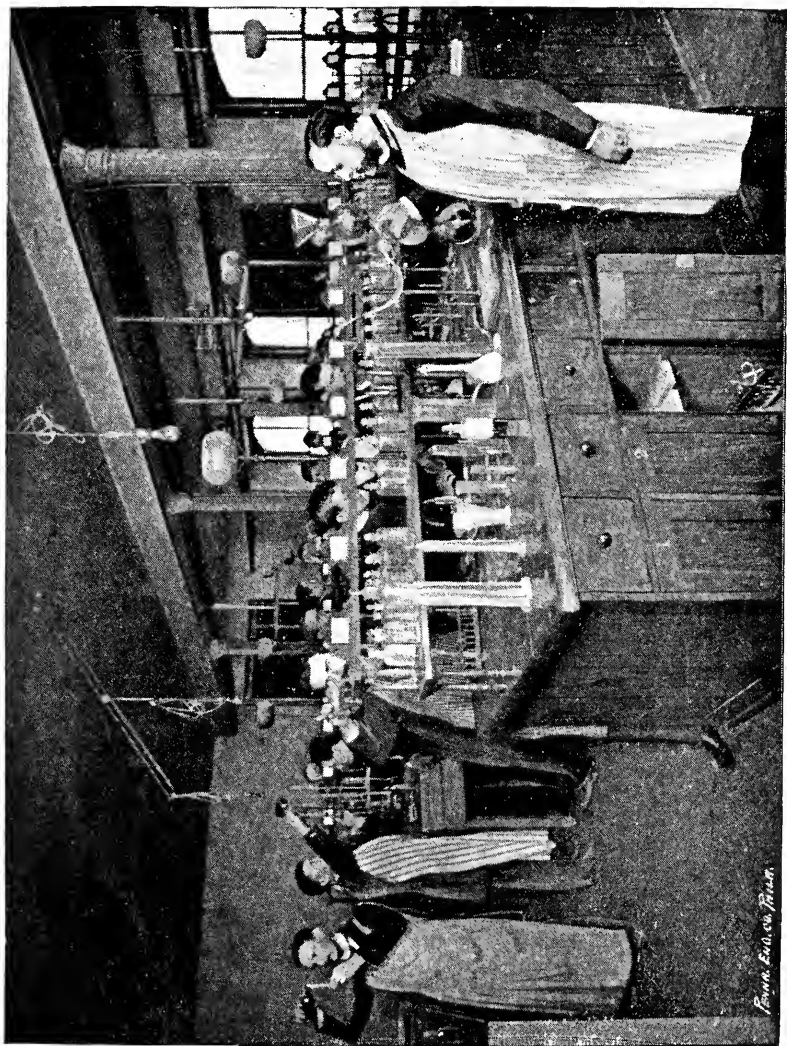
The Alumni Association held a business meeting and banquet at Stratford Hotel in the evening.

There was a Spring Course that opened Monday, April 8, and continued to June 1, 1889.

Dr. C. Stockton Gauntt, the Professor of Natural Philosophy and General and Medical Chemistry, resigned at the end of the session of 1889, and Dr. Eugene L. Oatley, who had been Demonstrator, took his place, the chair being called that of Chemistry, Dr. J. H. Hamer being appointed Demonstrator.

The Preliminary Course of the Regular Session of 1889-'90 opened on Monday, September 23, 1889, at 11 A. M., with a lecture by Dr. J. N. Mitchell on "Antisepsis in Obstetrical Practice."

The General Introductory Lecture to the Regular Course was delivered by Dr. W. C. Goodno, on Monday, September, 30, 1889.



CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

From *Enslin's Review*

The Commencement of the session of 1889-'90 took place at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday, April 2d, 1890, at 11 A. M. The Valedictory was by Dr. John E. James. There were 65 graduates. The Alumni Association met at the Stratford Hotel.

There was a Spring Course extending from April 7th to May 31st. Dr. Wm. H. Bigler, who had been lecturer on Ophthalmology, became at this time Associate Professor of Physiology.

In 1890 Dr. Alonzo P. Williamson, who had been lecturer on Psychological Diseases, resigned, as he was about to remove to Minneapolis to take charge of an asylum for the insane in that city.

The Announcement for 1890-'91 for the first time mentions the graded course of four years, as follows:

The first announcement of a three-years' graded course of medical study in this country was made by the Hahnemann Medical College in 1869. Since that time the plan has been adopted by most of the better medical colleges in the country, and soon must be accepted by all.

While this course has served an excellent purpose up to the present time, yet from the rapid advance being made in medicine and the collateral branches the time is rapidly approaching when the period of study must be extended to four years. Already the didactic lectures, the extended laboratory work, with the increased amount of clinical study given in this College, are with difficulty brought within the period of three years.

In anticipation, therefore, of the near approach of the time when this advanced step will become necessary, the Hahneman College offers the following plan for a *four-years' graded course*:

FIRST YEAR.

Anatomy, Physics, General Chemistry, Physiology, Botany, Biology, Practical Anatomy, Practical Chemistry, Practical Microscopy, Practical Pharmacy, Practical Physiology.

SECOND YEAR.

Anatomy, Medical Chemistry and Toxicology, Physiology, Outlines of Materia Medica, General Pathology, Practical Anatomy, Practical Pathological Histology, Practical Bacteriology, Practical Urinary Analysis, General Hospital Clinics.

THIRD YEAR.

Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Obstetrics, Gynæcology, Electrology and Neurology, Ophthalmology and Otology, Dermatology, Physical Diagnosis, Practical Surgery, Hospital Clinics.

FOURTH YEAR.

Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Obstetrics, Gynæcology, Ophthalmology and Otology, Hygiene, Institutes of Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence, Psychology, Dermatology, Practical Obstetrics, Physical Diagnosis, Special Clinics in sections.

Until this course can be made obligatory, students desirous of extending their term of study are recommended to devote a fourth year to the study of specialties and more extended laboratory and clinical work, for which no extra charge will be made.

Preliminary lectures commenced September 22d, 1890, with a lecture by Prof. A. R. Thomas, on the Comparative Anatomy of the Organs of Circulation. The General Introductory Lecture was given by Prof. J. N. Mitchell, on Monday, September 29th, 1890, at 8:30 P. M.

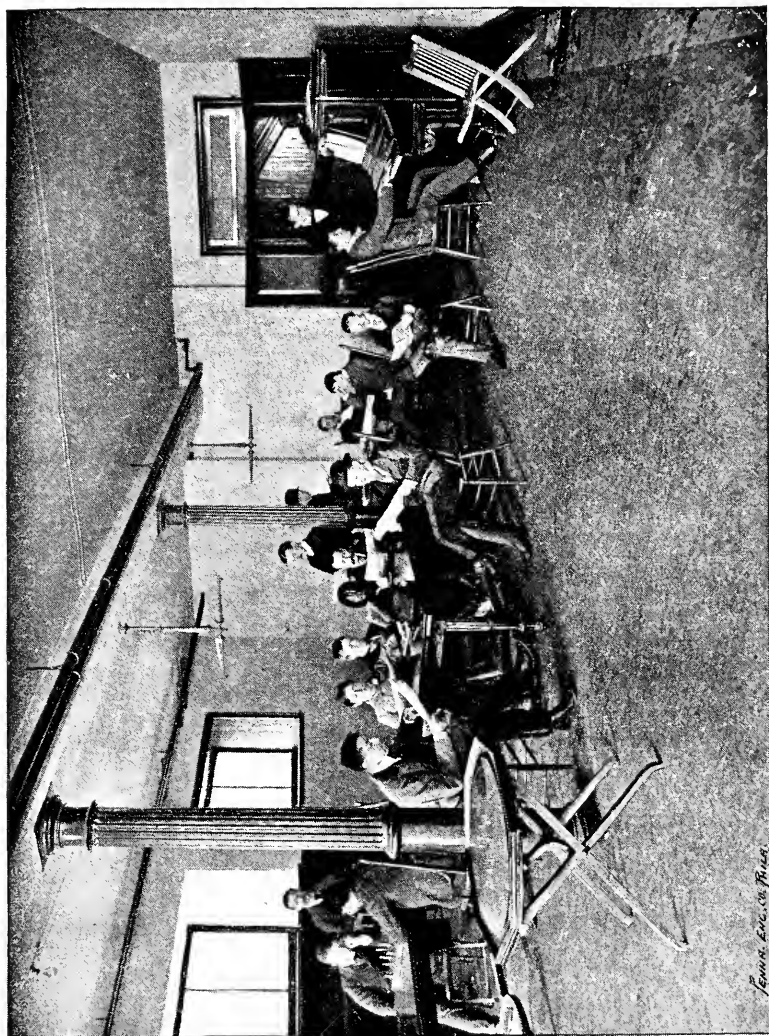
The Commencement of the session of 1890-'91 was held at the Academy of Music on April 7, 1891, at 7:30 P. M. The Valedictory was by Prof. Charles Mohr. There were fifty-nine graduates. This was the first time in the history of the College when the Commencement was held in the evening. During the later years flowers had also been abolished, the stage being decorated by plants. Much time was thus saved, the distribution of flowers, lasting often for two or more hours.

The Spring Course opened April 9th and extended to May 31st. There was no change in the Faculty except that the subject of Physiology was taken from Dr. Dudley's chair and a chair of Physiology appointed with Dr. W. H. Bigler as professor, Dr. Dudley's chair now embracing Institutes of Medicine and Hygiene.

The Alumni Association met at the Hotel Stratford. At the banquet a flag, 12x14 feet, of the College colors, Blue and Gold, was presented to the College by the Alumni Association.

The Preliminary Course commenced September 21st, 1891, by a lecture by Dr. Pemberton Dudley on Institutes, at 11 A. M. The Regular Course opened on Monday, September 28th, at 8:30 P. M. The Introductory Lecture was by Dr. Wm. H. Bigler. There were 247 matriculates.

The Commencement for the session 1891-'92 took place at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, April 12, 1892, at 7:30 P. M. The Valedictory was by Dr. Wm. C. Goodno. There



From Excelsior

STUDENTS, Y. M. C. A. READING ROOM.

were sixty-three graduates. Alumni meeting at the Hotel Stratford. The Spring Course was from April 11th to June 4th.

Dr. Oatley died on November 1, 1891, and Dr. J. H. Hamer, who had the previous year been demonstrator of Chemistry, was elected to the professorship in his place. The chair of Dr. C. M. Thomas was changed from Clinical Surgery and Ophthalmology to Ophthalmology and Otology.

On the inside of the last leaf of the cover of the Announcement for 1892-'93 the following may be found:

Every young man contemplating taking up the study of medicine should not lose sight of the following facts:

FIRST.—That hereafter the requirements for matriculation in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia will be more exacting and the examination more rigid.

SECOND.—That the term of study has been extended to four years; one year of which, for the present, at least, may be taken at home with a preceptor; but that the time is not far distant when four courses at the College will be made obligatory upon all.

In view of these facts, the student who does not hold a diploma or certificate of some College, Academy, or High School, or a teacher's certificate, should devote a year to the study of Latin, Botany, Elementary Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Anatomy, and Physiology, including also a review of the English branches, and thus prepare himself to secure credit for one year of study, and to enter the first collegiate term under the best conditions to pursue his medical studies to advantage.

The Preliminary Course of 1892-'93 was opened on the morning of Monday, September 26th, at 11 o'clock, by a lecture by Prof. J. N. Mitchell, on Obstetrics. The regular session commenced on Monday evening, October 3d, by a lecture by Prof. A. R. Thomas, at 8:30. There were 253 matriculates.

Sometime in 1892 a representative from the Inter-collegiate Branch of the Y. M. C. A., of Philadelphia, visited a meeting of the Hahnemann Hospital Association, and a Ladies' Auxiliary was organized "to co-operate in providing a pleasant room where the students might spend their evenings and spare hours, and throw around them those moral and religious influences which will elevate and refine them." The large room in the southeast corner of the basement of the College building was carpeted and provided with suitable furniture,

and a committee of the ladies secured a piano, games, magazines, etc., to make the room attractive. They soon after gave a tea in the room, serving light refreshments, while the college boys entertained their generous guests with piano music, college glees and other songs. The use of this room was granted to the students by the College authorities at a meeting held August 4, 1892.

This room is still conducted, and makes a very pleasant parlor for the students.

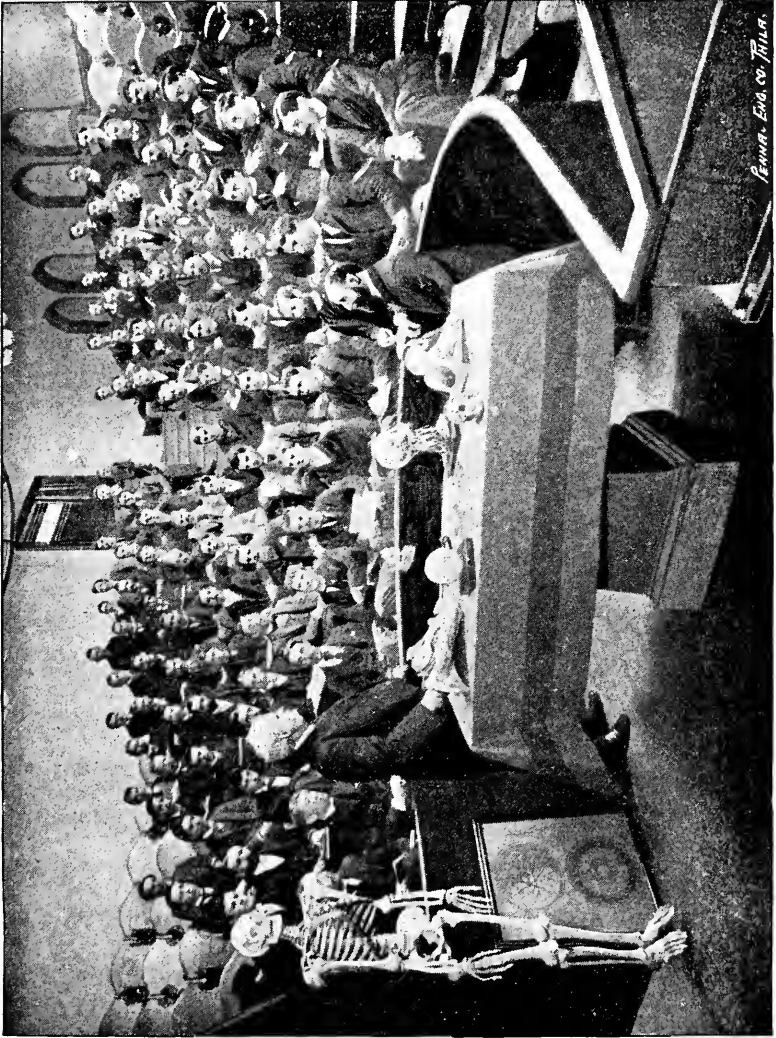
The Commencement of the session of 1892-93 was held at the Academy of Music, Wednesday, April 19, 1893, at 7:30 P. M. The Valedictorian was Prof. J. N. Mitchell. There were seventy-seven graduates. Banquet at the Hotel Stratford.

The Spring Course extended from April 17th to June 10th. It was the last one held. There were no changes in the Faculty.

The Announcement for the session of 1893-94 was a delight of artistic merit. The College catalogue has always been an octavo in size. This year full-page photogravures were published of the main stairway, the histological laboratory, the chemical laboratory, the lecture room No. 1, with Dr. Mohr giving a lecture; lecture room No. 2, the students' Y. M. C. A. room in the basement, the dissecting room, lecture room No. 3, with Dr. Thomas in the amphitheatre; section of clinical amphitheatre, with Dr. J. E. James operating; section of the eye department of the dispensary; a view of the museum; and a view of the library. A smaller so-called "Columbian edition" of this was also issued.

During June 23d a reception was tendered by the Faculty and Trustees of the Hahnemann College and Hospital to the members of the World's Homœopathic Congress, which had held a meeting at Atlantic City. The evening was devoted to an inspection of the buildings. The local committee, Drs. A. R. Thomas, John E. James and J. C. Guernsey, issued a very tasty card of invitation, having a picture of the College on the cover, which was bound with the College colors.

The Preliminary Course held before the session of 1892-93 was the last held. The lectures of 1893-94 commenced on



ANATOMICAL AMPITHEATRE.

October 2d, the Introductory Lecture being delivered by Dr. B. F. Betts. There were 281 matriculates.

A notable event of the session of 1893-94 was the Hahnemann College parade. The previous year there had been a street parade of members of the various medical colleges in the city. This year a union parade was planned, but when it became known that the Hahnemann Boys were to lead the line, the students from the University declared that they would not march back of the followers of Hahnemann, and, asserting that the parade in any case lacked dignity, sent word they would not parade. The Jefferson Boys and the Pharmacy Boys followed. A meeting was held in Hahnemann College, at which it was decided to parade, and the Dental students also agreed to parade. So on Saturday, October 29th, the Dental and Hahnemann men started from the College, marching down Broad to South St., counter-marched to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Fifth, to Arch, up Arch to Broad and passed in review before the College, which was ablaze with red fire, with its windows filled with pretty girls. An informal reception was held in the College. At the close of the parade the Hahnemann Boys gave the "College Yell," for their loyal friends, the Dental students. A daily paper thus describes the scene: Down Chestnut St. came the marchers, led by a squad of mounted police and a brass band. Hahnemann, the men wearing mortar board caps and carrying canes decorated with the college colors, royal blue and burnt orange, marched proudly in the lead, four men abreast, and nearly 250 strong. Philadelphia Dental, also carrying their college colors and flags inscribed with college and class mottoes, followed with about the same number of men. When the head of the marching column reached and turned down Broad, Hahnemann's familiar Rah, rah, rah, Rah, rah, rah, Hahnemann, Hahnemann, Sis, boom, ah? rent the air, while the Dental men responded with deafening chorus of—Hullaballoo, Hullaballoo, Wah! Hoo! Wah! Philadelphia Dental, Rah, rah, rah, T—I—G—E—R. Meanwhile the crowds of men from other colleges along the line failed in their endeavor to make the parade a failure, and restrained from breaking it up by main force by the big delegation of

police who marched with the paraders, taunted the marching medics and dentists with cries of

Sugar pill, sugar pill,
Never cured and never will.
Rickety roup, rickety roup,
Hahnemann, Hahnemann,
In the soup.

After the parade Chestnut street was crowded with college men, and one party one hundred strong marched in a compact mass from Broad street to Sixth, shouting at the top of their voices. In their front rank, as a sort of a mock captain, they marched Captain Clark, the life saver, attired in corduroys, a silk hat and profusely decorated with chrysanthemums. It was claimed that the Jefferson Boys wished to lead the line in the union parade, and they were the ones to commence the row. At any rate Hahnemann Medical College, assisted by the liberal minded Dental men had a glorious parade, and as usual were not downed by the sneers and withdrawal of the rival schools of medicine.

The Commencement of the session of 1893-94 took place on the evening of Tuesday, May 8, 1894. The Valedictory was by Prof. Wm. H. Bigler. There were sixty-eight graduates. Banquet at the Stratford Hotel. An interesting incident in this Commencement was when Mr. George C. Thomas in an earnest address paid a high tribute to the worth of Dr. A. R. Thomas. He announced that the Hahnemann Alumni and Dr. Thomas' friends, in recognition of his forty years' service as Lecturer on Anatomy, had raised the sum of \$5000.00 to commemorate his Jubilee Anniversary by endowing in perpetuity in the Hahnemann Hospital a free bed to be named the Amos Russell Thomas Bed, in his honor. Dr. Thomas made a brief and touching reply.*

*See Hospital.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

1894.

There was no Spring Course (this, until 1876, had been called the summer course) in 1894, nor have there been any held since. We now approach a very interesting innovation of the Old College; when a Course extending over Four Collegiate Years became Obligatory. In 1890 the Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute had recommended a four years' course to all the homœopathic colleges in the country, and Hahnemann had gradually been preparing to adopt this system. In the announcement for 1893-'94 the statement was made that after that session the four years' course would become obligatory. During the summer of 1894 the following circular was issued:

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA—SESSION OF
1894-95—BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1894—SPECIAL
ANNOUNCEMENT.

In the inauguration of an obligatory four years' graded course of study, many changes have been found necessary from the order of studies as presented in the old three years' course. The following schedule of subjects for each year has been carefully prepared, and is now distributed for the information of the profession and students. Experience may lead to some modifications of this plan, but no material change is likely to be made.

Attention is called to the requirements of admission, as given in this circular; to the college fees for tuition; and to the list of text-books with which students should supply themselves, if not already in possession of some suitable text-book on each subject.

The regular announcement, giving full details, will be issued in June, a copy of which will be mailed to every applicant. Meantime, any further information desired will be furnished by addressing

A. R. THOMAS, M D, *Dean*,
113 S. Sixteenth St., Philadelphia.

STUDIES OF THE FOUR YEARS' GRADED COURSE.

First Year.—History of Medicine; Medical Terminology; Biology—Botany, Zoölogy; Physics—Electricity; Inorganic Chemistry; Anatomy

(osteology, syndesmology, myology and digestive organs)—Dissections; Physiology (circulation, respiration, digestion); Normal Histology—laboratory work; General Clinics.

Second Year.—Organic Chemistry—laboratory work, urinary analysis, etc.; Anatomy, completed—Dissections; Physiology, completed, including embryology; Normal Histology—laboratory work; General Pathology; Materia Medica—Pharmacy, Toxicology; Institutes of Medicine; Minor Surgery—bandaging; General Clinics.

Third Year.—Bacteriology; Pathological Histology; Surgical Anatomy; Surgery; Materia Medica—Drug Pathogenesis; Practice of Medicine; Physical Diagnosis; Obstetrics; Practical Obstetrics; Gynæcology; Ophthalmology—Otology—Laryngology; General Clinics.

Fourth Year.—Materia Medica—Homœopathic Therapeutics; Practice of Medicine; Physical Diagnosis, including demonstrations; Dermatology; Syphilology; Neurology; Surgery; Obstetrics; Pædiatrics; Hygiene; Medical Jurisprudence; Special Clinics and Bedside Instruction.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Each student will be required to present to the Dean, at the time of matriculation, the certificate of an accredited physician that he possesses a good moral character, and that he is otherwise qualified for the study of medicine. He must also present the diploma or certificate of a literary or scientific college, a high school or academy, as evidence of possessing the required educational qualifications. A student without such diploma or certificate, in order to matriculate and enter the first year of the four years' course, will be required to pass an examination as follows:

1. English composition, by writing at the time of the examination an essay of not less than two hundred words, by which may be judged the writer's attainments in grammar, orthography and penmanship. 2. Arithmetic. 3. Latin, sufficient to show a fair comprehension of scientific terms and formulæ.

Applicants for admission to the second year of the four years' course must exhibit evidence of having passed the branches of the first year, as taught in this College, in some scientific school giving a *preparatory medical course*, or in some accredited medical college; or else, in addition to the requirements for entering the first year, they must pass an examination in: 1. Botany, 2. Biology, 3. Physics, 4. Chemistry, 5. Anatomy, 6. Physiology, as far as taught in the first year of this College.

College graduates in Arts or Science who, during their collegiate course, studied Biology, Botany, Zoölogy, Physics, Chemistry, Histology, Anatomy and Physiology are admitted to the second year without an entrance examination.

Graduates of Colleges of Pharmacy or Dentistry in good standing may, upon presenting their diplomas, matriculate and enter the second year of this College.

Students who have attended two or more annual terms in other accredited Medical Colleges must bring satisfactory certificates of qualification, or else pass the examinations of the corresponding term in this College. They may then matriculate and be admitted to the final examination for the degree upon completing in this College the remaining term or terms of the required course.

Graduates of Medical Colleges in good standing, in which two years' attendance is required, are admitted to the third year without examination; and graduates of Medical Colleges in which three years' attendance is required, are admitted to the fourth year without examination.

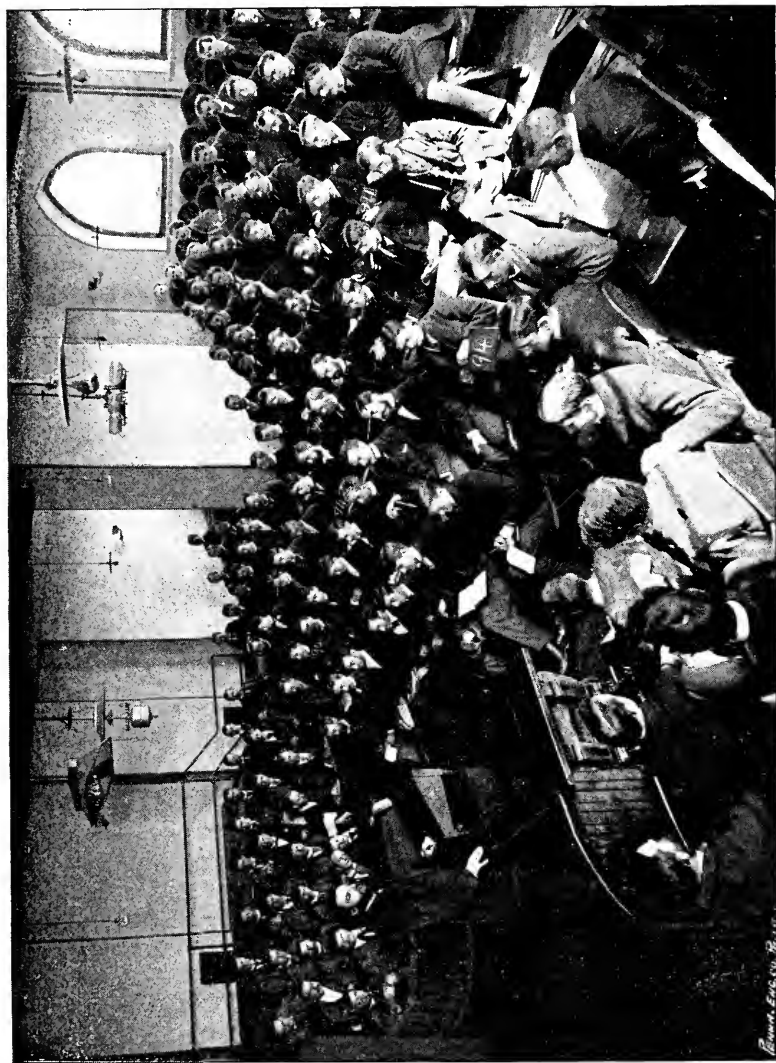
COLLEGE FEES.

For Matriculation, paid once only,	\$ 5 00
For First Annual Term, including practical courses,	100 00
For Second Annual Term, " " "	125 00
For Third Annual Term, " " "	125 00
For Fourth Annual Term, including special clinics,	125 00
Graduation Fee,	30 00

TEXT-BOOKS.

- Medical Terminology*—Campbell's Language of Medicine.
- Biology*—Campbell's or Piersol's Biology.
- Botany*—Wood's Botany and Florist, or Gray's Manual.
- Zoölogy*—Packard's Zoölogy.
- Physics*—Avery's or Ganot's Physics.
- Chemistry*—Witthaus' or Simon's Manual of Chemistry.
- Anatomy*—Gray's or Morris' Anatomy.
- Physiology*—Kirkes', Foster's, or Landois and Sterling's Physiology.
- Institutes of Medicines*—Hahnemann's Organon, Dake's Therapeutic Methods.
- Normal Histology*—Klein's Elements of Histology.
- Pathology*—Ziegler's Pathological Anatomy.
- Bacteriology*—Fraenkel's Bacteriology.
- Minor Surgery*—Wharton's Minor Surgery.
- Surgical Anatomy*—Holden's Practical Anatomy.
- Surgery*—American System of Surgery, Helmuth's Surgery, Moul-
lin's Surgery, Smith's Operative Surgery.
- Pharmacy*—American Homœopathic Pharmacopœia.
- Toxicology*—Reese's Toxicology.
- Materia Medica*—Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura, Hering's Con-
densed Materia Medica, Farrington's Clinical Materia Medica, Allen's
Handbook, The National Dispensatory.
- Therapeutics*—Lilienthal's Homœopathic Therapeutics.
- Practice of Medicine*—Raue's Pathology and Therapeutics, Roberts'
or Osler's Practice of Medicine.
- Physical Diagnosis*—Flint's or Clapp's Percussion and Auscultation.

- Obstetrics*—Leavitt's, Guernsey's or Lusk's Obstetrics.
Gynæcology—Skene's or Cowperthwaite's Diseases of Women.
Ophthalmology—Norris and Oliver's Ophthalmology, Norton's Ophthalmic Therapeutics.
Otology—Poltizer on the Ear, Houghton's Clinical Otology.
Laryngology—Ivins' Diseases of Nose and Throat.
Dermatology—Crocker on Diseases of the Skin.
Syphilology—Keyes on Syphilis.
Neurology—Herter's Diseases of the Nervous System.
Pædiatrics—J. Lewis Smith's Diseases of Children.
Hygiene—Edmund Parkes' Hygiene.
Medical Jurisprudence—Reese's Medical Jurisprudence.
Dictionary—Keating's or Thomas' Medical Dictionary.



LECTURE ROOM 2.

Robert. Eng. Co. B. 111.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

1894-97.

During the summer of 1894 some changes were made in the Faculty. Dr. E. M. Howard, who had been lecturer on Botany, Pharmacy and Toxicology, was appointed to the chair of associate professor of Materia Medica. Dr. W. B. Van Lennep, who had been lecturer on Surgery, became associate professor of Surgery. Dr. O. S. Haines, lecturer on Clinical Medicine, became clinical professor of Medicine. Dr. H. L. Northrop became adjunct professor of Anatomy. Dr. T. L. Bardford was appointed Librarian.

The Introductory Lecture to the session of 1894-95 was given by Dr. Pemberton Dudley in Clinical Hall, on Monday evening, October 1st, 1894. There were 265 matriculates. What a change from the old fashion in the College on Filbert street, when all the students assembled together to listen to lectures! Now we find lectures going on simultaneously in several class rooms. The classes are divided into Freshmen, Sophomores, Juniors and Seniors. Hahnemann has become a graded school than which no medical college stands higher. The Commencement was held as usual at the Academy of Music, May 2d, 1895. Dr. Asa S. Couch, of New York, delivered the Valedictory. There were sixty-one graduates. During the summer of 1895 the following changes were made in the Faculty: Dr. J. E. James, who had been professor of Surgery, was appointed to the chair of Gynæcology in place of Dr. B. F. Betts, who resigned. Dr. W. B. Van Lennep was appointed professor of Surgery. Dr. J. Nicholas Mitchell, who had been professor of Obstetrics and Pediatrics, resigned, and the chair of Pediatrics was added to that of Physiology under Dr. W. H. Bigler. Dr. Theodore J. Gramm was appointed to the chair of Obstetrics. Dr. J. H. Hamer resigned from the chair of Chemistry and Mr.

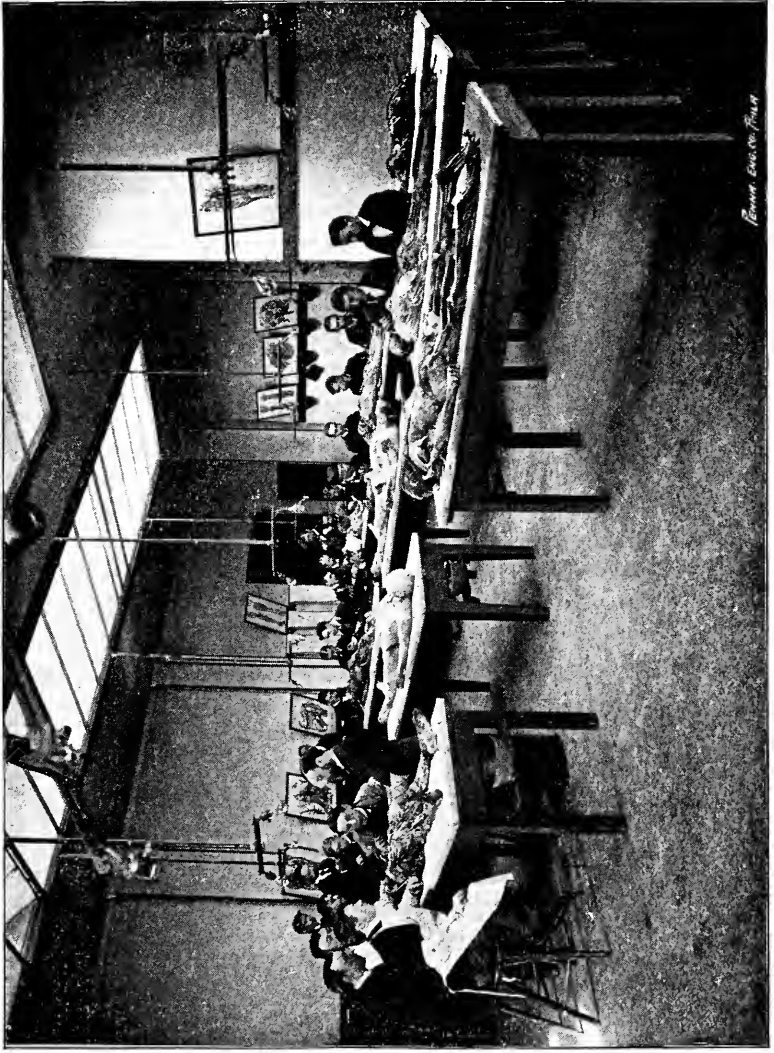
Charles Platt, Ph. D., F. C. S., was appointed in his place with Dr. Raymond J. Harris as assistant. On account of the illness of Dr. A. R. Thomas, Dr. J. E. James, besides his office of Registrar, became also acting Dean. Dr. T. L. Bradford was appointed lecturer on the History of Medicine, and Dr. W. E. Rotzell lecturer on Botany and Zoölogy. Dr. Clarence Bartlett, who had lectured on Neurology, now united with Neurology the subject of Insanity.

The Introductory Lecture of the session of 1895-96 was held in Clinical Hall, September 30th. Dr. W. B. Van Lennep delivered the address. There were 275 matriculates. The graded course was now in full operation, each class having its own curriculum. It may be mentioned that the graded course in the medical colleges of America points distinctly to one truth—the student often goes to the medical school without sufficient preliminary education, and the main purpose of the graded course is to teach the scientific facts that should have been mastered before he attempted a medical course.

In October, 1895, Dr. A. R. Thomas, the Dean of the College, who had been ill for two years, died. The Faculty and students attended his funeral in a body. A memorial meeting was held at Association Hall on Friday evening, December 13th, 1895. No change was made in the Faculty during the session. The Commencement took place as usual at the Academy of Music, on May 5th, 1896. The Valedictory was by Dr. Pemberton Dudley. There were seventy-five graduates. During the summer of 1896 certain changes were made in the Faculty. Dr. Pemberton Dudley was chosen Dean; Dr. Charles Mohr, Registrar; Dr. H. L. Northrop, professor of Anatomy. The chair of Toxicology was added to that of Chemistry.

The regular course for 1896-97 commenced with a lecture by Professor Charles Platt, in Clinical Hall, on Monday evening, October 5, 1896. As usual, the lectures began the next day.

Since January, 1896, stated Faculty meetings have been held on the first Saturday in each month in the Faculty Room at the College. Special meetings can be called by the Dean on the written request of three members of the Faculty.



Thomas. L. ...

DISSECTING ROOM.



The following circular was issued at the commencement of this session:

PHILADELPHIA, September 26, 1896.

The attention of Graduates in Medicine is respectfully invited to a Special and unusual opportunity for Courses of Clinical Study in this College during the approaching Session—1896-97.

The Clinics in this institution are so arranged that five different courses are in progress at one and the same time, each Section having six weeks of daily attendance in each of these clinical departments. The Sections are as follows: 1. General Medical. 2. General Surgical. 3. Gynæcological. 4. Eye, Ear and Throat. 5. Skin, Nervous and Chest Diseases. The arrangement is such that each student is brought face to face with hundreds of cases under the direction of the several clinical teachers, and is required to examine patients, apply instruments of diagnosis, use mechanical aids necessary in treatment, perform operations, apply dressings, prescribe medicines and watch the progress of cases. In these Sub-clinics during the past year over 1,000 operations were performed, a large number of which were done by members of the class.

To show the vast amount of clinical material at the disposal of the College it may be stated that during the past year there were treated in the several departments of the hospital and dispensary, both of which are laid under contribution in the educational interests of the College—4,792 Medical cases; 6,195 General Surgical cases; 1,834 Gynæcological cases; 6,248 Eye, Ear and Throat cases; 2,784 Skin, Nervous, Heart and Lung cases, besides 4,368 Accident and Emergency cases. Although twenty-four different Clinics were held each week during the last college session, not half of the material available for educational purposes could be used.

The last of the students taking the old Three Years Course were graduated in May, 1896. The first class under the obligatory Four Years Course will not enter the Graduating Year until the Session of 1897-98. As a consequence of this change in the course of study the graduating class of the session 1896-97 will be composed of those who had previously elected to take the four years course, together with those who had been admitted to "advanced standing" under the college rules. The total list of those attending the Special Clinics will therefore be much smaller than usual and will afford unusual facilities and opportunities for Physicians who may desire to take advantage of these Clinics for the purpose of personal improvement. The Faculty has decided to offer these facilities to Post-graduates at the following rates:

Matriculation Fee (not charged to graduates of this college), . \$ 5.00
 For each Clinical Course of six weeks, 25.00

The Clinical Courses will begin on or about October 5th, and November 16th, 1896, and on January 4th, and February 15th, 1897. The

Clinics are held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 2 to 3.30 o'clock P. M.

A pamphlet was also published, entitled *The Medical Student: His Qualifications, Course of Study, Expenses and Business Opportunities*. This gave the physical, mental, educational and moral qualifications necessary in order to become a successful student of medicine. Outlined the course of study, cost, and other facts.

Dr. A. R. Thomas, addressing the Alumni Association of the College in 1890, thus mentions the changes made in the methods of clinical instruction. He said: You no doubt have, all of you, in your college days felt that clinics as generally conducted were not all they should be. Operations performed when the student is seated on the benches at some distance from the operator can give him but an imperfect idea of the steps of the operation, consequently he can not obtain from it the same benefits he would were he close at hand. Especially is this the case in the eye and ear clinic. The changes recently made consist in this: The class is divided into sections. Clinics are held daily. One month one of these sections will attend upon the eye and ear clinic, another upon the gynæcological clinic, a third upon the surgical, and a fourth upon the general medical. This latter clinic is subdivided into four sub-sections—general medicine, diseases of the heart and lungs, dermatology, and neurology. Besides these clinics to sections of the graduating class, once a week clinics conducted upon the old plan are held in the presence of the entire class, one medical and one surgical.

As thoroughly illustrating the present status and future needs of the College it may be of interest to quote from the report of the Dean, Dr Pemberton Dudley, made at the meeting of the Alumni, on May 12th, 1897. He says: "To-day the degree of the College is to be conferred upon a class of thirty-seven candidates. This is the smallest class graduated for more than a score of years. The smallness of the number is explained by the fact that the college is just completing its transit from a three-year to a four-year course of study. But for the facts that some students accepted the four-year course voluntarily; that others did not complete their prescribed

three years of study last year, and others were admitted to advanced standing, and that still others came into this College after having taken previous terms of study in other schools, we should have had this year no graduating class at all. From this time we may consider the "Four-Year" method well under way in the College and obligatory upon all its students. * * * * With some regret we we report that the extension of the curriculum, the more complete grading of the course of study, and the beginning of the study-period have combined to test to their utmost the accommodations of the College and Clinical Buildings. When these buildings were first occupied, eleven years ago, it was fully expected that they would meet every possible requirement for at least a quarter of a century. But already we find ourselves seriously handicapped in certain departments for want of room; and if our annual class should increase to one hundred or over, an event which may occur at any time, it is difficult to see how the work could be carried on without transferring a considerable part of it to some other locality. We should then find nearly every part of our building too contracted to answer our requirements, and its rooms far too few in number. To-day we could find abundant use for fifty or one hundred per cent. more floor space than we have at our disposal; and the demand for increased accommodations is becoming more imperative every year. The library and museum require large extension; the laboratories should be doubled in size and then doubled in number; there should be provided from two to four additional lecture rooms, besides a large general assembly room; and there are needed several small recitation rooms and numerous private rooms for the use of teachers. The work is widening every year, and the conveniences must keep pace with it or the interests of the Institution and of its students must suffer. I am trying, Mr. President, to present the affairs and interests of the College to you precisely as they force themselves upon the consideration of your Faculty. And with the same purpose let me direct your attention to some of the most important and vital features of the college work. The subject of preliminary qualifications confronts us always, just as it con-

fronts all the better classes of medical schools. That our pre-matriculate requirements are much higher than they were ten, or even five years ago, will be admitted by us all; but that they are still far below the ideal standard is unquestionable. Our general educators, and to an unseemly degree our physicians also, make the mistake of confounding *preliminary* with *preparatory* education; and most of us have fallen into the more serious error of supposing that the preparatory education of the student of law or of divinity and that intended for the student of medicine should be similar. Yet a very little consideration would have revealed the fallacy of such a supposition. *Preliminary training proper* may well be the same for all, and this may be described as including English Grammar and Composition, Arithmetic, Geography and the History of our own Country, together with a certain measure of Latin. But at this point the profession part company. The lawyer and the clergyman must pursue their studies in history much further. The lawyer will perhaps need a knowledge of Greek, and the clergyman both Greek and Hebrew. Both of these must delve deeply into the mysteries of mental and moral philosophy, the principles of political economics and of social science. These studies bear a preparatory relation to the professional training of these two vocations; but of what essential use are they to the student of medicine? He, on the other hand, needs a preparation in the philosophy of induction and deduction as they apply to investigation of the materials and forces of nature. He must include mensuration in his mathematics; he requires preparatory studies in General Physics, in which he should be a proficient, in General (not Medical) Chemistry, in General Biology, Botany and Zoology, though it is not necessary that he should be an expert in any of these three. Moreover, the recent developments in public Hygiene are demanding elementary studies in Geology and Climatology. Add to this list a general outline of the whole of human Anatomy and of human Physiology and we shall find therein the preparatory education of the student of medicine. How and where can we obtain such an education? Even the so-called preparatory medical courses in our prominent universities do not measure



EYE DEPARTMENT.

up to this standard. They usually embrace Latin with either Greek, or German, or French, together with extended didactic and laboratory courses in Biology and Chemistry, and the *sciences* are about all. In certain branches more time is employed than is necessary, while other departments almost equally important are omitted entirely. If, on the other hand, the student should take the "Scientific Course" in a good literary college, he will require to give a large part of his time to the study of Latin and Greek literature and to other branches for which he will find no more need than does the ordinary scholar in any other walk in life. We here see some of the difficulties which confront the American student of medicine. He may either enter a medical college imperfectly equipped for his technical studies, or he may submit to spend three or perhaps four years in acquiring the preparatory education which under more favorable conditions he might obtain in one or two.

The studies adopted with the four years' course in this college were not added to the clinical end of the course, nor to its technical middle, but were prefixed at its beginning. The boasted "Fourth year" is a first year, and its studies are in the main preparatory. The College was literally compelled to this plan by the imperfections of our general educational system, imperfect so far as that system has any relation to the pursuit of a course in medicine. The subjects just mentioned constitute a more valuable preparatory course than any presented in any literary school that I know of; and it seems quite certain that advances to be hereafter made in preparatory medical education will have to take the direction thus indicated. The sooner such a course is made to constitute a special feature of medical college enterprise separated sharply from the purely medical course and called by its proper name—preparatory—the better it will be for Higher Medical Education; but this means an extension of the course to five years—one year preparatory—three years devoted to the purely medical branches, and one year of exclusively clinical and practical work.

"From its commencement as the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania down to the present time Hahne-

mann College has stood in the van for thoroughness of teaching and for advancement of the standards of medical education."

"The Forty-ninth Annual Commencement of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital was held Wednesday, May 12, 1897, 7.30 P. M., at the Academy of Music, in the presence of an audience which filled the entire house, with the exception of the topmost gallery. The stage, which was occupied by the officers and faculty, was prettily decorated on either side with banks of palms, azaleas, hydrangeas and roses, and the tall posts supporting lighted globes were twined with smilax.

"Previous to the entrance of the trustees, faculty and graduating class, a number of selections were played by the orchestra. The exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. William L. McDowell, D. D. This was followed by a selection, Eilenberg's 'At the Fountain,' played by the orchestra, after which the Valedictory was delivered by Professor John E. James, M. D.

"Professor James's address was greeted with enthusiastic applause. After another orchestral selection, Carl's 'Musical Dream,' the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon thirty-seven students by Judge Hanna, President of the College. As the name of each successful student was announced by Pemberton Dudley, M. D., Dean of the College, the graduates advanced from their seats in the parquet amid the applause of their relatives and friends, and, after receiving their 'sheepskins,' stood facing the audience, while the formal words conferring the degree were pronounced by Judge Hanna. After the benediction had been pronounced the orchestra played Sousa's spirited march, 'El Capitan.'"

During the summer of 1897 there were some changes made in the Faculty. Dr. T. J. Gramm retired from the chair of Obstetrics, and Dr. E. W. Mercer was appointed. Dr. R. B. Weaver, who had since 1870 been Lecturer of Surgical Anatomy and Demonstrator of Anatomy, was now appointed Professor of Regional and Applied Anatomy and Demonstrator. Dr. E. R. Snader, Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis since 1887, was appointed Professor of Physical Diagnosis. Dr.

Clarence Bartlett, Lecturer since 1890 on Neurology, now was appointed Professor of Neurology and Medical Semeiology. Dr. P. S. Hall, who had since 1895 been Lecturer on and Demonstrator of Pathology and Bacteriology, was now appointed Professor of Pathology and Director of Histological Laboratories. A corps of assistants were appointed to the following chairs:

PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY.

Charles Platt, Ph. D., F. C. S., Professor.

Raymond J. Harris, M. D., Assistant.

BIOLOGY, HISTOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

P. Sharples Hall, M. D., Professor and Director.

Fred. W. Messerve, M. D., Lecturer on Histology and Demonstrator.

H. Percy Moore, Ph. D., Instructor in Biology.

Walter W. Maires, M. D., Demonstrator of Histology.

Alfred Cookman, M. D., Demonstrator of Pathological Histology.

D. Bushrod James, M. D., Assistant in Pathological Histology.

George H. Bickley, M. D., Assistant in Histology.

W. Howard Lyle, M. D., Assistant in Histology.

Jacob E. Bellville, M. D., Assistant in Histology.

Francis E. Archibald, M. D., Assistant in Histology.

REGIONAL AND APPLIED ANATOMY.

R. B. Weaver, M. D., Professor and Demonstrator.

J. W. Hassler, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator.

T. H. Conarroe, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator.

W. E. Rotzell, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator.

J. Lewis Van Tine, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator.

W. C. Hunsicker, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator.

R. T. Hart, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator.

PHARMACEUTICS, MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

Charles Mohr, M. D., Professor.

Erving Melville Howard, M. D., Associate Professor.

Willett E. Rotzell, M. D., Lecturer.

Thomas H. Carmichael, M. D., Lecturer.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

William C Goodno, M. D., Professor.

Edward R. Snader, M. D., Professor of Physical Diagnosis.

Clarence Bartlett, M. D., Professor of Medical Semeiology.

William Culin, M. D., Assistant in Physical Diagnosis.

F. Gray, M. D., Assistant in Physical Diagnosis.

F. Mortimer Lawrence, M. D., Assistant.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

Oliver S. Haines, M. D., Professor.

Oliver H. Paxson, M. D., Clinical Instructor.

SURGERY—DIDACTIC AND CLINICAL.

Wm. B. Van Lennep, M. D., Professor.

H. L. Northorp, M. D., Clinical Surgery.

L. W. Thompson, M. D., Minor Surgery and Emergencies.

C. V. Vischer, M. D., Surgical Pathology and Clinical Surgery.

L. T. Ashcraft, M. D., Venereal Diseases, Didactic and Clinical.

F. C. Benson, Jr., M. D., Bandaging and Clinical Surgery.

G. A. Van Lennep, M. D., Clinical Orthopædics.

J. W. Hassler, M. D., Clinical Surgery.

F. W. Brierly, M. D., Clinical Rectal Diseases.

OBSTETRICS.

E. W. Mercer, M. D., Professor and Demonstrator.

Augustus Korndoerfer, Jr., M. D., Assistant.

GYNÆCOLOGY.

John E. James, M. D., Professor.

Isaac G. Smedley, M. D., Lecturer and Clinical Instructor.

George P. Stubbs, M. D., Assistant.

Nathaniel F. Lane, M. D., Assistant.

NEUROLOGY.

Clarence Bartlett, M. D., Professor.

Weston D. Bayley, M. D., Clinical Instructor.

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Charles M. Thomas, M. D., Professor.

Halton I. Jessup, M. D., Lecturer and Clinical Instructor,

Isaac G. Shallcross, M. D., Lecturer and Clinical Instructor.

Frederick W. Messerve, M. D., Clinical Instructor.

William M. Speakman, M. D., Clinical Instructor.

The requirements for admission, promotion and graduation as printed in the fiftieth announcement of the College are the best proof that in no medical college in the United States is the standard of education higher than in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. The following is taken from the announcement for 1897-98:

1. The student is required to present, at the time of matriculation, the certificate of an accredited physician that he is at least seventeen years old, that he possesses a good moral character, and that he is otherwise qualified for the study of medicine. A blank certificate will be found at the end of this Announcement.

2. He will be required to pass an examination in the following branches: (*a*) English composition, by writing at the time of examination an essay of not less than two hundred words, by which may be judged the writer's attainments in grammar, orthography and penmanship. (*b*) Arithmetic, including vulgar fractions, decimals, percentage, proportion, square root, weights and measures and the metric system. (*c*) Geography, including general outlines, and the physical geography of North America, especially of the United States. (*d*) History, including prominent events in the history of the United States. (*e*) Latin, sufficient to show a good knowledge of the grammar, and an ability to analyze sentences. A student may be conditioned in Latin until the beginning of the sophomore year.

3. Students may be exempted from the above examination upon presentation of any of the following evidences of possessing the requisite qualifications: (*a*) The diploma or certificate of a literary or scientific college, high school, normal school or academy. (*b*) A "Teacher's certificate" of qualification. (*c*) The certificate of the Examining Board of an accredited Medical Society. (*d*) The certificate of a legally authorized Medical Examining Board. Provided that no certificate will be accepted except in and for the branches specified therein.

4. Students applying for "advanced standing"—*i. e.*, admission to the second year in this College—must exhibit and file documentary evidence (*a*) of having graduated in Art or Science in an accredited college or university, and of having passed, in connection with the course in said institution, a satisfactory examination in Biology, Botany, Zoölogy, Physics, Chemistry, Anatomy and Physiology, or (*b*) of having successfully passed the examinations of the "Preparatory Medical Course" in an accredited college or university in which course all the above-mentioned branches are taught as part of the regular curriculum.

5. Graduates of Colleges of Pharmacy, Dentistry or Veterinary Medicine in good standing, in which the course of study embraces all the branches mentioned in regulation 4, may, upon presenting their diplomas, matriculate and enter the second year of this College.

6. Students who have attended one or more annual terms in other accredited Medical Colleges may, upon passing an examination in the branches taught in the corresponding term or terms in this College, matriculate and enter the following term. But they will be exempted from examination in any or all of these branches upon presentation of documentary evidence that they have already passed these examinations in the College first attended.

7. Graduates of Medical Colleges in good standing, in which two years' attendance is required, are admitted to the third year in this College without examination; and graduates of Medical Colleges, in which three or more years' attendance is required, are admitted to the fourth year without examination.

REQUIREMENTS FOR PROMOTION.

8. Examinations are held near the middle and at the close of each College term. These examinations are obligatory upon all the students, and include all the branches taught during the term. No exemptions from these examinations will be permitted. The standing of students in laboratory work will be determined by the regularity and proficiency of their daily exercises so as to avoid unnecessary final examinations.

9. Examinations will be either oral or written, or both, as may be decided by the teacher in charge of each branch.*

10. A student failing to pass the term examination with a general average of seventy-five per cent. will be required to repeat the studies of that term before further examination or promotion, or will be conditioned in certain branches, as may be decided by the Faculty in each individual case.

11. A certificate of the result of the examinations, and notification of failure to make the required averages for promotion, or of conditions to be removed before being allowed to take the next succeeding course of lectures, will be issued to each student.

12. Students to be admitted to the graduation class must be twenty-one years old on or before the next succeeding commencement.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

13. The candidate for graduation must be at least twenty-one years of age, and of good moral and professional standing. He must have applied himself to the study of medicine for four years, and must have attended at least four full graded courses of medical lectures, of not less than six months each, in four separate years, the last of which must have been in this College.

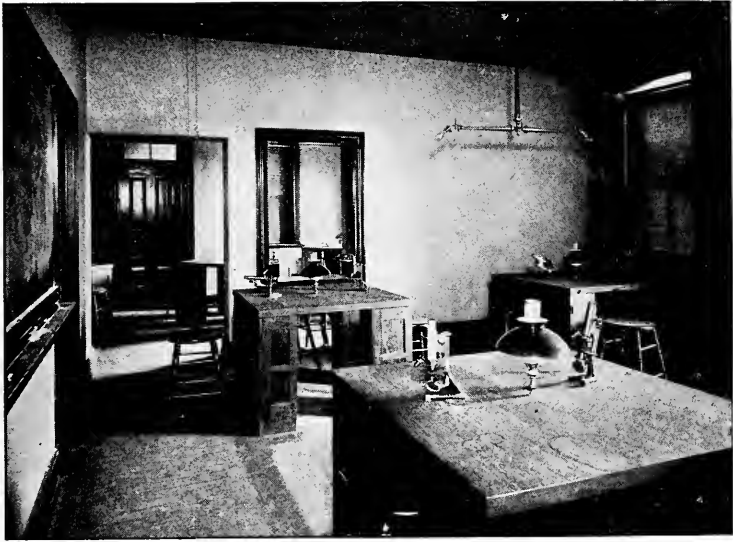
14. The candidate must have attended the lectures of the course regularly, and should not have absented himself except on account of personal sickness or other reasons of an imperative character. To constitute a full term, the absence, in any event, must not have exceeded one month in the aggregate.

15. He must file in the office of the Dean and Registrar, on or before the 1st of April, notice of his intention to apply for graduation, and must exhibit his tickets or other satisfactory evidence of having complied with the regulations of the College. He must have paid all fees before the permit for examination can be issued.

16. The final examination may be written or oral, or both, as may be decided by each professor or teacher.

17. The candidate for graduation must obtain a general average of seventy-five per cent. in his senior examinations; but he will not be recommended for the College Degrees if the average falls below seventy

* Examinations had been oral and in sections, or classes of five, who went before the professors usually at their houses. There were as early as 1880 some written exams. The mid-term examinations are held immediately after the holidays.



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per cent. in any two branches, except by special action of the Faculty, taken after a full consideration of his entire College record.

18. Successful candidates will be formally notified and their names reported to the Board of Trustees, so that, if approved by said Board, their order may be issued for conferring the Degrees of the College (viz., the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and of Doctor of Homœopathic Medicine) at the Commencement, which will be held as soon after the close of the examination as practicable.

19. Each successful candidate will be required to be present at the Commencement exercises to receive his diploma in person.

COLLEGE FEES.

20. For Matriculation, paid once only	\$5 00
For First Annual Term, including practical courses	100 00
For Second Annual Term	125 00
For Third Annual Term	125 00
For Fourth Annual Term, including special clinics	125 00
Graduation Fee	30 00

All fees are payable in advance, and are not returnable nor transferable. All drafts and checks should be drawn to the order of the Hahnemann Medical College.

21. There are no extra charges for instruction in any department or for laboratory courses, except for materials consumed. Students who do not possess microscopes will be charged \$5.00 annually for the use of a microscope, and are held responsible for any damage. A deposit of \$5.00 with the Professor of Pathology, and \$5.00 with the Professor of Chemistry, will be required from each student, as caution money while working in the laboratories, to be returned if there are no charges against him for breakage or damage to apparatus or property.

22. Students who are required to repeat a course of lectures must pay the regular fees again.

For several years the increasing number of subjects taught, the many branches of medical knowledge in which practical demonstration became more and more necessary, the increase in students, all combined to make it evident that the fine Building that had so short a time before been deemed sufficiently large for years to come was found to be much too small. In all the departments the teachers were cramped for room. Alteration became a necessity. So in the Summer of 1896 certain repairs were made.

When the College was opened for lectures in the fall of 1886 the Dispensary was placed in the basement of the building, in which were several large rooms. In 1890 it was

removed to a building in the rear of the College known as Clinical Hall, previously used as a hospital. After that time one large room in the basement was fitted up as a chemical laboratory. Another room, facing Broad street, was furnished by the Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia as a reading room and meeting room for the students, to which use it is still put, there being a college-branch of the Association in charge of it. The other large front room was used as a lunch-room, while the corridors were lined with small closets known as lockers, in which the students keep their coats, books, etc. There were also several other basement rooms devoted to various purposes. In 1896 the number of the lockers was largely increased; they were built around the walls of the lunch-room and certain other rooms, and also tiers of lockers were placed in the centre of the rooms. On the main floor in the library the shelves were continued about eight feet higher to the ceiling, making about one-third more shelf-room; more shelving was placed in the room used as a pamphlet room. The large room on the second floor used as the histological laboratory was enlarged, a room near being taken for microscopical purposes, and another room in the rear of lecture room No. 2, previously used for the preservation of botanical and zoological specimens and for the teachers in these departments, was now fitted up for section cutting, mounting and other histological work, thus forcing the very valuable botanical specimens down stairs into the pamphlet room, a case containing some of them even having to be placed in the corridor. Other alterations were also made, but it was quite understood that all this was but a makeshift, and that much more space would be required to meet the increasing demands for *more room*, which the increase of extended teaching absolutely required. The question was very carefully considered during the Winter and Spring of 1896-7, and soon after the close of the session in the Spring of 1897 the carpenters were again at work. On the main floor the magazine room was taken for the use of the professors and lecturers on *Materia Medica*, Pharmacy, Botany and Zoology; the magazines were removed to a room on the third story specially fitted up for their reception with shelving, a large table, etc., for the reception

and proper classification of the numerous donations to the library and for the use of the librarian. In the loft, shelving was placed sufficient to accommodate the vast collection of duplicate magazines and books kept by the librarian for sale or for use in exchanges.

A small library on *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy was placed in the *Materia Medica* room, together with the collections of botanical, zoological and drug specimens used in teaching these branches. Another room on the main floor, in the rear of lecture room 1, was fitted up for the use of the Department of Hygiene and Sanitary Science, with shelves for charts, books, etc., upon those subjects. On the second floor the most extensive alterations were made. Dr. Oliver, the janitor of the College, had with his family occupied a suite of rooms upon this floor as a dwelling since the opening of the College in 1886. But the increasing demand for more room rendered it necessary that these rooms, five in number, be devoted to purposes of instruction. Therefore he vacated them and they were fitted for practical work in Biology, Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology. These improvements were made under the personal supervision of Dr. P. Sharples Hall, professor of these subjects. Several thousand dollars were spent in remodeling and equipping these rooms, and these departments are thought to be second to none in the city. There are facilities for the most advanced and exhaustive study in these branches. In addition to the seventy valuable microscopes previously belonging to the College, thirty additional new ones of the latest designs and finest patterns were imported. A fine dark room for photographic developing and for micro-photographic work was fitted up with the best of apparatus. Microtomes, projecting-lanterns and all the modern apparatus for freezing, cutting and preparing specimens have been provided. The following is quoted from the 50th announcement:

The laboratories of this department occupy several rooms, and are fully equipped with suitable tables, and with the necessary apparatus for section-cutting, staining, mounting, etc. The equipment includes seventy microscopes, the section in Pathology and Bacteriology having been supplied with thirty fine instruments during the summer vacation.

The department is also provided with a powerful arc-light projecting-lantern for use in demonstrating to the classes, a method which effects an immense saving of the student's time and otherwise greatly facilitates and simplifies his studies.

(a) BIOLOGY.

The course in Biology is based upon the requirements of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, with such modifications as are necessary to adapt it to the needs of the students in an American medical college. The subjects studied include typical forms of the Protozoa, Cœlenterata and Vermes. Important groups of parasitic worms, including liver flukes, tape-worms, thread-worms, etc., are included in this course, a study being made of their structure and development, together with the manner in which they gain access to their hosts.

Certain of the lower groups of plants are studied. Green plants and fungi are compared structurally and physiologically, and especial attention is directed to the ferments.

The instruction is partially by means of lectures, but especial stress is laid upon practical work upon actual specimens, the effort being to induce the student to observe for himself. In all cases both the morphology and physiology are discussed, and such general matters as protoplasm, cell-division, reproduction and parasitism are carefully considered.

(b) NORMAL HISTOLOGY.

This branch engages the attention of the student during his freshman year. His work is mainly devoted to practical work in cutting, staining and mounting specimens of the normal tissues, and in the study of their minute anatomy. All the student's preparations become his own property, and he is encouraged to exercise such care in his work as will make his mounted specimens useful to him for subsequent work and study.

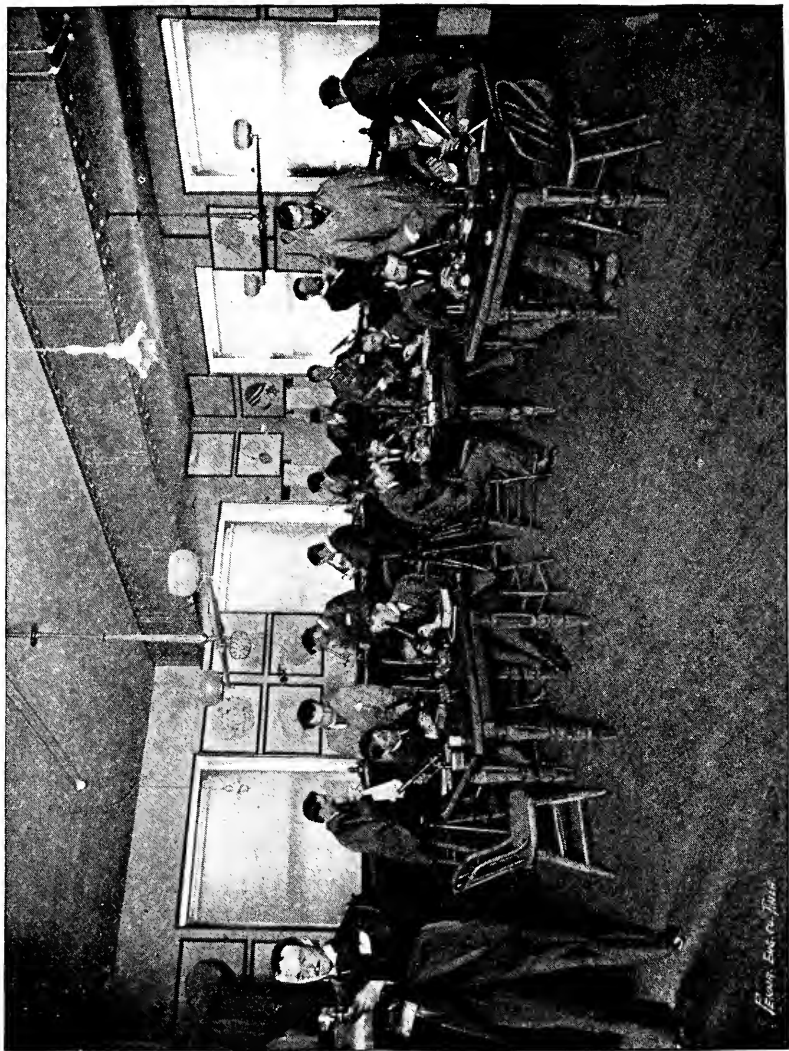
(c) PATHOLOGY AND PATHOLOGICAL HISTOLOGY.

This portion of the department work is assigned to the student in his sophomore year. It embraces the preparation, cutting, staining and mounting of pathological specimens and their study under the microscope. Especial attention is given to the study of abnormal growths. The same effort to secure nicety and perfection of manipulation is exerted here as in the section on normal histology.

(d) BACTERIOLOGY.

In the study of this subject the work is mainly directed to the investigation of pathogenic bacteria and those other forms which have a known relation to the processes of disease.

The College commenced its fiftieth year under very favorable conditions. The session opened on the evening of September 30th, 1897, as usual, in the amphitheatre of Clinical



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Hall. The address was by Dr. Herbert L. Northrop. After which were some interesting talks by Drs. J. E. Jones, Aug. Korndoerfer, J. N. Mitchell and D. P. Maddux. After the exercises an informal reception was held in the Alumni Hall, and refreshments were served, while music was furnished by an orchestra under the direction of V. Simon Hassler.

A circular dated September 15th was issued stating that this Introductory was designed as a beginning to the celebration of the College Semi-Centennial.

A full account of this Jubilee of the Fiftieth Year of the Old College may be found in Part V. of this volume.

It may be of interest to some to note this :

Late in January the Executive Committee of the Student Volunteer Movement extended to Hahnemann College, through the Y. M. C. A., an invitation to send representatives to the Third International Student Volunteer Convention, held at Cleveland, Ohio, on February 23-27, 1898.

The invitation was accepted by popular vote of the student body, and, because Hahnemann was entitled to four delegates, it was decided that each class should select and support its own delegate.

Four delegates—full quota—were present at the Convention, which was probably the largest Student Convention ever held in the United States.

The movement has advanced until it is now operating in 1,200 of the institutions of higher education in United States and Canada. Most of these were represented by the 2,200 delegates of the Cleveland Convention.

Hahnemann's representatives had opportunities, which were eagerly embraced, while traveling and at the convention, to do missionary work for Homeopathy. They endeavored, while defending their own Institution and her teachings, to show to students of other medical colleges, etc., the superiority of homœopathic principles.

Additional Facts.

Hahnemann College Y. M. C. A. is the oldest professional college association on the east side of the Schuylkill, and enjoys the reputation of being the most progressive.

It has been self-supporting since the Ladies' Auxilliary withdrew its support, two years ago.

It sent delegates to the Student Conventions held at Northfield, Mass., in summers of 1894-5-6 and 7.

INDEX OF BIOGRAPHIES.

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Biographical Sketches of Professors.

In the following list of biographies it has been thought advisable to only include the professors. The names of the lecturers and demonstrators may be found in the chapter entitled FACULTY.

ARROWSMITH, WILLIAM L.—But very little is known of this physician. He came to Philadelphia from Canada. He was elected Professor of Physiology in the old College in 1867, and filled that chair during the session 1867–68. A letter appears in the Hahnemannian Monthly of August, 1867, from him, describing the Paris Exposition, which he was visiting. He delivered the introductory lecture in 1867. In 1870 he was practising in St. Heliers, in the island of Jersey, at which time his address was 42 Bath street. His name appears in Turner's Homœopathic Medical Directory as still located at St. Heliers, where he is qualified as graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Registered in Canada.

ASHTON, ADOLPHUS H.—Born in Philadelphia on May 18th, 1826. Graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1852. Was, in the spring of 1860, elected to the Chair of Obstetrics, but withdrew from the Faculty without delivering a lecture. He was elected Curator of the College in 1877, and continued in the office until his death. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1858. Was a member of the State Society, the County Society, of which he was one of the reorganizers in 1868, and the Treasurer from that time till his death. He was a member of the Hahnemann Club of Philadelphia, and one of the founders of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, that was originated by that Club in 1877. He died of Bright's Disease on Sunday, February 17th, 1883.

Dr. Ashton was beloved by all for the kindness of his disposition. The writer of this remembers hearing him say at the occasion of the death of Dr. R. J. McClatchey that it would be his turn next. He did not remain long after his old friend.

BARTLETT, CLARENCE.—Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 22d, 1858. Removed to Philadelphia in 1864. Entered the Central High School in 1871, from which he graduated in 1875. The same year he matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College, graduating in 1879, and for the next four years was one of the physicians in the general medical department of the dispensary of that Institution. From 1879 to 1883 he was also assistant to Dr. W. H. Bigler in the eye and ear department of the dispensary. When the department of nervous diseases was created in 1883, he took charge, resigning his other positions. He lectured in the spring course on nervous diseases, beginning in 1884. He was appointed lecturer on nervous and mental diseases in 1889, and in 1890 electrology was added to the lectureship. He was neurologist to the Children's Homœopathic Hospital in Philadelphia for two years, and since 1890 has filled the same position in the Hahnemann Hospital. From 1883 to 1885 he was recording secretary, and from 1885 to 1888 corresponding secretary to the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and has been chairman of various bureaus of the Society and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In 1890 he was chosen an honorary member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society. Dr. Bartlett acted as assistant to Dr. Dudley, editor of the Hahnemannian Monthly, from 1883 until 1888, when, in connection with Dr. Van Lennep, he took entire charge of the journal. He has contributed numerous articles of great interest and value to its columns. In 1892 he abandoned the main work on the journal to Dr. Van Baun. Occasional articles from his pen have appeared in other medical journals and in the Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In 1885 he was elected provisional secretary of the Alumni Association of Hahnemann College in Philadelphia, retaining the office till 1893. In 1887 he edited

and published Farrington's Clinical Materia Medica, being short hand notes of Dr. Farrington's lectures from 1876 to 1880. Dr. Bartlett was married September 29th, 1885, to Miss Anna C. Miller. He is still connected with Hahnemann College and is in active practice. He makes a specialty of nervous and mental diseases. In 1897 he was appointed to the Chair of Neurology and Medical Semeiology, a position he now holds.

He also contributed the sections on the Diseases of the Nervous System to Dr. Goodno's Practice of Medicine, published in 1894-96.

BEAKLEY, JACOB.—Born at Sharon Springs, Schoharie county, N. Y., July 20, 1812. Studied medicine with Dr. James McNaughton, of Albany. Graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western District of New York, at Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., March 1, 1834. He practiced at Schoharie Court House until 1839, when he went to Albany, continuing there until 1842, when he went to New York City. He became a homœopath in 1844. In the spring of 1853 Dr. F. Sims resigned from the Chair of Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Beakley, then a resident of New York, was elected his successor. On September 7, 1858, he was elected President of the Faculty, and Dr. Williamson resigning from the deanship November 23, 1858, Dr. Beakley acted as Dean until April 26, 1859, when he was elected Dean. At the end of the session of 1859-60 he resigned from the Faculty and returned to New York, where the same year he was instrumental in organizing the Homœopathic Medical College of New York. He was Dean of the College and Professor of Surgery from its opening until the end of the session of 1869-70, when the college was reorganized and he retired. To this college he devoted much of his time and means.

Through his association with the two colleges he was well known in the profession. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1847. Was secretary in 1860.

In July, 1872, while visiting his brother, Dr. Henry

Beakley, at Peekskill, N. Y., he had a severe pulmonary hæmorrhage, from the after-effects of which he died on August 6, 1872.

In 1858, in conjunction with Dr. C. J. Hempel, he compiled a manual of Homœopathic Theory and Practice; of this he wrote the surgical part.

In 1854, 1859 and 1861, addresses he had delivered before the class were published.

BETTS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—Born in Warminster township, Bucks county, Pa., December 1st, 1845. He was educated at the Lellar Academy in Hatboro, Pa., and under the tutorship of the Rev. Samuel Aaron, principal of the Mt. Holly Institute of New Jersey. After leaving school he for a short time engaged in mercantile pursuits, but soon turned to the study of medicine, choosing for his preceptor Dr. Edward Reading, of Hartboro. He entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1866. He matriculated in the new Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in 1868. In April of the same year he went to Europe and remained in Vienna for one year, devoting himself to special studies. Then after an extended tour of Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France and England, he returned to Philadelphia where he commenced to practice his profession. On November 14, 1871, he married Miss Lucy C. Corse, of Baltimore, Md. In 1872 he was appointed Quiz-Master of Practice and Clinical Medicine in Hahnemann College, where he served for one term. In the following summer, that of 1873, he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy. He continued to fill this chair until the end of the session of 1875-76, when he was elected to the Chair of Gynæcology, which he held up to the spring of 1895, when he resigned. He is still in active practice, making a specialty of Gynæcology.

BIGLER, WILLIAM H.—Dr. Bigler is the son of Rt. Rev. David Bigler, of the Moravian Church, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 10th, 1840. The first seventeen years of his life were spent in New York City, where his father was then pastor of a church. After graduating from the Moravian

College and Theological Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., he spent two years in Europe at the Universities of Berlin and Erlangen. Upon his return to America he was appointed Professor in his Alma Mater, which position he filled for eight years.

He married the daughter of Dr. Augustus W. Koch, a prominent physician of Philadelphia, and took up the study of medicine, graduating from Hahnemann Medical College in 1871, and has, since that time, been connected continuously with the institution in some capacity. After graduating he was appointed on the dispensary staff, and for a number of years had charge of the eye and ear department, lecturing also on ophthalmology in the college, both during the summer course and the regular winter sessions for several years. For three months after the death of Dr. W. B. Trites, he lectured on the practice of medicine during the absence of the regular professor of that branch. In 1890 he was appointed associate professor of physiology, and in 1891 became full professor of that branch.

Dr. Bigler has been treasurer of the Alumni Association since its organization. Has been a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania since 1872, was first vice-president of that society in 1886, and, owing to the death of Dr. Crowley, the president, served in that office until the following annual meeting. He was president of the County Medical Society for two years, and has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1876, having served on various bureaus in both organizations. In 1876 he was co-editor of the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica*, published in Philadelphia. In 1881 Dr. Bigler was elected to honorary membership in the Homœopathico Institutio Mexicano, and in 1893 was made one of the editors of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*.

He has read numerous papers before the societies of which he is a member, and has contributed many articles to medical journals, mostly on his specialty, ophthalmology.

He is still connected with the College holding the Chair of Physiology and Pediatrics.

BROOKS, SILAS SWIFT.—Born in South Scituate, Mass., May 30th, 1817. He was educated at the Friends' School, in Providence, R. I. After leaving school he removed with his parents to Philadelphia, where he taught school. While teaching at Mullica Hill, N. J., he became a student of Dr. John Taylor of that place. He attended three full courses at Jefferson Medical College, graduating from that Institution, March 20, 1844. He at once commenced to practice in Philadelphia. During the first ten years of practice he was three years attached to the Philadelphia Dispensary, served as a vaccine physician, and delivered annual courses of lectures on Physiology at the Franklin Institute. About 1854 he was induced to investigate the principles of Homœopathy and soon adopted that mode of practice. In 1860 at the reconstruction of the Homœopathic College he was elected to the Chair of Institute and Practice. The new Faculty also elected him Dean at a meeting held on October 5, 1860. He was also appointed to receive all money paid for tuition and to render the same to the treasurer. He severed his connection with the College in the spring of 1854, having served as Dean for the entire four years. After he resigned he made the following entry in his diary: "I have failed to meet the class at my regular lecture hour but four times in four years, and these four lectures were delivered at other hours, so that the classes have not missed a single lecture. I have attended every meeting of the Faculty, and all but two of the Board." He had a very large practice which he found it difficult to reduce and, though hardly able, he continued to labor until in the latter part of May, 1871, he was attacked with hæmorrhage of the lungs, from which he had previously suffered. He retired to rest at a small farm that he owned in New Jersey, not far from the city. Here he had repeated attacks of hæmorrhage, and he was brought back to his home, where he died on July 2, 1871.

He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1860, and the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania in 1868, being a charter member, and a charter member of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Society.

After Dr. Brooks had become convinced of the truth of

Homœopathy on June 18, 1855, he sent his resignation to the Philadelphia County Medical Society, of which he had long been a member. In July, 1855, he published an article in the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy* entitled: Reasons why medicines should be used in accordance with the law of *similia similibus curantur*. In December the allopathic society cited him to appear before them to answer a charge of violation of the laws of medical ethics; he protested that he was not a member; but in January the society declared that he had forfeited his membership by adhesion to an exclusive dogma in his practice. The full account of this may be found in the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. iv, p. 728.

Dr. Brooks was a conscientious, kindly man and was greatly beloved for the evenness of his temper and his great skill.

COXE, JOHN REDMAN, JR.—Was born in Philadelphia, February 19th, 1799. He was the son of the celebrated practitioner and writer, John Redman Coxe, who was for a long time professor of *Materia Medica* in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1845 he was practising in Williamsport, Pa., where he remained until 1850, when he returned to Philadelphia and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College in the class of 1850. In 1857 he succeeded Dr. A. E. Small in the chair of Practice in the College, and was succeeded by Dr. S. S. Brooks in 1860. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1852; was provisional secretary in 1854, at the session held in Albany, N. Y., in which year he made a report on Hydrophobin. He died May 11th, 1863.

DAKE, JABEZ P.—Was born in Johnstown, N. Y., April 22d, 1827. His father, Jabez Dake, was an allopathic physician in Nunda, N. Y. He became a homœopath in 1843. Dr. Dake was educated at the Literary Institute at Nunda, in Madison University at Hamilton, and in Union College, Schenectady, at which latter institution he graduated in 1849. In 1848, while at college, he read an essay on Generalization of Medicine, in which he endeavored to show that previous to the advent of Homœopathy there was no law in

therapeutics. This was published in a city paper and caused some controversy. Dr. Dake entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1850, and graduated therefrom at the third session in March, 1851. He at once went to Pittsburg, where he commenced to practice. Not long afterwards he associated himself with Dr. Reichhelm. Dr. Dake, in 1892, wrote an autobiography for the Hahnemannian Monthly, from which the following is quoted:

The urgent request of editorial friends is my only apology for appearing in the rôle of an autobiographist.

If I have done anything, or had anything happen to me in the course of life, the record of which may be of use to others, I suppose modesty should not forbid my furnishing the brief sketch that is asked for.

I am a native of New York, not a bad state to be born in.

My father was a physician and, so also, two of my brothers. Half a century ago they turned from the old school to the new. I was kept at school continuously, with an interruption of only one year (while exercising as a pedagogue in Tennessee), till I graduated under the celebrated President Eliphalet Nott from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1849, at the age of twenty-two. My study of medicine was under the preceptorship of Dr. Gustavus Reichhelm (from the University of Halle, Prussia), at Pittsburg, Pa., who had the honor of being the first to practice Homœopathy west of the Allegheny mountains, beginning in 1837.

I attended lectures at the Geneva Medical College (old school), and afterward at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania (now the Hahnemann), at Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in 1851.

While in Philadelphia I enjoyed the friendship of Drs. Hering and Williamson, and especially of Dr. Neidhard, with whom I spent many hours of profitable conversation.

Returning to Pittsburg after graduation, I soon became a partner, and in 1853, the successor of Dr. Reichhelm.

The first of my writing on the merits of the new system of therapeutics was an essay, read before the senior class at Union College in 1848, and afterwards published in a Schenectady paper by Dr. Swits. It was entitled "Generalization in Medicine," written to illustrate logical methods.

In 1849, while yet a student, I took a hand in the fight with Asiatic cholera at Pittsburg, and also in the controversy that sprung up in the newspapers in regard to its treatment. I was so imbued with a high conception of the scientific character of a system of therapeutics based on a natural law, I was ready to contend with the biggest allopathic Goliath, however mighty he might be in wielding the lancet or the pen.

In April, 1855, I was invited to deliver one of the orations at the centennial celebration of Hahnemann's birthday in Philadelphia. I was pleased to meet there as my fellow-orators, Dr. Joslin, the senior, and Dr. Bayard, of New York, both of them my fellow alumni from Union College. In the autumn of the same year, I was called to the chair of *Materia Medica* in my Alma Mater at Philadelphia. I took the chair with no little misgiving, in view of my youthfulness, and the importance of the teaching demanded. And my embarrassments were not lessened (I must now confess), upon subjecting the literature of my branch to a more urgent and critical examination. Some of the causes of my trouble I laid before the American Institute, in a paper I read at Chicago in 1857.

In regard to the Institute I should mention that I first saw it in session at New York, in 1848, when it was but four years old. There were present Drs. Jeanes, Williamson, Kirby, Cator, McManus, Wells, Payne, Gregg, now gone to their rest, and Marcy, Paine, and a few others yet lingering among us. I became its general secretary at Buffalo in 1855, and by notices in the journals and circulars, succeeded in greatly increasing the attendance the following year at the City of Washington. I moved to have the next meeting in Chicago, and after an hour's debate succeeded in my purpose. Drs. Williamson and Swazey feared that to go far west, where there were comparatively so few to attend, and they so scattered in the woods or over the prairies, the Society would be inevitably ruined. But the Chicago meeting was large and lively.

I was elevated to the presidency and Smith and Ludlam led the way in giving the Institute the first regular banquet, with toasts and the music of a brass band, known in its history.

In such a young, vigorous city, and with such an enterprising local committee, to say nothing of the young president, why shouldn't there have been something fresh and festive?

As to college work in Philadelphia, my growing business at Pittsburg compelled me to resign it after two years. It was a trial to me to do so, because I was fond of teaching and of being among students, even though my branch was the least exact and most trying of all

In 1863 impaired health obliged me to retire to my farm in Ohio. I turned my back upon a clientèle, in quality at least, second to that of no medical man in the city of Pittsburg. Pomology interested and restored me to health.

Before passing I should say that it has always been a pleasure to me to encourage well educated young men in the study of Homœopathy; and that I now look back with some degree of pride to those who have been under my preceptorship, at one time or another. As fair specimens at old Pittsburg I may name Drs. David Cowley, J. C. Burgher, James A. Heron, J. S. Rankin, William R. Childs, William I. Church, and James H. McClelland, some of whom yet live and enjoy a national reputation.

In 1869 I was compelled to seek a home in a milder climate for the safety of my wife, and removed to Nashville, where I announced myself as a practitioner of the new school. Homœopathy had just fairly begun its work in the south when the civil war came to place a bar in the way of its progress, and the in-coming of more practitioners; so I found myself almost a pioneer again, in an attractive field and among a most hospitable people. Business rolled upon my hands, till in a few years I was again broken in health.

In 1873 I was in a hard fight with the old enemy of 1849, Asiatic cholera. When the smoke cleared up and a count was had, Homœopathy was found to have won another great victory. In my list of cases the loss had been less than 2 per centum.

In 1875 I was compelled to leave my work and go across the ocean. Travel and new scenes, with my old friend Dr. Rush, restored me to vigor after a few months in Europe.

The first World's Homœopathic Congress was opened in

Philadelphia in 1876. In obedience to programme, I read a paper, intended to be a discussion of an essay by Dr. Hering, on "Materia Medica as a Science."

The same year I was called again to a chair in my medical Alma Mater—this time to the chair of "Principles and Practice." I continued only the one year, being obliged, by my wife's inability to remain so far north in winter, to resign and remain in Tennessee.

In 1878 I was appointed and served on the "Yellow Fever Commission," organized to inquire into the treatment as well as preventive measures resorted to during the great epidemic along the lower Mississippi and in my own state.

In 1881 I was again in England to attend the second World's Congress of Homœopathic Physicians. By appointment I read a paper on "Drug Attenuation."

Soon after the adjournment of the Congress, in company with my friends, Dr. and Mrs. Talbot, of Boston, I travelled through Holland, North Germany, Denmark and Sweden, and then with a medical friend across into Finland and Russia, and afterward through Norway and back to England.

Before passing, I should mention that in Amsterdam Dr. Talbot, another medical friend, and myself called upon Dr. Metzger, the celebrated, as having cured the Queen of Sweden and the Queen of Spain after the failure of the physicians in their respective countries. He received us cordially, and showed and explained to us his mode of treatment in two cases.

On inquiry, he stated that he depended little upon drugs; chiefly on massage and Ling movements, as called for by the pathology of each case, and a knowledge of vital mechanics. Patients were flocking to him from all parts of Europe.

In 1885 I crossed the ocean again, chiefly for the benefit of my third son, J. P., Jr., whom I took to Wiesbaden for the thermal and saline waters. The saddest experience of my life came the next year in his death, at the age of thirty years.

In my several trips abroad I visited some of the best hospitals to observe their outfit and modes of management. I must say many of our own hospitals suffer nothing in a comparison with them.

Recurring to the American Institute, I should say that I have done work on several of its bureaus, but chiefly on that of materia medica and pharmacy. I there brought forward criticisms upon the inexact and insufficient provings of drugs as commonly made, and the consequent unreliable character of our pathogenesis, and recommended plans for improvement.

As chairman for two successive years, I had the whole bureau at work upon the objects and results of drug attenuation. For the London Congress of 1881, as already mentioned, I prepared a paper summarizing the results of our inquiries.

I attended the great World's Congress at Atlantic City and took part in its proceedings. I delivered one of its special addresses, my subject being "Civil Government and the Healers of the Sick."

I have written a great deal in my time on medicine, beginning, as I have mentioned, when I was an undergraduate at a literary college. The files of our leading journals and the *Transactions* of our national society, covering a period of more than forty years, show much of my work, as well as my views, on current medical topics. In conclusion of my outline narrative, submitted without embellishments, I must make mention of some of the leading thoughts and purposes that have generally led me on:

Besides my other writings, in 1886 I gave to the world a volume, entitled *Therapeutic Methods*, embracing the substance of my course in Philadelphia on the principles of medicine, and showing especially the scientific character of the homœopathic therapeutics. I am quite willing to be judged by the teachings of that work in all the years to come.

I have been an earnest advocate, by pen and tongue, of the rights of our school of practice, as against unfair legislation, instigated by members of the old school. And, more—I have been unalterably opposed to State censorship as to modes and means of healing, denying the right of the civil power to dictate in the premises.

I believe in the utmost freedom of the citizen while not a soldier, a convict, a lunatic, nor a pauper, to choose his own minister and means of relief from physical suffering, without

governmental restriction or interference; and equally do I believe in the impossibility of any legally fixed standard of qualifications to be erected and enforced by police government. Each college and each society, or all the colleges and all the societies of any particular school, may have requirements and regulations to govern their own members, and to be respectfully regarded by their adherents; but let any or all forever abstain from a seizure of the legal arm, the governing power, to coerce and limit human efforts for the cure of the sick.

Among the greatest contributions made by me, aided by a faithful wife, to the cause of human healing has been in four sons, graduates in medicine—namely, William C., Walter M., Charles, and Frank B.—the first two now associated with me, the third located at Hot Springs, Ark., and the fourth lately at Chicago, now on leave for his health—all members of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

That brilliant word painter, William Tod Helmuth, thus writes of Dr. Dake: "Ah, what a portrait painter is memory! It seems but yesterday that I saw him—rather small in stature, with a large head and commanding brow, coal black hair always carefully brushed with a curl at the top, and with eyes so earnest and so brilliant that they gave character to his face."

DALTON, E. G.—This gentleman was elected to the chair of Physiology in the old College on October 9th, 1868. He lectured until the holidays.

DUDLEY, PEMBERTON.—Is an all round man. It has been said of him that he requires a large Saratoga trunk in which to protect the many diplomas of which he is the modest possessor.

The following is from the *Hahnemannian Monthly*:

Pemberton Dudley, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Hygiene in the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, was born near Torresdale, Philadelphia, October 17, 1837. His father, William Dudley, belonged to the New England family of that name, whose ancestors followed the Mayflower pilgrims in 1630. The family traces

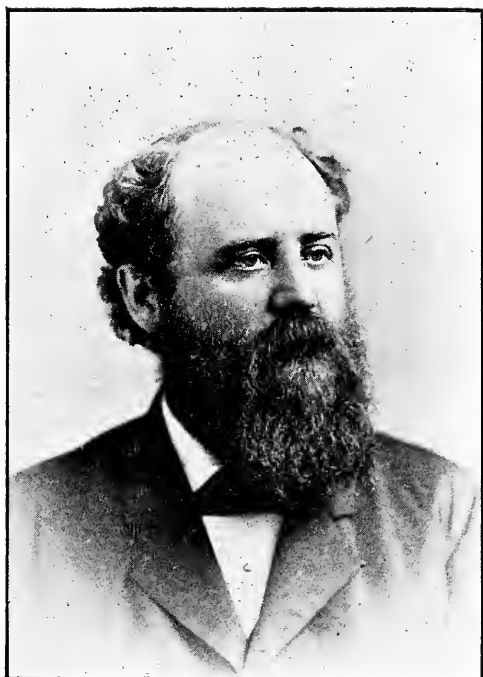
its lineage through several of the most interesting chapters of English history to a period antedating the Norman conquest, and is known to be of Saxon origin. His mother, Eleanor Wood, was descended from Sir Richard and Alice Wood through their son Robert, who emigrated from Gloucester, England, in 1699, and settled at Newtown, L. I., and whose posterity migrated to Newtown, Bucks county, Pa., about 1750. Dr. Dudley obtained his early education in the public schools and at an academic institution, supplemented by careful reading and study while at work on his father's farm. He taught school two years and at the same time read medicine under Dr. David James, then attended lectures in Jefferson Medical College for one year and then in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, graduating in the class of '61, since which time he has practiced in Philadelphia. Dr. Dudley assisted to organize the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1866, joined the Pennsylvania State Medical Society in 1867, and has been president of both. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1869, has regularly participated in its general and scientific business, was for seven years its general secretary and editor of its annual volume of "Transactions," and in 1896 was its president.

At the session of the American Institute of Homœopathy of 1871 he initiated the movement which led to the holding of the World's Homœopathic Convention in Philadelphia in 1876, and was a member of the committee appointed to perfect its preliminary arrangements. This convention led to a series of similar congresses in various parts of the world. The fourth one was held at Atlantic City, N. J., in 1892, when Dr. Dudley was again a member of its committee of arrangements, and was elected its recording secretary. He was Honorary Secretary of the World's Congress of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, held in connection with the Columbian Exposition of 1893. He holds honorary membership in the Maryland State Homœopathic Medical Society, in the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association in the British Homœopathic Society, and in the Homœopathic Institute of Mexico. In 1868 Dr. Dudley was chosen to the Chair of

Chemistry and Toxicology in his Alma Mater. In 1876 he was called to the Chair of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy, which he filled until 1890, when he was transferred to his present position, that of Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Hygiene. He was a member of the building committee appointed to superintend the erection of the new college and hospital buildings, and entered with great zeal into the preparations of the plans of these structures. As a member of the Hahnemann Club of Philadelphia, Dr. Dudley aided in organizing the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, and became a director and member of its medical staff. This club of physicians having, in 1880, become the proprietors of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, appointed him its editor, which position he held until 1888. During these eight years the journal easily maintained its position among the leading homœopathic periodicals of the world. Dr. Dudley was appointed by Governor Pattison one of the seven members of the State Board of Health upon its organization in 1885, was reappointed by him in 1891 for a second term of six years and in 1897 received the honor for a third term at the hands of Governor Hastings. Dr. Dudley has been a prolific writer, and he is now engaged in the preparation of a work upon *Institutes of Medicine*, designed for the use of medical students and for physicians seeking a knowledge of the science of therapeutics. Dr. Dudley claims that the subject lies at the foundation of a course of medical study and is necessary to a correct understanding and adequate appreciation, not only of Homœopathy, but of all modes of treating diseases and injuries. On December 25, 1867, Dr. Dudley married Sarah K., daughter of Rev. John Perry Hall, who was formerly a well-known Baptist clergyman of Philadelphia and vicinity. They have two children, a son and a daughter. The former, Dr. Perry Hall Dudley, is a graduate of the class of '92 of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.

On January 11, 1886, Dr. Dudley was appointed Dean of the College, to succeed Dr. A. R. Thomas, who had passed to his rest in November, 1895.

FARRINGTON, ERNEST ALBERT.—Was born January 1st, 1847, at Williamsburg, L. I., New York. During his early years the family removed to Philadelphia. He was educated at the Philadelphia High School, graduating at the head of his class. He spent the following summer in and about New York. In the fall, under the preceptorship of his brother, Dr. H. W. Farrington, he entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, attending the session of 1866-'67. When the College split occurred he went with the new College, graduating therefrom in March, 1868. He at once entered practice in Philadelphia, at 1616 Mount Vernon street, at his father's home. In the summer of 1869 the condition of his health caused him to take a short trip to Europe, from which he returned much benefited. On September 17, 1871, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Atkin. He lectured in the Summer Course of this College in 1869 on Forensic Medicine. During the sessions of 1870-'71, 1871-'72 and 1872-'73 he was elected Lecturer on Forensic Medicine. In the summer of 1873 he was elected to the chair of Special Pathology and Diagnosis, which he filled for the session of 1873-'74, when on the retirement of Dr. H. N. Guernsey in 1874 he was elected to the chair of Materia Medica that he so worthily filled the remainder of his life. It was the right man in the right place. He delivered the Introductory Lecture to this session. In December, 1879, he was chosen by the Hahnemann Club sole editor of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, but ill health prevented his acceptance. His last illness began December 14, 1884. He had suffered from a cold, but, from necessary exposure in his professional duties, laryngitis intervened. He nevertheless delivered several lectures, until during a lecture prior to the Christmas Holidays aphonia set in, precluding further lecturing. He did not lecture in January, but in February insisted upon resuming his duties, which he continued until after the spring examinations. The disease now invaded the bronchia, developing into severe bronchitis. At this time the most careful examination did not reveal any lung disease. A trip to



DR. EARNEST A. FARRINGTON.

Europe was now projected, and on May 9, 1886, with his wife, he sailed. In Paris Dr. Heerman sent him to Baden-Weiler in the Black Forest, but the wet season set in and he did not improve. A stay of some weeks in Brighton, England, afforded no relief. Discouraged, he sailed for home. He gradually but surely failed until on December 17, 1885, the end came. Dr. Hering used to name him as his own successor in the *Materia Medica* studies; he was beloved by all who knew him and his lectures were masterly in analysis and clearness. He became a member of the American Institute in 1872; was also a member of the Pennsylvania State and the Philadelphia County Society. Was in 1884 appointed a member of the Editorial Consulting Committee of the "Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis." In 1874 he published many articles on his favorite study in the medical journals. In 1874 he published as an Appendix to the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica*, a supplement to Gross' "Comparative Materia Medica." He edited in 1877 Hering's "Condensed Materia Medica." After his death Dr. Clarence Bartlett, who had phonographically reported his lectures, edited them from the lecturer's manuscript; they were revised by Dr. Lilienthal, and, with a memorial sketch by his friend Dr. Korndoerfer, were published in a large octavo volume. The sale of this book has been very large and in 1890 there was a second edition, and in 1896 a third edition, edited by his son, Dr. Harvey Farrington. It has also been published in Germany. Dr. Farrington was in faith a Swedborgian.

FLANDERS, A. H.—The College records show that at a meeting held on August 6th, 1858, Dr. A. H. Flanders, of Danville, Ky., was nominated for the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology vacated by Dr. Semple, and at the next meeting he was elected. Every effort was made to enable him to fit himself with proper apparatus. In his letter of acceptance he mentions the fact that he had studied his profession in Philadelphia. Dr. Flanders sent in his resignation from New York, on June 7th, 1859. He lectured but the one session.

It is known that he settled in Williamsburgh, N. Y., in 1859, remaining there but one year. No further data has been obtainable.

FOOTE, GEORGE FRANKLIN.—Was born in Albany, N. Y., March 13, 1817. He acquired his education in the public schools and was for a year or two a student of Oberlin College, Ohio. At intervals he engaged in teaching and afterwards learned the trade of carpenter. In 1838, having obtained means, he commenced to study medicine, attending a course of lectures in the Cincinnati Medical College. He then removed to New York, becoming a student under Dr. Wheeler Rutledge, and matriculated in the University Medical College of New York. He graduated in the spring of 1848. He practised Allopathy for a year, when, having a severe attack of typhoid fever with a long convalescence, he became so disgusted with "heroic" treatment that he turned toward Homœopathy. After investigation he gave his adhesion to that system. In 1842 he married and located at Lyons, N. Y. He also practised in Buffalo, and in Watertown, and in New York city. In April, 1866, he was invited to fill the Chair of Surgery in this College. He delivered the Introductory at the opening of the session. He only lectured the one session of 1866-'67, resigning in September, 1867, on account of ill health. Dr. Foote became much interested in the homœopathic treatment for the insane, and in 1869, with the aid of Dr. Dunham and some others, set about the establishment of such an institution in New York State. For three years he labored with the result that an appropriation from the State of \$150,000 was obtained and the first buildings of the Middletown Asylum for the Insane were erected. Owing to differences with the Trustees he resigned and opened a private home for the insane and inebriates at Stamford, Conn., which he conducted for fifteen years, until his health compelled him to give it up. In 1887 he began to suffer from heart disease, and to relieve himself from care he removed to Marlborough, N. Y., where he remained a year, going thence to California, where he seemed

to improve. He passed the last winter of his life in Chicago with a married daughter. His disease increased, and after considerable suffering he passed away, on May 8, 1889, aged 72 years. He became a member of the American Institute in 1850, and was one of the organizers of the International Hahnemannian Association.

FREEDLEY, SAMUEL.—Was born near Conshohocken, Pa., February 2, 1799. He studied with Dr. Cleve, a physician and botanist of repute, and graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1821, being at the time of his death the oldest American medical graduate. It was through Dr. Cleve that Dr. Freedley became interested in Botany. He became a convert to Homœopathy in 1836 or 1837. When the College was organized in 1848, Dr. Freedley was elected to the Chair of Botany, which the next year was supplemented with Medical Jurisprudence. He continued to serve until the end of the session of 1851-'52, when he resigned, and the Chair of Botany was abolished and that of Jurisprudence united with that of Physiology. From 1854 to 1859 he held the position of Professor of Botany in the Penn Medical University. Dr. Freedley resided for fifty years at the southeast corner of Marshall and Green streets, although spending portions of his time at his farm at Conshohocken, Pa. He was an enthusiastic botanist, having collected an herbarium of ten thousand specimens, which were destroyed by fire about 1880, at his country residence. He had also a large and valuable botanical library that was scattered at auction. He died in December, 1885.

FROST, JAMES H. P.—The eldest son of the Rev. Charles Frost, was born in Bethel, Me., May 24, 1825. He entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me., in 1842, and spent his junior and senior years at Amherst, Mass., where he graduated with honors in 1846. On leaving College he devoted himself to literary labor and teaching, chiefly in Philadelphia. But becoming interested in Homœopathy, he, in 1847, began the study of medicine with Dr. H. N. Guernsey, then in practice at Frankford, Pa. He attended the first two courses in this College, and graduated in 1850. After

spending several years in the South on account of ill health, he established himself in practice at Bangor, Me. But the climate was too rigorous for him, and in 1865 he accepted the chair of Physiology in this College and removed to Philadelphia. When the *Hahnemannian Monthly* was established in 1865 he became one of its editors. Soon after the close of the session of 1866-'67 Dr. Frost resigned from the Chair of Physiology and previous to the opening of the session 1867-'68 a Chair of Pathology was created, to which he was elected. In the spring of 1868 he resigned from the editorship of the *Hahnemannian Monthly* and from the Chair of Pathology on account of his feeble health. He now retired to the country and spent some time in traveling, devoting his spare time to literary work, reports to the American Institute of Homœopathy and the Homœopathic Societies of Pennsylvania and New York, and in contributing to the homœopathic medical press. Having partially recovered his health, he located at Bethlehem, Pa., soon afterwards removing to Danville, Pa. Here he soon gained a large practice, but physical weakness soon conquered him. He died at Danville, Pa., January 21, 1875, in his 50th year. His last literary work, an article of much research, on "Mysticism in Medicine," was completed but a few days before his death, and appeared in the same number of the *Hahnemannian Monthly* that contained his obituary notice.

GARDINER, RICHARD.—Was born in Darby, Delaware County, Pa., February 21st, 1793, and died in Philadelphia, March 22d, 1877, in his eighty-fifth year. He practised medicine for more than sixty years. He obtained his early education at the public schools, and commenced the study of medicine in his father's office. His father, Dr. William Gardiner, was a prominent physician, and the only one at that time resident in the town. In the same year he entered the University of Pennsylvania to attend the regular course of lectures, driving from Darby, a distance of ten miles, in the morning and back again in the evening. In the spring of 1814 he succeeded his father in Darby, continuing there until 1835, when he removed to Philadelphia, and, settling in the

lower part of the city, soon gained a large practice. The year following he was induced to investigate Homœopathy, being joined by his friend Dr. Gideon Humphrey. After a careful test of its merits he yielded to the pressure of evidence, and in 1850 graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He was married June 26th, 1814, to Miss Rice, of Darby, who died in 1863. He was the father of Drs. William A. Gardiner and Daniel R. Gardiner; he gave to the profession two sons and five grandsons. He continued in active practice until 1870, when he removed to Baltimore. He remained there but a short time when he returned to Philadelphia, where he continued in active practice until within a few days of his death. His final illness was pneumonia. At a special meeting of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Society, called shortly after the decease of this venerable member, a memorial service was held, resolutions of sorrow and respect were adopted, and a delegation of its members appointed to act as pall bearers at the funeral.

He was one of the original members of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the State and County Societies.

Dr. Gardiner was Professor of Institutes and Practice during the latter part of the session of 1868-'9, taking the place of Dr. T. D. Stowe. He signed the diplomas of 1869 as professor of Institutes and Practice.

He was a man loved and respected by all with whom he associated.

GARDINER, WILLIAM A.—Was the son of Richard Gardiner. Was born in Philadelphia in 1823. At the organization of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania he was called to fill the Chair of Anatomy, which he occupied most honorably for a number of years; it has been said that in comparison with Pancoast, and other able teachers of Anatomy in Philadelphia, he suffered nothing. He was deservedly popular with his class. As an operator in surgery he was careful and expert. The very last year of his life was spent in the army as a surgeon, in which capacity he attracted great attention. His goodness of heart and great kindness of manner in the army won for him friends on every

hand. He served one year as General Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He died after a brief illness in Philadelphia, April 29, 1863, in the 40th year of his age. He was for some years sole editor and afterwards assistant editor of the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*. He was also Dean of the Faculty of this College from 1851 to 1856. He occupied the Chair of Surgery for two years, from 1860 to 1862. He held the Chair of Anatomy for nine years, from 1848 to 1856-'7.

GAUNTT, C. STOCKTON.—Was the son of the late Commodore Charles Gauntt, of the U. S. Navy, and a native of Pennsylvania. He graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1844. Visiting Europe afterwards, he attended the Clinics at Guys' and St. Thomas' Hospitals, in London, and the lectures on Chemistry delivered by Professor Faraday in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. In 1846 he returned to Philadelphia and entered the laboratory of Dr. James B. Rogers, late Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, where he studied Practical Chemistry, assisting Prof. Rogers during several courses of lectures on Chemistry which he gave in the Franklin and Medical Institutes. In 1849 Dr. Gauntt was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in Burlington College, N. J., which position he filled for three years. After this he practised medicine until 1856, when he was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in Furman University, Greenville, S. C. He remained there several years and was elected a member of the Philosophian and Adelpian Societies. After the battle of Gettysburg he obtained an appointment from the United States Government as Acting Assistant Surgeon at Camp Letterman, General Hospital, Gettysburg, Pa., where he remained for several months.

Dr. Gauntt was a member of the Faculty of Girard College for two years, and filled the Professorship of Chemistry in Villanova College, Pa., for twenty-three years.

In 1885 he was appointed to the Professorship of Natural

Philosophy, General and Medical Chemistry in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, which position he filled during the sessions of 1885, '86, '87, '88, '89. During the school term of 1893-'95 he filled the Professorship of Physics and Astronomy in the Girls' High School of Philadelphia. He still resides in Philadelphia.*

GAUSE, OWEN B.—Was born at Wilmington, Del., June 22, 1825. He entered the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1855, but remained there but a few months, the same year entering at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, graduating in the spring of 1857. He at once began to practice at Trenton, N. J., where he remained until 1862. When the Faculty of this College was reorganized at the end of the session of 1859-'60, Dr. Gause was elected to the Chair of Physiology. In 1862 this chair also embraced Pathology. At the end of the session 1863-'64 he resigned. When the new College was organized in 1867, Dr. Martin was appointed to the Chair of Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, but he resigned before the end of the session and Dr. Gause was elected to fill his place. He was Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Infants until the end of the session of 1887-'88, when he resigned, removing to Aiken, S. C. He then was made Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics. He joined the American Institute in 1869. Was president of the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Society the same year. He was also an active member of the County Homœopathic Society. He for some years made Aiken his home during the winter, living at Asbury Park during the summer months. He died after an illness of four months at the Hahnemann Hospital in Philadelphia, on January 11, 1895. He donated his entire library to Hahnemann College, and gave his instruments to hospital physicians who had cared for him in the hospital in his last

*Dr. Gauntt mentions in a note to the compiler: My father, Commodore Chas. Gauntt, U. S. N., was a midshipman during the war of 1812, and was present during the action between the U. S. Ship Wasp and the English vessel Frolic. My grandfather, George A. Baker, held a commission under General Washington and was present in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth.

illness. When Dr. Dake died Dr. Gause sent a letter, which was read at the Memorial Meeting in Alumni Hall, regretting he could not be present to honor the memory of his old friend. He was a very interesting lecturer and was greatly respected by those whom he taught.

GOODNO, WILLIAM COLBY.—Was born in Kenosha, Wis., during a temporary residence of his parents in that city. His father, Rev. W. S. Goodno, a Baptist clergyman, was born in New York State, of Welsh ancestry. His mother was a native of Vermont. Dr. Goodno obtained his preliminary education in the high schools of Dixon, Ill., and Jersey City, N. J. He entered Geneva Medical College where he spent two years, and then matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1870. After serving as demonstrator of surgery several years in Hahnemann College, he was appointed lecturer on microscopy histology, and pathological anatomy. In this position he attracted attention and met with great success on account of the clearness and force with which he presented the subject matter upon which he gave instruction. He devised means of illustrating his lectures in order to more deeply impress the information imparted on the minds of students. He acquired a practical knowledge of photography, and for demonstrating purposes as well as for his professional work did a large amount of photographing from the microscope. In 1885 he was elected to the chair of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, in the college, which he now holds. Dr. Goodno has also won an excellent reputation as a surgeon. He now devotes himself to office practice. Dr. Goodno has done a large amount of original work of a practical kind in pathological histology. He was one of the first of his profession, if not the first, to study the supposed development of blood corpuscles in the spleen. A few years ago he published in the Hahnemannian Monthly a series of 200 unselected cases of typhoid fever in which the mortality was only two and one-half per cent., which is the lowest mortality rate ever published for a similarly unselected group. His contributions to pathology and clinical medicine in journals have

been very numerous, and he also wrote the section on diseases of the spleen in Arndt's "System of Medicine." After five years of careful preparation he published in 1894 a System of Medicine, in two octavo volumes, which is a scholarly work. Dr. Goodno is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, The Philadelphia County Homœopathic Society, the Clinical Society of Philadelphia, and the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is physician to Hahnemann Hospital, and was the originator and for eight years physician to, the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children until it was united with Hahnemann Hospital. Dr. Goodno is still (1898) a valued member of the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College.

GRAMM, THEODORE JULIUS.—Was born in Philadelphia on March 3d, 1861. He received his early education in the public schools, and then for three years attended a private academy, where a thorough English and classical education was obtained.

In 1878 he entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and passed his final examinations in 1881. He did not at once begin the practice of medicine, but matriculated for a post-graduate course in the Hahnemann College. Thereafter, he devoted particular attention for several years to the public clinics of the city. A service of two years in the Medical Department of the Hahnemann Hospital Dispensary was also discharged. He then succeeded to the former practice of his father.

The attention of Dr. Theodore J. Gramm was attracted to the subject of gynecology, and residing near Professor Howard A. Kelly, M. D., later of Johns Hopkins Hospital, he had exceptional opportunities for the study of Gynecology both in private practice and at the Kensington Hospital for Women. The abundant pathological material thus presented induced him to take up the study of microscopy and pathology, which he did under Professor M. L. Coplin, M. D., now of Jefferson College.

His further studies in gynecology were continued amid exceptional opportunities at Johns Hopkins Hospital, where he

spent a number of months under the friendly guidance of Professor Kelly, M. D., and Professor Hunter Robb, M. D. The Philadelphia Polyclinic likewise contributed to his pursuit of allied medical studies.

In 1891 he was appointed Clinical Chief in the Gynecological Department of the Hahnemann Hospital, and he discharged the duties of that office, both in the Dispensary and Hospital clinics, for five years. During this time he was also engaged for one year in the Department of Normal and Pathological Histology of the College.

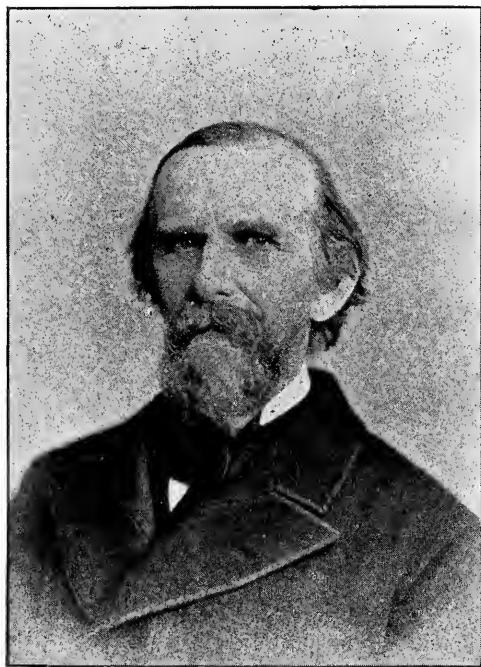
In the Spring Course of 1893, at the request of the faculty, he delivered a course of lectures on "Gynecological Pathology," illustrated by an extended series of original photomicrographs.

In the summer of 1895 he was appointed Pathologist ad-interim of the Hahnemann Hospital, at which time he introduced there the freezing microtome and other methods of rapid microscopic diagnosis previously used in his own laboratory.

In May, 1895, he was elected Junior Gynecologist of the Hahnemann Hospital and Physician-in-charge of the Obstetrical Department, and at the same time was appointed Professor of Obstetrics, succeeding Professor J. N. Mitchell, M. D., which position he filled for two years, and then resigned to devote more attention to his adopted and recognized specialty of Gynecology.

Current medical literature contains a number of acceptable articles from the pen of Dr. Theodore J. Gramm. He is still in active practice at his chosen speciality.

GUERNSEY, HENRY NEWELL — Was born at Rochester, Windsor County, Vt., February 10th, 1817. His education was in the schools of his native place, and was completed at the Royalton Academy in Royalton, Vt. At twenty he went to Philadelphia intending to study medicine. He located in Darby, near Philadelphia, where he taught school for a time, commencing his medical studies under the preceptorship of Dr. A. E. Small, who was then located at Darby. He entered the Pennsylvania College of Philadelphia



DR. HENRY N. GUERNSEY.

in November, 1842, attending the session, but the next fall he entered the medical department of the University of New York, from which he graduated in the spring of 1844. In 1846 he married Miss Statira Collourn, of Boston, by whom he had a daughter and two sons. During the summer of 1844 he located at Frankford, Pa., where he remained for thirteen years. In 1857 he removed to Philadelphia. At a meeting held July 29th, 1861, he was elected to the Chair of Obstetrics in the College, taking the place of Dr. Moore. This position he held for eight years, serving the last four years as Dean. In 1862 he received an honorary degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. When the two colleges united Dr. Guernsey withdrew from the faculty. He was instrumental in the union of the colleges. In 1871 he was elected to the Chair of Institutes and Materia Medica, which position he held for three years, until the end of the session of 1873-'74; and again was Dean. His name appears on the catalogue of 1874-'75 as Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica. His lectures on the Key-notes were published as a supplement to the American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica, being reported by his son, Dr. J. C. Guernsey, and later were published by Dr. J. C. Guernsey in book form. After this he devoted himself to his large practice. His ability was recognized by all, and his great skill as an obstetrician commanded for him a very extensive practice. He was the promoter of the "Key-note System."

In June, 1879, his health being shattered by his thirty-five years of unremitting professional labor, with his wife, he visited Europe, making an extended tour through the principal countries, returning in 1880. In July, 1882, he again went abroad, spending the time in Germany until November, when he returned. In February of 1883 he was attacked with diabetes, and he was for some months greatly prostrated, but in 1883-'4 he rallied and again attended to his practice and devoted himself to literary work. Through the winter of 1884-'5 he attended to his practice, going out in all kinds of weather. In the spring of 1885 he became much weaker, and on April 30th went to New York to obtain some needed

rest and to visit his son. While there he for the first time submitted to a thorough physical examination, which was made by Dr. John W. Dowling. Dr. Dowling found an advanced stage of pulmonary consumption. He wrote privately to his family advising a return home "before it was too late." This suggestion was followed. Through May and June he sank very rapidly, being much of the time in a drowsy state, interrupted by severe neuralgic pains in the head and left eye. He quietly passed away on the morning of June 27th, 1885. His funeral services were held at the Church of the New Jerusalem, at 22d and Chestnut streets, of which he was a member, and he was laid at rest in West Laurel Hill Cemetery in a spot of his own choosing. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, honorary member of Hahnemannian Institute of Philadelphia, Cumberland County Homœopathic Medical Society, Hahnemann Medical Society of Madris de Tulio of Spain, Instituto Homœopatico Mexicano, corresponding member of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society. He wrote much in defense of his beloved Homœopathy, and he taught the sort that Hahnemann taught, and his reverence for Hahnemann was unbounded. His principal work was a large one on the "Application of the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy to Obstetrics and the Diseases Peculiar to Women and Children," which has passed through several editions, and the therapeutic portion translated into French. In this for the first time he promulgated his keynote theory that has found many believers. He also published many pamphlets on subjects connected with obstetrics and materia medica. Memorial meetings were held after his death, and the homœopathic profession of the world did him honor.

HAESELER, CHARLES HERMAN.—Was born March 30th, 1830, at Nordheim, in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany. When he was three years of age his parents emigrated to this country, and after short residences in various other parts of Pennsylvania located themselves in Pottsville, where

his father, the late Dr. Charles Haeseler, who was a graduate of the University of Gœttingen, engaged in the practice of medicine, and in conjunction with Dr. B. Becker, was the first who introduced Homœopathy in that part of the state. The subject of this sketch likewise studied medicine, and after graduating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, on March 10th, 1853, pursued the practice of his profession in that city for five years, after which he removed in 1857 to Pottsville, where he established a large and lucrative practice and an influential reputation as a physician. During the Civil War he twice entered the service of his country with the militia, and for the third time during the emergency after the Gettysburg battle, when he served as assistant surgeon in the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, a six months regiment. At the expiration of his term of service he was presented with a sword in recognition of his successful management of an epidemic of diphtheria which broke out in the regiment.

In 1871 having been elected to the Chair of Practice of Medicine, Special Pathology and Diagnostics by the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, he removed to that city in order to perform the functions thus devolving upon him, but on account of private professional business he soon resigned from the professorship. Dr. Haeseler lectured only from the opening of the session of 1871-'2 to November of the same session.

In 1877 his health, being greatly impaired, he removed to Pottsville where, by a semi-retirement from business, he succeeded in regaining his former health.

Dr. Haeseler has occupied himself at intervals in literary pursuits. In 1867 he spent the greater part of the year in Europe, where he visited the hospitals and medical institutions of nearly all the great cities, as London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Heidelberg, Rome. After his return to America he published an account of his travels in a book, entitled: "Across the Atlantic," issued by the Petersons of Philadelphia. In 1871 he read before the American Institute of Homœopathy a very humorous poem—"A Dream that was not all a Dream"—which was published. Dr. Haeseler joined the American In-

stitute of Homœopathy in 1869, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania in 1870; he was also largely instrumental in forming the Berks and Schuylkill County Homœopathic Medical Society, which was organized in 1869 with Dr. Haeseler as its first president. He is still in active practice in Pottsville.

HAINES, OLIVER SLOAN.—Was born in Philadelphia, 1860, son of Samuel E. and Mary A. Haines. He attended the Friends' Central High School in his native city, and began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. Nicholas Mitchell in 1878. In 1879 he matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College, and was graduated from that Institution in 1882. Immediately after obtaining his degree he was appointed resident physician to the old Hahnemann College Hospital. Upon the election of Dr. Mitchell to the professorship of obstetrics, Dr. Haines succeeded him as demonstrator of obstetrics, which position he occupied until 1890, resigning it to become lecturer upon clinical medicine. He has conducted a large private practice for some years past. He has had charge of the department of general medicine in the Hahnemann Medical College since 1890, and is one of the visiting physicians to the Hahnemann Hospital of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Medical Club, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. Haines was married, July 24, 1890, to Marie Florence Eldridge, daughter of Mr. Charles H. Eldridge, of Wayne, Pa. In 1894 he was appointed Clinical Professor of Medicine, a position he still retains.

HALL, PHILLIPE SHARPLES.—Was born in Narbeth, Pa., October 21, 1866.

He received his education at the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia. He afterwards entered Swarthmore College where he graduated with the degree of B. S. in Civil Engineering. In 1888 he matriculated at Hahnemann College from which institution he was graduated in 1891. After graduation he served for one year in Hahnemann Hospital. He passed

a year from 1894 to 1895 in study in Europe. He was assistant demonstrator of histology during 1891-92, 1892-3, 1893-4. After his return from Europe he became lecturer (1895-96) on and Demonstrator of Pathology and Bacteriology. At the commencement of the session of 1897-98 Dr. Hall was elected professor of Pathology, and Director of the Histological Laboratories. This position he now occupies. It is largely due to the efforts of Dr. Hall that this department of the college is so complete and practical in its methods.

HAMER, JAMES HENRY.—Was born at Skippackville, Montgomery county, Pa., October 1, 1847. His father, Dr. James Hamer, Jr., a physician, was graduated from the medical department of the University of New York in 1844, and his grandfather, Dr. James Hamer, Sr., was also a physician, who obtained his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1812. When nine years old he removed with his parents to Oneida, N. Y., where they remained three years, and then returned to Kulpville, Pa., and in 1862 removed to Freeland in his native county. He obtained his education at Freeland seminary now Ursinus College, taught public school at North Wales, a private school at Kulpville, was assistant teacher in Frederick Institute, and was an instructor for two years at Freeland Seminary under Dr. Fetterolf, now president of Girard College. He went to Europe in 1868 and spent most of the succeeding four years in London. Upon his return in 1872 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Adolphus Fellger, one of the pioneers of homœopathy, matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College in 1873, and was graduated in 1875, when he received the anatomical prize for the best dissection. After graduation he practiced medicine at Collegeville, until 1888, when he removed to Philadelphia, continuing the practice of his profession. In 1889 Dr. Hamer was chosen demonstrator of chemistry in Hahnemann Medical College; filled the chair of chemistry as substitute, during the illness of Prof. E. L. Oatley, during the session of 1891-92, and owing to his efficiency as a lecturer he was,

after the latter's death, chosen to the professorship in 1892. He is a member of the Philadelphia County and the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical Societies. He was married May 5, 1879, to Flora, daughter of H. A. Hunsicker, the founder of Freeland Seminary. In the spring of 1894 Dr. Hamer resigned from the chair of chemistry. He is in active practice in Philadelphia.

HEERMANN, CHARLES.—Was Professor of Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics from 1863–64. In 1864–65 was professor of physiology. In 1870 he received the honorary degree of the College. He is now practicing in Paris, France.

HELMUTH, WILLIAM SCHEAFF.—Was born in Philadelphia in 1801. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1815 and in 1819 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later the degree of A. M. He at once placed himself under the tuition of Dr. Thos. T. Hewson, a distinguished surgeon of Philadelphia. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1823. Dr. James Kitchen and he were students together and became lifelong friends. Soon after his graduation he became one of the physicians to the Moyamensing Almshouse, which position he filled for several years. About this time he became subject to a severe and frequently recurring neuralgic affection of the heart, which often prevented his attention to business, confining him to the house for days together. The symptoms were great anxiety, severe pain, with palpitation and faintness. None of his brother physicians could give him relief, though the usual bleeding, leeching, cupping and blistering were tried. It is said that he often visited his patients with his chest raw from the blisters that had been applied for this affection. It was about this time, in the year 1839, that his old friend, Dr. James Kitchen, who had been studying in Paris, returned. During his absence he had become a follower of Hahnemann. Dr. Helmuth consulted him, and Bryonia 3x was prescribed with almost instantaneous relief, and through the rest of his life when the attacks threatened the same medicine would relieve him. Dr. Hel-

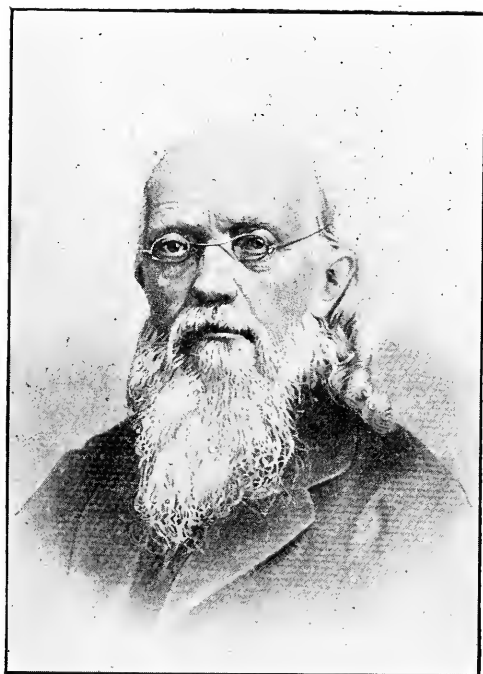
He began at once to investigate further into the truth of Homœopathy, continuing his experiments for several years, and of course being loth to give up the opinions in which he had been born and trained. But the result was an open avowal of Homœopathy, followed by ostracism from his former medical associates. But from this time to his death he never doubted the truth of the system.

At the first meeting of the Corporators of the College Dr. Helmuth was present, being one of the number. On May 17, 1849, he was appointed one of the dispensary physicians of the new College and when Dr. Jeanes resigned in April, 1849, from the Chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine, Dr. Helmuth was appointed in his place. He held this position until April 5th, 1853, when he resigned on account of ill health. After this he devoted himself entirely to general practice. In 1877 he was afflicted with a stroke of paralysis, which resulted in a long and painful illness. He died on April 8, 1880. He joined the American Institute in 1846.

HELMUTH, WILLIAM TOD.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 30, 1833. He was educated at St. Timothy's College, Baltimore, Md. In 1850 he commenced the study of medicine under his uncle, Dr. W. S. Helmuth, matriculating at the Hom. Med. College of Pennsylvania the same year. He graduated in 1853 and at once began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia. In 1854-5 he was one of the Dispensary Physicians in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and was also prosector of Surgery to Dr. Beakley. On July 17, 1856, Dr. Helmuth was elected to the Chair of Anatomy in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, but after the session of 1857-58 he resigned on account of removal to St. Louis, which had occurred a short time before. When the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri was organized in 1859, Dr. Helmuth was elected to the Chair of Anatomy. He was also Registrar of the Faculty. In 1865 he was appointed to the Chair of Theory and Practice. From his student days Dr. Helmuth evinced a taste for surgery. In 1855 he published a book entitled "Surgery and Its Adaptation to Homœopathic Practice." When he went to

St. Louis he was appointed Surgeon to the Good Samaritan Hospital, a position which he held during his stay in the city. In 1868 he made a tour of Europe to still further perfect himself in surgical knowledge. Returning he organized the St. Louis College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons and became its dean and professor of surgery. But in 1870 he received an urgent call from the profession at New York to take the chair of Surgery in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. He left St. Louis in December, 1870, and his departure was the occasion of a large number of his friends and patients giving him a complimentary banquet. After the dinner a set of solid silver was presented to him, each piece being engraved with his monogram and the words, "From his friends at St. Louis, Dec. 13, 1870." He at once began to lecture in the college, and also received the appointments of Surgeon to the Hahnemann Hospital and the New York Surgical Hospital. In 1886 Dr. Helmuth's surgical practice so largely increased that he established a private hospital on Lexington Avenue, called "Helmuth House," where he is assisted by two physicians and a corps of eight nurses. In 1859 he was married to Miss Pritchard, of St. Louis, by whom he has two children.

To mention the name of Dr. Helmuth is to recall the fact that he has for forty years been one of the most prominent and successful surgeons of the homœopathic school. He is not only known as a brilliant operator and lecturer, but also as an author and poet of considerable ability. His medical writings have been numerous; his surgery has passed through five editions, the last published in 1887 being a large octavo volume of over 1,100 pages. He edited the Western Homœopathic Observer from 1863 to 1871, its entire life; was co-editor of the New England Medical Gazette in 1871-72; North American Journal of Homœopathy from 1862-69; New York Homœopathic Times from 1875-77; New York Journal of Homœopathy from 1873-74. He joined the American Institute in 1853 and in 1867 was its president. He is also a member of many other societies. He received honorary degrees from the Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco in 1866; in 1877 the Regents of the University of



DR. CHARLES J. HEMPEL.

the State of New York gave him the degree—Doctor Medicinæ; in 1888 Yale University conferred L. L. D. On January 23, 1895, he was appointed a manager and president to the New Collins Farm State Asylum for the Insane.

He is still in active practice in New York city.

HEMPEL, CHARLES JULIUS.—Was born in Solingen, Prussia, September 5th, 1811. He received a University education, repairing to France after his examinations. Here he attended the lectures in the University and College of France. He listened to Michelet, who succeeded Guizot in the Chair of History, resided for six months in his household and assisted him in the preparation of his History of France. While attending lectures he met many American families, and was by them persuaded to emigrate to America. He landed in New York on September 5, 1832, his 24th birthday. He became the friend and associate of a circle composed of distinguished literary and musical people and now devoted his time to acquiring a knowledge of the English language. His literary friends were many of them believers in Homœopathy and his sympathies were also in its favor. He became a member of the then newly organized University of New York and one of its first graduates. He became the friend of the earlier homœopaths, Gram, Channing, Gray, Hall, Hering and many others in New York and Philadelphia; they were his friends and companions. He now began to translate into English some of the more important of the German books upon Homœopathy, thus rendering the English-speaking profession an invaluable service. Among these were translations of the "Materia Medica Pura," the "Chronic Diseases," "Jahr's Symptomen Codex," "Rau's Organon of Homœopathy," "Teste's Materia Medica," &c., &c. He also practiced Homœopathy. He became interested in the doctrines of Swedenborg at this period. He married the daughter of Mr. George Coggeshall, Mrs. Mary E. Calder, of Grand Rapids, Mich., a lineal descendant of Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts, in 1855. Dr. Hempel had not long been married, when, on February 10, 1857, he was elected to take the Chair of Materia Medica, from which Dr.

J. P. Dake had just resigned. He did not commence to lecture until the session of 1857-58. He held this chair until the end of the session of 1859-60, when, upon the reorganization of the College, he, with some others, retired. During his stay in Philadelphia he published his "Materia Medica and Therapeutics." But the death of his father-in-law at Grand Rapids, Mich., now called him westward to settle up the estate; he settled at that place and soon had a large practice; at this time Dr. Jacob Reed, Jr., went from Philadelphia to become his assistant. Soon after he settled in Grand Rapids he was recommended by the physicians of Michigan to the Regents of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor as a proper person to fill the Chair of Homœopathy, but just created in the University by an Act of Legislature. In 1867 he was duly appointed and accepted, but the Regents of the University succeeded in making the law inoperative and the appointment was thus made ineffective. He made a trip to the Fatherland and to Italy in 1872, on account of failing health, and gradually increasing blindness; there the specialist told him that total blindness was inevitable. He returned and from that time he continued to fail until he became blind, paralyzed and helpless. But his mind was clear, and with his devoted wife as amanuensis he dictated a work on the principles of Homœopathy and dictated the *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*. This was about ready for the press at his death and Dr. H. R. Arndt rewrote and edited it, publishing it in 1880. He died at Grand Rapids, September 24, 1879, aged 68 years. Dr. Hempel's literary work is well known; he may be called the founder of English homœopathic literature. He wrote and translated, not only on medical works, but also he wrote a *Life of Christ* in the German language, one on the *True Organization of the New Church*, and a new *Grammar of the German Language*. He translated a part and superintended an entire edition of *Schiller* in English. He was a member of many societies and known to all.

HERING, CONSTANTINE. —The greatness of the man has been chronicled. Hering, the builder of Homœopathy

in America. He was born in Oschatz, Saxony, January 1st, 1800. He attended the classical school at Zittau in 1811, and even at that age followed his inclination and employed his leisure hours in roaming the country and studying the natural sciences to the best advantage. He made a large and valuable collection of minerals, plants and skulls of animals, which, when he went to pursue his medical studies in the Surgical Academy of Dresden and the University of Leipzig, he left at Zittau. His preceptor in Leipzig was J. Henry Robbi, who had been a surgeon under Napoleon, and in 1820 Hering became one of his assistants. About this time Dr. Robbi was requested by a founder of a publishing house, where the oldest of the homœopathic journals was published, to prepare a work to entirely demolish Homœopathy. Robbi referred him to young Hering as one adapted to the task. Hering, in two years, had nearly completed the book, when, having occasion to refer to Hahnemann's works for a few quotations, his attention was called to some of his statements. He then undertook by experiment to test the truth or falsity of these statements, and the result was such that he began a systematic study of the new doctrine, with the result that in two years he acknowledged Hahnemann to be right and openly avowed his belief in Homœopathy. Ostracism from society, persecution, poverty and want were the penalties. In his surgical practice he received a dissecting wound, and it was thought that amputation must be resorted to. Applying to a homœopathist, Hering promised if he would save his hand he would devote the remainder of his life to Homœopathy. The treatment was successful and the pledge was nobly kept. Soon after graduation he accepted a position as teacher of mathematics and natural sciences in an academy at Dresden devoted to the education of young noblemen. Here he remained all summer. In the fall the president of the institution proposed that he go to South America, especially to Surinam and Cayenne, under the protection of the king, to make researches and collections in zoölogy.

He accepted, stipulating only that an old and valued friend, Christophe Weigel, should accompany him as the botanist of the expedition. His reports were satisfactory, but

he still kept up his interest in Homœopathy, and some articles which he at that time contributed to Stapf's *Archiv*. giving great offense to the physician to the king, he protested, and at his request the Minister of the Interior wrote to Hering, asking him in future to attend to his zoölogical researches exclusively and not to publish anything that could be construed as objectionable. Hering sent in his reports next day and closed his connection with the mission. He commenced the practice of medicine in Paramaribo, and continued his researches and collections. This valuable collection was presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, and he was made a corresponding member.

He was shipwrecked off the coast of New England in January, 1833, and coming to Philadelphia, located. He was instrumental in founding the Allentown Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art. He made his future home in Philadelphia. He died suddenly July 23d, 1880. Hering was one of the three who met at the house of Dr. Jeanes in February, 1848, to discuss the feasibility of starting a homœopathic college. He was always interested in the college. He was one of the incorporators, and was elected professor of materia medica in the first faculty, but before the session commenced he declined. In 1864 Dr. Hering accepted the chair of Institutes of Homœopathy and Practice of Medicine. But at the same meeting he said that the subject was too vast for one man to go over, and suggested that the chair be divided. After some discussion it was decided that Dr. Hering's chair should be Institutes of Homœopathy and Practice of Medicine, and that another chair be formed, entitled Special Pathology and Therapeutics; to this latter chair Dr. Charles G. Raue was elected. He continued in the chair through the sessions of 1864-65, 1865-66, 1866-67. In the meantime, Dr. Lippe controlled the stock of the college, and at a meeting held soon after the close of the session '66-7 Dr. Lippe said that the homœopathic physician did not need pathology, and advised abolishing the chair. Dr. Hering said if this were done he would retire, and he did so, and there is no doubt that this fact had greatly to do with the organization of the new college at that time. In the meantime, Dr. Hering had secured

a charter and formed a new college, known as the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. This was opened in the fall of 1867. Dr. Hering took the chair of Institutes and Materia Medica, which he held during the two sessions of the college. He was also Dean of the institution. During the summer of 1869 he lectured on the History of Medicine. In 1869 the colleges were united, and Dr. Hering occupied the chair of Institutes and Materia Medica, holding it until the close of the session of 1870-71, when both himself and Dr. Raue resigned. After this time he held no position in the college, but in 1875 he was made Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica. He died July 23, 1880.

HITCHENS, PETER S.—Was born at Dagsboro, Sussex county, Del., Sept. 23d, 1823. At the age of 13 he entered a store at Dover, Del., where he remained until some time after becoming of age, and then went to Philadelphia as the traveling salesman for a dry goods house, afterwards becoming a member of the firm. About 1852 he commenced to study medicine, at the same time maintaining an active part in business, and soon afterwards attended a course of medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. Soon after the close of this course he became interested in Homœopathy and convinced of its truth as taught by Hahnemann; he matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania at the session of 1857-58, graduating in the spring of 1858. On August 30, 1861, he was elected to the chair of Anatomy in the place of Dr. Moore. He delivered the Introductory lecture at the session of 1863-4, but relinquished the chair at the end of the same session. He continued to attend to a large and lucrative practice until in 1883 ill health compelled him to retire to his country seat at Deakyneville, Del. His disease, paralysis; grew gradually worse until on the evening of May 28, 1887, after an unusually well day, he was seized with apoplexy, and though not totally unconscious at first, became so about noon of the following day, this state continuing until the morning of June 1st, when he died. He was buried at the Odd Fellows' Cemetery in Smyrna, Delaware.

HOWARD, ERVING MELVILLE.—Was born at Barry, Mass., September 11th, 1848. He began the study of medicine in his native town with Dr. A. E. Kemp, in 1868. Two years later he entered Cornell University and was graduated from that institution in 1873, and during his college career took a special course in comparative anatomy under Prof. Burt. G. Wilder. In 1874 he matriculated at Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia, and received his medical degree in 1877. Immediately after his graduation he began the practice of his profession in Camden, N. J., where he has since resided. By means of his ability, close attention to his duties, and successful experience as a general practitioner for sixteen years, Dr. Howard has become one of the leading physicians in New Jersey. He was appointed lecturer on Botany in his alma mater in 1878, on pharmacy in 1881, and on toxicology in 1886. In 1894 Dr. Howard was made associate professor of materia medica, which position he has since held.

He is surgeon to the Camden hospital for women and children and is on the medical staff of the eye and ear department of the West Jersey Dispensary. He is a member of the West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society, American Institute of Homœopathy, the New Jersey State Sanitary Association, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Medical Club. Dr. Howard was married August 6, 1874, to Angie L., daughter of the Rev. Miles Sanford, of North Adams, Mass. He is still in active practice.

HUMPHREYS, FREDERICK.—Was born in Marcellus, N. Y., March 11, 1816. He is the son of Dr. Erastus Humphreys, a noted physician of that time. He was educated at Auburn Academy, and at the age of sixteen years went with a brother and uncle to engage in mercantile business in the Southwestern States. He remained there for three years, when he returned North to manage a farm for his father. On February 14, 1837, he married Miss Cornelia Palmer, of Auburn. They went to Chillicothe, O., where he taught school and read theology for three years. His wife died in

1840 and he returned to Auburn, N. Y., with an infant son. He then entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1843 he married Miss Frances Maria Sperry, of Ludlowville, N. Y. In 1844 he located with his father at Utica and began systematically the study of medicine, in which since 1840 he had acquired some knowledge both in theory and practice. He mastered the French and German languages in order the better to study homœopathic literature. The winters of 1848-49-50 were passed in Philadelphia in attendance at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in 1850. About this time Dr. Humphreys published several monographs. In 1853 he removed to New York, and soon after he was offered the chair of Homœopathic Institutes and Pathology and the Practice of Medicine in the Homœopathic College at Philadelphia. He lectured for the sessions of 1853-4, 1854-5, when he resigned. He is still living and engaged in his very extensive business of homœopathic specifics.

JAMES, JOHN E.—Was born at Somerton, Philadelphia, January 18, 1844, the youngest son of David and Amanda W. James. His father conducted a very extensive practice at his home, and in 1855 removed to Philadelphia, where he became very widely known for his skill in obstetrics and minor surgery. Dr. John E. James was educated in the public schools, the Philadelphia High School, and Edge Hill Seminary at Princeton, N. J. He began the study of medicine under his father and Dr. James E. Garretson, with the latter he spent two years in a private school of anatomy and attended Jefferson Medical College during the session of 1864-65, and the University of Pennsylvania in 1865-66, and graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1866, and was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy under Prof. D. Hayes Agnew and served for one year. The following year he took a partial course of lectures at Hahnemann Medical College and then engaged in the active duties of his profession in Philadelphia in partnership with his father, and thus early in his career had the advantages of the counsel and wisdom of a successful physician of large experience. Upon

the death of his father in 1873 he succeeded him in practice. In 1876 Dr. James associated himself with the clinical staff of Hahnemann Medical College. In 1877 he was elected Adjunct Professor of Surgery with Prof. J. H. McClelland, and in 1878 Professor of Principles and Clinical Surgery, dividing the Department of Surgery with Dr. Chas. M. Thomas, who was Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery and Ophthalmology. In June, 1889, upon the resignation of Dr. Thomas from the surgical portion of his chair, Dr. James was given the entire charge of the department as Professor of Surgery. He continued in the Chair of Surgery through the sessions of 1889-90, 90-91, 91-92, 92-93, 93-94, 94-95. In 1895, at his own request, he was transferred to the Chair of Gynæcology, which he now holds. From 1887 to 1896 he was Registrar of the College. The Honorary Degree of the College was conferred upon him in 1886. To him belongs much of the present system of clinical instruction at Hahnemann College, which system gives to advanced students more bedside instruction than in any other medical college. For years previous to its erection in 1886 Dr. James was an earnest advocate for modern college and hospital buildings, and when the movement was started to purchase the present site on Broad street he was placed on both the Building and Finance Committees and continued on them until the buildings were finished. Almost the entire work of Building Committee was entrusted to Dr. A. R. Thomas, the Dean, and Dr. James, requiring very much of their time and attention, which was given most cheerfully, and the present commodious and well adapted buildings are the direct result of their joint labors. He was elected a surgeon to the Hospital in 1878, and still serves in that capacity. In 1866 he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and was made a senior in 1891. He joined the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania in 1867, and served as its President in 1885; has been a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia since its organization in 1866; was one of the originators of the Hahnemann Medical Club of Philadelphia, served as its Secretary for several years and as its president in 1890; was one of the incorporators of the

Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, organized by the Hahnemann Club in 1877, and was a member of the Board of Managers and one of the surgeons to the Hospital for about ten years, when he resigned because of the demands made upon his time by the work in connection with the College and Hospital. He is consulting surgeon to the Children's Homœopathic Hospital. Dr. James is in active practice and still connected with the Hahnemann College and Hospital. Dr. James has performed some very difficult operations in surgery, among which may be mentioned the successful extirpation of a kidney.

JEANES, JACOB.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 4, 1800. His literary education was completed in Philadelphia when he was nineteen years old. He then returned to the old farm where he remained for two years. His father met, on one occasion, his old preceptor upon the street, and he said: "It was a pity to bury such talent in the dirt," alluding to the retirement of the young man to his country home. This set the father to thinking, and he was soon after placed under the care of Dr. Joseph Parrish, one of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, at the time. He studied medicine with him for three years attending lectures also at the University. He received his diploma in 1823 from this institution. During the next twelve years he practiced allopathy and was for several years physician to the Almshouse and the Philadelphia Dispensary. In 1835 he became interested in homœopathy probably by hearing of it in the circles of the Friends, of whom he was a member. So great was his interest that he began to study the German language so that he might study the works of Hahnemann, there being at that time but few translations of the standard works on homœopathy. By degrees he became convinced of the truth of Hahnemann's law. He continued his investigations for about eighteen months, when he openly adopted homœopathy as the means of curing the sick. In 1838 he published a book on practice. He proved a great many medicines and his provings may be found in the volume of provings issued as Volume I, by the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1846.

It was in Dr. Jeanes' house that Dr. Hering and Dr. Williamson met him and laid the plans for the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in February, 1848. He was always a good friend of the young institution. He was one of its original incorporators, helped to draft its first constitution, was a member of the committee to look after its finances; was professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at its first session, 1848-49; helped to draft its first diploma; and then, when the College was successfully started Dr. Jeanes resigned and returned to the arduous duties of his large practice that he had neglected to aid the new venture. He was one of the original members of the American Institute and its president in 1845. He was also a member of its "Central Bureau." He was a member of the State and County Societies. For many years Dr. Jeanes had been a sufferer from diabetes, and was about 1874 stricken down with senile gangrene from which he recovered after three months' illness; during this illness he also had an apoplectic stroke, but from all these he seemingly recovered. The evening of the day of his fatal attack he passed in comfort, health and the best of spirits. His last words were ones of cheerfulness to his wife. He retired, fell asleep and his wife awoke to find him unconscious. He never spoke again; lingering a few hours, and went to the reward on December 18, 1877. McClatchey touchingly said: "He was familiar to us all. His homœopathic medical life embraces almost the entire history of homœopathy in Philadelphia and in America, and in all its various epochs and phases he was a conspicuous figure. In its early practice and promulgation; in the establishment of its respectability; in the organization of its societies, colleges, hospitals and other institutions; in the enlargement and development of its *Materia Medica*; in the elevation of its literature; in the instruction of its students; in the cultivation of amenities and ethics among its practitioners; in the setting a good example to his fellows, and in fact in all places where it was honorable for him to be, and in all departments of usefulness, he was prominent as a worker, although with so much modesty, with so much unobtrusiveness, with so remarkable an absence of egotism

and self-love, that other men, with less, much less, real merit, but with a larger share of self-assertion, came to occupy in professional eyes the more conspicuous place until the work of all these early practitioners began to be weighed and measured and valued, and then that of Dr. Jeanes was placed at its proper price and he received the palm which he had earned, but not, indeed, without the powder."

KOCH, RICHARD.—Graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1863. He became a homœoprhic physician. When the Hahnemann Medical College was organized in 1867 Dr. Koch took the chair of Physiology, General Pathology and Microscopic Anatomy. He was also Registrar of the Faculty. He continued in these positions through the life of this college and after the union of the colleges until 1873, when he ceased to have any connection with the institution.

KORNDORFER, AUGUSTUS.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 27, 1843. He obtained his preparatory education in the public schools of his native city. From early boyhood he had in view the study of medicine, and in 1866 he matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in 1868. He immediately began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, making a specialty of diseases of the chest and throat. He became a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia in 1868, and was its president in 1890; member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania in 1872, and president in 1890. Since 1875 a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was also one of the founders of the Hahnemann Medical Club of Philadelphia, serving as its president in 1889. Dr. Korndoerfer is a noted writer in the homœopathic school. He is also a fluent and forcible speaker. Together with Dr. E. A. Farrington he edited Hering's "Condensed Materia Medica." He also translated from the German and published in this country Boenninghausen's "Homœopathic Therapeia of Intermittent and other Fevers." Dr. Korn-

doerfer held the position in Hahnemann College of Professor of Clinical Medicine from 1876 to 1879. In 1879 the chair was made that of Institutes and Clinical Medicine. He continued to occupy this chair until 1881, when he resigned. Dr. Korndoerfer is still in active practice in Philadelphia. He is also a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners.

LEE, JOHN K.—Was born in Allegheny county, Pa., May 2, 1824; was educated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., which institution he entered in 1845, graduating in 1849, delivering the Greek salutatory and receiving second honors. He at once commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Walter Williamson, entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1849, and graduated therefrom in 1851. He located in West Philadelphia, practicing there during his entire life. In 1860, when the college was reorganized, Dr. Lee accepted the chair of *Materia Medica* in his Alma Mater. He held this position through three sessions, those of 1860-61, 1861-62, 1862-63, resigning on June 6, 1863. His former biographies state that he held it but two years, but the college records show that he lectured for three years. The last session his chair embraced Pharmacy, *Materia Medica*, and Therapeutics. He delivered the valedictory in 1862. He held a high position in the community in which he lived, and was greatly beloved. For more than twenty-seven years he was a director in the public schools. In 1885 Governor Pattison appointed him a member of the State Board of Public Charities, and so well did he exercise the duties of this responsible position that he was reappointed by Governor Beaver. He was also a pension surgeon. He joined the American Institute in 1860, was a member of the State and County Societies, having been president of both. On the evening of November 9, 1887, he attended as an invited guest the tenth anniversary of the Bœnninghausen Club of Philadelphia, and sat at the dinner with his hosts until long past midnight, though before leaving the banquetting room he complained of precordial pain and other discomforts. After reaching home the symptoms became worse, but



DR. AD. LIPPE.

not sufficiently so as to alarm his family until a few moments before his death, which occurred at 5:30 on the morning of November 10, 1887. The cause of death was fatty degeneration of the heart. He was married, March 20, 1856, to Miss Hannah R. Hoffman, of West Philadelphia, and had two sons. Funeral services were held on the afternoon of November 15 at his residence, at the southwest corner 38th and Chestnut streets.

LIPPE, ADOLPH.—On May 11, 1812, on the family estate of See, near Gurletz, in Prussia, there was born to Count Ludwig and Countess Augusta zur Lippe, a son, Adolph Graf zur Lippe, Weissenfield. This son was destined for the law, finished his academical preparations and was graduated at Berlin. But he was attracted toward medicine, and in a year left his legal studies for it. He came to America in 1839, presented himself to the Homœopathic Academy at Allentown, after a critical examination, received from Dr. Hering, his diploma on July 27, 1841. He removed to Pottsville, Pa., soon after going to Carlisle, where he remained about six years, when he went to Philadelphia, practicing there the rest of his life. Dr. Lippe was elected to the chair of *Materia Medica* in the College May 7, 1864. He held this position until January, 1869, when owing to dissensions he resigned in the middle of the session. After this he devoted himself to practice. He was one of the ablest exponents of *Materia Medica* in the homœopathic ranks, and besides a number of essays he was the author of a large volume, "Text-Book of *Materia Medica*," which has long been out of print and very scarce. During the winter of 1887-'8 his health began to fail; he suffered from rheumatic troubles, and was at times confined to the house. In January, 1888, he was taken ill with typhoid pneumonia. He was taken ill on Saturday morning at 3 o'clock, and died on Monday, January 23, 1888, at 9.45 A. M. The funeral occurred on Thursday, January 26, at St. John's Church, 13th street above Chestnut street.

LOOMIS, JOSEPH GRISWOLD.—Was born in East Haddam, Ct., May 18, 1811. When he was four years of

age his parents removed to New York State, where he received a good preliminary education. He entered upon the study of medicine with a distinguished physician in 1831, when he was twenty years of age, and in 1832 entered Fairfield College in Northern New York, which was then in a flourishing condition and under the supervision of one of the ablest board of professors in the United States. He here listened to Professor James McNaughton, and Prof. Beck, the author of many works on medical jurisprudence. He received the degree of M. D. in 1834 from this College, and at once removed to Michigan, where he commenced to practice. The climate not agreeing with him, he returned to New York and located at Cazenovia, where he remained for six years. In 1836, while a resident of Michigan, he married Miss Mary Root, who survived him. While in Cazenovia he enjoyed some reputation as a surgeon and invented some surgical instruments and mechanical and obstetric appliances. And long before he became a homœopath he grew disgusted with the uncertainty and harshness of the medical methods of the day. In 1843, at the time of Hahnemann's death, he was attracted by some notices of that event in the journals of the day, and at once began to examine the claims of Homœopathy, and with an unbiased mind. The result was a conviction of its truth and an adoption of its principles in his practice. In the spring of 1843 he removed from Cazenovia to Syracuse, and pursued the practice of medicine entirely according to the principles of Homœopathy until 1849. Desiring to learn more about this new doctrine he entered the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania for the session of 1849-50, receiving the degree of the College in 1850. He then returned to Syracuse. In the spring of 1852 the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children became vacant in this College and Dr. Loomis was elected to fill the position. For two sessions he filled this chair. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1846. On May 31, 1853, in company with his wife, he went to Cleveland to attend the meeting of the American Institute and afterwards travelled for several weeks, returning to his practice only to soon become obliged to relinquish it. In July he

became more ill, but was able to return to New York to his family. He had a pulmonary trouble and was sick about three months. On October 25, 1853, he called his wife and friends to his bedside and told them he was about to enter a world of brighter prospects, where he expected to meet his mother and brother.

MACFARLAN, MALCOLM.—Was born June 8, 1841, in Elderslie, Renfrewshire, Scotland. At the age of five years his parents brought him to New York city, where his father established a large silk manufactory. His elementary education was acquired at home. Then came the Grammar schools, and in 1856 he entered the College of New York. He there remained for three years, when an attack of typhoid fever prevented him from finishing his course. On regaining health he entered his father's factory as bookkeeper, remaining two years. He then commenced the study of medicine, although opposed by his father, attending the lectures and clinics in New York with those of his former school companions who were studying medicine. In 1862, unknown to his family, he entered the United States service as hospital steward and druggist at the large hospital at Camp Curtin, Pa. Here he remained until the hospital was abolished, when he was sent to the surgical hospital at Wilmington, Del. Here he had access to all the surgical operations. From Wilmington he went to Baltimore, visiting the surgical hospitals, and thence to New York, where he attended the lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In February, 1864, he passed, by permission of the Secretary of War, a competitive examination before a Regular Army Board for the position of Medical Cadet, United States Army. During the winter he attended clinics at the College of Physicians, the large hospitals, and Ward's Island. From New York he was ordered for duty to Levell General Hospital, Portsmouth, R. I., where, as an assistant, he was present at all the important surgical operations during eight months. At his own request, and that he might obtain his degree, he was transferred to Knight General Hospital, New Haven, Ct. Having matriculated and attended lectures, he received the degree of

M. D. from the Medical Department of Yale College and was awarded the Hooker Testimonial for scholarship and best examination. He then passed an examination for Assistant Surgeon before the Board in New York city, he was sent to New Orleans, La., thence to Barancas, Fla., and assigned to duty with Steele's command. He was present at all the important and many of the minor engagements in this State. Subsequently he was ordered to Fort Morgan, commanding the entrance to Mobile Bay, as sole quarantine doctor, serving there for three seasons and receiving extra pay. His duty was to inspect the vessels from infected ports. In August, 1866, while attending yellow fever patients on board the *Clio* from Havana, he was attacked with the disease and brought to death's door. In June, 1867, Dr. Macfarlan quitted the service. He had become interested in Homœopathy from reading Hahnemann's "Organon" while at Fort Morgan. Proving of potentized drugs convinced him of its truth. He located at Philadelphia, and in 1867 he was appointed to the chair of Surgery in the Old College. He at once took measures to establish a surgical clinic, and this clinic was kept up throughout the entire year. He continued to serve until the union of the two colleges in 1869, when he was appointed to the chair of Clinical Surgery. This position he held until the end of the session of 1875-'76, when he resigned. He delivered the Valedictory in 1873. He joined the American Institute in 1868. He has performed many capital operations in surgery. He is still engaged in active practice in Philadelphia.

MARTIN, HENRY NOAH.—Was born in Albion, N. Y., October 20, 1829. When he was six months old his parents moved to Buffalo, N. Y., where at eight years of age he commenced his classical study, with a view to a collegiate education in this country and Europe. In 1839 his parents removed to Vermont, and, having become poor, the project of education was abandoned. Until young Martin was 19 years of age he worked as a clerk and on the farm during the summers, each winter finding him pursuing his studies at the Caledonia County Grammar School or Peacham Acad-

emy. Having thus received an academical education he entered the office of John Mattocks, then Governor of the State, to study law; he remained one year, when want of money compelled him to give it up. In 1849, having just recovered from a severe illness, he met a physician who loaned him books and a skeleton with which he commenced to study medicine. In 1850 he returned to Buffalo and entered as student with his uncle, Dr. Alden S. Sprague. But poverty and the cares of family hindered him. He became connected with the Buffalo Republic as an editorial writer, and also acted as a delegate of the New York *World* to the State Editorial Convention held in Buffalo in 1860. At the opening of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in the 36th New York Volunteers, where he served until honorably discharged because of serious illness contracted in the Chickahominy swamps. On July 4, 1861, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant. On November 19, 1861, he was appointed by Gen. McClellan Judge Advocate of Gen. Couch's division, where he served until June, 1862. He commanded a company on the march to Richmond and received commission as First Lieutenant under date of October 30, 1862. While in the army he was also correspondent to the New York *Herald*. A serious illness followed his return to Buffalo. Believing that Homœopathy saved his life he became a convert. He entered the office of Dr. R. R. Gregg, of Buffalo. In the winter of 1863-'64 he took a course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and the next winter attended lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the spring of 1865. He returned to Buffalo to practice his profession, but in the spring of 1867 he returned to Philadelphia. When in 1867 the Hahnemann college was organized Dr. Martin was appointed to the chair of Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine. This position he held in the College until 1872, when the chair was enlarged to that of Practice and Clinical Medicine. He did not hold this position long, but resigned in November and continued to lecture only on clinical medicine. In 1873 the chair was again changed to that of Practice of

Medicine and Diseases of Children, and in 1874 Pathology and Diagnosis was added. At the close of the session of 1875-'76 he retired from the College Faculty. He joined the American Institute in 1868. Was also a member of the State and County Societies, honorary of Vermont State Homœopathic Society, and corresponding member of some other societies. He was also co-editor of the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica* from 1867 to 1870. His practice was large and he was well known to the profession. He was a member of the Bœnninghausen Club of Philadelphia. His health for eight years previous to his death had been poor. He died of apoplexy on September 1st, 1889, at the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia.

MATTHEWS, CALEB BENTLEY.—Was born about 1801. Was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in medicine about 1822. When a student he was poisoned while dissecting, and from this he suffered through a long illness, and his system was permanently weakened. With the exception of three or four years' absence in India, where he went as a ship's surgeon, he passed his life in practice in Philadelphia. He was at one time a member of the College of Physicians, one of the consulting physicians of the Frankford Asylum for the Insane, one of the editors of the *Medical Recorder*. About the year 1836 he was led to investigate Homœopathy, and, becoming convinced of its truth, adopted it in his practice. He was one of the original incorporators of the College, was a member of the committee on Medical Education, and on September 28, 1849, was appointed to the chair of Materia Medica in the new institution. He delivered the Introductory lecture in 1850, and lectured through the session 1850-'51. But he was a hard student, and even when not able, after laboring all day at his professional duties, would sit up late into the night preparing his lecture for the following day. He died of phthisis pulmonalis, on May 27, 1851. Dr. Small said of him: "He possessed a sound, discriminating mind, unusual sagacity, and a degree of acquirements in his profession, rarely, if ever, surpassed. He was esteemed in the commu-

nity as an honest, upright man. He was not only esteemed as husband and father, but as a colleague, teacher and friend."

McCLATCHEY, ROBERT JOHN.—Was born in Philadelphia, April 6, 1836. He was educated in the public and private schools of the city, followed by a course of English, Classical and Mathematical training at Nazareth Hall. He commenced to study medicine with Dr. William S. Helmuth. He entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in the fall of 1853, graduating therefrom in 1856. He was made Demonstrator of Anatomy the following year, holding the position for two terms. In 1858 he located in Bethlehem, Pa. When the War of 1861 began he assisted in raising a company of volunteers and was selected as lieutenant, but on account of physical disability he was rejected. He then travelled extensively in Pennsylvania delivering addresses in behalf of the Union. He was a member of the Union League and of the Secret League of America. In the spring of 1863 he returned to Philadelphia, locating at No. 916 North Tenth St., above Poplar, removing later to 918, where he passed his life. In 1866 he was an enthusiastic organizer of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia and was its secretary for nine years. On June 5, 1866, the State Homœopathic Medical Society was organized and Dr. McClatchey was for six years its corresponding secretary and also editor of its transactions. In the autumn of 1867 he was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy in the College, holding the position for two tempest-tossed years. In 1868 he was by the faculty appointed as editor of the Hahnemannian Monthly, at that time owned and published by the College. He held this position for ten years. In 1871 the American Institute of Homœopathy elected him to the general secretaryship, which place he held for eight years. In 1871 a club of twelve members called The Hahnemann Club was formed, largely through the efforts of Dr. McClatchey. He was the president during the rest of his life. It was through the efforts of this club that the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia was established in 1877. The writer of this has often heard Dr. McClatchey

tell how while he was reading to his wife from "Our Mutual Friend," Dickens's pathetic account of the death of the poor boy in the children's hospital, she suggested that a hospital for the children be established in Philadelphia. Mrs. McClatchey did not live to see how faithfully her husband carried out her wishes. Dr. McClatchey's life-work was of the laborious sort; preparing the records and publishing the transactions of the Institute and the State Society, editing the *Hahnemannian*. He prepared in 1871 a revision of Laurie's *Domestic Practice*; assisted in the revision of the second edition of Guernsey's *Obstetrics*. In 1874 he was president of the Pennsylvania Homœopathic State Society, and in 1877-'78 of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Society. He was an honorary member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Mexican Institute of Homœopathy. In 1872 he was again invited to become a member of the College Faculty, the Chair of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy being offered him. This he declined. In 1877 he was elected to the Chair of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, which he held during his life. Soon after his graduation he married Miss Mary J. Milner, of Philadelphia, by whom he had three children. Mrs. McClatchey died in 1875 and in 1878 he married Miss Harriet A. Senseman. On the evening of Sunday, January 14, 1883, he was sitting in the office talking with a friend when about ten o'clock he put his hand to his head and complained of intense pain. This continued, being followed with muscular tremors and weakness with nausea and vomiting. He was assisted to bed, where Dr. J. E. James, his physician, found him with difficult articulation and partial right hemiplegia. Improvement ensued and he fell asleep. Dr. James returned to his home, but was soon called, when he found his patient unconscious and presenting all the signs of sanguineous apoplexy. The coma became more and more profound until the end which came at a few minutes past noon on Monday, January 15, 1883.

He was a member of the First Moravian Church, then situated at Franklin and Wood Sts., from which church the funeral was held on January 18th. It was attended by his associates

of the College, by representatives from the State and County Societies, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Club and the Hospital. The class of Hahnemann Medical College were present in a body.

McCLELLAND, JAMES H.—Was born in Pittsburg, Pa., May 20, 1845. He attended the public schools and later the Western University of Pennsylvania. In 1862 he entered the office of Dr. J. P. Dake and in 1864 matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania attending the full course of lectures. In the meantime Dr. Dake had removed, so he became the student of Dr. J. C. Burgher. He attended lectures at the Homœopathic College 1866-'67, graduating at the end of the session. He returned to Pittsburg where he became the assistant of Dr. Burgher, with whom he practiced for three years. He then opened an office of his own. He has always practiced in Pittsburg where he is very widely known on account of his surgical skill. He has performed many delicate and difficult operations and makes a specialty of surgery. On the retirement of Dr. J. C. Morgan from the Chair of Surgery in the College Dr. McClelland was elected to fill his place. He commenced to lecture with the session of 1876-'77 and continued until the end of the session of 1877-'78, when he resigned. In 1877 he delivered the Introductory lecture. He is a corporator of the Pittsburg Homœopathic Hospital, a member of its surgical staff, and one of the prime movers in that institution. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1867, and was its president in 1894, when as President of the Hahnemann Statue Committee he was largely instrumental in ensuring the object of that plan. He is also a member of the State and County Societies. He is still engaged in active practice in Pittsburg.

MERCER, EDWARD W.—Was born in Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa., August 9, 1859. He obtained his education in the High School and Martin Academy of his native town. He began the study of medicine at home under the care of Dr. I. D. Johnson, entered Hahnemann College in 1881, and was graduated in 1884. The next year he was

resident physician at the College Hospital, then spent one year in Europe, principally in the hospitals of Vienna, and since his return has practiced in Philadelphia, giving special attention to Obstetrics and Gynæcology. He was Assistant Demonstrator of Histology and Pathology from 1887 to 1890, when he was appointed Demonstrator of Obstetrics, a position which he held until the summer of 1897, when he was appointed to the Chair of Obstetrics. He is clinical chief of the Department of Obstetrics in the Hahnemann Dispensary. He is a member of the Philadelphia Medical Club, the County and State Homœopathic Societies, and the American Institute of Homœopathy.

MITCHELL, J. NICHOLAS.—Was born in Philadelphia, April 10, 1847, son of John C. and Rebecca Nicholas Mitchell. His father was a prominent member of the Philadelphia Bar, and his grandfather, Thomas Mitchell, was one of the first persons to make conveyancing and real estate business a specialty in Philadelphia. Dr. Mitchell obtained his education at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia and at the University of Pennsylvania. He then engaged in business from 1864 to 1870, when, while still employed in the Lancaster Locomotive Works, he began to study medicine with Dr. Samuel H. Metzgar, of Lancaster, Pa. In 1871 he returned to Philadelphia, and entered Hahnemann College as a private student of Dr. A. R. Thomas. He graduated from the Hahnemann College in 1873 and engaged in the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. For the two following years he acted as assistant to Dr. Weaver in demonstrating anatomy. In the summer course of 1874 and 1875, he gave a course upon Diseases of Women, the first that had been given in Hahnemann. In 1876 he was appointed Demonstrator of Obstetrics and instituted in Hahnemann College the first course of Practical Obstetrics given in Philadelphia, founded upon the method of teaching that subject in Vienna. This was a voluntary, not an obligatory course, and cost an extra fee, but his success was so great that in a few years there were but few members of the graduating class who did not avail themselves of this golden opportunity.

In 1886 Dr. Mitchell was appointed Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics in the College, dividing the course with Dr. Gause. In 1888 he was elected to the full professorship, which chair he held until 1895, when he resigned, much to the regret of the students. Dr. Mitchell is in the active practice of his specialty in Philadelphia, and it was owing to his very extensive practice that he was compelled to resign from the College. He has been one of the gynæcologists of Hahnemann Hospital and is now the obstetrician there. Of late he has been retiring more and more from obstetrical practice and devoting himself more to general and especially to a large consulting practice. Dr. Mitchell is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, The Pennsylvania State Society, he is ex-President of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, is a member of the American Obstetrical Society, and the Philadelphia Clinical Club. He also has membership in the Sons of the Revolution. Dr. Mitchell was married in 1877 to Florence, the only daughter of A. R. Thomas. The Hahnemannian Institute for January, 1897, thus mentions Dr. Mitchell: "No professor was ever a greater favorite of the students than was our late Professor of Obstetrics. We think of our professors as we used to see and hear them in the lecture room, and the mention of Dr. Mitchell's name will bring up to many an old student a picture of him as he stood in Room No. 3, with his hands behind him, grasping the edge of the table, which was pushed up against the blackboard, or grasping the railing surrounding the pit. Using no notes, and speaking so simply and clearly that the merest freshman, who often purposely wandered in, could understand him. No calls for order or attention were needed here, and lucky was the man who heard a course of lectures from Dr. Mitchell "

MOHR, CHARLES.—Was born in Philadelphia on May 2, 1844, and attended the public and private schools. He at first wished to enter upon the study of medicine, but yielding to the wishes of his father who desired him to follow mercantile pursuits, he entered a large importing and manufacturing establishment, where he gave evidence of good business

qualifications, and soon occupied a position of trust and responsibility. But his desire for medicine never left him and he devoted most of his spare time to reading medical works. In 1872 he placed himself under the perceptorship of Dr. E. A. Farrington, matriculated at Hahnemann College in 1873, entered the Philadelphia School of Anatomy in 1874, and graduated from the Hahnemann College in 1875.

Owing to his natural abilities Dr. Mohr soon rose to prominence in the profession, and his thorough business training was turned to good account in the management of existing homœopathic institutions and in the organization of new ones. He was Secretary of the Homœopathic County Society of Philadelphia from 1878 to 1884. He worked effectively in the organization of the Hahnemann College Dispensary, having been chief of staff continuously from 1877 to 1882, during which time he introduced many innovations which greatly facilitated the handling of the large number of patients without loss of time.

Dr. Constantine Hering soon learned to value Dr. Mohr's business capacity and requested him to manage the affairs of the American Homœopathic Publication Society, of which he became secretary in 1878. This society began the publication of Hering's Guiding Symptoms of the Materia Medica, which was completed in ten volumes in 1891, Drs. Mohr, Raue, and Knerr taking up the work where its great author left it in 1880. Dr. Mohr was from 1878 to 1881 Lecturer on Pharmacy in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia; 1880 to 1882, Physician to the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children; 1881 to 1882 Lecturer on Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis in Hahnemann College; 1882 Lecturer on Hygiene for the New Century Club of Philadelphia; 1882 to 1885 Professor of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis in Hahnemann College; from 1882 to 1885 Physician to the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia; 1884 to 1885 Vice President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania; 1885 to 1886 Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine in Hahnemann College, 1894 to 1896 President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia. He is a member of

the American Institute of Homœopathy; of the Pennsylvania State and Philadelphia County Homœopathic Societies; of the Philadelphia Clinical Society; of the Medical Jurisprudence Society; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and honorary member of the *Institutio Homœopathico Mexicano*. Dr. Mohr has published the following monographs: *The Incompatible Remedies of the Homœopathic Materia Medica* (1887); *Sanitary Precautions in Measles* (1880); *Typhoid Fever* (1880-1885-1895); *Care of the Mouth and Teeth in Infancy and Childhood* (1880); *Carcinoma of the Breast vs. Erysipelas and Arsenic* (1888); *Provings and their Relation to Cholera* (1892); *A Comparative Study of the Umbelliferæ* (1896). At present he is engaged in preparing for the press a text book of *Materia Medica* on which he has been engaged for fifteen years, and which will embody his lectures at Hahnemann College.

Materia Medica is his specialty and besides lecturing on the subject he has identified himself with all bureaus in the various societies of which he is a member whose functions are to ascertain drug action in health and disease. He has experimented with drugs on his own person and conducted provings in others to determine the pathogenetic effects of *indium met.*, *natrum phos.*, *zincum picricum.*, *adonis vernalis*, *lilium tigrinum*, *chininum arsenicosum*, *zincum met.*, *stannum met.* Many of these provings are found recorded in the *Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis*, the *Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy*, and *Transactions of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania*. Dr. Mohr recently organized the *Pharmacological Society of Pennsylvania* and is its President. He is a trustee of the Hahnemann Hospital and a visiting physician. He assisted Dr. A. R. Thomas in organizing the *Nurses' Training School of the Hahnemann Hospital*. At the close of the session of 1895-'96 Dr. J. E. James retired from the office of Registrar of Hahnemann College and Dr. Mohr was appointed. This position he still holds. He is also engaged in active practice.

MOORE, THOMAS.—Was born in Philadelphia, July 2, 1827. Was educated at the Academical Department of the

University of Pennsylvania and at the Philadelphia High School. At the age of sixteen he left school with the intention of studying medicine and entered the drug and chemical warehouse of Alexander Fullerton on Market St., where he acquired a practical knowledge of *Materia Medica* and the properties of drugs. Afterwards, to obtain a knowledge of practical pharmacy, he became a student of Prof. Edward Parrish at 9th and Chestnut Sts. While there he compounded the prescriptions at the Clinic of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, attending at the same time a full course of lectures at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In 1845 he matriculated in medicine at the University, graduating therefrom on April 8 1848. In addition to the regular course he received private instruction at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, at that time under the care of Dr. James McClintock, considered the best teacher of practical anatomy in the country. He was for several years a visiting physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary and one of the out-door physicians to the Guardians of the Poor. He was very popular in the Northern Liberties, where he was settled. In 1852 he married Miss Mediline Taws. This lady had, previous to marriage, been a patient of Dr. Hering, and it was through her influence that her husband was induced to investigate the claims of Homœopathy. He soon became an ardent disciple of that school and so always continued. Not long after he became surgeon to the Northern Home for Friendless Children that had but lately come under Homœopathic influence. Dr. Helmuth resigned from the Chair of Anatomy in 1858 and on the day after the commencement of 1857-'58 Dr. Moore was elected to fill his place. He held the position until the end of the session 1859-'60, when he resigned. But on October 5th, but a few days before the opening of the session of 1860-'61, Dr. Ashton resigned from the Chair of Obstetrics and on October 6 Dr. Moore was elected to fill the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. He delivered the Valedictory at the close of the session and then resigned from the Faculty. He became a member of the American Institute in 1860, and was also a member of the State and County Societies.

In 1860 he removed to Germantown, where he passed the rest of his life. He established a large practice in this beautiful suburb of Philadelphia. Some years before his death he was troubled with sciatica, with numbness and some atrophy of the limbs. Later he had pains in the arm. The day before his death Dr. Guernsey found his pulse to be but fifty beats to the minute. He was advised to leave business, but would not do so. On Saturday, March 25, 1882, about 11 a. m. and while he was visiting a patient next door to his own house, he remarked that he believed he felt worse than the one for whom he was prescribing. "There," he exclaimed, "is that pain again at my heart." As he spoke, he fell back and almost instantly expired. He died from fatty degeneration of the heart with internal hemorrhage.

MORGAN, ALONZO RICHARD.—Was born in Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., March 23, 1830. He obtained an academic education and commenced to study medicine, entering the Geneva Medical College. He afterwards went to Philadelphia, graduating from the Homœopathic College there in the session of 1851-'52. After graduation he went to Europe, passing some time in Paris in study. Returning he located at Syracuse, N. Y., and soon secured a large practice. He served as city and county physician, attended professionally the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, and was surgeon of the 51st Regiment of N. Y. State Militia. In 1867 he took the Chair of Institutes and Practice of Medicine, Pathology and Diagnostics in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He delivered the Valedictory at the close of this session. He served but the one term. Going to New York he accepted the Chair of Practice in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, which he held until the end of the session of 1869-'70. His failing health demanding rest from his duties he relinquished the profession in 1871. In 1895 he was living at Waterbury, Conn.

MORGAN, JOHN COLEMAN.—Was born in Philadelphia in 1831. After a good preliminary education he passed several years as a drug clerk and in the United States Navy as Surgeon's steward, during which time he became pro-

ficient in navigation and was offered the position of Navigator in the Liberian Navy. Procuring books and a set of bones from a battlefield he began the study of medicine. In the autumn of 1850 he matriculated in the Pennsylvania Medical College, serving in a drug store the next summer. He graduated on March 4, 1852. He at once commenced practice. When the Penn Medical University was organized in 1853 with a graded course and with chairs devoted to both Allopathy and Homœopathy, Dr. Morgan accepted the Chair of Materia Medica, holding the position until 1856. This ostracised him from the members of the allopathic profession and he now gave himself to the study of Homœopathy, gradually changing his practice. He was married to Miss Sallie Levick, of Philadelphia, on June 17, 1856, and removed to Hamilton, Ill., but as the field was too limited he settled in St. Louis. Here he was instrumental in drawing up the charter for the Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis, which was passed in November, 1857. In the spring of 1858 he removed to Alton, Ill. While engaged in practice the war broke out. He was several times refused a surgeon's commission because of his homœopathic belief, but he finally succeeded in being appointed surgeon of the 29th Missouri Volunteers, serving throughout the war, and finally holding the position of surgeon in chief of the Division, receiving the most flattering testimonials from all, allopaths included. In July, 1865, Dr. Morgan returned to Philadelphia. The College in 1865 received a new charter and its faculty was re-organized. Dr. Morgan was elected to the Chair of Anatomy. During this session he also lectured a few times on Surgery. He continued to lecture until 1867, when he became a member of the new Hahnemann College and accepted the Chair of Surgery. He held this position until the end of the session of 1875-'76. In 1875 he was made Emeritus Professor of Surgery. When in 1875 the authorities at Ann Harbor left to an Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homœopathy the selection of men to fill the Chairs of Homœopathy at Ann Arbor, Dr. Morgan was selected for that of Theory and Practice. He at once removed to Ann Arbor.

He remained several years when he returned to Philadelphia, engaging in practice. Dr. Morgan lectured on the History and Institutes of Medicine during the session of 1886-'87. He lectured on Institutes of Medicine during the sessions of 1887-'88, 1888-'89, 1889-'90. He has been in practice in Philadelphia since that time. About 1897 he removed to Vineland, N. J., where he has since resided.

NEIDHARD, CHARLES.—Was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1809. Received his early education at Buxweiler College, in Alsace, and the Gymnasium at Stuttgart, and came with his step-father, Professor List, an intimate friend of Lafayette, to America. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Isaac Heister, of Reading, Pa., he took three and a half courses at the University of Pennsylvania, two sessions of the Philadelphia Medical Institute, and attended the clinical lectures of the Pennsylvania Hospital for two years. His over application to study made him ill and he consulted Dr. Wesselhœft, of Bath, Pa., a personal friend who had embraced Homœopathy. His recovery and his physician's arguments also converted him. At this time Professor List had been made consul to Leipsic and Dr. Neidhard followed him thither. He then devoted himself to the careful study of the new method, becoming a member of the Leipsic Medical Society in 1835. He afterwards graduated at Jena. He returned to the United States in 1836 and at once located in Philadelphia, which always afterwards was his home. He attended the Allentown Academy, from which Institution he received a diploma in 1837. He was a charter member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He also received an honorary degree from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. He was an original corporator of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, his name appearing in the Act. Was one of the Committee to draft the Constitution and By-Laws; was Corresponding Secretary of the Corporators at their first meeting; and one of the Committee on the Dispensary. He was also appointed to the Chair of Pathology, but resigned before the lectures commenced. Previous to the session of 1849-'50 he was appointed to the Chair of Clinical Medicine

in the College, which position he held until he resigned in June, 1852.

Dr. Neidhard was the prover of several medicines; he was the author of a treatise on Diphtheria and one on *Crotalus* in Yellow Fever and of several pamphlets on medical subjects. He translated Croserio on Homœopathic Medicine and was co-editor of the *American Journal of Homœopathia* in 1838, and of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* from 1862 to 1868. He was corresponding member of Societies Homœopathic in Leipsic, Paris, Munich, Brazil, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

He died suddenly on the morning of April 17, 1895, at his house, at 1511 Arch street, in his 86th year. The funeral took place from his house on Saturday morning, the 20th, at 9 o'clock. He had not been in active practice for several years, but was to be seen upon the streets nearly every fine day up to the time of his death.

NORTHROP, H. L.—Is the son of the Rev. Dr. Henry Davenport Northrop formerly pastor of the North Tenth Street Presbyterian Church, and was born in London, February 10, 1866, during the temporary residence of his parents in that city. He was brought to this country when about one year of age. He received his early education in the schools of Hartford, Conn., Birmingham Academy, near New Haven, and the Boys' Central High School. Entering the Hahnemann College in 1886, he graduated with honor in 1889, and was immediately appointed resident physician to the Hahnemann Hospital, which position he held one year. Then he became associated with the distinguished surgeon and oculist, Dr. Charles M. Thomas, Professor of Ophthalmology, serving with him for three and a half years, and afterwards with the eminent surgeon and Professor of Surgery in the College, Dr. William B. Van Lennep. Near the close of 1894 Dean Dr. A. R. Thomas, Professor of Anatomy, became ill, and he asked Dr. Northrop to deliver lectures in his place during his illness. His work was so satisfactory that he soon received the appointment of Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, and continued

his lectures during 1895. In January, 1896, after Dr. Thomas's death, he was appointed to fill the Chair of Anatomy, and holds this position at the present time. Several years ago while serving as anæsthetist to the Hahnemann Hospital through his untiring energy, skill and perseverance Dr. Northrop devised a method for the production of anæsthesia by the combination of oxygen gas and chloroform, and has demonstrated its practical utility to such an extent that it is now used almost exclusively in the Hahnemann Hospital. An Anæsthetic Commission was suggested and inaugurated by him, under whose auspices experiments were carried out and which led him to issue a pamphlet, entitled: "Reasons for the Administration of Oxygen with Chloroform When the Latter is the Anæsthetic," which was prepared for the State Society. He has also written other valuable papers, among them: "The Treatment of Accidents During the Anæsthetic State," "Intra-Circulatory Injections of Saline Solutions," and "The Technique of Wound Treatment." Professor Northrop is junior surgeon of the Hahnemann Hospital, member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Society, and the Hahnemann Clinical Club. Dr. Northrop is a worthy successor of that Nestor among anatomists, Dr. A. R. Thomas, and is very popular with the students. He is also a very skillful operator.

OATLEY, EUGENE LYMAN.—Was born in Utica, N. Y., October 13, 1859. Was educated at the public schools. In 1878 he obtained a scholarship in Cornell University, where he took a preparatory medical course, graduating in 1881. He was City Librarian in Utica and began to study medicine with Dr. F. F. Laird. He entered Hahnemann College of Philadelphia in 1883, graduating in 1886. He became associated in practice with Dr. O. B. Gause and retained the position of Demonstrator of Chemistry, which he had held during the last year of his course. He was appointed resident physician in Hahnemann Hospital in 1886 and in 1889 was made Professor of Chemistry in his Alma Mater, holding the position until his death. He joined the Ameri-

can Institute of Homœopathy in 1891. During the holiday season of 1890 he contracted a cold which resulted in chills and a fever, the latter of which never left him until he died. He continued to visit patients for weeks with a temperature of from 102 to 103 degrees. With a family history on the father's and mother's side of phthisis he still continued his work. He went to the Adirondacks, from whence he was brought to Utica, where he died from consumption November 1, 1891. An account of his final illness, with the post mortem, may be found in N. Y. Med. Times, December, 1891. (Vol. 19, p. 265.)

Dr. J. C. Morgan spoke thus about this talented man: "Dr. Eugene L. Oatley I had known as a student in the Hahnemann College. He was then a graduate of Cornell University, and a splendid chemist; a Demonstrator before and the Professor after graduation. He was most successful during the short time he held the Chair of Chemistry; was one of those rare teachers who interest and make agreeable this subject to medical students. He also obtained a large practice and early fell a victim to hard work and faithfulness in professional life. A lovely character—he is widely and sincerely mourned in our city and in the profession."

PERCIVAL, GEORGE GILMAN.—Was Professor of Chemistry in the old college during the session of 1867-'68. He only lectured the one course. He came from New York. Nothing further is known concerning him.

PLATT, CHARLES.—Charles Platt, Ph. D., F. C. S., London, was born in Montclair, N. J., March 16, 1869. He was educated at the Montclair High School, at the Lehigh University, and, later, has taken post-graduate courses at Johns Hopkins University, at the *Sorbonne* and *l'Ecole de Medecine*, Paris, and at the University of Edinburgh (Medallist in Anatomy).

During intervals not devoted to University work, Dr. Platt has served as chemist for Thomas A. Edison, at his private laboratory, Orange, N. J., as chemist for the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Pa., and as a consulting chemist at Buf-

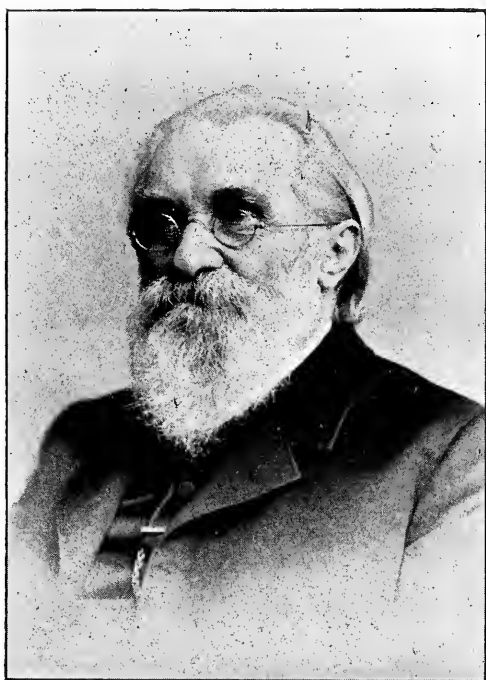
falo, N. Y. In 1894 he accepted the appointment of Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology at the Hahnemann Medical of Philadelphia, which position he still retains. In 1897 he received the additional appointments of Lecturer on Toxicology at the Hahnemann Hospital and at the Children's Homœopathic Hospital. He has acted as an associate editor of *Science*, New York, has contributed some eighty papers and reviews to the chemical and medical journals, and is the author of a text-book on "Qualitative Analysis and Medical Chemistry" (Philadelphia: McVey. 2d edition. 1898), in use in a number of medical colleges. Dr. Platt is a Fellow of the Chemical Society of London, a member of the *Société Chimique de Paris*, and a member of the American Chemical Society.

RAUE, CHARLES GOTTLIEB.—Was born in Niedercunnersdorf, a village near Loebau, Saxony, May 11, 1820. He studied at the College of Teachers, at Bautzen, from 1837 to 1841, and taught school for several years in Burkau. He, while there, became attracted by the psychological views of Prof. F. E. Beneke, of Berlin, and published them in popular form in 1847. The following year he came to the United States at the invitation of Dr. Constantine Hering, and began the study of Homœopathy. He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1850. The following year he took the practice of Dr. Gosewich of Wilmington, Del., during the absence of the latter in Europe. In 1852 he located in Trenton, N. J., where he remained until 1858, when he returned to Philadelphia, where he afterward resided, continuing in active practice until a few weeks before his death.

In 1864 he was elected to the chair of Special Pathology and Therapeutics in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, which position he held for two years. Two years later the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia was founded, Dr. Raue, in conjunction with Dr. Hering, procuring its charter, and continuing in the chair of Pathology. Two years later there was a junction of the old college and the new, under the name of the latter. In this institution Dr. Raue became Professor of Practice of Medicine,

Special Pathology and Therapeutics, from which he resigned in the spring of 1871. Since that time he took no active part in college affairs. For thirty years he was the bosom friend of Dr. Constantine Hering, and was accustomed to visit the latter every morning for a few minutes of friendly converse. All his life he was an active contributor to the literature of Homœopathy and mental philosophy. The first work on psychology was published in German in 1847. In 1881 the same work was published in English in London. From 1870 to 1875 he was the editor of Raue's *Annual Record of Homœopathic Literature*, which was a condensation of the homœopathic literature of each year. In 1880 he assisted in the compilation of the "Memorial" volume to Dr. Hering. The book by which he is best known to the profession, however, is the "Special Pathology and Diagnostics," the first edition of which was published in 1868, while he was Professor of Pathology and Diagnostics, and because, as he said, he wished for a work which would furnish students "the essential points of these branches of medical education with homœopathic therapeutics in a concise manner and up to the latest researches." A second edition was issued in 1882 of nearly double the size of the former. In 1885 a third edition was issued. A still more enlarged and elaborate edition was completed but a few months ago, and it is probable that the arduous labor of rewriting and bringing up to the present this book and of seeing it through the press, during the past winter, hastened his death. Raue's "Pathology" is known wherever there is a student or practitioner of Homœopathy, and the new edition but just published is a fitting testimonial to his love for real homœopathic practice.

From the first small book in 1847 through all the journal and pamphlet writings (and they are many) of Dr. Raue, may be traced his great interest in the subject of psychology, and this culminated, in 1889, in an exhaustive and masterly work on the subject, under the title: "Psychology as a Natural Science Applied to the Solution of Occult Psychic Phenomena." This book has been recognized by metaphysicians as one of the most profound in existence.



Dr. CHARLES G. RAUE.

Dr. Raue was the recipient of many honorary degrees from societies at home and abroad. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1869, and was a charter member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society.

For some months Dr. Raue had been gradually failing, although he attended both to practice and to his literary work until within a few weeks of his death. While at the home of his son in New Jersey he became more feeble and was brought to his home but a few days before the end, which was painless.

He died at his residence, 121 North Tenth street, Philadelphia, early on Friday morning, August 21, 1896. His death resulted from the debility of old age.

The funeral occurred at noon, on Monday, August 24th, and was attended by many of the leading members of the homœopathic profession of this and other cities. By reason of his long-expressed wish, the body was, immediately after the services at the house, taken to Cheltenham, where, in the presence of representatives from the various bodies of the medical fraternity, it was cremated.

REED, WILLIAM ASHTON.—Was born in Philadelphia June 25, 1827. He graduated from the Madison University and the University at Lewisburg. He entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in the autumn of 1851, graduating therefrom in 1852. He was a student of Dr. James Kitchen. After graduating, he commenced practice at Fourth and Pine streets. He was soon after appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the college, which position he held for two years, the sessions of 1852-'53 and 1853-'54. In the autumn of 1855 he was elected to the Chair of Physiology, holding this position until the end of the session of 1859-'60. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1857. He was also a member of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society. During the War of the Rebellion he was connected with the Christian Commission at the front. He was for many years a Vice President of the

Horticultural Society of Philadelphia. He died January 15, 1895, at the Rittenhouse Hotel, where he was passing the winter. His illness was short and his disease was of the heart.

SMALL, ALVAN EDMUND.—Was born March 4, 1811, at Wales, Lincoln County, Maine. At the age of twenty he commenced to study medicine in the office of Israel Putnam, and afterwards read with Dr. H. B. C. Greene, of Saco, Me. In 1841 he graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College after attending two full courses of lectures. After receiving his diploma he practiced for a time in Delaware county, Pa., but the field was too small for a man of his attainments, and he removed to Philadelphia in 1845. While reading some religious works of the New Church (Swedenborgian) he became convinced of the truth of homœopathy and began to practice and test it. He soon became a firm convert. When the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania was opened in 1848 Dr. Small was elected to the Chair of Physiology and Pathology and delivered the first course of lectures in that institution on that subject. He lectured during the sessions of 1848-'49, 1849-'50, 1850-'51, 1851-'52; in 1852-'53 the Chair was Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence; it so continued until the end of the session of 1854-'55. In 1855-'56 he took the Chair of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology and the Practice of Medicine; he lectured but the one term, resigning in August, 1856. In 1856 he removed to Chicago, buying out Dr. D. S. Smith, who removed to Wauhegan. At the organization of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago he was elected Dean of the Faculty and was closely identified with the institution up to the day of his death. He filled the Chairs of Practice, Physiology and Chemistry, all in the same session. The Degree of Master of Arts was given him by Delaware College in 1851. He was married in 1834 to Martha Mary Sloan, of Bath, Me. He had two sons who became physicians. He published a Manual of Homœopathic Practice in 1854 which popular Hand-book has passed through fifteen editions. Also a volume on Diseases of the Nervous System. In 1886 a Sys-

tematic Treatise on the Practice of Medicine. He is the author of quite a number of pamphlets. He delivered his farewell lecture December 24, 1885. Dr. D. S. Smith thus speaks of his old friend: "I never heard him say an unkind word against anybody, and if any one said an unkind word of him he would always excuse it by saying that every man does as kindly as he can, and they were only manifesting their feelings so far as they knew him. He was visiting his patients the last day of his life, the weather being very cold; when he returned home he complained of exhaustion. That evening he entertained some friends at his own home, went with them to the door, bidding them good bye, and asking them to come again. He got up in the morning as usual and began to dress, when the attention of his wife was attracted by a peculiar noise, and turning around she saw him struggling for breath. By the assistance of his daughter he walked across the room, settled into his chair, when in a few minutes he expired. Physicians were immediately sent for but he was past help. He died of apoplexy, December 31, 1886.

SMITH, C. CARLETON.—Was born in Philadelphia, September 27, 1833. After receiving a good education he was left to his own resources. His friends endeavored to give him a mercantile education, but the bent of his mind was towards medicine and in his leisure hours he studied medical works. After many trials he graduated from the New York Homœopathic College in 1861. He located at Stamford, Conn., where he soon built up a good practice. After remaining there for four years he was desirous of entering a larger field, and left that location to take charge of the practice of Dr. D. S. Smith, of Chicago, Ill., during his absence in Europe. While there he was duly elected Professor of Theory and Practice in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. He returned East in 1870 and located in Philadelphia. In 1872 he was elected to the Chair of Special Pathology and Diagnostics in Hahnemann College of Philadelphia. He held this chair until the close of the session of 1875-6, when he resigned.

SNADER, EDWARD ROLAND.—Was born at Millport, Lancaster County, Pa., January 10, 1855. He obtained his education in the public schools of Lancaster and Harrisburg, and during the earlier years of his life occupied various positions on the "Lancaster Inquirer" and on the "Express." He was graduated in medicine in 1884 from Hahnemann College, and has since practiced in Philadelphia. He was resident physician at the Hahnemann Hospital for two years, and then became Chief of the Dispensary Staff, when he commenced a systematic study of the diagnostic features of diseases of the heart, lungs and abdomen; was assistant in the clinic for diseases of children; became Demonstrator of Physical Diagnosis in 1886, and in 1888 was appointed lecturer on that branch, succeeding Prof. A. R. Thomas. He is Clinical Chief of the Heart and Lungs Department of the College Dispensary, and of the same department in the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, and consulting physician to the Harper Memorial Hospital. He has filled the Chair of Practice of Medicine during the absence of the regular professors, and has given many of the regular medical clinics. He is a member of the Hahnemann Clinical, the Benninghausen, the Oxford, and the Germantown Medical Clubs, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the State and County Homœopathic Medical Societies and was for several years corresponding secretary of the State Society. Dr. Snader continued to lecture on Physical Diagnosis from 1886 to 1897; during the summer of 1897 he was appointed Professor of Physical Diagnosis, which position he now occupies. It is doubtful if there is a better diagnostician in Philadelphia than Dr. E. R. Snader. He is in active practice, but his specialty is diagnosis. He has published many important exhaustive papers on the subject.

STARKEY, GEORGE R.—Was born in Vassalboro', Kennebec County, Me., June 2d, 1823. His parents belonged to the Society of Friends. His father died in 1825 from a medical mistake. For some slight illness a dose of *Magnesia sulph.* (Epsom salts) was prescribed and *Potas. nitr.* (Saltpetre) was received and taken instead. His mother died when

he was twelve years of age. His early years were years of hard work; from the time he was able to lift a hoe until he was fourteen years old he was obliged to labor regularly upon a farm with the "field hands" often beyond his strength. At the age of fourteen a benevolent Quaker lady, who knew of his eagerness to obtain an education, succeeded in interesting in his behalf Anna B. Jenkins, daughter of Moses Brown, a very wealthy citizen of Providence, R. I. This was at the Friends' Yearly Meeting at Newport, in 1837. Mrs. Jenkins made him her ward at the Friends' Boarding School in Providence, providing for his wants. He remained there for two years. He then returned to Maine. By teaching school in the winter and working at farming—often sixteen hours a day—in summer, and occupying his leisure hours in study, he fitted himself for college and entered at Waterville, Me., at the age of twenty-one. By teaching school a part of each year he worked his way through college, graduating in the first grade in 1848. During that time he was for six months employed in his first school in Providence as teacher of the classics and higher mathematics. Leaving college, he passed two years with his cousin, E. A. Brackett, the sculptor, assisting him in his art. Soon after this he commenced the study of medicine, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1855. He then commenced practice in Reading, Pa., where he remained nearly two years. In January, 1857, he removed to Philadelphia, and the following year succeeded to the practice of Dr. S. R. Dubs, who retired. In June, 1860, he was elected to the chair of Anatomy in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, and the year following was called to the chair of Surgery, which chair he filled for four years. In 1869 Dr. Starkey's attention was called to the Compound Oxygen treatment, and he has since made it a specialty. In 1852 he was married to Miss Caira Skelton, of Lexington, Mass. Dr. Starkey is a member of the Swedenborgian Church. He is still in practice in Philadelphia.

STEPHENS, LEMUEL.—Was born February 22d, 1814, at Plymouth, Mass., where his parents held a prominent position among the advanced thinkers of the time. He received

the rudiments of his education in his native town, and in 1831 he entered Harvard University, where he graduated in 1835. He continued his education in the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin, in Germany, earning the reputation which he afterwards enjoyed of being one of the finest chemists in the country. After his return from abroad he taught five years in the University of Pittsburgh, when he was elected to the chair of Chemistry and Physics in Girard College. For thirty-six years he not only did vigorous teaching there, but with his genial nature he supplied to the orphan boys of that institution almost a father's love and interest. Many of them went to him for help and encouragement in after-life.

In 1863 he was appointed to the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. This position he held until the split in the college in 1867, when he became Professor of Chemistry in the new college. After the colleges united he continued in the chair of Chemistry until the close of the session of 1885-6. After 1867 his chair embraced Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Toxicology. He died at his residence in Philadelphia on Friday, April 1, 1892. His remains were interred at Plymouth, the home of his childhood, where he always spent his vacations.

STOWE, TIMOTHY DWIGHT.—Was born at Elbridge, Onondaga County, N. Y., September 16th, 1829. In his seventeenth year he began to study architecture, continuing until he was twenty-five, working from April to November of each year, pursuing during the other months his medical studies. He attended four courses of lectures, the last two in the Cleveland Homœopathic College, from whence he graduated March 1, 1854. He opened an office in Phelps, N. Y., but seven months later removed to Geneva at the solicitation of Dr. L. de V. Wilder. In the fall of 1855 he located in Fulton, where he remained until September, 1872. On the outbreak of the rebellion he went to Albany and passed with honor an examination by the State Medical Board for position as surgeon in the volunteers. But he wished to test Homœopathy in military practice, and this shut him out



A. P. Thomas

from the position he sought. Determined to accomplish his purpose, he enlisted as a private in the second Oswego county regiment then forming. Subsequently he was elected captain of Company F, 81st N. Y. Volunteers, and with it went through the Peninsular campaign in 1862. He took part in nearly all the marches from Fortress Monroe to Richmond. He suffered for four months with diarrhœa, and when he petitioned for sick furlough was answered that no officers could be spared and that he could not be very sick so long as he desired only homœopathic treatment. Growing worse, he was mustered out and returned home. During the winter of 1868-'9 he held the chair of Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology and Practice in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania from the opening of the session until Christmas, when he resigned. He was married while residing at Geneva.

THOMAS, AMOS RUSSELL.—The following account of the life of this distinguished man, to whose efforts Hahnemann College is so largely indebted, was published in the Hahnemannian Monthly for December, 1895:

Amos Russell Thomas, M. D., physician, author, and Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, died at Devon, Pa., October 31, 1895, after a lingering illness, in his seventieth year. He was born at Watertown, New York, October 3, 1826, being descended from Welsh ancestors who were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts. Dr. Thomas was the son of Colonel Azariah Thomas, who served under General Jacob Brown on the northern frontier in the War of 1812.

Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, Dr. Thomas acquired his education, both literary and professional, by his unaided individual effort. His life was passed in the country until he was nearly twenty years of age, and by manual labor upon a farm he acquired the robust and vigorous physical constitution which he enjoyed up to a year or two of the date of his death. Dr. Thomas's fondness for books led him to devote his intervals of leisure to study, and in this manner he qualified himself and commenced teaching school in the

western part of New York. Four years after, in 1850, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Ogdensburg, New York, but finding this employment uncongenial, he turned his attention once again to professional life. By getting possession of an old Indian skull, which had been exhumed in making an excavation near his place of business and borrowing a work on anatomy, for the purpose of studying this skull, he became so much interested as to engage at once in the study of medicine. He entered the Syracuse Medical College in 1852, and graduated in February, 1854. Upon receiving his degree Dr. Thomas went to Philadelphia, and, after attending a course of lectures, he again graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical University. His abilities had long since met recognition, and upon his graduation from this institution he was immediately offered the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy by his Alma Mater, which he accepted, and made Philadelphia his home, holding the chair for ten years. In 1856 he was made the Professor of Artistic Anatomy in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, occupying the chair with credit to himself and the institution for fourteen years, being the first in the history of the world to fill such a position. In 1863 he was appointed to a similar professorship in the School of Design for Women, holding the same for eight years.

After the second battle of Bull Run, during the War of the Rebellion, Dr. Thomas volunteered his services as surgeon, and was assigned a position in the Armory Square Hospital at Washington, where he remained in charge of one of the wards until the wounded from that disastrous field were cared for. He then returned to Philadelphia and resumed his practice, which was lucrative and select. Becoming interested in an examination of the merits of Homœopathy soon after settling in Philadelphia, he was finally led to adopt this system of practice, and in 1867 he was called to the Chair of Anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, which he acceptably filled for nearly thirty years as the loved and honored professor. In 1874 he took up the exacting and responsible duties of the Dean of the Faculty, and for twenty-one years, or until his death, he guided with wonderful suc-

cess the destiny of the oldest and greatest educational institution of Homœopathy in the world. On May 8, 1894, the Alumni of the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia and their friends celebrated the Jubilee Anniversary of forty years' service of Dr. Thomas as Professor of Anatomy, by raising five thousand dollars and endowed in the Hahnemann Hospital of the same city in perpetuity, "The Amos Russell Thomas Free Bed."

As a lecturer on anatomy Dr. Thomas was remarkably clear and accurate, and his impressive manner at once attracted and retained the close attention of the student. In addition to a large professional business Dr. Thomas found time to contribute a large number of important papers to medical journals; write and deliver a number of valuable addresses; especially the presidential address before the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia and the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. He wrote a work on "Post-Mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy," which was highly commended by the medical press, and for five years he acted as general editor of the American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica. For a few months in 1878 he was associate-editor of the Hahnemannian Monthly, with Dr. McClatchey.

Among his writings are: "Diseases of the Pancreas," "Evolution of Earth and Man," "History of Anatomy," "History of the Descendants of William Thomas of Hardwick, Mass. (1678-1891)," "A New Preparation of the Nervous System," &c., &c.

He delivered the address at Pittsburg at the semi-centennial celebration of the introduction of Homœopathy west of the Allegheny Mountains, in September, 1887.

Dr. Thomas received the honorary degree of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1886, and was unanimously elected a member of its Alumni Association immediately afterwards.

Dr. Thomas was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Philadelphia County and Pennsylvania State Medical Societies, the Fairmount Park Art Association, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the Academy of

Natural Sciences, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Anatomical Board of the State of Pennsylvania from July, 1883, the date of its organization, until the time of his death.

Dr. Thomas was married early in life to Miss Elizabeth Bacon, of Watertown, N. Y., who survives him, with one son, the distinguished Professor of Ophthalmology in the Hahnemann Medical College, Dr. Charles M. Thomas, and who for a number of years was Professor of Surgery. His only daughter, Florence, who became the wife of Dr. J. Nicholas Mitchell, died in 1880 of pneumonia.

Dr. Thomas retired from practice on account of his failing health in April, 1894, and removed to his country home at Llangollen, Devon. In December his trouble took an acute form and he went to live with his son, Dr. C. M. Thomas, 1623 Arch St. He had been in failing health since 1892. While standing on a step ladder reaching up into a closet for some books he fell and it is thought that this fall had largely to do with his final illness. In the spring of 1893 he underwent an operation from which he rallied and visited the World's Fair in Chicago in the fall of 1893. He delivered his annual course of lectures 1893-'94 and the following term until the middle of November, when his symptoms reappeared complicated with broncho-pneumonia.

While at his son's he was taken with four different severe attacks, during each of which it was thought he would die. On May 10, 1895, he was removed to his home in Devon, where he was continuously confined to his bed until death ended his suffering. Several operations at Devon afforded him temporary relief. His death was due to carcinoma at the base of the bladder, involving the prostate, as revealed by a post-mortem examination, which was conducted on Sunday, November 3, by Drs. Van Lennep, James, Weaver, and Goodno.

The funeral was held on Monday afternoon, November 4, at 2 p. m., from the residence of his son, Dr. C. M. Thomas, and was attended by the Board of Trustees, Faculty, Alumni and students of the College, members of various societies, besides a large number of friends. The remains were sur-

rounded by beautiful floral offerings from the Nurses' Training School, Alumni, Students and Faculty, the A. R. Thomas Club and individual friends. After the services the students marched in a body from the College and viewed the remains of their beloved teacher.

The interment was in Woodlands Cemetery and was private.

On Friday evening, December 13, a Memorial Meeting was held in Association Hall, at Fifteenth and Chestnut Sts., at which suitable services and addresses were delivered by members of the Faculty and by his friends.

An editorial in the Hahnemann Monthly thus mentions his life :

"In the death of Dr. Thomas, Homœopathy has lost a great and successful leader. His reputation and influence, through the medical educational institution of which he was the head, makes his loss world-wide; but it is at Philadelphia and vicinity, where his life's labor was centered, where his exceptional qualities of head and heart claimed the allegiance of every one, where his extraordinary fitness for his office of Dean, commanded the universal respect of his brethren and his pupils, here it is that his loss falls with greatest weight, and pulls painfully the heart strings of those who loved him.

The history of Dr. Thomas's life is so mingled and interwoven with that of the Hahnemann Medical College and the Philadelphia profession, it is impossible to separate one from the other, and when the sharp lines of demarcation, and the feelings of distrust and antagonism that divided the profession of Philadelphia twenty years ago are recalled; and it is borne in mind that it was largely due to Dr. Thomas's conciliatory spirit and kindly, courteous dignity that brought harmony in our midst, and opened the way for the conception, the development, and the realization of the magnificent and powerful institution, of which the profession is justly proud—the Hahnemann College and Hospital—it is natural that all should bless him and mourn his loss.

The younger leaders, pressing forward earnestly with ambitious movements for the school's advantage and permanency,

are amazed, on realizing the gravity of the questions confronting him, the enormous responsibilities devolving upon him, and the magnitude of the difficulties he rose superior to and overcome. To them his life's history is an inspiration.

Dr. Thomas was a man of great practical sagacity and large experience, and made few mistakes; he was always safely conservative, and in the early years of his service as Dean, during the struggle for ascendancy between conservatism and the spirit for change, he wisely waited and for ten years, from 1874 to 1884, there was no radical innovation; and, in one sense, not much was done for the advancement of Homœopathy and the Hahnemann College—but in another, great things were accomplished. When present conditions are beyond control, and the forecast of future events is obscured, safety demands the arrest of aggressive activity; this is the educational period of a movement. In 1884, the awakening came; the gradual dying out of party spirit, and the yearning for unity for the interest of the school, made the opportunity, which his ripe leadership boldly seized at its flood and turned to success. In 1884 Dr. Thomas and the group of loyal, courageous men surrounding him had scarcely a name for the Hahnemann College to live on. Their possession consisted solely of a charter and a small museum; beginning thus with hardly anything, and fairly considering their disadvantages, the growth and success the movement has since met is a crowing glory to Dr. Thomas's splendid executive power and intellectual ability. The Hahnemann Medical College, under his leadership, has obtained, during the past twelve years, a prestige and influence far beyond that warranted by numbers, which is destined to live on and increase year by year, owing to the solidity of the foundation of which he was the builder. The decade of preparation paved the way for the constantly increasing prosperity of "Old Hahnemann," and to-day finds her magnificently housed, together with four great buildings for hospital purposes. The curriculum has been enlarged, the standard of requirements elevated, and the course lengthened, maintaining the leading position on the question of medical education.

These results, accomplished by the resolute purpose of Dr. Thomas, teach those who are to take up the duties he so long sustained, to move in similar aggressive lines, and to attempt and obtain similar great results. So, then, our greatest has departed. Dying, he has left us a priceless treasure—an example. A memory to be cherished, and a work to be utilized.”

THOMAS, CHARLES MONROE.—Was born in Watertown, N. Y., May 3d, 1849. He is the son of Dr. A. R. Thomas. In 1854 he removed to Philadelphia with his parents, obtained his early education in the schools of that city, and was graduated from the Central High School with the degree of A. B., in 1868, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1874. After taking a course of instruction at a commercial college he commenced the study of medicine with his father in 1869, and was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1871. He continued his studies at the University of Pennsylvania for one year, and in March, 1872, went to Europe, where he devoted special attention to surgery and diseases of the eye and ear for two and one-half years in the Universities of Heidelberg, Vienna and Edinburgh. He returned to Philadelphia in 1874 to enter upon the practice of the especial department which he had elected for his life work, viz., diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; but the circumstances in the profession at that time were such that the field of surgery was open and ready for a competent operator. His skill as a diagnostician and operator was at once recognized, and almost immediately he won eminence in both departments, and took rank with the foremost surgeons of the country.

In 1874-'75 he was curator of the Museum, and librarian in 1874-'75, at which time he made a catalogue of both departments, which was printed. In 1875 he was appointed Demonstrator of Surgery in his Alma Mater, and the following year, 1876, Lecturer on Operative and Clinical Surgery. In 1878 he took the chair of Operative Surgery, Ophthalmology, and Otology; this he held until 1889, when the chair was changed to Clinical Surgery and Ophthalmol-

ogy. In 1892 he became Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology, which position he still holds. In 1891 Dr. Thomas, on account of lack of time, gave up general surgery and devoted himself exclusively to treatment of the eye and ear. He has contributed numerous articles to medical literature, especially in the departments of Surgery and Ophthalmology. He holds the position of Ophthalmologist and Otologist to Hahnemann Hospital, is Consulting Surgeon to the same institution, and is Consulting Ophthalmologist to the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia. He is a member of many societies, among which are the American Institute of Homœopathy, and the State and County Societies.

He was married, April 18, 1876, to Marion Elmslie, daughter of Dr. Lawrence Turnbull, of Philadelphia. They have six children. He is engaged in the practice of his specialty, and is one of the busiest men in his profession. There is no doubt that Dr. Thomas, in 1874, was largely instrumental in placing surgery on a broad and satisfactory basis in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

VAN LENNEP, WILLIAM B.—Was born in Constanti-nople, Turkey, December 5, 1853. He came to this country at the age of fifteen years. His father, the Rev. H. J. Van Lennep, was for thirty years a well-known missionary to that country, and the author of many standard works on the Orient. Dr. Van Lennep obtained his preparatory education at Sedgewick Institute, Great Barrington, Mass., then entered Princeton College in 1872, graduating from there four years later with the degree of A. B., subsequently receiving that of A. M. Deciding to enter the medical profession, he matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1877, and was graduated in 1880. He was awarded the gold medal, securing the highest average possible, 100. For six months he was on the staff at Ward's Island, New York City Hospital, and then returned to Philadelphia, where for eighteen months he took charge of the private practice of several of his professional friends during their absence from home. Desiring to obtain a comprehensive knowledge of surgery and pathology, he went to Europe in 1882 and made

a practical study of those departments of medical knowledge for two years in the hospitals of London, Paris and Vienna. Returning to this country in March, 1884, Dr. Van Lennep began a career at once the wonder and admiration of his social and professional friends. By means of his superior skill and ability as a surgeon he soon took high rank as an operator, and now is considered one of the most skillful surgeons in Philadelphia. In 1885 he took charge of the surgical department in the College Dispensary. From 1886 to 1890 he lectured in the College on General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy; 1890-'91, '91-'92 on Surgery and General Pathology; 1892-'93, '93-'94 he lectured on Surgery. In 1894 he was appointed Associate Professor of Surgery and in 1895 accepted the chair of Surgery, which position he still holds. In 1886 he was appointed one of the attending surgeons at Hahnemann Hospital, which position he still holds. He has also been connected with the surgical department of the dispensary, and is now chief of that department. He acted as surgeon to the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children until its close; he was for several years surgeon to the Children's Homœopathic Hospital on North Broad street; Consulting Surgeon to the Camden Homœopathic Hospital; to the Wilmington Homœopathic Hospital; to the Trenton Homœopathic Hospital; to the Harper Memorial Hospital. For several years he has been one of the editors of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, and has exerted a strong influence in building up and maintaining the high character of that medical journal. He has been a prolific writer, and has contributed valuable papers on abdominal surgery, the surgery of the bladder, urethra, bones and joints. He has made some original experiments in abdominal surgery, and has performed some notable operations upon the skull. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the State and County Homœopathic Societies, and has acted as chairman of various surgical and pathological bureaus. He is also a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Franklin Institute, the Union League, the Art Club, the Bachelors' Barge Club of Philadelphia, the Masonic Order, and the Sigma Phi College Fraternity. He married, in April,

1886, Miss Clara R., daughter of Mr. Thomas Hart, of Philadelphia, and has one daughter.

WARD, ISAAC MOREAU.—Was the oldest son of Joseph S. and Lucy Dodel Ward. He was born in Bloomfield, N. J., October 23d, 1806. After a preparatory education in the Bloomfield Academy he entered Yale College, graduating in 1825. He studied medicine with Mr. David Hosack, of New York, graduated at Rutgers Medical College, New York, and began practicing in his native town. He removed to Newark in 1832, when he married Mary Ogden, the oldest daughter of William Rankin. He soon secured the confidence of the community, being chosen to high positions in the County and State Medical Societies, and to fill important public trusts. One of these was to study and report upon the Asiatic cholera when first it appeared in New York City in 1832, its character and the comparative effects of remedial remedies. He saw Homœopathy and Allopathy tried side by side in the Park Hospital, and the superior advantages of the former demonstrated beyond all question. In the early years of his practice he met Dr. A. S. Ball at a religious meeting at Newark, and invited him to dinner. When the conversation turning upon the subject of Homœopathy, then attracting public attention, he learned that Dr. Ball had adopted its practice, and obtained from him a few remedies with which to make trial in one or two cases. Without mentioning at first to his patients that he had made any change in his school of practice his success was such that they were all converted to the new system. He was the first practitioner of Homœopathy in New Jersey, and acquired considerable reputation. In 1841 he was induced by Drs. J. F. Gray, A. G. Hull and A. S. Ball to remove to Albany, N. Y., where an American physician was wanted to take the practice Dr. Hoffendahl had established. While practicing there he was one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in the year 1844, journeying down to New York from Albany in a sloop to attend the convention, which was held in the Lyceum of Natural History.

On the formation of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, in 1849, he was elected its first president.

His health in Albany was such that a change became necessary, and June 5, 1849, he made his last prescription in that city, being succeeded by Dr. Henry D. Paine, who for three years had been his associate. He retired to a home in the suburbs of Newark, where he devoted himself to horticulture, especially to the culture of the pear, upon which he published a series of valuable papers. After several years of quiet farm life he again entered into practice. In October, 1853, he was called to fill the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, made vacant by the death of Dr. Loomis. This he filled until 1859, with the exception of 1858, when Dr. Williamson lectured. In 1856 Jurisprudence was added to the chair. He resigned in 1860 and assisted in establishing the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and he occupied the chair of Obstetrics from 1860 until 1864. He was one of the founders of the New York Medical College for Women, its Dean and Professor of Obstetrics from 1863 to 1865, when it was reorganized under a different title. He lectured one winter on the Practice of Medicine. This action gave offence to some of his colleagues in the New York College; he resigned and soon retired from professional teaching. At one time he was president of the Howard Mission, one of the Five Points charities, and he took a prominent part in the organization of religious meetings and in establishing homes for the fallen and outcast. He retired again to his home at Lyons Farm where he practiced only among friends and neighbors, and where he continued until his death, March 24, 1895.

WEAVER, RUFUS B.—Was born at Gettysburg, Pa., January 10th, 1841. He obtained his academic education in the schools of his native town after which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. from Pennsylvania College in 1862, receiving therefrom three years later the degree of A. M. While a youth pursuing the studies belonging to preliminary education he incidentally came into possession of a text-book of Anatomy and Physiology, which developed in his mind such an absorbing interest in those studies that it resulted in

a determination on his part to make those departments of science his life work. Completing his collegiate course he at once commenced the study of medicine, and entering Pennsylvania Medical College obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1865. The spring session of the same year he took a term of Anatomical Instruction under Dr. Hayes Agnew, and attended a full course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1867-'8. With the purpose of becoming thoroughly informed regarding the teaching and methods of both the University and Jefferson Medical Schools, he matriculated in the latter and took a course on Clinical Medicine in 1868-'9. In 1870 he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College, and in 1879 he was, in addition, appointed Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy.

Dr. Weaver continued to fill this position up to 1897, when he was made Professor of Regional and Applied Anatomy and Demonstrator. He has served as a teacher for a longer term than anyone connected with the institution. His unceasing devotion to the interests of the college and painstaking instruction of its students; his comprehensive knowledge of anatomy and remarkable skill in dissection have placed him in the front rank of his profession. A large proportion of the anatomical, surgical and pathological specimens now contained in the college museum, one of the most complete, and, in some respects, unique collections in America, have been prepared by him, the result of patient labor and unusual mechanical skill. But the most remarkable of the many beautiful dissections made by Dr. Weaver and which has brought him prominently before the medical and anatomical world is his dissection of the entire cerebro-spinal system. This specimen now occupying a prominent place in the museum is the only successful accomplishment of a most difficult undertaking, for there is none other known to be in existence. It was exhibited at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago and attracted attention from the medical profession of both hemispheres, who freely expressed their congratulations on the completion of a work that was classed among the impossibilities. It was awarded a gold medal by the Bureau of Award

of the Columbian Exposition. In 1891 the Hahnemann College conferred upon Dr. Weaver the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine in recognition of his scientific attainments. Since his graduation he has devoted nearly all his time to special anatomy.

In 1865 he made the acquaintance of Dr. A. R. Thomas, and from that period until Thomas's death their relations as friends and co-workers were most intimate. Dr. Weaver made all the dissections for Dr. Thomas, who lectured on Anatomy for the last twenty-seven years and has always been eager to contribute his time and devote his best energies to the consummation of all measures promising increased advantages to the student, and he occupies a prominent place among those whose services are recognized and appreciated as having contributed in giving Hahnemann Medical College its high reputation of being the most eminent and distinguished institution in the world teaching Homœopathy.

Dr. Weaver was married, December 21st, 1869, to Mediline Louise, daughter of Charles W. and Matilda Bender. His father, Samuel, and mother, Elizabeth A. Weaver, the latter still living, resided in the old homestead at the time of the battle of Gettysburg, and from its roof witnessed the desperate charge and repulse of Pickett's command, the turning point of the conflict. There were a large number of Confederate soldiers buried not only in the vicinity of the battle-field but in remote and out-of-the-way places, where, in all probability, their remains would never be discovered. Mr. Weaver, who had assisted Mr. David Wells, agent for Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, in removing the remains of many Union soldiers to the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, with clear foresight and in charitable regard for the memory of the dead whose kindred might at some future time desire to ascertain the locations of their burial, undertook the task of making a record of the graves and preserved the name of each. Years passed before the relatives of the dead were able to provide for the removal of remains, but finally memorial societies were organized for that purpose and accomplished by combined effort what could not be done indi-

vidually. After his father's decease the records of burials came into possession of Dr. Weaver, and he having personal acquaintance with the land owners and an accurate knowledge of the location of individual graves and trenches, there was no other person possessing the information which would enable them to identify the respective graves. The Southern societies solicited his assistance but he had not then the time to engage in the undertaking. The Southerners, in compliance with the expressed wish of General Lee, displayed anxious solicitude that the remains of all the Confederate soldiers should find a permanent resting-place among their kindred, and after frequent solicitations Dr. Weaver could not with propriety resist their appeals and consented to aid them at such intervals as could be spared from his professional engagements. During the summers of 1871-'72-'73 he superintended the work of opening graves, identifying the remains and sending them to that society representing the particular section of the South to which the dead belonged. During these three years he forwarded the remains of seventy-four to Charleston, S. C., one hundred and thirty-seven to Raleigh, N. C., one hundred and one to Savannah, Ga., and two thousand nine hundred and thirty-five to Richmond, Va. When there was any clue to identification the record was sent with the remains as well as the various articles that were found interred with them.

Dr. Weaver may be found in his working rooms on the third floor of the college surrounded by jars containing the most exquisite of pathological specimens, patiently preparing some new wonder of disease-effect nearly every day in the year. It is an education to the average physician when Dr. Weaver (and he loves to do it) explains the points of interest in a delicately prepared morbid specimen. It is no flattery to say that Dr. R. B. Weaver is one of the most skillful anatomists and demonstrators in the world.

WILLIAMSON, WALTER.—Was born in Newtown, Delaware county, Pa., January 4th, 1811. His father was the third lineal descendant of Daniel Williamson, who came from England to America with William Penn, in 1682. The

family being in membership with the Society of Friends, ever since the rise of Quakerism, the family records may be found in the books of the Society so scrupulously kept for such purpose.

A family trait is noticeable through all their generations in this country—that of giving to each member of the family a sound English education, and, to those who have entered the professions, a sufficient knowledge of the classics. Of all the studies pursued by the subject of this memorial, during his scholastic training, mathematics was to him the most attractive. The ordinary branches of a plain English education, including geography, grammar, and arithmetic, were mastered at an early age, and, in his eleventh year, he entered upon the study of the higher branches. In literature, works on biography, history, and the natural sciences were his favorites. At the age of seventeen years he left school and engaged in mercantile pursuits with an elder brother. At nineteen years of age it became evident that trade was not likely to engage his whole attention, and at this time some of the collateral branches of medicine, such as botany, mineralogy, and materia medica were engaging his attention. After one year had been spent in these preliminary studies—being then in his twentieth year—young Williamson entered upon the full curriculum of medical studies, in the office of Benjamin Rush Erwin, M. D. In the same year he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and soon after became the private pupil of William E. Horner, M. D., the distinguished Professor of Anatomy of the University, the oldest and most celebrated medical school in America. During his pupilage he conducted a course of examinations on Anatomy with great satisfaction to the members of his class, and on several occasions received evidences of the friendship of his preceptor, Dr. Horner.

The Asiatic cholera, in its first and fiercest epidemic form, visited Philadelphia in the summer of 1832, and, in the almshouse, with a population of three thousand inmates, and in the numerous cholera hospitals, the subject of our sketch engaged in the study of this terrifying disease and its then treatment, and has left it on record that what he then wit-

nessed of the latter was not calculated to inspire confidence in the known system of therapeutics. In addition to the two courses of instruction in the University, he attended one year's clinical instruction in the Philadelphia Almshouse, a course of lectures on Botany, Indigenous Materia Medica, Toxicology, etc., in the "Therapeutic Institute," and one year's course of Lectures and Examinations in "Chapman's Institute."

On the 27th of March, 1833, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and on the 1st of April following entered into partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Erwin, in Delaware county. This partnership continued for but a single year, Dr. Erwin removing to another locality, which removal left a large practice in the sole charge of Dr. Williamson. One year afterward, Dr. Richard Gardiner, wishing to sell his beautiful homestead, Dr. Williamson became the purchaser and moved to it, in Newtown township, Delaware county. This change of residence was not made for the purpose of increasing the amount of his business, for he already had sufficient to occupy all of his time, but the new purchase was but four miles distant from his former residence, and it was his native place and the home of his family for four generations. Dr. Gardiner's practice was lucrative and extensive, and, as Dr. Williamson's new home was within the circuit of his former practice, many families from his old locality still continued to employ him, and thus his ample business became, in 1836, quite burdensome.

On the 10th of August, 1833, Dr. Williamson was married to Mary Matilda Massey.

We thus see the subject of our memorial advanced, in the comparatively brief period of three years, from a beginning, although a very good one, to a very large field of practice, embracing the circuits of two well-established practitioners, surrounded and respected by the friends and acquaintances of his boyhood and his near relatives and their friends, a husband and father, and the chief physician of the neighborhood; a position which he might contemplate with excusable pride.

For two years he had been an active member of the Delaware County Institute of Science, the monthly meetings of

which he took great pleasure in attending. Dr. George Smith was president of the Institute, and had been, the previous year, a member of the State Legislature. On one occasion he spoke of a bill which had passed the House of Representatives, incorporating the "Allentown Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art." The Rev. Mr. Parker, another member of the "Institute," also knew something of Homœopathy. These were the first persons Dr. Williamson ever heard speak of Homœopathy, and this occurred in the spring of 1836. In May of that year he met Dr. Gardiner in consultation, and the latter incidentally mentioned the stir that Homœopathy was making in Philadelphia, and gave information as to where the scanty supply of publications on the subject could be obtained. In the latter part of the same month (May) he visited the bookstore of J. G. Wesselhœft, in Bread street, Philadelphia, and purchased copies of all works on Homœopathy in the English language that were then and there for sale—being a few pamphlets—and commenced reading them with avidity. In the course of the next month, on the occasion of another visit to the city, he procured Wolf's Theses. On Sunday, July 3d, he was obliged to remain at home all day, and on that occasion read Hahnemann's "Essay on Coffee," through the perusal and study of which he was thoroughly convinced of the truth of the homœopathic law of cure. But, although satisfied that the formula *similia similibus curantur* represented a true law of healing, he was by no means convinced of the efficiency of the small doses proposed for the treatment of diseases. Having a case on hand that had resisted the treatment of several excellent allopathic physicians in the county for seven years, he carefully noted down the symptoms and carried them to Dr. George H. Bute, in Philadelphia, with the request that he would prescribe. Medicine was received from Dr. Bute, which had a very prompt and decided effect. In the course of a few weeks thereafter, on the occasion of his next visit to the city, he obtained several homœopathic medicines, in the form of small pellets of the decillionth attenuation, in vials the size of the barrel of a crow's quill, and began to prescribe for his own patients. Among the cases thus treated

were two of irritation of the brain, cured by *Belladonna*, a case of hæmorrhoids, very greatly benefited by *Alumina* and *Arnica*, and a case of rheumatic pain in the region of the heart, relieved by *Aconitè*.

Thus another step was gained and confidence in the efficacy of small doses began to be established. But another maxim of the new faith, the basis of the whole structure, yet remained to be tested according to the rules laid down by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann. This was, that medicines when taken by the healthy will produce symptoms similar to those they are capable of curing in the sick. *Lobelia inflata* was selected for the trial, and its "proving" immediately commenced. The result was most convincing, and the symptoms then obtained were soon afterward published, and are now to be found incorporated with our *Materia Medica*. These investigations and experiments were made by Dr. Williamson while residing in the country, and were conducted without advice or assistance, save such as he was enabled to derive from the scanty literature of that early day of Homœopathy, and from a letter of encouragement from a friend in Philadelphia. This was in the summer of 1836, and at that time the Allentown edition of "Jahr's Manual" was passing through the press, being furnished to subscribers in numbers, as issued. He became a subscriber, and gave in his full adherence to the new school of medicine. The very limited extent of homœopathic publications in the English language prevented his acquiring sufficient practical knowledge of the system to enter fully upon the treatment of all cases as they occurred in his practice; but, nothing daunted, he resolutely set to work to acquire a knowledge of the German language, in order to be able to prosecute his studies in the original language of the school, without awaiting the slow progress of translators.

The wear and tear of close application to books, hospitals, and lectures during his pupilage, and immediately thereafter entering into a large and laborious practice, without any interim for the recovery of lost energy, had impaired his previous robust health, although he had had a degree of rest and recovery for a year or more; but now, the claims of Homœopathy, and the enthusiasm with which he entered upon

the study of the new medical doctrine, in addition to the toil incident to a large country practice, was too much for his strength. His health began to fail in September, 1837, but he continued to practice through the autumn and winter, until February, 1838, when he relinquished the practice of medicine, as he then supposed, forever, turned over his professional interests and location to his former preceptor and then brother-in-law, Dr. B. R. Erwin, and engaged in a business in the State of Maryland, which required but little mental effort, and afforded abundant opportunity for out-door exercise. This change of occupation was of great advantage to his health, and the vigor of youth was fully restored; but it failed to give satisfaction in other respects. A mind once imbued with the love of science will rarely be satisfied with any business which deprives it of its accustomed food—knowledge—although that business may yield sustenance for the body in abundance. The new relations he had established in Maryland continued for but one year, and the 18th of March, 1839, found him located in the city of Philadelphia. A large field for practice was now open before him, but Homœopathy was in its infancy in the city, and the eight physicians of the school already resident there appeared to be sufficient to transact all the business. Dr. Williamson made the acquaintance of Dr. Constantine Hering, in February, 1837, and that gentleman, with his usual enthusiasm for the cause of science and generous sympathy for every additional member of the new school fraternity, invited the doctor to his house and favored him with his friendship. Other homœopathic physicians, particularly Drs. Jeanes, Neidhard, Gardiner, Green, and Lingen, also gave him a cordial reception. Love of the cause of Homœopathy was in those days a strong bond of union between the members of the profession, and the contrast in success of treatment by the new method soon brought the practice into notice, and introduced physicians rapidly into business. One circumstance materially assisted Dr. Williamson on his first entering into practice in this city. The leading members of the homœopathic school did not attend to the practice of midwifery. The new system was rapidly gaining popularity, being more particularly in

favor with the intelligent and enterprising part of the community; and it was found to be a great drawback to progress that its patrons were obliged to rely on old-school physicians for accouchers. Dr. Williamson, by a previous large experience and by other circumstances, was particularly adapted to the position of accoucher; and his homœopathic brethren lost no time in recommending him as such. This was followed by its legitimate consequences, and he was soon established in business; the good results not being confined to his interests alone, however, for the superiority of homœopathic treatment of ladies in confinement and of young children, over that of the old school, was made apparent, and helped to gain popularity for the new school. With the accession of other practitioners to the homœopathic school, however, this special department became divided amongst the many; but by that time Dr. Williamson was already established in one of the most extensive and lucrative practices in the city.

On the 10th of April, 1844, a convention of the "Practitioners of Homœopathy of the United States" was held in the city of New York, in pursuance of a call issued by the "New York Homœopathic Physicians' Society," for the purpose of considering the expediency of forming a national organization. This resulted in the formation of the "American Institute of Homœopathy," the oldest national medical association in this country. Dr. Williamson attended this convention, took part in its deliberations, and assisted in forming the national organization. He was an active and prominent member of the Institute up to the time of his decease; attended its annual sessions with great regularity; was an active, faithful, and efficient committee-man, and filled the office of president and held other responsible and honorable positions under its organization with satisfaction to his fellow-members and credit to himself.

At a meeting of the "Central Bureau" of the Institute, of which he was a member, held in Philadelphia, in February, 1848, it was agreed to petition the Legislature of Pennsylvania, then in session, for a charter for a homœopathic medical college, to be located in Philadelphia. Accordingly, a petition was at once drawn up by the doctor, who acted as secr.-

tary, and in the course of a few days a long list of signatures were obtained and the petition was forwarded to Harrisburg. On the 8th day of April, 1848, an act to incorporate the "Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia," was passed by the Legislature. On the organization of the College Dr. Williamson was chosen to fill the chair of "Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children," and commenced lecturing in October, 1848, at the opening of the first session of the College. He filled the chair during three successive courses of lectures. From 1848 to 1851 he was Dean of the Faculty; also from 1856 to 1859. On the occasion of the death of Caleb Bentley Matthews, M. D., a member of the College Faculty, and at the unanimous request of his colleagues, he was transferred to the chair of "Materia Medica and Therapeutics." He delivered four courses of lectures on this branch of medical science. In the spring of 1856, on account of ill health, he resigned his professorship and went to Florida. After his return to Philadelphia, not feeling able to perform the duties of an active professorship, he was elected Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine. He delivered a lecture once a week during the two succeeding sessions of the College; until, in the fall of 1857, he was re-elected to the chair of Obstetrics, &c.; and delivered two courses of lectures from that chair, resigning finally in the spring of 1859. From this time he ceased taking an active part in college affairs, although always deeply interested in the education of homœopathic practitioners, until the organization of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, when he again entered the field as a lecturer, in the capacity of Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the new institution. During the troubled times which followed the organization of the new college, he acted as a peacemaker; a part he was well fitted to fill, holding, as he did, the respect and confidence of the opposing parties. He assisted in bringing about the junction of the two schools, and subsequently lectured on Hygiene in the conjoined institution.

He took great interest in the organization and progress of the State Medical Society (Pennsylvania) and was elected its president in 1868. He was likewise in active membership

with the various homœopathic medical societies formed in Philadelphia, assisted in organizing this society, and was its honored president at the time of his lamented decease. He was one of the most faithful of attendants at the meetings of all medical societies to which he belonged, and always held himself in readiness to serve in any capacity, or to do anything that gave promise of furthering their interests or increasing their usefulness.

Although unusually robust and of vigorous frame and a man of most exemplary habits of life, the incessant toil to which he subjected himself by his multifarious occupations, could not fail of making inroads on his health. In 1855 he had a severe spell of sickness, which it was feared would terminate fatally, but he was spared for future usefulness. At several times afterwards his health failed, but he seemed to be able to shake off disease by taking rest, together with proper medication. He had been ailing for some time prior to his last sickness, but care and rest gave hope of recovery both to himself and friends. After one of these premonitory attacks he visited the White Sulphur Springs of Western Virginia, and on his return seemed to have been greatly benefited by the trip. At this time he was engaged in preparing a history of Homœopathy in this city and vicinity, and likewise felt that he had duties to perform as the associate editor of a medical journal, as the president of an active county medical society, and as a member of a most important committee of American Institute of Homœopathy. Unfortunately, while needing perfect rest of body and mind, he took to work again, with the feeling that he must fulfill his obligations to his colleagues and the profession; and thus, whatever he might have gained by relaxation and travel, was lost. Although relieved in a great measure of the cares and labor of practice by his son, Walter M. Williamson, he was led by his kindness of heart to visit an old friend and patient, on a cold day in the early part of the winter, and the exposure he was subjected to on that occasion no doubt hastened the end. He became worse rapidly, and although he thought he had fitful glimpses of returning health, nevertheless his strength wasted, he gradually sank, and quietly died, in the early morning of

December 19th, 1870. His mental faculties were unimpaired until almost the last moment of his earthly life.

The more carefully the life and character of Dr. Williamson are studied, the more beautiful do they appear. He presented, morally and mentally, the full measure of a true manhood. Fevently but ostentatiously religious, the tenure of his life gave evidence that his guiding principles were those of the Christian religion. Singularly honest, his integrity of purpose and sentiment was of that sterling type which holds in contempt that measure of human weakness which prompts men to deceive. He could and did overlook and forgive grave faults, but a person once thoroughly proven to have deceived him or others was never again admitted to his confidence. His professional integrity was thoroughly understood and appreciated by his professional brethren, and so great was their confidence that a statement made by him was never questioned. He was zealous in according to his colleagues all the honors they were entitled to, and never withheld praise when he deemed it justly due. In this connection it may be mentioned that, in the preparation of a history of Homœopathy in Philadelphia—the last labor of his life—he was anxious that each member of the profession referred to should be made to appear in his best light, and he was especially careful to note that one physician, whose life has now reached beyond threescore years and ten, and who has, by reason of age and infirmity, almost passed from professional view, should have full justice done him as one of the pioneers of Homœopathy in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Williamson wrote a domestic work on "The Homœopathic Treatment of Diseases of Women and Children" (1854), which passed through several editions. Boericke & Tafel published a new edition in 1897.* He also wrote quite a number of articles upon medical subjects.

The funeral took place December 22d, 1870. The remains were placed in Woodland Cemetery.

There seemed to be no distinct disease; he did not feel well, could not sleep night or day, gradually became weaker and weaker, and after the first ten days kept his bed alto-

* See *Hom. Recorder*, September, 1897.

gether. About a week before he died there was occasional delirium for a day or two, and then it became almost constant, and he gradually sank away, no crisis making its appearance.

The College Faculty held a meeting at the College on December 20th, when the following resolutions were adopted on the death of Walter Williamson, M. D., Emeritus Professor and Lecturer on Hygiene :

WHEREAS, In the Providence of God, our colleague, Walter Williamson, M. D., has been taken from among us, and

WHEREAS, We desire to put upon record our esteem for one who for many years has been an honored member of the Faculty of this College, as well as a beloved friend; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Williamson one of the founders of this Institution, we have sustained the loss of an eminent teacher, a wise counselor, a judicious officer, and a faithful friend, who for over twenty years has assisted in guarding its interests and promoting its welfare.

Resolved, That this Faculty wish to remember their departed friend with the regard inspired by long and pleasant association, and that we feel his death to be a personal bereavement.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, that while he has been removed from them and from us in the maturity of his intellect, his high religious character and work afford the assurance that this event, so sorrowful to us, is his entrance to everlasting joy.

Resolved, That we will attend in a body the funeral of our departed associate.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of this city and that the registrar transmit a copy of them to the family of our deceased brother.

There is no doubt that the success of the College in its first years is very largely due to the disinterested efforts of Dr. Williamson. He was always ready to step in at a moment's notice to take the place made vacant by the resignation of some one—no matter what branch of medical science it was. Always conciliating, of kindly disposition, with but the welfare of the new medical school at heart, he was the keystone of the Faculty.

Dr. Williamson's convictions were a part of himself. He always examined any question submitted to him with minute care, and when he arrived at a decision he stood ready to de-

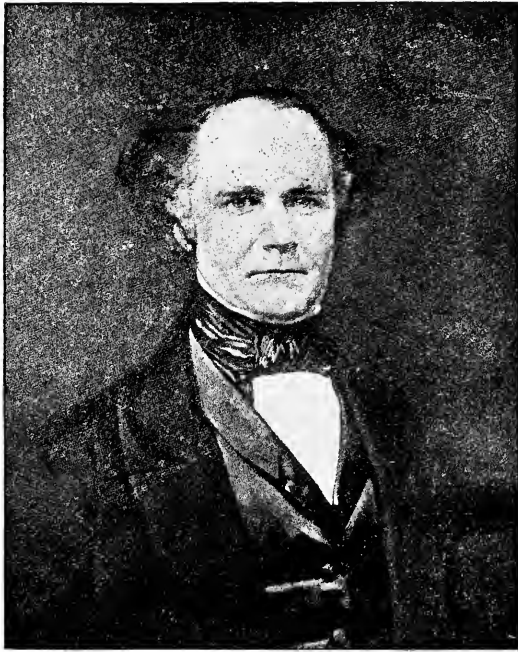
fend it against all comers. Dr. S. A. Jones thus mentions him: "A homœopath with a conviction that filled and willed and killed him by his devotion to its triumphs and its toils."

Men who asked his opinion always received it in such clear-cut sentences that no doubt remained as to what he meant. Throughout the Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy may be found the words of Dr. Williamson culled out, showing that his colleagues respected his opinion. He had a deep love for the truth and an abhorrence for the untrustworthy. Anyone who attempted to mislead him would receive such a sharp-pointed expression that the indiscretion was never repeated. He was devoted to his friends—home and pocketbook were at their disposal. He contributed provings to the American Institute of *Podophyllum*, *Eupatorium*, *Triosteum* in the first volume (Central Bureau), *Hydrastis* at the 20th session, and *Ptelea* at the 23d session.

He introduced *Podophyllum* and *Hydrastis* to the profession.

WILT BANK, COMLEY J.—Was born in Philadelphia. He graduated in 1868 from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. In the session of 1868-'9, Dr. Dalton, who lectured on Physiology, resigned at the holidays, and Dr. Wiltbank lectured the remainder of the term on the same branch of medicine. He died a few years afterwards. No other data has been obtainable.

WILSON, PUSEY.—Was Professor of Anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania during the session of 1864-'5. He was appointed to the chair of Surgery the next session, but became ill, and delivered but a few lectures. Dr. Wilson is still living and has been engaged in general practice in Moorestown, N. J. for many years.



DR. MATTHEW SEMPLE.

SEMPLE, MATTHEW. Was born in Philadelphia, May 21, 1813. Being brought up in a wholesale drug store in Philadelphia, and entering at an early date the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, it was but natural that he should have chosen chemistry and pharmacology for his speciality.

In his youth he possessed a laboratory of his own, crude though it was, and with the aid of old bottles and blow pipes he constructed rude retorts and performed experiments in chemistry.

He commenced the study of medicine in 1830 and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1838. Shortly afterwards he began the practice of medicine. He was led to investigate Homœopathy through reading a pamphlet on the great success of this school in the French hospitals. His pupilage in Homœopathy was under the guidance of Dr. Jacob Jeanes. Continuing his studies for some time on this subject, he was about to drop it entirely from his mind as a visionary thing, when an incident in his practice led him to give it more careful attention. A little scarlet fever patient, whose life he had made every effort to save, seemed to be almost a hopeless case. He decided as a last resort to try the efficacy of a homœopathic remedy. To his surprise and delight, excellent results ensued and the patient made a perfect recovery.

He was induced to assist in founding our College and to accept the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology by his personal friend, Dr. Jacob Jeanes. Having become identified with the new College as a member of its Faculty his desire for its welfare knew no bounds. At that time the College was struggling for the money necessary to support it. Professor Semple's enthusiasm was so great that he not only gave his services as an instructor, but was also so great that he generously contributed several thousands of dollars to aid in maintaining the institution.

As a teacher he was markedly successful, being greatly loved by his students.

It was largely through his help and council that the Homœopathic College in New York was founded, and he became a member of its Faculty.

So great was his faith in the practical value of Homœopathy that through his efforts the Faculty of the Homœo-

pathic College proffered their services to the Board of Guardians at Blockley, in 1859, asking one year's trial to openly, publicly, and fairly test the merits of the respective schools of medicine. They offered to take charge of that hospital for one year, to maintain it free from all cost to the city for that length of time—to give their full, careful and faithful attention to all patients of that institution, and to furnish all medicines at their own expense, thus saving from ten to fifteen thousand dollars to the public purse. Dr. Semple himself assumed the financial responsibility that would be incurred in making this generous offer. The offer of the Faculty was not accepted.

He was the first Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in this Institution, filling the chair from 1848 to 1858, and again from 1859 to 1863, and for three years, 1860 to 1863, was Dean of its Faculty.

At the opening exercises of the session of 1895-'96 Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey, on behalf of the family of Dr. Semple, presented to the College a beautiful portrait, in oil, of the late Professor Semple. (This portrait now hangs in Alumni Hall.)

He was a firm believer in the higher education of women. For several years he filled the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Woman's Medical College of this city.

Dr. Semple died in Philadelphia, after a very short illness, of congestion of the brain, with effusion and paralytic manifestations, on May 17, 1867.

SIMS, FRANCIS. Was born in Philadelphia, June 23, 1823, and after receiving a complete school and collegiate education entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1844. He first practised Allopathy, but was soon led to embrace Homœopathy.

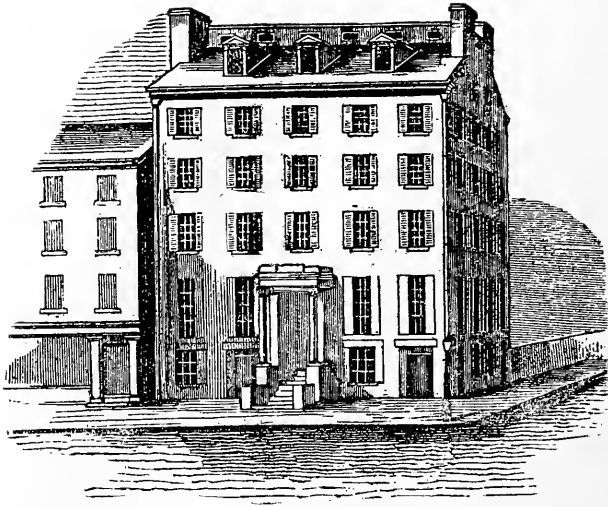
Dr. Sims assisted in the establishment of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1848. He was the first Professor of Surgery, which chair he filled from 1848 until 1853. He was also instrumental in founding the Homœopathic Hospital of 1852. He died November 29, 1880.

Dr. Sims was a remarkably kind-hearted and genial man, who was greatly beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

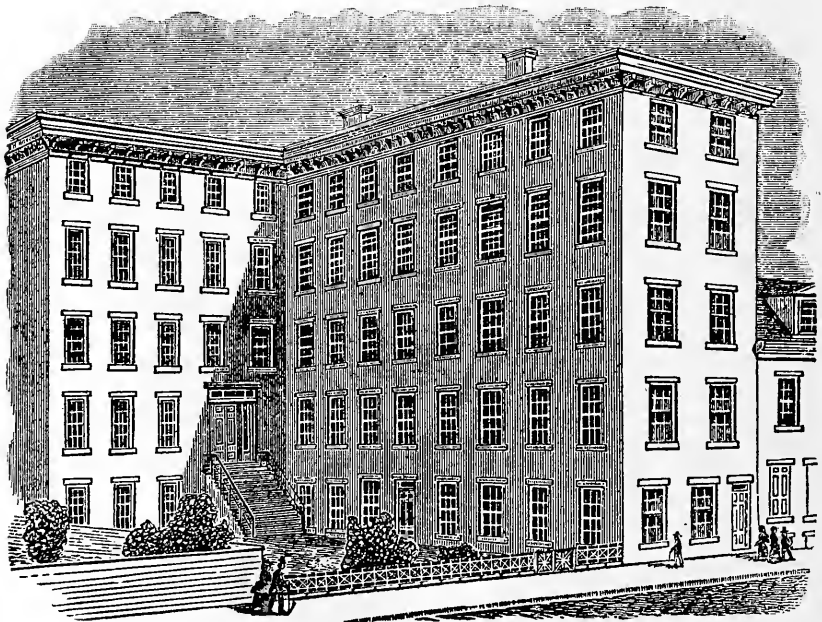
PART II.

Hospital. Dispensary.

Museum. Library.



FIRST HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, IN PENNSYLVANIA.
CHESTNUT STREET.



CUTHBERT STREET HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

HOSPITAL.

CHAPTER I.

1852-64.

The first record that can be found of a Homœopathic Hospital in Philadelphia occurs in the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy* for July, 1852, as follows: HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF PENNSYLVANIA. "We are happy to announce the speedy opening of this Institution. The Board of Managers have procured a commodious edifice, and active measures are being taken to place it in operation. The necessity for such an Institution in Philadelphia has been apparent and its establishment is hailed as an additional sign of the extension and prosperity of Homœopathy. In the next number we will give a full account of the building and entire arrangements." In the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* for August, 1852, under an article on hospitals: "Our friends in Philadelphia have lately taken an active interest in the establishment in that city of a hospital, and we learn with satisfaction that matters are quite ripe for action and that an institution will soon be in operation."

In the Announcement for 1852-'53 the new hospital is thus mentioned: "The students of the College will be furnished with an opportunity of witnessing Clinical Practice in the Dispensary connected with the College, and also in the Hospital, which is about going into operation. The Hospital is a chartered Institution, and under a Board of Managers entirely separate and distinct from the College. The building is undergoing thorough repairs and will be ready to be occupied in a few weeks. It contains upwards of forty rooms, some very large and well suited for hospital purposes. The

Hospital will contain about thirty or forty beds, and students will be admitted, on certain terms, to witness Clinical Practice in this Institution. The last page of this Announcement contains a wood cut of the Hospital. It was a four-storied brick building, standing on the corner of a street. There was a large double door in the centre, with a portico, reached by two flights of steps. Two windows were on each side. And there was also a basement. In the roof were three dormer windows.

Dr. A. R. Thomas thus mentions this Institution:*

A CHARTER for the Homœopathic Hospital of Pennsylvania was obtained at the Court of Common Pleas for Philadelphia County, April 20th, 1850. A large building on Chestnut Street, near the Schuylkill River, now used as a hotel, was rented, and, after being fully organized, the hospital was opened in 1852 for the reception of patients. It continued in operation about two years. In the fall of 1853 a fair was held in the Chinese Museum, 9th and Sansom streets, for the benefit of the hospital, at which about \$2800 was raised. At the close of its active operations there was some money in the treasury, and also a considerable amount of furniture on hand, together with surgical appliances. All of these were given to the Soldiers' Hospital during the war of the rebellion.

The first official board was as follows: President, R. Gardiner, M. D.; Vice-Presidents, C. B. Matthews, M. D., and W. S. Helmuth, M. D.; Secretary, William A. Gardiner, M. D.; Treasurer, W. Williamson, M. D.; Managers, Drs. C. Neidhard, F. Sims, S. Freedley, James Kitchen, A. E. Small, J. R. Coxe, Jr., Matthew Semple. There were medical, surgical, and lying-in wards. The first elected attending physicians were Drs. W. S. Helmuth, J. Kitchen, C. Neidhard. Surgeons, Drs. F. Sims, W. A. Gardiner. Obstetricians, Drs. W. Williamson, R. Gardiner. The attending physicians served on alternate three months, attending daily. There was a resident physician and superintendent. Charity patients required a certificate from the attending physician previous to admission, but accident cases were received at any hour. No infectious or contagious diseases were admitted. No incurable cases were admitted without payment. The enterprise was pecuniarily embarrassed, and though there were plenty of patients, for want of interest on the part of the physicians it became defunct.

In the Report of the Hahnemann Hospital for 1889 there is a historical retrospect, prepared by Dr. Charles Mohr, that thus mentions the Hospital on Chestnut Street:

The Homœopathic Hospital of Pennsylvania obtained a charter from

* Trans. World's Hom. Convention, 1876, vol. 2, p. 949.

the Court of Common Pleas for Philadelphia County, on April 20th, 1850. A large building on Chestnut Street, near the Schuylkill River, was rented, and after organization of a staff, the hospital was opened in 1852. Vincent L. Bradford, who was president of the hospital, said at the opening: "Let, then, all who regard Homœopathy with favor, unite in the support of a charitable establishment in which it shall at once be applied to the removal of pain and sickness and practically taught to a large succession of learners, who, in after life, will diffuse its benefits far and wide." In the fall of 1853 a fair was held in the Chinese Museum, Ninth and Sansom Streets, for the benefit of the hospital, at which \$2,800 were raised. The hospital only remained in operation, however, about two years, when its doors were closed, and all its property, consisting of furniture, surgical appliances, and some money, were given to the Soldiers' Hospital during the war of the rebellion. Various efforts were made in the time intervening to re-establish a hospital, but without success till September 9th, 1862, when a meeting of women was held at the college and an association organized for the management of a hospital. The faculty fitted up suitable rooms in a building belonging to the corporation in the rear of the college, for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers. Although the United States Government would not allow soldiers who preferred homœopathic treatment to become its inmates, much good was done in receiving and caring for such soldiers as had been discharged uncured from the United States army hospitals. Soon after the war the hospital was closed.

There is a record of a Faculty meeting held on October 5, 1852, at which it was voted to loan two cases to be used as medicine cases to the Hospital.

The College Announcements for 1853-'54 and 1854-'55 mention this hospital, but in that for 1855-'56 no allusion to it is made. Dr. A. E. Small, writing in the *Medical Visitor* for February, 1886, says: "The first homœopathic hospital in Philadelphia was chartered in 1850, and for two years was in running order in Chestnut Street, near the Schuylkill River. Owing to pecuniary embarrassment its doors were closed."

Dr. Hering says that Dr. George Bute, his first student, had a cholera hospital in Cherry Street, in 1832.* This is probably the first hospital in the United States in which homœopathic treatment was used,† that on Chestnut Street being

* N. A. J. Hom., vol. 22, p. 218.

† It should be remembered that in 1832, during the cholera epidemic, Dr. Wm. Channing made experiments with homœopathic remedies in the city hospitals in New York.

the second. The old building on Chestnut Street is still standing, and is situated on the southeast corner of Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets, a little way on the eastern side of the bridge. The street has been in later years raised, so that the building looks much lower than in the old days when its picture adorned the College catalogue.

At a Corporators' meeting, held April 11th, 1859, Drs. Francis Sims, John Redmon Coxe, Jr., and Mr. H. P. Lloyd were appointed a committee to devise and execute some plan for raising funds for the establishment of a hospital in connection with the College. There is no further record about the matter and nothing came of it.

The next homœopathic hospital was the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

At a Faculty meeting held May 7, 1861, it was stated that a resolution had been received from the Board of Managers proffering the unoccupied room in the College Building to be used as a Military Hospital in case of need. The Faculty endorsed the resolution and voted to offer their services if required as physicians or surgeons.

At a Faculty meeting held May 15, 1862, Drs. Guernsey and Brooks were appointed a committee to confer with the ladies of Philadelphia concerning the establishment of a hospital and the improvement of the dispensary.

The following circular explains itself:

PHILADELPHIA, June, 1862.

DEAR SIR: There never has been a time, in the history of our Country, when the kind offices of the good and charitable were more needed than at the present. Disease and misery meet us on every hand, pain and suffering are presented at almost every door, calling upon everyone who has a heart to feel and a hand to relieve, to come forward in pity, as "good Samaritans," and administer to the wants of suffering humanity. In view of this unhappy state of affairs, the Board of Managers of the "HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA," in Philadelphia, have concluded to construct a Hospital out of the dwellings on Cuthbert Street, belonging to the College property, for the purpose, as far as possible, of affording to those who prefer the Homœopathic mode of treatment, an opportunity of being so treated. These alterations must necessarily involve considerable expense, and the maintenance of the establishment a still greater: It is, therefore, earnestly desired, that such arrangements may be made and such support

guaranteed, as to enable this institution to rank in efficiency and usefulness among the other good and praiseworthy institutions of our city. Yet, ever mindful of the wholesome adage—"be *just* before you are *generous*" and of the fact that the holders of "scrip" have a *just claim* upon the institution and its funds, the Board appeal to such scrip holders in kindness, and presuming upon their usual indulgence, ask their co-operation in this good work, hoping by judicious arrangements, the immediate pressing wants of the *suffering many* may be relieved, and ere long the just claims of the already indulgent creditors be satisfied. In order that the requirements, arrangements and designs of this charity may be more fully understood, the Board have decided to call a public meeting of all who feel an interest in this cause, on _____ at _____ o'clock, in _____ when and where the whole subject will be properly and fully set forth in a lecture prepared for the occasion.

Trusting you will co-operate with us in this holy cause,

We remain, in Bonds of Charity,

Yours, &c.,

SIMEON DILLINGHAM,

HENRY HOMER,

RICHARD A. LEWIS,

BENJ. R. MILLER,

JACOB L. WALTER,

BENJ. F. GLENN,

Board Man. of the H. M. Col. of Pa.

On September 19th, 1862, a meeting of ladies was held at the College for the purpose of organizing an association for the management of a homœopathic hospital. The officers were: President, Mrs. Jacob Jeanes; Vice-President, Mrs. S. B. Stitt; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Thomas Paschall; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. N. Guernsey; Treasurer, Mrs. Enoch Turley. The following Standing Committee to act for six months:

Mrs. M. J. Whitney, Miss Mary Fahnstock, Mrs. James Perry, Mrs. O. C. Nichols, Mrs. W. H. Allen, Miss J. Lang, Mrs. Silas S. Brooks, Mrs. Ad. Lippe, Mrs. J. W. Scott, Mrs. B. Glenn, Mrs. A. C. Wenger, Mrs. J. C. Bunting, Mrs. F. Lasher, Mrs. M. Busch, Mrs. Thos. Allison, Mrs. G. F. Nagle, Mrs. S. A. Close, Mrs. J. C. Hunter, Mrs. S. F. Rogers, Mrs. M. A. Wilson, Mrs. C. J. Tyndale, Mrs. G. R. Starkey, Mrs. J. Floyd, Mrs. J. F. Oram.

The Board of the College in the meantime fitted up rooms in the two buildings on Cuthbert Street, in the rear of the College, for the hospital. The furniture and appliances of the

Chestnut Street Hospital were given to the new institution. This hospital was at No. 1118 Cuthbert St. The upper story of this building was connected by a covered passage with the amphitheatre of the College, and thus patients could be brought before the class for clinical instruction. But the Government would not allow soldiers who had not been discharged to be admitted to this hospital, and only such as had been discharged from the military hospitals could go. The report says: "The Board of Managers of the Homœopathic College had had a suitable building comfortably fitted up for the accommodation of patients. And, in the hope that the Government would allow such soldiers as preferred homœopathic treatment to become its temporary inmates, and the recipients of the inestimable advantages to be derived from the rational and beneficent system of Homœopathy, offered it for this use. These hopes proving fallacious it was resolved to benefit, to the extent of our ability, those who had suffered in the righteous cause of Union and Liberty, by receiving soldiers who had been discharged from the U. S. A. Hospitals." Quite a number of patients were thus received and much good accomplished.

The Announcement for 1862-'63, thus mentions the Hospital: "Extensive and important as the improvements in the College building really are, they do not militate against the fact that the event of the opening of the Hospital is a marked era in the history of the institution. It is the desideratum which we have been struggling for years to obtain, regarding it as of immense value to the profession and a *sine qua non* to the student."

On April 13, 1863, the Board of Managers of the College made a long report. In this occurs the following: "Looking to the good of those brave, loyal and self-sacrificing men who left their homes for the toils and perils of the battlefield, and who have sickened in the camp or been stricken down by the missiles of the enemy, it was determined to alter the two dwellings on Cuthbert Street, into a hospital, so that those who have thus imperilled their lives in their country's cause, and who in time of sickness or injury might prefer the healing effects of Homœopathy, might receive at least this one

boon at the hands of their approving countrymen and women.

“Alterations were made which involved an expense of about \$2,000, including the furnishing. A Ladies’ Association was formed to take charge of and conduct the house, which they have done faithfully and satisfactorily. A Medical Corps was appointed, consisting of fourteen physicians, seven surgeons and a Medical Steward, who have assiduously waited upon such as have come within their sphere of operation. To the disappointment of the Board, however, there have been but few soldiers received compared with what they had reason to expect. The government officials were applied to to permit such as desired to do so to come under the medical treatment of their choice, but they would not. Even the government itself was petitioned to that end, but no favorable response came and even the few who came of their own accord while in the service were not permitted by the government to remain. Thus only those who were discharged from the service could be received. About fifty in all of these were received, the average during the last four or five months being about twelve. The Hospital was not kept open long. The contributions were sufficient to meet all the expenses of the household, leaving a balance in the hands of the ladies of \$147.30. But sufficient was not raised to pay off the entire expense of altering and furnishing; this cost was about \$2,000, of which about \$1,200 has been paid, leaving about \$800 unpaid.”

The Hospital in the summer of 1863 sent out the following circular of appeal:

A PUBLIC APPEAL FOR PECUNIARY AID TO THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY OF PHILADELPHIA, NO. 1113 FILBERT STREET, EXTENDING TO CUTHBERT STREET.

Pressing necessities compel the Managers to invoke some pecuniary aid to this Institution. That it is worthy of such aid they respectfully submit for the information of all who feel a sympathy therewith, that during the year 1863 the number of prescriptions administered in the Hospital and Dispensary, to the afflicted and sick, exceeds ten thousand; the average number of patients daily seeking medical aid and medicines being about twenty-five, in addition to those attended and cared for at their homes, because too sick to personally seek aid other-

wise. The amount of good thus rendered to the sick and afflicted who have and will seek medical advice and aid at this Institution, cannot well be measured or expressed; but the Managers can safely appeal to all who have been cognizant of its operations, or personally experienced its benefits, for proof that its perpetuation is a matter of great public interest. The facilities of the Hospital, because of our restricted money resources, have been too limited to allow our rendering the amount of good which we believe attainable if we can properly enlarge the same; but experience warrants the conviction that, with a moderately increased and reliable revenue, its operations can be so extended as to insure results that will gladden the hearts of all aiding therein.

In soliciting aid to sustain this Institution, it is proper to state, for the information of all, that the Dispensary, No. 1113 Filbert street, is open daily, except Sundays, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., where the sick can, without charge for medicine or advice, enjoy the professional experience and care of Dr. J. R. Earhart, Dispensary Physician, who for four years has taken an untiring and unselfish interest in its administrations, aided by the several professional gentlemen who so cheerfully co-operate with him in his humanitarian efforts to relieve the afflicted who seek their aid.

In view of the fact that the Institution, so beneficial in its action, is wholly dependent on individual contributions for its support, and that all of its revenue is applied to and absorbed in the actual current expenses of the Hospital and Dispensary (the professional services referred to being rendered without charge), the Managers respectfully ask from all who feel an interest in this Institution, a favorable consideration of and a liberal response to this appeal for pecuniary aid, with the assurance that such favor and response is needed to effectively sustain and perpetuate this great charity.

Contributions will be received by either of the undersigned members of the Board of Managers: John M. Kennedy, No. 1420 Arch street; Henry Homer, No. 1305 North Broad street; Simeon Dillingham, No. 734 Arch street; Richard A. Lewis, No. 151 North Fifteenth street; George Burnham, No. 2219 Green street; Henry Simons, No. 323 New Market street; Benjamin F. Glenn, southwest corner Seventeenth and Green streets. By order of the Board—John M. Kennedy, President; Benjamin F. Glenn, Secretary.

In sending you this I beg to commend it to your favorable consideration.

About the close of the war the Hospital became an elemosynary sort of institution, and charity was very cold and the Hospital languished sorely, but there was a hospital back on Cuthbert street, behind the College, though it is doubtful if there were many patients. In the College records there appear, from time to time, some minutes about it. Thus: At a

Faculty meeting, held October 1st, 1864, Dr. H. N. Guernsey was appointed a committee to have an oversight of the Hospital and to call any assistance he might obtain to secure the object for which it was instituted.

CHAPTER II.

1865-69.

At a Faculty meeting, held December 27th, 1865, the subject of the Hospital was taken up. The Dean reported a letter from the Trustees stating that they would be pleased to ratify the appointment of several lady Managers, to be nominated by the Faculty. Also that the Superintending Lady Manager, after years of self-sacrificing labor, wished to be relieved from further service. The President of the Faculty was appointed a committee to confer with the lady friends of the Hospital with full power to act.

At a Faculty meeting, held March 3d, 1866, it was decided that the Hospital be kept open, and that the Matron have permission to receive students to board, or others; and that the Faculty place in it such patients as may seem proper.

At a Faculty meeting, on October 13th, 1866, Dr. Frost was appointed a committee to rent the Hospital building for one year to a suitable person for a student's boarding house in term time, and with provision for the accommodation of such surgical cases as should be required by the Faculty.

On October 20th, 1866, Dr. Foote presented a plan to call a public meeting and to devise a plan for a hospital. The Rev. B. F. Barrett, who was present, was invited to take part in the discussion. He suggested that the homœopaths unite and raise 100,000 or 150,000 dollars. It was finally decided to call a meeting a week later in the main lecture room of the College, each one to bring such of his friends as might be induced to take an interest in a homœopathic hospital in Philadelphia.

In the Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy for 1868 is the following about the Hospital: "An attempt is being made to raise from half a million to a million dollars for this object. The Trustees have issued circulars, and have received many encouraging replies. A hos-

pital of from two hundred to four hundred beds is proposed; it would be a great advantage to the students, as well as a boon to the sick poor.

Nothing seemed to come of this. The difficulty and split of the old college took place in 1867, and the hospital plan was held in abeyance.

But while there was no planning with the members of the Faculty of the old college, yet there was with the Faculty of the new; for at the annual joint meeting of the Boards of the College, held April 14, 1868, E. S. Lawrance being Chairman, it was decided that the Chair appoint a committee of three to investigate and report the feasibility of securing a building for hospital purposes, and whether money could be raised for the purpose of sustaining the same. Mr. F. G. Smith, Drs. H. N. Martin, and Richard Koch were appointed. At a meeting on April 17th this committee reported progress.

Then came the union of the Colleges in the early spring of 1869. We quote again from Dr. Mohr's Historical Retrospect:

In the summer of 1869, the Faculty feeling the necessity for a hospital for the purpose of increasing the facilities for clinical instruction, originated a movement for holding a large fair, and thus raise funds for reopening the Homœopathic Hospital. Extensive preparations were made during the summer and fall, and in the month of November the fair was held at Horticultural Hall. With the active co-operation of a large number of physicians of the city, and the indefatigable efforts of the many ladies and gentlemen interested in the enterprise, the fair, which continued for two weeks, was a great success, and resulted in raising the sum of seventeen thousand dollars (\$17,000). In 1870 the money thus secured was invested by the Trustees of the Hospital, who were also Trustees of the College, in the purchase of the College property on Filbert street, above Eleventh street. On the Cuthbert street end of this property were two dwellings, the same that had been used as a soldier's hospital during the war, which were removed, and on the lot was erected a five-storied brick hospital building with a capacity of thirty beds. This hospital was formally opened on the 9th of January, 1871, and remained in continuous operation until September 30th, 1886. During this period 5478 cases received treatment.

The Ladies' Homœopathic Hospital Fair Association was organized at a meeting held in April, 1869.

Enthusiasm was aroused not only in Philadelphia, but in the surrounding towns. The friends of Homœopathy were

resolved to at last assert themselves and substantially aid the cause.

In the Hahnemannian Monthly for May, 1869, appears the following:

A HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL IN PHILADELPHIA.

The members of the profession in Philadelphia have determined that a hospital for the treatment of the sick poor, on homœopathic principles, shall be erected in that city, and endowed. Regarded as a boon offered to suffering humanity; as a means of accurately demonstrating the superiority of the homœopathic method of treatment over all others; as a necessity in the education of those who are to enter in the business of healing the sick in accordance with the maxim of Asclepiades, or, in fact, regarded in any light, there can be but one mind as to the importance and urgency of the measure.

The friends of Homœopathy in Philadelphia constitute a power, and that that power has not been heretofore successfully wielded has been owing, mainly, to a want of unity of effort on the part of the profession. There is every reason for believing, however, that now there is not one physician in the city who will not be glad to do what he can to further the noble enterprise. We owe it to those who are to come after us, in the profession, to furnish them, during the days of their pupilage, with that best means of instruction of which we so greatly feel the need; and we owe it, as well, to ourselves, to erect some enduring memorial of our appreciation of the work of our great master, Hahnemann.

We are informed that a "Grand Fair" will be held during the coming autumn, and that all homœopathic physicians of Pennsylvania and neighboring States will be invited to co-operate with the ladies and gentlemen who have it in charge.

The following appeared in the Hahnemannian Monthly for June, 1869:

We call the the special attention of our readers to the following communication to the editor, and with the hope that it will meet with a suitable response from every physician who has a regard for the honor of Homœopathy, and the elevation of the standard of medical education:

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1869.

Editor Hahnemannian Monthly.

DEAR SIR:—The ladies of the "Homœopathic Fair Association" gratefully accept your kind offer to make the columns of your journal a medium of communication between them and the members of the profession and the patrons of Homœopathy.

The importance, not to say the necessity, in Philadelphia, with a population of 800,000 persons (a large proportion of whom, in case of disease or accident requiring hospital accommodations, would prefer

homœopathic treatment), of having a hospital dedicated to the cause of Homœopathy will not be doubted by any one acquainted with that system of healing. Another point worthy of consideration is, that the size and number of existing hospitals in the city are insufficient for the wants of our large and rapidly increasing population. And not only is it desirable to the citizens of Philadelphia that a first-class hospital should be established here, but it becomes a matter of general interest, in view of the opportunities which such an institution would afford to those who are studying for the medical profession.

In order to create a permanent fund, the interest of which alone shall be used to defray the current expenses of such a hospital, a large number of the ladies of this city and vicinity are uniting their efforts and influence to get up a Grand Fair, to be held in the latter part of November next. The ladies engaged in this enterprise are encouraged to find that their efforts elicit the sympathy of many friends of the cause who reside at a distance. One lady proposed to fill a table with the contributions of her Brooklyn friends. Baltimore and Pittsburg ladies each promise the same. These and similar facts suggested to the ladies that many friends of the cause throughout the country might be glad to aid in the good work, could they be informed respecting the plans and prospects of the organization.

It is deemed necessary to raise the sum of at least one hundred thousand dollars, fifty thousand dollars of which is to be expended in suitable buildings, and leaving a permanent fund of fifty thousand dollars to commence with, for defraying the current expenses of the institution. The sum of \$10,000 is already guaranteed for hospital buildings, and if the homœopathic physicians throughout the country will aid the cause by informing their patrons of the enterprise so auspiciously commenced, there is little reason to doubt that a sum can be raised sufficient to establish such an institution as will result in incalculable benefit to the suffering, of great utility to medical students, and be an honor to the cause of Homœopathy.

Contributions may be sent to Miss Lucy E. Wadleigh, 1636 Green street, Mrs. Dr. C. Hering, No. 114 North Twelfth street, or any member of the Board of Managers.

On behalf of the Ladies "Homœopathic Fair Association,"

MRS. DR. G. R. STARKEY,

LETITIA R. WILLIAMSON.

Committee.

On Tuesday evening, June 22d, 1869, a "Soiree Dramatique" was given at the Amateur Drawing Room, on 17th street. above Chestnut street. It was by the "Lurline Coterie," and the plays were "The Serious Family," and "The Valet de Sham."

On October 15th, 1869, another "Soiree Dramatique" was

given in the Foyer of Horticultural Hall for the benefit of the hospital fund. The plays were: "One Too Many for Him," "The Day After the Wedding," and "Turn Him Out." A Strawberry Festival was held in June.

The following letter, signed "Neshaminy," appeared in the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, of Doylestown, on Tuesday morning, June 1st, 1869: "Since the time when the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania was established in 1854 (?) there has been a struggle for admission of this school of medicine to practice in the hospitals in the City and County of Philadelphia. The old school set its face like a flint against the application of the homœopaths, and thus the war went on. The new school of practitioners gradually gained strength and finally last year were admitted to a limited extent to witness the experiments and to attend lectures in some of the hospitals. In 1867 the Hahnemann Medical College was established here, with the venerable Dr. Constantine Hering at the head of the Faculty. By the way, it was Dr. Hering who first taught the principles of Hahnemann in America (?) and who also founded the first homœopathic college in the world, erected at Allentown, Pa., in 1832 (?)."*

Among the circulars sent out at this time were the following:

PHILADELPHIA,.....1869.

DEAR FRIEND: It is purposed to establish a Hospital in Philadelphia, into which the sick or injured poor, and those who are able to pay for the accommodation, may be received and treated in accordance with the principles and practice of Homœopathy.

With a view to permanency, it is purposed to raise one hundred thousand dollars; one-half of which amount will be invested, at interest, for the support of the Hospital; and one-half for the procurement of grounds and the erection of suitable buildings, &c.

The urgent necessity for such a noble charity in our city is apparent. It is demanded, in the interest of humanity, that the poor shall have the curative powers of Homœopathy within their reach; and it is demanded, in the interests of our children, that those who are to be their physicians shall enjoy the educational advantages of such an institution; every lover of the race, therefore; everyone thoughtful for the future; every friend of genuine progress is appealed to for aid, that the Hospital may be established and made permanent; dispensing its blessings now and to all future generations.

* The dates are inaccurate.—Ed.

The ladies of Philadelphia, at the call of Mrs. Jay Cooke, Mrs. J. B. Morehead and Mrs. Edwin Greble, have taken the initiatory steps to a Grand Fair, to be held in Horticultural Hall in November next. They expect to raise, by this means, the endowment fund of fifty thousand dollars, provided the organized co-operation of all the friends Homœopathy can be secured.

This can only be effected by your aid. I therefore urge you in the name of humanity and science to do what you can for this cause. Donations of money, and of useful and fancy articles, sent to my house, will be thankfully received and duly credited.

Ladies are requested to unite with their friends and organize working and contributing "circles" I will cheerfully furnish any other information in regard to the matter that may be desired.

Trusting that this appeal may meet a cordial and liberal response, I am

Yours, most truly,

.....

 PHILADELPHIA, 1869.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, officers of the "Ladies' Homœopathic Hospital Fair Association," of this city, have been instructed by the Association, to urge your active co-operation in behalf of the Fair, to be held November 17th to 30th.

Herewith we send ——— copies of a circular to be signed with your own name, and in your own hand writing, and given or sent to your friends and patrons. Additional copies can be obtained, if required, from the Recording Secretary.

The prospects of this enterprise are already very bright. Perfect success must follow faithful and united effort. We, therefore, confidently appeal to you to do your part, that this much needed institution may be at once secured. Respectfully,

Mrs. J. B. Morehead, President; Mrs. Capt. Turley, Mrs. T. S. Arthur, Mrs. Mary Scott, Mrs. Walter H. Tilden, Miss Sarah Williamson, Mrs. Dr. J. G. Houard, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Edwin Greble, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. George Burnham, Treasurer.

Address: Miss Lucy Wadleigh, Recording Secretary, 1636 Green Street.

Mrs. Dr. Heerman, of Baltimore, issued the following circular:

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL FOR THE POOR.

The friends of Homœopathy design establishing, gradually, for the benefit of the poor, a hospital or dispensary in every city of the Union.

In Philadelphia, where the Homœopathic Medical College provides us yearly with a number of able practitioners, the beginning will be

made, and a Fair will be held next November by the ladies of Philadelphia, and the neighboring cities. It is hoped that a handsome table will represent the friends of the cause in Baltimore.

The undersigned, having been elected one of the Board of Managers, appeals, in that capacity, to the ladies and gentlemen desiring to aid in this effort, to send contributions of money, goods, useful and fancy articles, to her residence, No. 60 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, where a list is opened for that purpose.

The Fair was opened on November 17th. It was a brilliant success.

The American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica published the following: "During the last two weeks of November the Horticultural Hall has been crowded to excess by the elite of the City, visiting the great homœopathic fair. Notwithstanding the bitter opposition of at least one homœopathic doctor, the lukewarm support of others and the apathy of a few, there has been no such display since the great Sanitary Fair. Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Reading, Easton, Chester, and Westchester, Woodbury, Norristown, Germantown, Chestnut Hill, Camden and other places in New Jersey, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, New York and Boston were represented at its tables."

A Fair Paper was also issued. It was called "*The Globule, Published by The Young Folks.*" It was in the form of a small octavo and was sold at one cent. It was devoted to a description of the tables. Three numbers of *The Globule* were issued.

CHAPTER III.

1870.

The *New England Medical Gazette* for January, 1870, contains the following letter:

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1869.

MY DEAR EDITOR: I take it for granted that the good doctors of the "Hub" who are of the homœopathic persuasion are not a little interested in the scheme for establishing a homœopathic hospital in Philadelphia, and will, therefore, appreciate a little gossip about our "Grand Fair," for the benefit of that prospective charity. I propose to gratify the Boston brethren and your other numerous readers, and shall plunge at once *in medias res*.

At two different times we have had homœopathic hospitals in Philadelphia. Each began right well, but died in the struggle to live, probably from excess of vitality! Ever since their untimely end, the profession has talked about a third attempt, but prior to last spring there was nothing more than talk. At that time, however, and after the consolidation of the two colleges, there seemed to be a fit opportunity for entering upon the work, inasmuch as there was a greater degree of harmony in our ranks than had prevailed for a long time. So the doctors met and talked, and called in the laymen and talked more; but finally, and better than all the rest, they called in the ladies, who, of course, helped talk. But they did more; for they resolved that a grand fair should be held in the fall, and at once set about making preparations for it. Meeting after meeting was held at the College; committees and sub-committees were appointed, and soon "the fair" became a matter of general interest. Now, my dear doctor, having told you that the ladies took the *af-fair* in hand, it would not be necessary to write another line to assure you that it resulted in a great success, but then I should not be fulfilling the promise I made at starting.

The Fair was to be opened on the evening of November 17th. On the morning of that day the unusual sight noticeable in front of Horticultural Hall might have conveyed to the mind of a stranger the idea that Flora, or Pomona, or some other presiding divinity, was very ill, and that lots of doctors had been summoned to consult in the case. There they were—those who roll in chariots, and those who "prefer the more healthful" (and less expensive) and democratic method of getting along. They were hurrying to and fro, mixed in an apparently

inextricable confusion with carmen, porters, boxes, bales, and bundles—all in a pelting snow-storm. But soon order came out of chaos, and in due time everything was ready for effecting sales.

From this first evening until that of November 30th the "Homœopathic Fair" was the centre of attraction for the intelligence, wealth, and beauty of our city. By day there was usually a company of earnest buyers, who made glad the hearts of the patient ladies who had charge of the tables; but at night, when Philadelphia's best gas was lighted at a thousand jets, the *coup d'œil* was magnificent. At the upper end of the hall, and in front of the stage, two large gilded columns were erected, and springing from these was an arch forming in letters of fire the familiar and beloved name, "HAHNEMANN." This together with the tables with their domes and many-colored decorations, the splendid goods displayed at every stall, the immense throng of beautiful and beautifully-dressed promenaders, often with bright eyes sparkling beneath the brims of "Alpine" and other tasty hats, and every one worked up to the highest pitch of vivacity by the awfully wicked (but oh! so nice) "jig tunes" of *L'Œil Crevé* and *La Belle Hélène* Offenbached by the grand orchestra of Carl Sentz, presented such a picture as is not often equalled nor soon forgotten.

And didn't the doctors enjoy it all? It was to most of us an oasis in the general professional Sahara. How we all shook hands with each other with a little extra vigor and a little extra heart, having left the "shop" at home! Most of our pioneers were there, too (we are very proud of our veterans in this city), and *their* feelings must have been most enviable. Dr. Hering held almost nightly levees at his wife's table, "the cynosure of neighboring eyes"; Williamson was there, too, genial, and friendly, and active, as always; and Guernsey's earnest face, though only seen occasionally, was wreathed in smiles. But I must not permit myself to drift into personalities, or my letter will become too long, and besides I might be "hailed over the coals" for my pains.

Many good friends outside of Philadelphia helped us with the Fair. Camden and Woodbury, N. J., and Wilmington, Del., were well represented; Baltimore, and our sister city, Pittsburg, each had a table; and the Chester and Delaware County (Pa.) Society, always ready to advance the cause, did nobly. The Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company was also, and very properly, represented. Mr. William D. Huntly, the General Agent, offered twenty per cent. of all premiums taken at the Fair. During the closing week, Dr. William P. Wesselheft, of Boston, made his many friends glad by appearing among them, and delighted the Treasurer by handing her five hundred dollars, being the donation of himself and some of his Boston friends.

Of the incidents of the Fair, it is impossible for me to speak in detail. There was quite an animated contest over a very handsome office-chair, which was won by Dr. John G. Houard, whose friends had fabulous amounts of "quarters." Dr. James Kitchen also carried off a very

handsome afghan, his friends insisting that their "kitchen" should never be cold. There were, doubtless, many other nice things of this kind, but I have forgotten them.

And now, you are ready to ask, what resulted from this great effort? I will tell you. The largest amount paid in by one table was \$2,590.51; the smallest, \$123.89. The aggregate gross receipts amount to nearly \$18,000, and after making a liberal deduction for the payment of bills there remains upwards of \$15,000 net profits, which you will allow is a very handsome sum, and this especially when the very "hard times" are taken into consideration, the mere talking about which makes one grip one's pocketbook with forty panic power. It is to be borne in mind, too, that four large fairs and innumerable small ones had immediately preceded the "Homœopathic," and that our people would have been excusable if they had thought it hardly *fair* to tax them further.

But besides realizing a large sum of money, the Fair has otherwise done service for the cause of Homœopathy. It was admitted to be the handsomest held in this city since the great "Sanitary." And when we consider the class of people immediately connected with it, the immense throngs of our best citizens who attended every day and evening, the encomiums of the entire newspaper press, and other circumstances, they all serve as a wholesome lesson to those who are so foolish as to assert that "Homœopathy is going down." It is going down, my dear Doctor, but it is going down to posterity, to bless it with universal beneficence.

With this prediction I am content to close, subscribing myself,

Yours, very truly,

C. M. J. R.

The following was published in the *Hahnemannian Monthly* for January, 1870:

THE PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL FAIR.—Our readers will, doubtless, be glad to learn something of this enterprise, and it shall be our object to speak of *what was done* rather than of *who did it*; for although there are many instances of individual exertion worthy of great praise, it does not become us to particularize. A "History of the Fair" is in course of preparation, which will, no doubt, do full justice to all concerned. The influence which has gone out from the Fair, in favor of Homœopathy, is very great. An important element of that influence is the harmonious working of so many hearts and hands, of persons holding such varied relations of life, under the bonds of benevolence and of Homœopathy;—an exhibition of philanthropy worthy the city wherein it occurred, a city of which institutions of charity and benevolence are the chief ornament.

"The Ladies' Homœopathic Hospital Fair Association" was organized in April, 1869, and at that time a full corps of officers and man-

agers were chosen; an executive committee, to conduct the business of the fair, being subsequently selected. These, together with the members of the Association, were all ladies, but an "advisory board" of gentlemen, consisting of five physicians and ten laymen, were appointed by the Association. Meetings were held at regular intervals, except during the extreme heat of summer, and the enthusiasm for the cause steadily increased until the commencement of the Fair, which opened on the seventeenth and closed on the thirtieth of November. There were twenty-two tables, besides several other departments. Each table had its own circle of ladies, and each circle took charge of the business of its particular table, subject to the by-laws of the Association. The Association itself took charge of no enterprise connected with matters of obtaining goods or selling them—this business being transacted by the several tables, each one independently of all the others. The returns from all the little schemes for raising money, such as the post-office, skating rink, museum, art gallery, etc., were made through the tables with which they were connected. The money arising from the sale of tickets at the door was paid into the treasury without passing through the medium of the tables. The restaurant was conducted on its own responsibility. The money arising from tickets sold by the ladies prior to the opening of the Fair was credited to the tables with which the ladies were associated. The proceeds of each table, therefore, comprised donations in money, cash received for goods sold, and for tickets sold before the Fair.

Besides those organized by the ladies of Philadelphia, there were tables from Baltimore, Md.; Wilmington, Del.; Woodbury and Camden, N. J., and Chester, West Chester, Norristown, and Pittsburg, Pa. Handsome and valuable presents were received from Boston, Mass.; Easton, Harrisburg, Eatontown, Pa., and from other places not now remembered. The hall was admirably adapted to the purpose, the music was all that could be desired, and everything passed off in a manner most satisfactory. The gross receipts were \$18,000; net profits more than \$15,000. By common consent this Fair was regarded as unsurpassed, in regard of the beauty, costliness, number and variety of goods exposed for sale, by any similar effort in Philadelphia since the great Sanitary Fair of 1864.

The Great Hospital Fair was a success. As has been stated, at that and the various entertainments held during the summer of 1869, the large sum of \$17,000 was raised.

It was the wish of the people who had been largely instrumental in getting this affair up that a large and complete institution should be erected to cost \$100,000.

In the meantime it was decided to invest the Hospital funds in the purchase of the College property on Filbert street.

This had been discussed by the Faculty, and at a meeting held December 4, 1869, Drs. Morgan, Macfarlan and Koch were appointed a committee to confer with the ladies on the subject of altering the Cuthbert street building into a hospital. In November 6, 1869, there is a record of \$50.00 being appropriated and Dr. M. Macfarlan authorized to expend it in furnishing a hospital ward, which he did containing four beds. On January 8, 1870, Dr. Hering was appointed a committee to devise plans for raising money for a surgical hospital on Cuthbert street.

A special meeting of Corporation Trustees was held on March 7, 1870, at which were present: E. S. Lawrance, Chairman; A. W. Sexton, T. G. Smith, F. E. Boericke, J. B. Read, A. Koch, J. A. Marshall, and D. T. Pratt as Secretary. A communication was presented from Dr. Hering and some other members of the Faculty in reference to providing accommodations for the Hospital, whereupon, on motion of J. A. Marshall, it was resolved: That the matter be referred to a committee consisting of Trustee T. G. Smith, Dr. J. C. Morgan of the Faculty, and W. Williamson of the Curators.

At a meeting held on May 24, 1870, E. S. Lawrance being Chairman, and Messrs. A. W. Sexton, Koch, Smith, Read, Dick, McGeorge, Pratt being present, a communication was presented, signed by seven members of the Board of Professorial Trustees, in which they recommended the investment of the funds belonging to the Hospital in the purchase of the College property, the alteration of the building on Cuthbert street to suit the purposes of an hospital, and a plan for its subsequent support. Mr. Wm. McGeorge, Jr., then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That under Sections V. and VI. of the Charter of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, now incorporated into and a part of the Charter of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, we create and establish a Hospital Fund.

Resolved, That the funds raised by the Ladies' Homœopathic Hospital Fair Association, and all additions to be hereafter made thereto, and also the funds of the 125 shares of stock of the late Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, heretofore held in trust for the benefit of a Homœopathic Hospital, be declared to constitute a part of said fund, and further

Resolved, That the said fund and all additions to be made thereto, and all income accruing therefrom, shall be applied to the uses and purposes of an hospital, and for no other uses or purposes, whatever.

These resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mr. McGeorge then offered the following preamble and resolutions:

PREAMBLE: Whereas, in the judgment of this Board it is expedient and desirable that the monies belonging to the Hospital Fund shall be safely and permanently invested, and whereas, the present owners of the College buildings and premises on Filbert street have signified their willingness to sell the same for the price or sum of \$9,500, subject to the two mortgage debts of \$5,000 each now on said premises, and whereas, we consider such a purchase to be most eminently advantageous, in that it will be a secure investment of said fund, will produce a liberal income, and will also be the means of ultimating the intentions of the contributors to the said fund in providing a building suitable for and adequate to our immediate needs as an hospital, therefore,

Resolved, That T. G. Smith and Wm. McGeorge, Jr., be a committee on the part of this Board to act with such committee as the Board of Professional Trustees may select to make the purchase of said buildings and premises for a price not to exceed \$9,500, and to have a good and sufficient deed conveying said title, duly executed to the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia for the benefit of the Hospital fund.

This was unanimously adopted. It was then further

Resolved, That T. G. Smith and Wm. McGeorge, Jr., be a committee of the Board to act with such committee as the Board of Professional Trustees may elect for the purpose of alterations of the present buildings in Cuthbert street, to adapt them to the purposes of the Hospital, and to erect, if needful, a dwelling for the janitor, as well as to provide furniture, beds, bedding, and all things necessary for the purposes of an hospital.

A meeting of Corporation Trustees was held on June 13, 1870, and the committee was directed to complete the purchase.

At a special meeting of the Corporation Trustees, held July 14, 1870, at which were present, E. J. Lawrance, Chairman; Read, Smith, McGeorge, Dick, D. T. Pratt being Secretary, the following report was made by the committee: That they had sought the advice of E. J. Price, Esq., as to the title and mode of conveyance to be adopted, and submitted the suggestions made by Mr. Price as to incorporating in the deed the clause that it is conveyed to the Hahnemann Medical College

in trust for the Hospital Fund, with the proviso that out of the receipts of the College there should be annually appropriated a sum of \$1,530, or such lesser or greater sum as may be needed to secure a clear 6% per annum interest on the sum invested in the purchase, as well as in the improving the property to adapt it to hospital uses, to the use and for the benefit of the Hospital Fund.

After discussion it was decided that the conditions above expressed the intentions and understanding very clearly, but it was deemed unwise to insert them in the deed as tending to make any future sale of the property difficult. It was decided to effect the understanding of the intention by having both Boards to make an explicit declaration to the same effect and place the same on their minutes. It was then unanimously resolved: That the committee be instructed to have the deed prepared conveying the property absolutely and without the trust clause directly to the Hahnemann Medical College.

Three members of the Faculty, Drs. Koch, Martin and Morgan, were present at this meeting and assented to the conclusions arrived at.

At a meeting held July 16, 1870, the Professovial Trustees passed the following resolution: That the Faculty of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia do hereby agree and promise to pay to the Corporation Trustees as rent for the use of the College Building proper, at 1105 Filbert street, a sum equal to six per cent. on the amount of the present incumbrances, to wit.—\$10,000 (ten thousand dollars), and also on the amount expended in altering the rear building into a hospital; provided, however, that the whole amount of interest thus agreed to be paid as a rent shall not exceed the yearly sum of \$1,600, the said sum so agreed to be paid by us to be applied by the said Corporation Trustees for the use and support of the Hospital.

On July 25th, 1870, Mr. McGeorge reported at a meeting of the Corporation Trustees that the deed had been properly executed, and it was accepted by the Trustees from Mr. Dundas T. Pratt. Whereupon it was:

Resolved, That we hold said premises, and we will apply the income therefrom and the proceeds thereof in case of sale for the sole use of said Hospital Fund, all of which were unanimously adopted.

At a meeting, on September 30th, 1870, of the Corporation Trustees the sale was reported as concluded. Mr. Smith, of the Building Committee, reported that they had made a contract for the erection of the Hospital building, and that the same was now in process of erection, and that the committee had authorized the payment by the treasurer to the contractor of the sum of three thousand and four dollars on account thereof, and that the committee had effected an insurance against fire on the Hospital building of \$3,000, in the Enterprise Fire Insurance Company, the premium being \$93.00. Certain repairs had also been made to the College building at a cost of \$1,500. The following article appeared in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* in September:* "Philadelphia Homœopathic Hospital. Many of our readers will remember the great Homœopathic Fair which was held in Horticultural Hall, in November last, for the benefit of a hospital. The large sum of money then raised, together with other sums added to it, have been appropriated to the purchase of the Hahnemann College building, and those situated in the rear and facing on Cuthbert Street, for hospital uses

"From plans submitted by Mr. Betts, the architect, a contract was made, and on the second inst. work was commenced, and at our present writing the buildings on Cuthbert Street are nearly leveled to the ground, preparatory to laying the foundation of the new building

"The main building is to front on Cuthbert Street and run back 72 feet and connect with a wing running parallel to the rear of the college building, 35 feet. It is to be four stories high above the basement. In the basement are the kitchen, matron's parlor, dining room, etc. The first floor contains the receiving ward, offices, resident physician's rooms, etc. In the second story are to be two private wards and one public ward, the latter of which is to be 72 feet in length, with two rows of beds. The third story is to be the same as the second. The fourth story is to be used for laundry, drying rooms, storerooms, etc.

* Am. Hom. Observer, vol. 7, p. 450.

“ A suitable number of bath-rooms and water closets will be furnished to each story. A dumb waiter will connect each floor with the kitchen, and there will also be an elevator, which is considered of paramount importance to the welfare and comfort of the patient. The floors will be ten feet between joists, and each floor will communicate with the College building.

“ The College building is having extensive repairs, the centre of the building having settled somewhat. A new and spacious amphitheatre is also being put in, suitable for the accommodation of 350 students. The friends of this system of practice will, of course, rejoice to know that such excellent facilities are to be afforded by this combination of a hospital and college.

“ The following named gentlemen are the Trustees of the Hospital and are pushing it to an early completion: Treasurer, J. W. Sexton; Secretary, T. D. Pratt; Trustees, Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Edward S. Lawrance, Augustus W. Koch, M. D., James B. Reed, T. Guilford Smith, Byron Woodward, F. E. Boericke, M. D., John A. Marshall, John T. Midnight, Rev. B. F. Barrett, Wm. McGeorge, Jr., John Dick. The president of the Hospital was Charles F. Norton, recently deceased, whose place has not yet been filled.”

At a meeting of the Corporation Trustees, held November 23d, 1870, the Treasurer, Mr. John W. Sexton, made the following report:

Receipts from all sources on account of the Hospital Fund, .	\$19,862.89
Purchase of property and repairs on the College, .	\$11,832.34
Erection and completion of Hospital building, . . .	8,027.58
	<hr/>
	\$19,859.92

The entire cost of the property with the Hospital building as now completed and the mortgage loan secured thereon, \$29,859.92

Messrs. Evans and Carrow were appointed a committee to meet the Professorial Trustees for the purpose of devising a code of rules for the government of the Hospital.

A Fair was held in the Hospital building in December, 1870.

At a meeting of Corporation Trustees, held January 7th, 1871, it was reported that the Secretary of the Committee to

wait on the Committee of the Ladies' Association, had called on Mrs. Burnham and Miss Wadleigh, who had taken action and had held a Fair in the Hospital building, which it was understood had realized some \$800, the proceeds of sales there and at other places previously held by the ladies interested.

T. G. Smith, on furnishing, reported that blankets carpets, china, brushes, etc., had been secured.

The Committee on Rules presented a form of by-laws for the government of the Hospital.

CHAPTER IV.

1871-'72.

At the meeting held on January 7th, 1871, it was voted to invite the Professorial Trustees to meet with the Corporation Trustees in a joint meeting, and Drs. Koch, Thomas, Martin, Macfarlan, Gause, and Morgan took seats with them.

At this meeting the Hospital was formally declared open for the admission of patients. A monthly committee of the Board was also appointed as follows: Wm. Hobart Brown and T. G. Smith, for January; Wm. Hobart Brown and John Carrow, for February; John Carrow and Oliver Evans, for March. The Professorial Trustees appointed a visiting committee for the same months. Drs. Hering and Raue were Visiting Physicians and Dr. Henry Baethig was appointed Resident Physician. Dr. Martin was authorized to advertise the opening and the officers appointed.

According to the reports the Hospital was formally opened on the 9th of January, 1871.

The following circular was issued at this time:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15th, 1871.

DEAR SIR:—The Homœopathic Hospital, No. 1116 Cuthbert street, is now open for the reception of patients. It is designed by its managers to devote especial attention to those suffering from accidents requiring surgical aid.

If you will be so kind as to place the enclosed proposition before your men in a favorable light, we believe you will not only render a valuable service to them and the Hospital, but to yourself.

Our agent, with your approbation, will leave at your office, for distribution among your workmen, as many copies of the enclosed Circular as you may suggest.

Respectfully,

Oliver Evans, 729 Spruce street; John Carrow, 1502 Spruce street; John C. Morgan, 1700 Chestnut street; O. B. Gause, Cor. 12th and Arch streets; Henry Noah Martin, 635 Spruce street, *Committee of Ways and Means.*

In the transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy for 1871 is the following, reported by Dr. Henry Noah Martin: The Hospital was completed and ready for occupancy in January, 1871. The property was entirely free from debt, with one exception, and there remained some money for current expenses. After this had been used application was made to the benevolent citizens of Philadelphia for aid to carry it on. The ladies organized an aid association and raised \$40,000. The Legislature at its last session appropriated the sum of \$5,000 for its support. The property is now assessed at \$50,000 by the city assessor, and there remains a mortgage of \$10,000, which may remain permanently. The Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College are lessees of the property and pay an annual rent of \$1,600 and have the medical charge of the Hospital. Six hundred dollars of the rental pays interest on the mortgage, and \$1,000 is appropriated to the support of the Hospital.

The New England Medical Gazette for September, 1871, contains the following notice:

The Homœopathic Hospital erected a year ago, and now in full operation, immediately adjoins the college. The several floors of the two buildings communicate, so that the chemical and operating amphitheatre are in convenient relation with the wards of the hospital. The hospital building is five stories high, with two public wards,—each seventy-two feet in length, having two rows of beds,—together with several smaller private wards. The kitchen, dining-rooms, offices, and the rooms for the resident physician and matron are complete and convenient. On each floor are bath-rooms with hot and cold water, water closets, etc.

By reference to the clinical reports and those of the Dispensary and Hospital, we find that there have been treated during the past year over nine thousand cases, including fifty obstetric cases which have been attended mostly by second-course students. There have been ninety-eight surgical operations. Among them were harelip, plastic and orthopædic operations, lithotomy, the removal of tumors, resections, the removal of polypi, and the treatment of fractures, dislocations, obstructions of the nasal duct, strabismus, cataract, etc.

The class of the last session contained one hundred and thirty-four matriculants and fifty-five graduates. It was the largest which ever assembled in a homœopathic medical college, while that of the coming season, it is anticipated, will be still larger.

At a meeting held in February, 1871, by the Corporation

Trustees, it was decided to ask the Professorial Trustees to vacate the rooms that the janitor of the College occupied in the new Hospital. The Professorial Trustees called attention to the fact that the janitor's rent was included in the \$1,600 rent for the College. They agreed to vacate the rooms and allow the janitor \$300 per annum for his rent, provided the Hospital authorities deducted the \$300 from the College rent. The Corporation Trustees replied that they did not recognize any agreement by which the janitor of the College was entitled to rooms in the Hospital. However, the janitor was asked to remove from his room. On May 27, 1871, there was another joint meeting of Trustees, at which it was decided to revise the By-Laws.

On November 11th, 1871, the pamphlet containing the Rules of the Government of the Hospital was presented at the meeting and adopted. At this time the duty of a steward was assigned to the nurses in their several wards.

It was decided to petition the Legislature for a portion of the Charity Fund. A committee of two was appointed to act with a committee of two of the Professorial Trustees to present such a petition to the Legislature. Messrs. Evans and Pratt were appointed.

At the annual meeting of the Corporation and Professorial Trustees, held October 30, 1872, there was some dispute about the proper way to appoint a Legislative Committee, and here the first of the trouble manifested itself that was to exercise such an unfortunate influence on the destinies of the Institution. There was diversity of opinion as to the respective power of the two boards.

It should be remembered that before this there had been a revision of the Statutes of the College.

On December 10, 1872, there was a meeting (the first) of the New Hospital Managers. At this they organized. The Secretary read the following:

The Board of the Homœopathic Hospital Managers, on this, their first meeting under the revised statutes, deem it proper to declare that the funds contributed for and belonging to the Hospital, having been invested in the purchase of the property on Filbert street, west of Eleventh street, extending through to Cuthbert street, the main building of which has been occupied by the Hahnemann Medical College

and the Hospital building having been erected on the rear of said lot, and the whole paid for with the money belonging to the Hospital exclusively, and that the title to said property being held by and in the name of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, for the reason that the Hospital not being a body corporate, could not hold such title in its own name. This Board, therefore, desires to record the fact that the said title is held by the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in trust for the uses and purposes of the Hospital and for no other purposes whatever.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to enter this declaration at length upon the minutes of this Board.

On motion,

Resolved, That a committee to consist of H. N. Guernsey, J. C. Morgan, and J. Carrow be appointed on Hospital extension with reference to a new location for College and Hospital.

At a meeting of the Managers held April 9, 1872, the subject of changing the name of the Hospital and also of making it independent of the College was first brought up. A committee consisting of W. McGeorge, Jr. and Oliver Evans was appointed to consider the position and prospects of the Hospital, and whether any change in its organization or name was advisable. At a special meeting, held March 27, 1873, of the Managers, at which were present: Messrs. Keehmle, Guernsey, Reed, Brown, Morgan, Stephens, Thomas, Macfarlan, Pratt, it was resolved, that

WHEREAS, It is deemed expedient to organize the Hospital as a corporate body, to the end that when so incorporated it may hold its own title to the real estate now held in the name of the Hahnemann Medical College, and belonging to the Hospital, as well as secure greater influence and usefulness, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to apply to the proper authorities for an Act of Incorporation for the Hahnemann Medical Hospital, in which all the members of the Faculty and of the Board of Corporation Trustees of the College shall be regarded as Corporators.

Resolved, That provision be made in said Act of Incorporation for a meeting of said corporators, within thirty days after the obtaining of such Act of Incorporation, at which meeting an election for seven Managers of the Hospital shall be held to serve for one year or until their successors be chosen.

Resolved, That a meeting of Corporators shall be held on the first Monday in May in each and every year thereafter to elect seven Managers to serve one year.

Resolved, That the benefits of the Hospital for clinical practice in all respects will be accorded to the Hahnemann Medical College as heretofore.

A special meeting of the Managers of the Hospital was held May 14, 1873. The Secretary stated that the object was to present a draft of the Act of Incorporation, to have the approval of the meeting and to appoint a committee to apply to the proper authorities for such action as was necessary thereto, which appointment had been overlooked at the last meeting; Mr. McGeorge presented a draft of the Act of Incorporation of the Hahnemann Medical Hospital. It was decided to change the name to the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia. Messrs. Wm. McGeorge and D. T. Pratt were then appointed a committee to procure from the Courts the Act of Incorporation. On July 5th, at a special meeting, this committee reported through the Secretary. After some discussion it was decided that a committee be appointed to consist of two of the Faculty and two of the lay members to provide Articles of Corporation and report at the next meeting of the Board.

A special meeting of the Managers was held on September 18, 1873. The Secretary, as one of the committee to present and obtain from the Court of Common Pleas their approval or confirmation of the Hospital Charter, made report that the committee had presented said Charter, and it was duly on file in the office of the Prothonotary of that Court, when on Tuesday last they were informed that a protest against its confirmation had been filed in the Prothonotary's office by Christian Kneass, attorney for J. C. Morgan, M. D., one of the Board of Managers, and requesting the instruction of the Board of Managers as to the course they would wish the committee to pursue.

The following resolutions were then adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the Board considers the application for a separate Charter for the Hospital now pending before the Court as eminently right and proper, and hereby fully ratifies its action held at the meetings of March 27 and May 14, 1873, in ordering and providing means of making such application.

Resolved, That the committee heretofore appointed by this Board are hereby instructed, empowered and directed to take such further measures as may be necessary to secure the confirmation by the Court of Common Pleas of the Charter for the Hospital now pending in that Court.

Resolved, That the former action of this Board relative to said Charter having been taken at very full meetings of the Board called expressly for that purpose, and after a very full discussion and a patient hearing of Dr. J. C. Morgan (who now protests against the granting of said Charter), all the members present on both occasions, Dr. J. C. Morgan alone excepted, fully concurring in the action, therefore this Board learn with regret the action of said Dr. J. C. Morgan in seeking to annul and defeat the *deliberately expressed wish of this Board*, and regard his action in the premises as unwarranted and calculated to do great injury to the Hospital.

Resolved, That this Board hereby formally request Dr. J. C. Morgan to withdraw his protest now before the Court, that public scandal may be avoided, and that the interests of the Hospital may not be compromised.

These resolutions were adopted seriatim. Dr. Martin upheld Dr. Morgan's objection, saying that Dr. Morgan did not oppose the Charter in itself, but the irregularity of the proposed action by the Board.

Before the action on the 3d resolution an attempt was made to induce Dr. Morgan to withdraw his objection, and Dr. Stephens asked for an explanation of the omission from the Charter of the provision to allow to the College the advantages of the Hospital practice.

But the four resolutions were passed.

A committee of the following four members was appointed to call on Dr. Morgan and in the kindest manner request him to withdraw his protest and to state to him the action of the meeting. The Chair appointed from the Faculty Drs. Guernsey and Stephens, and from the Corporation Messrs. Evans and Malcom.

On September 26th this committee reported that they had failed to procure any promise from Dr. Morgan, but that he had agreed within a few days to communicate his decision in writing. Letters were presented from members of the Faculty; these were read and discussed at length, and there was in the minds of all present the idea that there was need of a separate organization for the Hospital. Dr. Guernsey then proposed that as the committee had been unsuccessful with Dr. Morgan:

Resolved, That the instructions given at the last meeting to the committee having the Hospital Charter in charge are hereby reiterated and

that the said committee are instructed, empowered and directed to take such measures as will secure the confirmation of the Hospital Charter by the Court of Common Pleas.

The matter came as a case before the Court, testimony was taken and the plea argued.

Dr. Guernsey testified as follows: " I am Dean of the Faculty, one of the Board of Professorial Trustees and a Manager of the Hospital. The Faculty rent the College from the Hospital, the College building on Filbert Street, front of the property belonging to the Hospital, for \$1,600 per annum.

* * * I have myself made considerable exertions to form a large and successful Homœopathic Hospital in this city. In my intercourse with various parties from whom I solicited aid and co-operation it was made very manifest that the supposed connection of the Hospital with the College operated very strongly against it.

" Before obtaining help, either from private individuals or from the profession, it was necessary to explain that the Hospital was a separate institution, but yet, as its name would seem to indicate, that it was only a part and parcel of the College, it has never received nor does it now receive that general support from the profession and community at large which it would otherwise receive. Recognizing this state of things, about two years ago I proposed to the Board of Managers of the Hospital that they should apply for a separate charter for the Hospital. This matter was discussed considerably, and at first the proposition was received by all the Managers, both those and the Professorial Trustees, with very great if not entire unanimity. I think all coincided in this proposition when first broached. Committees were appointed to carry out the matter and at several meetings of the Board of Managers, very fully attended by members of both Boards of College Trustees, it was resolved to apply to the proper Court for a separate Charter for a Hospital. A draft of Charter was prepared and was adopted at a meeting held May 14th, 1873, and a committee was appointed to present this Charter to the proper Court. The draft adopted at that meeting is the draft of the Charter now in question. During the consideration of this Charter Dr. Morgan was the

only opponent, and he was patiently listened to in all of his arguments and objections against the proposed Charter, and after hearing him the Managers, by a unanimous vote, he alone excepted, approved the Charter in question. After Dr. Morgan had entered his protest against the granting of the Charter, and the fact had accidentally come to the knowledge of the Board of Managers, they held a meeting, which was the largest and most fully attended of any meeting since the formation of the Hospital. At this the whole question of the Charter and the protest by Dr. Morgan was very fully considered and debated, and by a unanimous vote the Charter and all action taken by the committee in regard to it was fully ratified and approved and the committee were instructed to proceed and take all proper measures to secure the grant of the Charter.

“I am still of opinion that it is necessary for the best interests of the Hospital that it should have a separate Charter, if for no other reason, that it might hold its own property. The money was given for the express purpose of founding a Hospital, and most sacred assurances were given that these funds should never be diverted from that purpose. I know this, because I took an active part in the Fair by which the money was raised, and know what representations were made to the contributors, and I am still of opinion that these purposes can only be served and the property so given in trust be preserved inviolate to the uses intended by giving the Hospital a separate existence and control of its own property.

HENRY N. GUERNSEY.”

Dr. Dudley says of this period: “An effort begun in 1869 by the Faculty and continued by other friends of Homœopathy resulted in the sum of over \$16,000 being collected for hospital purposes. A year or two later this money was devoted to the erection of a small ill-contrived Hospital fronting on Cuthbert Street, in the rear of the College, and by means of a covered corridor communicating with its amphitheatre. This use of the Hospital fund was not satisfactory to some of those who had assisted in collecting it, and a sentiment was created which for some years rendered it exceedingly difficult to raise

further sums for hospital purposes, and almost alienated the friendship of a portion of the profession from the College. This was particularly due to the fact that the Hospital was erected and governed under the provisions of the College Charter. Probably with a view to remove this unfavorable sentiment, as well as for other reasons, it was finally decided to procure a suitable Charter and place the Hospital under a separate organization. The new Charter declared in its preamble that the object of the new organization was to promote the usefulness of the Hospital, and the body of the instrument declared one of the purposes of the hospital to be 'to afford to the students of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia facilities for Clinical Instruction in Medicine and Surgery.' The Corporators were to be the members of the two Boards of Trustees of the Hahnemann College.

This arrangement satisfied nobody. Those who had objected to the appropriation of the Hospital fund for a College Hospital contended that it was as much a College Hospital as ever; and the Faculty at the same time claimed that the educational privileges allowed to them were utterly inadequate, and were far less than they had a right to demand under the Charter. Thus the Hospital was still left to languish for lack of support; at the same time a want of harmony began to be manifested between the Faculty and the Board of Lay Trustees, and their discussions of Hospital topics were not always of a perfectly agreeable character.

In the Hahnemannian Monthly for November, 1872, appeared the following:

COLLEGES *vs.* HOSPITALS.—The history of Homœopathy in this country might be comprised in two contemporary volumes—one made up of private memoirs, the other of public records. The numerous pages of the former, could it be compiled, would glow with personal heroism, the various fortunes, and the earnest, self-sacrificing, and often inadequately rewarded labors of those who, by constantly healing the sick, and sometimes almost raising the dead, have made the name of HOMŒOPATHY a cherished household word, and its *practice* the greatest blessing known to humanity—save one. The chapters of the latter volume would contain, on the contrary, along with the history of a few noble institutions securely established, "the sad tradition" of many others either totally destroyed by professional rivalries and intense strife, al-

lowed to expire slowly from indifference and neglect, or still maintaining a feeble existence in spite of repeated reorganization and much reconstruction.

The splendid success which from the very first has ever crowned the labors of the homœopathic profession as a whole must be attributed to the untiring and concentrated exertions of individual physicians, each in his own sphere. While the manifest want of corresponding success in the public enterprises of our school, the failure of some of our institutions, and the insufficiency of others to meet the higher demands of the present age, must be ascribed to a lack of union among the different members of the profession, and to an evident and general reluctance to show in public affairs the same self-sacrificing devotion and unselfish heroism that ennobles the private lives of multitudes of our practitioners

The exclusive persecuting spirit displayed by the Allopathic Medical Associations resulted in the formation of homœopathic societies, equally large and numerous, and as much more efficient as they are less bigoted. The attempts made to prevent graduation, except under a solemn promise to renounce Homœopathy, of all suspected of favoring the new school of medicine, led to the establishment of Homœopathic Colleges in various parts of the country. To many persons the number and situation of these schools—none of them being endowed, few of them well supported, and some at least officered by physicians of no great standing in the profession—would seem to render them a curse rather than a blessing to Homœopathy and humanity. It is true that these schools, with all their faults, have sent into the field many strong men, who are doing noble service; and it is true that they were organized to supply the urgent demand for medical education, where necessity precluded a too rigid scrutiny of the quality.

But, now that a much higher order of medical instruction is required, let us hope that all these institutions will so exert themselves that a corresponding supply will be furnished to meet this new demand. Whether too many medical schools are already started, it were of little use to inquire; but we should greatly regret to see any more making a feeble beginning. We earnestly desire that all should succeed—if it be possible—but as an indispensable requisite to this they must make themselves worthy of success. We look to see the professors making themselves better teachers of the several branches which belong to a thorough and practical medical education. And at the same time we look to see the other members of the profession, lay aside even the *memories of past quarrels*, rise superior to all narrow and merely personal considerations, display in these public matters the same far-reaching and unselfish devotion to Homœopathy that they always have in their private practice; and by their patronage, encouragement, and assistance of every kind, combine to render our medical schools worthy of the great profession that nominally springs from them and is virtually responsible for them.

But in respect to HOSPITALS we are worse off than in the matter of

Colleges. The jealousies of individual practitioners, and the extreme bitterness of opposing parties, together with a general indifference to the common advancement of Homœopathy, and a lack of proper *esprit du corps*, have rendered it impossible, hitherto, to combine the friends of Homœopathy in the establishment, in our large cities, of general hospitals, whose extent and appointment should command the respect of the medical world, and whose records, compared with similar allopathic institutions, should prove the superiority of our system with an accuracy that could not be denied, and on a scale too important to be ignored. The immense and altogether incapable of being computed advantages to our cause in public, and even to our private practice, which could not fail to accrue from such overwhelming accumulation of public testimonies, we voluntarily surrender for the pitiable privilege of quarrelling among ourselves! *Proh pudor!*

With the exception of the admirable hospital at Pittsburg, where no such obstacles were allowed to intervene, and where, in consequence, a generous laity united to sustain a noble charity recommended and upheld by a united profession, and of the *special* New York Ophthalmic Hospital, of which we have just made mention, the most of our homœopathic hospitals are either too limited in their means and objects and too much under the control of other organizations to promise much assistance to the cause they represent. Never can our homœopathic hospitals rise superior to their accustomed and chronic condition of mediocrity, and attain the glory and power of usefulness which belong to those of the old school, until our physicians become manly enough to rise above all personal prejudices, and are willing to sacrifice the present interests of the individual, the party, the clique, to the permanent well-being of the whole profession, the honor and glory of homœopathy, and the benefit of the human race. A large general hospital and special hospitals under homœopathic control, in every city in the land, sending out annual volumes of statistics showing the results of homœopathic treatment, would be conclusive arguments in favor of Homœopathy, not only with the public, but with the allopathic branch of the medical profession also; and until we have thus demonstrated the superior results attainable from homœopathic medication, we are expecting too much when we ask the allopathic branch of the profession to believe that Homœopathy is better than Allopathy. Let us, then, have HOSPITALS.

There is a record of a discussion at a meeting of Faculty (Professorial Trustees) on March 22d, 1873, concerning the establishment of a large general hospital, independent of the college hospital.

CHAPTER V.

1873-'74.

In the the fall of 1873 a circular was issued among the profession of Philadelphia as follows:

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DEAR DOCTOR:—A Mass Meeting of Homœopathic Physicians of Philadelphia will be held on Thursday evening, October 23d, 1873, at 9 o'clock, at the College Building, 1105 Filbert street, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary to secure the establishment, upon a secure basis, of a large general Homœopathic Hospital in Philadelphia.

You are earnestly requested to attend on this important occasion and to be as punctual as possible.

Yours respectfully,

C. Hering, R. Gardiner, James Kitchen, H. N. Guernsey, C. Neidhard, J. G. Houard, D. M. Tindall, Wm. F. Guernsey, D. T. Trites, Geo. W. Malin, A. R. Thomas, Thos. Moore, C. S. Middleton, R. J. McClatchey, B. Berens, J. K. Lee, G. I. McLeod, F. Sims, M. Macfarlan, Jos. Berens, P. Dudley, C. F. Toothaker, J. C. Morgan, B. W. James, J. I. Wright, A. H. Ashton.

An article in the *Medical Investigator* v. xi. p 466, appeared as follows: A hospital in Philadelphia, large and prominent as the interests of our system demand, has slowly but surely assumed definite form. Why the College authorities have not ere this, with their central location, united the profession and given us such a hospital is a problem that only professors understand. The selfishness of a few men will block tremendous possibilities. We could suggest a plan, but doubt of its acceptance, or execution, *i. e.*, call a general meeting of the profession, and let the College authorities turn over their ground and buildings to a Board of Trustees to be elected by the whole profession of Philadelphia, with this mutual understanding, that the new Hospital building should be so constructed as to give lecture facilities to the College, and at the same time make

the Hospital a public institution to the whole Philadelphia homœopathic profession. To do this there needs to be a fresh set of men come to the front as Trustees, and also needs to be a more unselfish manifestation among the profession. Now is a glorious time to bury the hatchet, throw away the arrows, and unite for the common weal, and for the glory of Homœopathy. Philadelphia should learn a lesson from other cities. It is easier to *start* a hospital than to *run* it. Now this need not be. Let there be two classes of contributors, founders, and annual contributors. To these let a neatly executed card of suitable size, with appropriate mottoes, and cut of the proposed Hospital, be presented as a constant reminder of their benevolence. Then let there be a public meeting held annually of the contributors (during the holidays perhaps), at which meeting a report of the success of the institution will be presented. This will ensure its success. The people would in that way feel that they had and have a personal interest in the institution. Those who contributed \$100 each year might be entitled to a free bed for three months; for \$200, for six months, and \$300, for a year. Business firms and wealthy persons would like this plan because then they could send a sick employe or a poor friend. This would also greatly increase their personal interests in the success of the Hospital. Such a hospital should cost about \$200,000 when completed. Now there are about two hundred physicians in and about Philadelphia, whose friends represent great wealth, and who would gladly lend a helping hand to so noble a charity. The Philadelphia profession should learn a lesson from Pittsburgh. "QUI VIVE."

The Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Hospital issued this circular:

Every believer in and friend of Homœopathy in Philadelphia is earnestly requested to set apart two cents weekly for a Building Fund for the Homœopathic Hospital, Cuthbert street. Two cents a week would amount to a dollar a year and the hundred thousand Homœopaths in Philadelphia would give a hundred thousand dollars toward a Building Fund which would be ample in a very few years to place Homœopathy in the position it should occupy in this community.

Miss Hunter, Matron of the Hospital, 1116 and 1118 Cuthbert street, upon notification, will cheerfully supply all applicants with earthern

jugs to hold these savings. They will be broken at the Hospital, before the Board, January 1st, next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Woman's Auxiliary Board.

Mrs. W. C. Keehmler, Mrs. S. W. Bailey, Mrs. A. Semple, Mrs. Rebecca Stokes, Mrs. J. F. Cummings, Mrs. David Dorman, Mrs. Geo. E. Dearborn, Miss Kate M. Pleis.

A great many methods were resorted to for raising money for the Hospital. At the time the reconstruction of Charter was in discussion the following blank was used for subscriptions:

PHILADELPHIA, ———, 187—.

§—. I hereby promise to pay on demand to the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, for one year, the sum of ——— dollars, provided that at least twenty-five hundred dollars be subscribed for this purpose; and that the Trustees of the Hospital as at present constituted shall so change its Charter as to secure reconstruction upon the basis agreed upon at a mass meeting of homœopathic physicians, held in Philadelphia, January 29, 1877, and until these conditions are fulfilled no demand for this subscription shall be made.

Enthusiasm was again in a measure aroused for the Homœopathic Hospital. The Charter was granted by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia on March 5th, 1874, under the title: "The Homœopathic Hospital of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia." It was published in a small pamphlet, which is quoted as follows:

CHARTER

OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF PENNSYLVANIA

AT

PHILADELPHIA.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia, held Thursday, November 12th, 1874, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Homœopathic Physicians of Philadelphia and vicinity, in mass meeting assembled on the 23d day of October, 1873, authorized a strong and concentrated movement for the establishment of a large general Homœopathic Hospital of a magnitude worthy of our

City and State and appointed Mr. A. B. Reynell their agent for carrying this purpose into practical effect; and

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia, held October 1st, 1874, the Society, acting on the report of its Hospital Committee, unanimously added to its official endorsement by special resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That having recently in mass meeting authorized the new enterprise in the hands of Mr. A. B. Reynell, now ready to be fully and vigorously pushed, in behalf a large general Homœopathic Hospital, it is our first duty, as well as privilege, to concentrate our whole force upon its immediate completion.

Resolved, That we recommend that all Homœopathic Physicians of Philadelphia and vicinity be requested to give every facility and encouragement to Mr. Reynell in this behalf.

Resolved, That this Society respectfully but urgently requests of the eminent gentlemen composing the Board of Trustees of this new corporation, their best endeavors for the completion of the hospital buildings, with a sufficient endowment, by the time of the opening of the Centennial Exhibition, in 1876;” and

WHEREAS, A corporation has been formed by some of our best citizens, under the name, style and title of “The Homœopathic Hospital of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia,” therefore

Resolved, That this Society pledges itself anew to exert its influence, individually and collectively, to its utmost ability, in carrying the enterprise, of which Mr. Reynell is the duly appointed agent, to perfect success.

Resolved, That we renew to Mr. Reynell the assurance of our entire confidence and coöperation, and commend him to the friends of Homœopathy everywhere; upon whom we earnestly urge the necessity of concentration on this auspicious and benevolent undertaking.

Attest,

ROBERT J. McCLATCHEY, M. D.,
Secretary.

PREAMBLE.

The treatment of disease by the homœopathic method has been thoroughly tested in private and hospital practice, in the mildest and the most malignant cases, in the ordinary ills to which humanity is heir and in the most widespread and devastating epidemics of such diseases as cholera, yellow fever, etc.; and in all these instances the efficiency of this method has been proven, its beneficence has been attested, and, when the results obtained have been compared with those of the older methods of practice, its superiority as a curative means has been demonstrated by indisputable statistics.

Homœopathy is, therefore, a blessing to suffering humanity, and as such should be placed within the reach of all. There is now no adequate accommodation in Philadelphia by and through which the sick

and suffering poor may be treated for their ailments and injuries in accordance with the homœopathic method, and the friends of Homœopathy have therefore united to secure its benefits to the needy, under the annexed charter, which provides for the raising of a sum of money for the establishment, endowment and maintenance of a large general Homœopathic Hospital in Philadelphia, for medical, surgical and obstetrical practice and the treatment of the insane.

Concentration of effort will secure success. Large sums are now annually given by friends of Homœopathy for the support of hospitals in which the older methods of treatment are exclusively resorted to; and it is a reasonable inference that a large proportion of these charitable gifts would be bestowed by preference upon an institution in which the medical treatment approved by the donor was practiced and upheld.

Abundant evidence can be adduced to prove that money expended to secure homœopathic treatment for the sick and suffering in public charitable institutions gives net results in numbers cured and lives saved far greater than can be obtained from any other known method of medical practice.

The Trustees of this organization issue the accompanying copy of the Charter under which they are working, and earnestly ask for the hearty and practical coöperation of all, through the duly accredited and sole financial agent of the hospital, Mr. A. B. Reynell, that the benefits resulting from Homœopathy may be promptly and adequately secured to the sick poor.

CHAS. SPENCER, President.

CALEB S. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF PENNSYLVANIA AT PHILADELPHIA.
CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The name, style and title of this corporation shall be, "The Homœopathic Hospital of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia."

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

The object of said corporation shall be to provide for the care of the sick and injured in accordance with the homœopathic method, and to afford relief and succor to the suffering.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Trustees. The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected annually by the Trustees from their own body, immediately after each annual election of Trustees. The said Board of Trustees shall consist of not

less than nine members, of whom not less than five shall constitute a quorum.

Said Trustees shall be elected on a day to be appointed by the Corporators at their meeting, which shall be as soon as practicable after the incorporation of this association. And thereafter, at the annual meetings of the corporation, one-third of the Board shall be newly chosen to supply the place of a like number first named on the roll of Trustees, whose places shall be vacated annually, but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to render any such retiring member ineligible to re-election. Only contributors (as hereinafter defined) shall be eligible to election to office, or to vote at any election of said corporation for Trustees. In case of a failure to elect any of the officers herein provided for, the officers in place shall hold over until such time as an election shall take place, which shall be as soon as possible under the circumstances of the case. All officers intrusted with the care of money shall give bond, with at least two freehold securities, for the faithful performance of their duties, in such amounts as may be provided by the By-Laws of the corporation. The officers shall receive such compensation for their services as the By-Laws may direct. At the annual meeting of the corporation, the Board of Trustees shall present a report of all the affairs of the institution.

ARTICLE IV.—BY-LAWS.

Said Board of Trustees may make such By-Laws as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the object of the corporation, and for the internal government thereof; *Provided*, such By-Laws being not inconsistent with this Charter, the Constitution and laws of the United States or of this Commonwealth.

ARTICLE V.—PROPERTY.

The said corporation may hold and acquire all and every kind of property, real, personal and mixed, suited and necessary to the purpose of its organization, and may take the same by gift, purchase, bequest or otherwise; *Provided*, that the clear yearly income of the real estate of said corporation shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars per annum. It shall be the duty of the Trustees to secure, as soon as practicable, a permanent endowment fund, which shall be securely invested to the best advantage, for the purpose of building a suitable structure, and for the repairing and supporting the same.

ARTICLE VI.—MEMBERS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

All members of this corporation shall be citizens of this Commonwealth. Any person who shall contribute one dollar and less than one hundred dollars per annum to the Hospital shall be deemed a contributor. Any contributor, who shall not be a practising physician, who shall pay not less than one hundred dollars per annum, or its equivalent in supplies, shall be entitled to one vote and to be elected a Trustee. The contribution of five thousand dollars in one or more sums,

by any one who shall not be a practising physician, shall entitle the donor thereafter to one vote for Trustees and to election as Trustee. He or she shall likewise be entitled to a free bed for one patient during the lifetime of said donor. And the contribution or bequest of an additional sum of two thousand dollars shall continue a like privilege to his or her heirs forever, subject to the general regulations for the admission and discharge of patients adopted by the Board of Trustees. And for every additional sum of five thousand dollars, subscribed as aforesaid, a like privilege shall be enjoyed. The contribution of twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards, in a single sum, shall entitle the donor to a life-trusteeship in the corporation, and shall give control of five free beds during the lifetime of said donor, and three beds to his or her heirs forever. Any person, corporation, town, city, or county, subscribing or contributing fifty thousand dollars, in a single sum, shall be entitled to the control of a whole ward, to consist of ten beds, in said institution, and to be named by the donor.

ARTICLE VII.—PATIENTS.

Patients shall be admitted without discrimination as to race, color, or religion. Clergymen of any denomination shall always have access to patients of their own religious faith, subject to the general rules for admission of visitors, and a private paying patient, at his option, shall have the privilege of employing, at his own expense, any physician in good standing, who shall be subject to the laws of the institution. The Board of Trustees shall provide By-Laws for the admission, conduct, and discharge of patients.

ARTICLE VIII.—HOSPITAL.

The said Hospital shall have separate departments, viz: Medical, Surgical and Obstetric. The last named department shall include lying-in, and the treatment of diseases peculiar to women and the diseases of children. There shall also be a department for the insane. All the departments shall be conducted in conformity with sanitary arrangements.

ARTICLE IX.—CERTIFICATES OF STUDY.

The corporation may confer Certificates of Study upon such persons as shall faithfully comply with such requirements as may be prescribed by the By-Laws; *Provided*, nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the conferring of degrees in medicine and surgery.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of Philadelphia :

The Petition of the undersigned respectfully represent, that they are citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, associated for the purpose of establishing a hospital and thereby aiding in the relief of the suffering and the sick, are desirous to acquire and enjoy the powers, immunities, and privileges of a corporation or body politic in law, to be

situated and have its business transacted in the City of Philadelphia; that they have prepared an instrument of writing, therein specifying the objects, articles, conditions, and name, style, and title under which they have associated, and herewith exhibit and present the same to this Court.

They, therefore, pray the Court to peruse and examine said instrument, and if the objects, articles and conditions therein set forth and contained shall appear lawful and not injurious to the community, that the Court will make such order with regard to the same as is directed by the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and if no sufficient reason appear to the contrary, that the Court will decree and declare that the petitioners shall, according to the articles and conditions in said instrument set forth and contained, become and be a corporation or body politic, and have continuance by the name, style, and title in said instrument provided and declared.

And they will ever pray, &c.

B. H. Bartol, Caleb J. Milne, Joseph J. Gillingham, Chapman Freeman, Nathan L. Jones, Martin Nixon, John Cochran, J. Lewis Crozer, Jacob Bushong, Horatio Trexler, W. T. Carter, B. E. Chain, C. P. Weaver, Duncan White, T. Elwood Zell, George S. Fox, Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., S. A. Potter, Charles Spencer, Henry Thomas, Theo. Hyatt, George K. Crozer, J. L. Stichter, Wm. R. McIlvain, Geo. D. Stetzel, James Moir, George Wright, A. B. Reynell, Charles D. Norton, A. C. Harmer, George Bullock.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That, at a Court of Common Pleas, held at Philadelphia, on the ninth day of February, A. D. 1874, the above and foregoing instrument of writing was presented to the said Court on behalf of the persons therein named, for the purpose of their being incorporated as prayed for above. Whereupon it was ordered that the same be filed, and that public notice be given of such application, according to law: *And now*, this second day of March, A. D. 1874, due proof being exhibited to the Court of the publication of notice according to law, and the Court having examined said instrument of writing, and being satisfied therewith, and no cause being shown to the contrary:

On motion of P. T. Ransford, Esquire, and Christian Kneass, Esquire, the Court do order and decree that the persons so associated shall become and be a corporation or body politic in law, agreeably to the articles and conditions in above instrument contained, and that the same be recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., for the City and County of Philadelphia, agreeably to the Act of Assembly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, this fifth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (1874).

GEORGE T. DEISS, for
J. A. LAUGHRIDGE,
Prothonotary.

[SEAL.]

Recorded in the Office for Recording Deeds, &c., for the City and County of Philadelphia, in Charter Book F. T. W. No. 1, page 244, &c.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this fifth day of March. A. D. 1874.

F. T. WALTON,
Recorder.

[SEAL.]

At a meeting held March 24th, 1874, the following resolution was offered by Dr. J. C. Morgan: Resolved, "That the Board of Professorial Trustees disavow and disapprove the attempt now pending before the Court of Common Pleas, to separate the Hospital of this College, by a new Charter, from this Corporation, and earnestly protest against the same as without authority, illegal and damaging to the interests of both Hospital and College."

At a meeting of Faculty, held May 23d, 1874, at which D. T. Pratt, Esq., was present, he was invited to give his views of the question of a new Charter for the Hospital, and upon which the two Boards of College Trustees had not been able to agree. After hearing his views and counsel the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, The Professorial Trustees regret the want of harmony which has existed between the two Boards of our College, and being desirous of doing all in their power as conservators of the educational interests of the College to bring about a better understanding; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Professorial Trustees do hereby agree to leave the question of a new Charter for the Hospital to our attorney, D. T. Pratt, Esq. He to draft a Charter which shall embody in its provisions protection and perpetuity to the Hospital, without destroying or curtailing the clinical advantages heretofore enjoyed by the College.

Proviso: This Charter, when drawn, to be submitted to the two Boards of Trustees for separate action, with a view to a final settlement of all matters of difference between the Boards.

After the passage of the foregoing Dr. J. C. Morgan presented the following: Please accept my resignation as Professorial Trustee in this College with the Professorship of Surgery.

On July 2d, 1874, a draft for a Charter for the Hospital was presented to the Faculty, without any change of name, but with provisions for clinical privileges for the College. At the next meeting, July 9th, it was resolved that we approve

of the adoption of said Charter, provided the Board of Corporation Trustees concur in our action.

Resolved, That we recommend our attorney, D. T. Pratt, Esq., to join with the attorney of the Board of Corporation Trustees in asking the Court of Common Pleas to grant said Charter.

Resolved, That we will agree to unite with the Corporation Trustees in transferring the real estate heretofore held for the Homœopathic Hospital of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia to the Hospital created by said Charter, or to the Corporators thereof.

At a meeting of Professorial Trustees, held December 12th, 1874, the following preamble and resolutions were read:

WHEREAS, At a meeting of this Board, duly called and held July 9th, 1874, the draft of a new Charter for the Hospital was presented and read, after which it was

Resolved, That the Board will agree to unite with the Corporation Trustees in transferring the real estate heretofore held by the Hahnemann Medical College for the Homœopathic Hospital to the Hospital created by said Charter or to the Corporation managers thereof; and,

WHEREAS, The said Charter has since been presented to and approved by the Court of Common Pleas and has been accepted by the Corporation therein named; and,

WHEREAS, In pursuance of the above action by this Board and a concurrent resolution by the Board of Corporators, a Deed in due form has been prepared and executed by the proper officers, dated December 1st, 1874, which said Deed has been presented and read to this Board; therefore,

Resolved (The Board of Corporation Trustees concurring), That this Board does hereby ratify and approve the said Deed for the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia to the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, dated this 12th day of December, 1874, and that the same be delivered to the said Hospital.

This was unanimously passed.

The following, appearing in the *N. W. Med. Gazette* for November, 1874, explains itself:

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE ON THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—Our friends in Philadelphia appear to have no difficulty in defending themselves from malicious attacks—as may be seen in the following extracts from the *Sunday Press and Mirror*:

“PHILADELPHIA, September 4, 1874.

“*To the Editor of the Sunday Press*

“SIR: In your issue of the *Sunday Press*, dated August 23, 1874 there appeared an article headed ‘Death’s Highway,’ which we consider as libellous in statement and scandalous in character.

“Its statements were so glaringly false that we at first thought they needed no refutation; but as numerous persons, not knowing intimately the character of the Homœopathic Hospital and the gentlemen who control its management, have asked the pertinent question: Why are not these charges answered? we feel it to be a duty now to do so.

“As members of the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, we are interested in the welfare of the Hospital, which is organized under the charter of the College, but managed by a distinct Board of Trustees. We therefore assume the duty seemingly imposed on us.”

From the testimony of competent witnesses it is evident that the whole attack on the Hospital was inspired by partisan malice. Among the voluntary witnesses are two of the hospital patients, who indignantly protest against the statements concerning abuses in the Hospital.

Dr. Bullard, the house-surgeon, is thus defended by Dr. Thomas against a ridiculous charge:

“Our amiable late house-surgeon is ferociously dealt with by your reporter in the following extract:

“‘On the post-mortem dissection the coroner’s surgeon discovered a bullet-hole in the skull, which had been *plastered up with lime*, and the bullet was found imbedded in her brain. The physician who thus endeavored to cheat the law (and the coroner out of his fees) should have been then sent to keep company with Yetter in Moyamensing, yet the Homœopathic Hospital still invites victims to its walls.’

“How does our house-surgeon, Dr. Bullard, answer this charge? He says that ‘after death, at the request of her parents—the wound having a repulsive look—I did fill it with plaster, and pasted a piece of silk over it. I also filled the orbit and drew the lids together, thus making a much more presentable corpse.’ So much for the attempt to show that at the Homœopathic Hospital the surgeons stuff wounds and bullet-holes with lime as a means of treatment.”

We quote, finally Dr. Thomas’s appreciative notice of Mayor Stokley’s conduct *vs.* the brutal falsehoods of his subordinates, the police, and the “Profession.”

“THE MAYOR’S MORAL COURAGE.

“Mayor Stokley had the moral courage to appoint a homœopathic physician as a surgeon to the police district in which our Hospital is situated. This was an unheard-of innovation upon the hereditary rights of the allopaths, and they naturally have resented it, and have thus sought to find some means by which to bring Homœopathy into disrepute. Whether he will have the courage to stand by his orders after this statement is read by him remains to be seen.

“ His police are evidently not favorable to Homœopathy and would not submit a day to its treatment; but we are happy to know that there are many in this community who are, at least, as highly cultured and intelligent as our police force, who are willing to place themselves and children under its benign curative influences.

“ We submit this statement, Mr. Editor, and confidently trust that your sense of justice will impel you to publish it, and also a retraction of the statements published under the head of ‘ Death’s Highway.’

“ By order of the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

“ A. R. THOMAS, M. D., DEAN.”

CHAPTER VI.

1875-'81.

The relations between the Hospital authorities and the Faculty of the College were, from 1874 to 1877, rather strained; the Hospital did not flourish; the profession were not pleased with its location—in a back street, over a sewer, and near a fish market, with the hygienic conditions of the worst. It was not felt to be a great credit to the doctrines of Hahnemann. In 1877 a great mass meeting was held and a committee appointed. The following circular, issued at that time, explains the situation:

THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA.

DEAR DOCTOR: At an adjourned mass meeting of the homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia, held on Monday evening, January 15, 1877, the subjoined report was presented by a committee appointed at a previous meeting to confer with the Managers of the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia and report a "basis of operation or plan by which the Hospital can be so popularized with the profession and laity as to make it what it should be—a signal success."

Owing to the extraordinary inclemency of the weather, the attendance at the adjourned meeting was not so great as was desired, and, with a view to laying the report before the entire profession it was ordered to be printed and distributed to the profession of the city, and its consideration was postponed until Monday, January 29th, 1877. Your attention is particularly invited to the Report, and you are urgently requested to attend the adjourned mass meeting of physicians, on Monday, January 29th, at 8½ o'clock, at the College building, 1105 Filbert street.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

To the Homœopathic Physicians of Philadelphia:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: There is, doubtless, not one physician of our school in this city who will deny that the establishment of a prosperous and well-conducted homœopathic hospital in our midst would be a great advantage both in a humanitarian and professional point of

view, and your Committee know it to be the case that in the minds of a great many of our number the consummation is regarded not simply as devoutly to be wished for, but rather as a *vital necessity*; as, in their opinion, the private prosperity of the school, *i. e.*, the position and welfare of its individual practitioners, depends in a very large degree on the public standing it is able to take and maintain before the calm and unprejudiced judgment of the public.

Wherever is found the greatest activity, enterprise and *esprit du corps* in the professional upholders of the doctrines and practice of Homœopathy, there do we find the greatest prosperity of the practitioners and the greatest enthusiasm in the minds of the laity, and there also do we find the greatest respect for the school in the minds of the outside public and the authorities. In New York the physicians have established numerous hospitals and dispensaries, and have wrested from the unwilling hands of the government of the city one of its magnificent charities; and in all these institutions the profession there have glorious opportunities for demonstrating the superiority of homœopathic over allopathic treatment, which, if they do not fail to avail themselves of, will not only redound to the honor and power of Homœopathy, but will confer personal standing and importance, to say nothing of personal gain, upon the entire profession of the city. In Brooklyn are established institutions under homœopathic control which are a credit to any body. In Boston the homœopaths have not only established themselves as a part of the great Boston University, the rival of Harvard, but have put into operation, and are successfully conducting, a large and well-appointed general hospital. In Pittsburg a mere handful of stout-hearted, earnest men, with a determination to succeed by standing like the highlanders, shoulder to shoulder, have built and paid for, and successfully conducted for a number of years, a hospital which stands in high repute with the citizens of the smoky city, and is spoken of as *the* hospital of the place. In the West they are astir, and with hospitals already established, or to be established, are doing yeoman service for the cause.

And not only are we to sing praises to these workers and their works from a selfish and sectarian view of the situation; but, believing as we do that Homœopathy is a precious boon to the sick, we must regard their efforts and successes as eminently humanitarian and philanthropic.

Let us turn now to our own city and see what is being done for Homœopathy in a public way. Alas! we can almost say—NOTHING! Philadelphia once ranked high in the homœopathic school. It was regarded as the centre of the school, the Athens Homœopathiæ, the Mecca of the profession. Here was the first practical homœopathic college established, which sent from its halls annually men who went forth throughout the land and spread the name and fame of Philadelphia homœopaths wherever they went; and here, too, lived—and alas! many of them have died—the representative men of the school. And

while that College is living and prosperous to-day—after many vicissitudes, many hard struggles for life—and is even more prosperous to-day than ever before, we look around in vain for any signs of a public life in the homœopathic profession of Philadelphia. Not one dispensary excepting that one which has always been an appendage of the College—not one hospital save one which has been living a dying life, supported by a handful of stout hearts and willing hands against the most adverse fates—the victim of prejudice and misunderstanding; chilled to its vitals by the freezing coldness of an indifferent profession.

Need your Committee say to you that such a state of affairs is unwholesome for Homœopathy in Philadelphia and ought to be at once amended? No, it is not necessary, for it is a patent case to every one of us. While Philadelphia has been unfortunate in the creation and maintenance of hospitals, she has been fruitful in hospital schemes; but these, for one cause and another, ingloriously failed. We need not go into or even refer to the various causes that have led to the defeat of the best-laid plans for the establishment of hospitals in this city heretofore; nor need we go into any details referring to the causes which operated to alienate the profession from the present and existing hospital. Let us, on the contrary, studiously look away from the disagreeable past, except in so far as we can draw a lesson from it, and let us look at the present, and determine to have a bright and honorable future. We need a hospital. We *must* have it, and not only one, *but more by and by*. We can have what we want if we work together, uniting and harmonizing, and combining all the homœopathic elements and influence of this great city for these great ends.

We have in the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, in whose building we are now assembled, an already established hospital, in working order, with property and franchises, and only needing the warm, hearty, honest, and steadfast support of the profession to make it a success—a success at once, and cause it, in a short time, to spread to great proportions, and become—what we should and must have—a large, general homœopathic hospital.

We will now read to you portions of a report submitted to the County Medical Society by William McGeorge, Jr., Esq., on behalf of the Managers of the Hospital:—

“The money with which the Hospital was purchased was raised by the great Homœopathic Fair, held some years ago. Just about the time the money was paid over an opportunity was presented for purchasing the present College property at what was deemed a very low price. The amount of money raised precluded the idea of buying a large piece of ground and building a large hospital, and if the money raised was invested until the accumulations of income would permit the purchase of a suitable property, very many years must elapse during which the community at large would have no benefit of a homœo-

pathic hospital. The college property being offered just at this time, time, at a price of about \$9,500, subject to a mortgage of \$10,000, a property which was then valued at \$30,000, and has since been appraised for purposes of taxation as high as \$50,000, the Managers, after careful consideration, determined to purchase it, the balance of the funds over and above the purchase money being sufficient to build a hospital on the rear part of the lot sufficient for present necessities. They accordingly did so, and by this judicious investment of their money, succeeded in providing a hospital very centrally located, together with a permanent income for its support of \$1,000 per annum over and above interest on mortgage debt, which income is equal to interest on their whole fund, and is derived from the rent of the College part of the building.

“Inasmuch as the matter of purchase of the College property had to be consummated at once, and as there was not time to obtain a charter for the Hospital, it was determined to purchase the property in the name of the ‘Hahnemann Medical College,’ as the charter of that College permitted the establishment of a hospital; but before doing so solemn declarations and resolutions to the effect that the property was only held in trust for the hospital were made and spread at large in the minutes of the College corporation. This action led to the very general belief among the profession that the money obtained from the Fair had been improperly applied and wrongfully converted to the uses of the College. It also led to the conclusion that the College and Hospital were one and the same institution. The fact was that the Corporation Trustees always maintained and asserted the sole ownership of the property by the Hospital, and finally a separate charter was obtained for the Hospital, and the property conveyed to the new corporation. Still there was no general support of the Hospital, because it was felt that it was a close corporation, managed solely by the officers of the College, who were life managers, and that contributors to its support, no matter how numerous or generous, had no voice whatever in its direction. To remedy this objection, the Faculty of the College have of their own motion agreed to withdraw entirely from the management of the Hospital, and leave the same entirely in the hands of its lay managers, and these managers now say to you and to the community at large that they are willing to surrender the entire control of the Hospital to its regular contributors, who shall choose their own managers.

“The present Board of Managers feel that such a hospital is an absolute necessity; that it is to the interest of Homœopathy; that it should be maintained; and as this is the only institution of the kind in the city, and as the believers in Homœopathy are among the most intelligent and prosperous of our citizens, there should be no difficulty in maintaining it, and there would have been none but for the feeling of distrust and opposition to it for the reasons named.

“Believing that the welfare of the community demanded such an in-

stitution, a very few of the present managers have maintained it for several years at considerable personal expense and great personal sacrifice of time—by their own unaided exertions—in fact, against the opposition of the community at large. They feel unwilling and unable to do this any longer. If this society and the community at large will join hands in this matter they will continue to do their share of the work and bare their share of the expense, if desired, or they will absolutely retire to let the new managers to be chosen by the contributors take their places. They do not ask you to take charge of a bankrupt institution—they have a large and valuable property—a hospital now well known and established, in good working order, running at a small expense, and free from debt. They feel, however, that this is an enterprise that should be supported by the community at large instead of by a few, and they now ask you to come forward and take your part in its management and do your share in its support, knowing full well that if you will take hold of this matter heartily and present the claims of this Hospital to your friends and patients, that this Hospital need not languish, but will, as it should, receive a liberal support and be enabled to accomplish a greater amount of good and perform a more important use than now. Failing this harmonious action and support, we state very frankly that the Hospital must and will close its doors, and that very promptly.”

Acting on this report, the County Society, having taken the matter up, appointed a committee to call a mass meeting of the profession, which meeting was held, at which a committee was appointed to confer with a committee of the Managers of the Hospital, and agree upon a basis for the re-establishment of the Hospital so as to secure the support of the entire profession. The meeting to-night was called by the committee thus appointed, and we have the honor to present the report. Your Committee, after due consultation and deliberation, unanimously agreed to submit the following plan, with the view of so establishing and popularizing the Hospital as to insure its success, by securing the support of the entire profession:—

1. Your Committee would suggest that each and every physician in the city become a contributor to the Hospital, in larger or smaller amount (thus demonstrating his or her interest in the institution, supplying immediate wants, and gaining a powerful leverage for the raising of contributions from friends and patients); and that they secure as soon as possible as many contributors as they can from the body of laity.

2. That the corporation be reorganized, under a new charter, in which it shall be provided that the *contributors* in a certain amount (say not less than \$25 annually) shall be the incorporators, and that these incorporators shall annually elect from their number a Board of Managers, composed of laymen and physicians (say fifteen laymen and five physicians).

3. That the Board of Managers shall elect the Hospital staff, physicians and surgeons, visiting and consulting, and a dispensary staff, from the homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia at large, and that this election shall take place annually.

4. That a Board of Lady Managers shall be chosen annually, either by the corporators at their Annual Meeting, or by the Board of Managers elected by the corporators.

5. That an Annual Report shall be printed and distributed to the corporators and other yearly contributors; said report to show the financial condition of the corporation, the medical and surgical workings of the Hospital, and the Minutes of the Annual Meeting.

Your Committee respectfully submit these for your consideration and action, and with the hope that a spirit of emulation will take possession of us all, leading us to strive to outdo each other in the good work of establishing a hospital here, for the benefit of humanity and Homœopathy, and in the interest of science, as a school of practical instruction for the large body of students who seek our city to acquire knowledge regarding the art of healing.

Committee—R. J. McClatchey, B. W. James, M. S. Williamson, J. H. McClelland, Jno. K. Lee.

The Lady Managers issued the following Circular, July 24, 1877:

The Lady Managers of the Homœopathic Hospital, 1116 Cuthbert street, propose holding a Fair, in the latter part of October, to increase the usefulness of the Hospital, which, in a quiet way, is doing a great deal of good.

The ladies earnestly solicit the co-operation of all who are interested in this noble charity. Due notice will be given where the Fair will be held. In the meantime all donations or promises of the same may be sent to the Hospital, in care of the matron.

MRS. CONSTANTINE HERING, *President*.

MRS. H. L. GREGG, *Secretary*.

The *Hahnemannian Monthly* for November, 1877, states: "The Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia recently held a Fair in the annex to the Academy of Fine Arts, for the benefit of the Hospital."

During the year 1878 the Ladies' Auxiliary held a fair in St. George's Hall, 13th and Arch streets, December 9th to 14th, at which about \$1,500 was realized. During the same year Mrs. Keehmler had a "Calico Party" at the Academy of Music. Mrs. Hering held private theatricals at her home, and the ladies of the New Church held a series of tableaux.

The year 1879 saw the ladies very active for the good of the Hospital. There were four entertainments and a fair. March 12th there were held a series of "Mother Goose Soirees" at the Academy of Music; and in December the Annual Fair was held in St. George's Hall.

In order to raise money free beds were given for certain sums. Dr. M. M. Walker, of Germantown, issued a circular addressed "To My Fellow Homœopathic Practitioners of Philadelphia," in which he mentioned the good the Hospital was doing. In this it is stated that for every \$25.00 subscription sent the treasurer a person was entitled to a free bed for one month, and that \$300 would ensure a bed for a year. He mentions sending patients under these terms and makes an appeal to the physicians to assist the charity.

The Hospital report for 1879 contains the following interesting bit of history: In aid of our revenues our thanks are due to the various contributors. To the noble band of workers in our *Women's Auxiliary Board of Managers*. To Isaiah V. Williamson for his generous additional donation of ground rents of eighty-six dollars (\$86) per annum, principal of each being \$1,433.33. The deficit of interest obliged us to sue out these rents, and to cover the principal we had to purchase the properties with the buildings thereon, both of which are now rented, one for \$10.00, the other for \$11.00 per month. To the memory of the late Dr. Jacob Jeanes, for the collections thus far made through the kindness of his widow, amounting to \$628.00, in accordance with the following clause in his Will: "If after my decease there are any persons who think that they are pecuniarily indebted to me for medical services they may cancel the debt by a benefaction of the supposed amount to the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, but not by any payment to my estate." And also are we indebted to the benevolence of this late friend for the further legacy to our Hospital of five thousand dollars, payable at a future period. Thanks were also returned to the Medical and Surgical Staff.

In January, 1880, there were held three entertainments called "The Masque of the Poets," at the Academy of Music. In March there was a new means adopted for assisting the Hospital, by a "Donation Day." It occurred, for

the first time, on the 12th of March and resulted very well in gifts of goods for the institution. The Annual Fair was held at St. George's Hall, November 4th to the 8th. In the Report for 1880 it is stated: "The need of a new hospital building with modern improvements and conveniences, in a location more appropriate to the hygienic requirements of such an institution becomes more apparent, and this subject has given your Board much anxious thought. Our effort to obtain funds from our State Legislature, at its last session, to meet this want failed, only, because an impoverished treasury did not warrant such an appropriation, we are told. Our application was favorably recognized and as far as possible was favorably considered, which was thus far gratifying, and with this promising feature we feel encouraged to renew our appeal at the next Legislative session. Meanwhile with the improvement of the times, hoping that some assistance might be found among our friends and patrons personally, to enable us, at least, to lay a corner-stone in a foundation for a new edifice, in anticipation of what may be hoped for from State aid, a subscription to a Building Fund has been suggested—a fund specially for this purpose. Your Board are not unmindful of the delicacy of this importuning step, but the end would seem to justify it as the direct way to reach such a deserving necessity.

On May 19th, 1880, the following gentlemen met: Messrs. Lemuel Coffin, Wm. McGeorge, Jr., Chas. Reed, W. Hobart Brown, D. T. Pratt, W. C. Keehmle, Chas. Brown, Drs. B. W. James, A. Korndoerfer, M. M. Walker, B. F. Betts, P. Dudley, at the residence of Mrs. Jacob Jeanes, No. 521 Vine street, in response to the following invitation:

PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1880.

DEAR SIR:—The necessity for a new Homœopathic Hospital in Philadelphia, so located as to meet the requirements of such an institution, has induced a number of the friends of that School of Medicine to take steps to promote that object.

It would greatly gratify the undersigned if you as one of the recognized friends of Homœopathy would make it convenient to attend a meeting on Wednesday evening next, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the house of the late Doctor Jacob Jeanes, No. 521 Vine street, by the kind courtesy of Mrs. Jeanes, in order that a discussion of the project may be had and the feasibility of proceeding in the work be considered.

Respectfully, A. R. Thomas, M. D., P. Dudley, M. D., B. F. Betts, M. D., Wm. C. Keehmle, Richard A. Lewis, W. Hobart Brown.

On motion Mr. Lemuel Coffin was called to the chair and Dr. Dudley was appointed Secretary. Dr. Korndoerfer said that some time previously Mr. John B. Stevenson had a conversation with Mrs. Jeanes, during which the extreme necessity for, and the practicability of, obtaining a new Homœopathic Hospital, on a scale commensurate with the needs of Philadelphia and its vicinity, were earnestly considered. Subsequently it was ascertained that the sympathies of other prominent friends of Homœopathy had also been long enlisted in the same direction. Acting upon the suggestions of these and other friends of the movement, this meeting had been called by a committee representing the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia with a view to a careful discussion of the whole subject and such action as might hereafter be deemed best in view of all the circumstances.

The question of the probability of obtaining a suitable site for a new hospital building was responded to by the mention of a number of locations, and their respective advantages and disadvantages were discussed by several of the gentlemen present.

Mrs. Jeanes, in reply to an invitation from the Chair, stated that the first movement looking to the establishment of a Homœopathic Hospital in Philadelphia had been inaugurated in her house. At that time an organization of about three hundred ladies was formed and she had the honor of being its President. She also said that the first meetings of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the National Society of Homœopathic Physicians, now numbering nearly one thousand members and having representatives in every part of the United States, were also held under her roof. She urged as the first and most important step, in the present movement, the adoption of plans for the raising of money to secure the desired object, and spoke very encouragingly of the prospects and probabilities of success.

After some discussion of the present Hospital organization, Mr. Wm. McGeorge, Jr., offered the following:

Resolved, That this meeting recommend that the corporators of the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia call a meeting to consider the

propriety of changing the Charter of said Institution, with a view to make it an open body and to place its control in the hands of its contributors.

On motion it was ordered that an adjourned meeting be held at the same place at 4 o'clock P. M. on the first Thursday in June.

The following circular was sent out in December:

PHILADELPHIA, December 20th, 1880.

DEAR SIR: The Board of Managers of the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia desire to ask your influence in furthering the application they are now about to make to the Legislature of the State, for aid in the erection of a large general hospital, to be located in this city. You will no doubt remember that a similar request was made of you at the last session; and we beg to say that the application then made obtained the approval of the Appropriation Committee, and we believe would have received the approval of both houses of the Legislature but that the finances of the State were not in a condition to justify any appropriations for charitable institutions. In this connection we would call your attention to the following Preamble and Resolutions on the subject, by the Homœopathic Medical Society, of the State of Pennsylvania, at its last annual meeting:

WHEREAS, This Society learns, through the report of the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, just received, that the officers and friends of that institution contemplate a renewal of their application to the Legislature for an appropriation for aiding in the erection of a large general hospital in Philadelphia, provided with every modern convenience, and in which patients from every part of the State, and of every color and creed, may receive the advantage of homœopathic treatment; therefore

Resolved, That this Society fully appreciates the importance of this enterprise; that it feels the necessity for such an institution in Philadelphia, both for the purpose of maintaining the standard of Homœopathy in the State for the purpose of affording the large and constantly increasing numbers who may desire homœopathic treatment an opportunity for receiving the same, and for the purpose of affording to our medical students opportunities for clinical instruction, as such an institution only can furnish.

Resolved, That the liberal policy which the State has heretofore manifested toward other hospitals of a different practice meets with the approbation of this Society, and encourages us to ask with confidence for an extension of the same toward our own institution.

Resolved, That this Society urge upon its members and upon every homœopathic physician of the State the employment of every honor-

able influence upon the members of the Legislature for securing such an appropriation.

This is a matter of vital importance to the cause of Homœopathy in our whole State, and we feel that you will be equally interested with us in the success of our application, and to assure that success we earnestly request you to see personally, or write to the representatives from your district in the Senate and House of Representatives and urge them to give their support to the appropriation asked for, and that this may be effectual it should be done at once. We are, Very Respectfully Yours,

Committee—W. C. Keehmler, W. McGeorge, Jr., A. R. Thomas, M. D., D. T. Pratt.

The *Hahnemannian Monthly* for January, 1881, stated: "The Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia will renew its application to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, during the coming session, for an appropriation to enable its authorities to erect new hospital buildings. The application made two years ago failed, simply because the unexpectedly low condition of the State's finances prevented appropriations to any charitable institution whatever, except those under the State's own control. There can be little doubt of the success of the movement this winter, but to make it absolutely certain two things are necessary: First, the need of such an appropriation and the propriety of granting it must be made apparent to the members of the Legislature. This will be done by the Hospital authorities. Secondly, each representative from whatever part of the State must be shown that his own constituents are in favor of the appropriation. This can be accomplished if each homœopathic physician and prominent layman will address letters to their representatives, urging a favorable consideration of the application."

The only entertainment during the Hospital year ending May, 1881, was an Assembly in St. George's Hall, in January. The report for 1881 says that there was an appropriation granted for \$100,000, but that all bills were lying dormant, and that their fate was uncertain. It also deplores the divided homœopathic elements in the city. As has been mentioned fully in the History of the College, there was great lack of harmony between the Faculty and the Hospital officers. The old grudge against building the Hospital in so

unsuitable a place and the jealousies of individual members of the different boards were all hindrances to the growth of the new project.

CHAPTER VII.

1882-'86.

The following correspondence between the Hospital and College Boards, in 1882, quite forcibly shows the feeling existing between these two bodies:

PHILADELPHIA, May 8th, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR: I duly received your notification of a meeting of the joint committee to be held this evening, but regret that it will not be practicable for me to be present. The Board of Corporation Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College held a meeting on 29th ult. and adopted unanimously the preamble and resolution of which I enclose a certified copy. And it was made my duty to send it to you as representing the committee, and to Mr. Allen as representing the Children's Hospital.

The language of the resolution is clear, and ought to be convincing that any change in the independent character of the Hospital will fail to secure concurrence of the lay members of the Board of Corporators.

I ought to add that beside the attendance at the meeting, it was as a measure of precaution made my duty to obtain the assent of those members who were not present, and all have assented to the restrictions saving only three members, who will, I am sure, do so when informed fully as to the question. Respectfully yours, D. T. Pratt, Secretary Board of Corporation Trustees. To A. R. Thomas, M. D., 1731 Chestnut street.

The following are the resolutions mentioned in the letter:

At a special meeting of the Board of Corporation Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College held on Saturday, April 29 (1882), at 3 P. M., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is made known to this Board that since its last meeting sundry meetings of the Corporators of the Homœopathic Hospital have been held, at which the members of the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College, in their capacity as members of said Corporators, have urged that an important change should be made in the status of the

Hospital, making it a clinical hospital subject to the control of said Faculty, of which action the Board was not advised or consulted, and in which we cannot concur; it is, therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the present and the future usefulness of this Hospital will be best attained by preserving its present free and independent character, that it may stand toward Homœopathy as does the Pennsylvania Hospital toward Allopathy, giving such facilities to the College as it may be practicable to give towards the education of students in the same manner that the Pennsylvania Hospital contributes to the education of students who may visit its clinics, or under proper precautions be permitted to visit at its bedsides.

Resolved, That the fact that the Pennsylvania Hospital, an allopathic institution, opens its doors to students of every faith, and that for all the years the Hahnemann Medical College has existed its students have been welcomed to the Clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital on equal footing with those of allopathic schools, that at this time Homœopathy is urging the Almshouse authorities to grant to its students and professors equal advantages with the students and professors of Allopathy, and this on the ground of equal rights and just liberality in the distribution of the advantages it offers to the students of medicine, so in fitting acknowledgment of those privileges it would ill become the Hahnemann Medical College to seek to restrict and curtail the facilities which the Hospital may possess to any college or school of medicine, but that it would emulate the noble example of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

That we respectfully protest against the action of the Faculty being taken as the action of the Hahnemann Medical College and we request the joint committee now discussing the terms of union with the Children's Hospital to conform their charter stipulations to maintaining this independent character, believing that to be for the best interest of the Hospital, as we are convinced it will prove to be for the permanent success of the Hahnemann Medical College; and it is in the especial interest of the latter that we its Corporation Trustees urge the adoption of these views upon the Hospital authorities.

A true copy from the minutes.

Attest:

D. T. PRATT,
Secretary.

Naturally, this document caused diversity of opinion. This was sent with the letter quoted above by Mr. Pratt to Dr. A. R. Thomas.

Matters reached a crisis, and the College authorities withdrew from the quarrel. The College authorities took the College Charter and the College property, the museum, library, and fixtures, and gave to the Hospital authorities the

Hospital Charter, the Hospital property and the Hospital building, which it will be remembered was bought in 1870 with the Hospital Fair Fund.

On May 1st, 1883, the severance occurred, whereupon the newly elected College Trustees appointed a committee to secure a lot for a new college and hospital buildings. In the summer of 1883 a suitable site on Broad street above Race was found, and with a faith born of conviction that the project must succeed the Faculty subscribed \$1,000 to secure the refusal of the ground and then appealed to friends for aid so successfully that the purchase was made September 28th, 1883, for the sum of \$103,666.67. The Faculty subscribed liberally, and when it was known that at last College and Hospital buildings would be erected that would be a credit to Homœopathy money flowed in from unexpected sources, but it was not until July, 1884, that the construction of the new College and one of the Hospital buildings was commenced.

In the meantime the Managers of the Hospital were left with a white elephant.

The corner-stone of the new College Structure was laid on November 6, 1884.*

After the severance between College and Hospital the Hospital was closed, but as the College Faculty agreed to make up any deficiency in current expenses of the Hospital up to July, 1885, not exceeding \$1,000, the Hospital was reopened.

Not long after the separation between Hospital and College, the Faculty learned that an effort was being made to have the Hospital, its charter, franchises and property, turned over to an institution in a different part of the city. The Faculty at once sent to the Hospital Board a letter reminding them that the Hospital had originally been a part of the College property, and had been separated from it, in the expressed hope of thus increasing its efficiency. It was suggested that if now, after years of trial, its Managers were convinced that such hopes could not to be realized, equity would seem to demand that the Hospital be restored to its original relations with the College, and especially should this be done because the College was the only institution capable of carry-

* See page 240 of this book.

ing out the declared objects of the Hospital. This view of the subject, it seems, had impressed itself also upon some of the Hospital Managers, and the Hospital was therefore again merged with the College under certain conditions, one of which was that the new Hospital, when established, should provide a training school for nurses.

During the winter of 1885 no work was done on the buildings, but when the projected work of the Hahnemann Medical College was thoroughly understood a change took place in the views of the Trustees of the Homœopathic Hospital, who made a proposition to again merge the two institutions under one corporation. Meetings were held, and on January 6th, 1885, a joint committee report was adopted, and after due process of law, on the 16th day of May, 1885, the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, for the County of Philadelphia, approved the terms of merger and decreed that the two corporations shall merge and be consolidated under the name, style and title of THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA. Under the new charter an organization was effected on May 20, 1885, since which harmony and good-fellowship have prevailed and lay and Professorial Trustees, Faculty and people have vied with each other to see who could do most for the furtherance of the good work.

The sale of the old Homœopathic Hospital property netted the sum of \$23,414.64, and was invested in the permanent hospital endowment.

The *Hahnemannian Monthly* thus mentions this union: "The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia has been further strengthened recently by a union or merger with the old Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, the two institutions having had separate existences for some years past. Under the new order of things the College corporation becomes financially stronger to the amount of some twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars, while the homœopathic interests and influences of the city are also drawn together to the support and management of a single institution.

An account of the wording of the new Charter may be found in the College History.

In the old college a Woman's Auxiliary Association had been greatly instrumental in aiding the usefulness of the Hospital and under the new Charter a similar society was formed.

To quote from a report:

“ In the winter of 1886 a new element of great strength was added. In response to an invitation from the Trustees a large number of ladies assembled in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, January 26, 1886, and agreed to form an aid society, and on February 16, 1886, the organization of the Hahnemann Hospital Association was perfected, with the declared purpose “ to aid in the erection and maintenance of the Hospital, and, as far as possible, assist in providing for the needs and comfort of the patients.” And nobly have these good and true women filled their mission. Receptions, teas, garden parties and fairs were held so successfully that \$5,000 were paid toward the Hospital Building Fund as early as December, 1886. During the summer of 1887 preparations went on actively for a great International Carnival, which was held in Horticultural Hall from October 28th to November 4th, 1887, a week never to be forgotten in the annals of Homœopathy in Philadelphia. The result was the raising of \$8,300 for the building fund of the Hospital. And still these women toiled on, furnishing the Hospital, raising thousands of dollars for the support of the sick and injured, and personally superintending and managing its domestic affairs.”

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

In response to an invitation from the Trustees and Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, a large number of ladies, patrons of Homœopathy, assembled in the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, January 26, 1886. The Honorable Wm. B. Hanna, President of the Corporation, in the chair. The object of the call, and the need of an organization of ladies into an association for the aid of the Hospital, was succinctly stated in brief and enthusing addresses by Prof. A. R. Thomas, Dean of the College, and Mr. Wm. McGeorge, Jr., First Vice-President, and others. President Hanna before retiring from the chair, in a few commendatory words, urged the ladies to at once initiate measures for such an organization. Mrs. O. B. Gause was called to the chair, Mrs. P. G. McCollin chosen

Secretary. To the question by the chairman, shall we form such organization, there was an affirmative response without a dissenting voice. On motion, the following fourteen ladies were appointed a committee on organization, with instructions to draft a Constitution, and nominate officers: Mrs. O. B. Gause, Mrs. P. G. McCollin, Mrs. Constantine Hering, Mrs. G. L. Strawbridge, Mrs. E. Payson Small, Mrs. Israel Maule, Mrs. D. P. Posey, Mrs. J. W. Burling, Mrs. Geo. C. Boldt, Mrs. J. R. Miller, Miss E. C. McVickar, Miss Kate Belt, Mrs. Wm. B. Hanna, Mrs. S. B. Stitt.

A second meeting was held February 16th, in answer to a call of the Committee on Organization, in the parlor of the Hotel Bellevue, accorded to us through the kindness of Mrs. G. C. Boldt. Mrs. Gause in the chair. The Rev. W. Neilson McVickar, D. D., opened the meeting by a fervent prayer, asking the divine benediction on the new society. His after words of commendation of the work were fitly spoken and very inspiring. At this meeting the Constitution herewith printed was read and adopted.

A Board of Managers and the officers provided for in the Constitution were elected.

The newly-chosen President, Mrs. J. W. Burling, was then inducted into office, and the organization was completed.

The object of this Association, as set forth in Article II. of the Constitution, shall be, to aid in the erection and maintenance of the Hospital, and, as far as possible, assist in providing for the needs and comfort of the patients.

Surely such an object must appeal to every woman's better nature. Helpfulness is an instinctive desire of her heart. The true-woman is ever prompted to perform kindly deeds and gentle ministries to the sick and suffering. Here is a work man cannot do alone—let us then give to it our best endeavor—first in assisting to complete the building, and later seek to comfort and relieve in bodily suffering! The prospective efficiency of a public hospital may be estimated by its financial endowment. The first work that presents for the consideration of this Association is to give the Trustees all the aid we can in securing a liberal endowment fund. The patrons of Homœopathy in Philadelphia are numerically many thousands—the wealth they control may be estimated at many millions. The task of securing from these thousands a munificent support for a grand Hospital, such as the Trustees have projected, ought not to be either very prolonged or very difficult. As a first step we need the co-operation of all women who adhere to this system of medicine, to the extent of the annual sum of one dollar. This will aggregate a handsome sum from year to year. Next we should endeavor to secure as many Life Members and Life Patrons as possible. This ought to aggregate a much larger sum.

If every member will aid us, the work will be comparatively an easy one; and our next Annual Report will contain a list of names—and our Treasury a bank account that will be very satisfactory.

Let us see to it that this organization, so auspiciously inaugurated, be carried on with unabated energy, until we have in this city, so renowned for its charitable institutions, a Homœopathic Hospital that shall vie with any under the control of the heretofore dominant school of medicine. It is only by the establishment of such an institution that our benign system can demonstrate its superior effectiveness in the cure of disease.

OFFICERS OF THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION OF HAHNEMANN
MEDICAL COLLEGE.

President—Mrs. J. W. Burling.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer, Mrs. Chapman Biddle, Mrs. Constantine Hering, Mrs. William Burnham, Mrs. William H. Barnes, Mrs. John Mason, Jr.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. William B. Hanna.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss E. McVickar.

Treasurer—Mrs. J. Rulon Miller, 1827 Walnut street.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. V. L. Bradford,
Mrs. Kate Belt,
Mrs. Geo. Boldt,
Mrs. Isaac Clothier,
Mrs. Lemuel Coffin,
Mrs. Geo. V. Cresson,
Mrs. Wm. J. Disston,
Mrs. H. H. Ellison,
Mrs. H. Fassitt,
Mrs. John Field,
Mrs. H. C. Gibson,
Mrs. J. C. Guernsey,
Mrs. Chas. B. Hart,
Mrs. A. G. Hetherington,
Mrs. H. H. Houston,
Mrs. E. J. Howlett,
Mrs. John Hunter,
Mrs. Wm. E. Littleton,
Mrs. J. C. Longstreth,
Mrs. J. S. Lovering,
Mrs. Geo. I. McLeod,
Mrs. Wm. McGeorge, Jr.,
Mrs. T. B. Peterson,
Mrs. H. Rosengarten,
Mrs. E. L. Scull,
Mrs. E. Payson Small,
Mrs. G. L. Strawbridge,

Mrs. D. Lamott,
Miss Helen Hinckley,
Mrs. R. B. Baker,
Mrs. Israel Maule,
Mrs. S. A. Russell,
Mrs. S. G. Morton Maule,
Mrs. J. E. Gillingham,
Mrs. Stephen O. Fuguet,
Mrs. Wm. T. Carter,
Mrs. A. W. VanUtassy,
Mrs. Edmund Smith,
Mrs. F. C. Williams,
Mrs. Seth Caldwell, Jr.,
Mrs. John Roberts,
Mrs. M. S. Williamson,
Miss Chrissie B. Smith,
Miss Bella W. Semple,
Mrs. J. W. Calver,
Mrs. Chas. W. Wharton,
Mrs. Chas. P. Truitt,
Mrs. Joseph Johnson,
Mrs. Chas. M. Thomas,
Mrs. A. C. Roberts,
Mrs. P. G. McCollin,
Mrs. O. B. Gause,
Mrs. George F. McFadden,
Mrs. Francis W. Kennedy,

Mrs. A. R. Thomas,
Miss Sally Waln,
Mrs. E. B. Warren,
Mrs. Edmund Lewis,
Mrs. T. A. Langstroth.

Mrs. E. W. Clark
Miss Annie Waln,
Miss Ella G. Wood,
Miss Julia Ludwig,

LIFE PATRONS.

Mrs. Wm. E. Littleton,
Miss M. C. Provost,
Mrs. J. G. Darlington,
Mrs. J. G. Neafie.

Mrs. John Roberts,
Mrs. Annie Waln,
Mrs. P. A. B. Widener,

LIFE MEMBERS.

Mrs. Israel Maule,
Mrs. Edmund Lewis,
Miss Bella W. Semple,
Mrs. A. Monges,
Mrs. Isaac Clothier,
Mrs. J. S. Lovering,
Mrs. Thos. A. Langstroth,

Mrs. M. J. Cogley Reynolds,
Mrs. Wm. E. Carpenter,
Mrs. A. R. Thomas,
Mrs. A. W. VanUtassy,
Mrs. Wm. B. Hanna,
Mrs. Washington Butcher,
Mrs. J. J. Mohr.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. C. C. Biddle,
Mrs. Howard Roberts,
Countess Galli,
Mrs. Close,
Mrs. W. Twells Tiers,
Mrs. Money,
Mrs. G. Bergner,
Mrs. F. Haag,
Mrs. G. A. Fletcher,
Mrs. A. B. Reed,
Mrs. J. A. Beck,
Miss Bancroft,
Miss J. P. Ash,
Miss Laura Allen,
Miss Ella Allen,
Mrs. M. J. Arrison,
Mrs. Benj. Albertson,
Mrs. E. J. Barnett,
Mrs. J. Bassett,
Mrs. Geo. Boker,
Mrs. W. H. Blaker,
Mrs. J. E. Chipley,
Mrs. D. M. Castle,

The Misses Belt,
Mrs. W. H. Bines,
Miss Hannah Biddle,
Mrs. James Cook,
Miss De La Cuesta,
Mrs. E. M. DeCan,
Mrs. J. R. C.,
Mrs. Wm. S. Carpenter,
Mrs. Jas. A. Donnelly,
Mrs. E. Delano,
Mrs. Stephen W. Dana,
Miss Fannie Elias,
Mrs. John H. Fassitt,
Mrs. Philip Brice,
Miss L. Bradford,
Miss A. Bradford,
Mrs. Wm. B. Buck,
Mrs. Clarence Bartlett,
Miss Annie H. Barnes,
Mrs. T. H. Wilson,
Mrs. W. Williamson,
Miss S. M. Williamson,
Miss Lillie L. Williamson,

Mrs. H. H. Collins,	Mrs. S. M. Waln,
Miss M. A. Collins,	Mrs. M. E. Whittaker,
Mrs. W. Fleck,	Mrs. David S. Weatherly, Jr.,
Mrs. W. H. Gardner,	Mrs. Alex. Whilldin, Jr.,
Mrs. Chauncey Giles,	Miss M. H. Wright,
Mrs. W. C. Goodno,	Miss Lillie Marshall,
Mrs. C. J. Gallagher,	Mrs. Theo. F. Miller,
Miss Louie Gallagher,	Mrs. A. Monges,
Mrs. Walter E. Hering,	Mrs. S. G. Morton Maule,
Miss Irma T. Hering,	Mrs. Wm. McGeorge, Jr.,
Mrs. C. Howell,	Mrs. Morton McMichael,
Mrs. W. H. Harned,	Mrs. A. M. Odenheimer,
Miss Helmuth,	Miss M. C. Prevost,
Miss Emily Harrison,	Miss Mary M. Perot,
Mrs. Benj. Johnson,	Mrs. R. R. Philips,
Miss E. L. Keen,	Mrs. C. W. Packer,
Mrs. Chas. M. Lukens,	Mrs. J. C. Pechin,
Mrs. D. P. Leas,	Miss Alice C. Pickering,
Mrs. B. Loebenthal,	Mrs. C. W. Pickering,
Mrs. Edmund Lewis,	Mrs. L. Russell,
Mrs. C. L. Lockwood,	Mrs. Chas. Richardson,
Mrs. C. S. Middleton,	Mrs. J. C. Reynolds,
Mrs. Wm. Mills,	Miss Mary F. Ross,
Mrs. C. Mohr,	Mrs. Thos. F. Wright,
Mrs. John Mason, Jr.,	Mrs. H. B. Worrell,
Mrs. W. G. Spencer,	Mrs. W. H. Wolff,
Miss Harriett R. Smith,	Mrs. J. C. Watmough,
Miss Mollie Smith,	Mrs. S. S. Wager,
Mrs. S. B. Stitt,	Mrs. A. Wilcox,
Mrs. Edmund Smith,	Mrs. Geo. L. DeWaele,
Miss Alice W. Smith,	Mrs. J. A. Churchman,
Miss Mary B. Smith,	Miss Helen A. Hanna,
Miss Annie P. Townsend.	

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This Organization shall be called The Women's Hospital Association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association shall be to aid in the erection and maintenance of the Hospital, and as far as possible assist in providing for the needs and comfort of the patients.

ARTICLE III.

Any woman may become a member of this Association by the payment of one dollar annually.

Life Members may be constituted by the payment of twenty-five dollars at any one time.

Life Patrons by the payment of fifty dollars.

ARTICLE IV.

The Officers of this Association shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall consist of a President, six Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary and Treasurer.

ARTICLE V.

The Board of Managers shall be elected annually, and shall consist of the Officers of the Association, together with not less than fifty ladies selected from the members of the Association.

ARTICLE VI.

The Board of Managers shall have the general superintendence and control of the Association, and shall have authority to make, adopt, and amend such rules and By-Laws as shall be deemed expedient for the government of the Association, consistent with this Constitution and the Charter and By-Laws of the Hahnemann Medical College Hospital, and shall have power to fill all vacancies.

ARTICLE VII.

The annual meeting of the Association for the election of officers and the transaction of other business shall be held the second Tuesday in April.

Special meetings may be called at the request of five Managers, or whenever the President may direct.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum of the Association, and seven members a quorum of the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE VIII.

This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Association, provided notice of the proposed change shall have been given at a meeting of the Association or Board of Managers three months previous; and said change shall require a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. The regular meetings of the Board shall be held on the second Tuesday in every month, at 11 A. M.

Sec. 2. Order of Business shall be as follows:—

1. Repeating the Lord's prayer.
2. Calling of the roll or record of members present.
3. Reading the minutes.

4. Report of Treasurer.
5. Report of Corresponding Secretary.
6. Report of Standing Committees.
7. Report of Special Committees.
8. Report of unfinished business.
9. Report of new business.

ARTICLE II.

The President or one of the Vice-Presidents, in order of precedence, shall preside at all meetings of the Board, preserve order, and appoint committees, as provided in Article 6. In all equal divisions, the presiding officer shall give the casting vote.

The President shall be *ex officio* a member of all committees.

ARTICLE III.

The Recording Secretary shall be present at the meetings of the Board, keep the minutes thereof, notify officers of their election and committees of their appointment, and prepare the annual report.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary, a Secretary *pro tem.* may be appointed by the meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Board, and keep a record of the same, which shall be open to the President and Vice-Presidents.

ARTICLE V.

The Treasurer shall receive and have the custody of all the funds of the Association collected or contributed by the members or others, keep books for the record of the same, and make disbursements under the direction of the Board. All orders for the payment of money shall be signed by the President.

The Treasurer shall furnish the Recording Secretary at the end of the year with an annual report.

ARTICLE VI.

All Standing and Special Committees shall be appointed by the President of the Board, as may be determined, at the regular or special meetings. Special Meetings of the Board may be called by the President at any time, on request of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII.

Standing and Special Committees shall meet at the call of the chairman thereof, and report their proceedings at subsequent meetings of the Board.

ARTICLE VIII.

Executive Committee.

The officers of the Board, together with the chairmen of Standing Committees, shall constitute an Executive Committee, to suggest such measures as they may deem expedient. Their proceedings shall be subject to the approval of the Board. Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE IX.

These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Board, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided, however, that due notice shall have been given of such desired change at the regular monthly meeting next preceding.

CHAPTER VIII.

1886.

It is to this organization that the present usefulness and success of the Hahnemann Hospital is very largely due. It is still in active operation and issues yearly reports. The reports for 1886-'87-'88 (1, 2, 3) were issued separately. Since then they have been issued with the report of the Hospital.

The Hospital Report for 1886 commenced as follows:

The Trustees are pleased to report that the last year of the work in the old quarters on Cuthbert street has given satisfactory results. Notwithstanding the cramped wards and the unpleasant surroundings of the old hospital, the large number of patients treated, and the small mortality rate are matters of surprise, and at the same time cause for congratulation. There were treated during the year ending May 1st, 1886, in the wards of the Hospital 483 cases, and in the Out-Patient (Dispensary) Department 14,524 cases. (See summary on page 7*.)

The current expenses for the maintenance of the Hospital amounted to \$5,808.96, of which sum \$2,893.25 were received from patients for board. A detailed account of the receipts from all sources, and expenditures for all purposes, will be found in the Treasurer's Report on page 12. In this connection it may be stated that the Building Fund Account covers a period of two years, and is preceded by an abstract of the financial statement of the late Treasurer, Mr. John W. Sexton, to show at this time what moneys have been received and paid out on account of the purchase of lot and for the building operations on Broad street above Race. The college building is now completed, and the money invested in it becomes a permanent endowment for the support of the Hospital, the Faculty of the College having contracted to pay a rental for the use of the same, equal to five per cent. on its cost. The first of the series of hospital buildings has been commenced, and will be early completed at a cost of about \$30,000.—In this building the work of the Hospital proper must be conducted until the larger and more commodious buildings are erected.

It is hoped that the friends of Homœopathy, and particularly of this institution, will carefully study the financial report here presented, and

* These figures added to the statistics of former years show, that since the opening of the Dispensary in 1848, 272,174 cases received treatment, and since the opening of the Hospital in 1871, 4,963 cases, mostly surgical, received treatment in the wards, making a grand total of 277,137.

then resolve to lighten the burdens of the Trustees to the extent of their ability. Subscriptions to the endowment fund (represented by the college building), or to the building fund of the hospital proper, will be gratefully received. For the completion of all the hospital buildings about \$200,000 will be required; there need be no hesitation, therefore, on the part of those able to give, to do so freely and promptly.

The Trustees take pleasure in reporting that the valuable property of the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children has been transferred to them for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a ward for the treatment of Children, to be named the Furness Ward, in honor of the deceased wife of the Rev. W. H. Furness, D. D.

It is a likewise a pleasure to report that that Miss Rosa M. Towne has generously made provision at her country place at Ashbourne, Montgomery County, to care for any convalescent children sent from the Hospital during the summer season of 1886.

The Trustees fully appreciate the noble efforts of the ladies of Philadelphia and vicinity, in the formation, during the year, of the Women's Hospital Association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. The organization and object of the association, which will render invaluable assistance in the accomplishment of our great work, is presented on page 27 of this report. Already several thousand dollars have been raised, and with this fund it is designed to furnish the new hospital. Every homœopathic family in Philadelphia should have a representative in this association of ladies.

The services of all the members of the Medical and Surgical Staff of the Hospital and Dispensary have been entirely gratuitous, and the Trustees fail in words to express their sense of gratitude for the arduous and pains-taking care bestowed in the treatment of the patients.

Finally the hearty thanks of the Trustees are hereby tendered to all who have aided the Hospital in any form, whether by contributions of their substance, or by words of encouragement only.

Concerning the merger of the Children's Hospital with Hahnemann, the following was published in the *Hahnemannian Monthly* for May, 1886: "A meeting of the contributors of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia was held recently for the purpose of acting upon a proposed merger of this body with the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children. The offer of merger came from the latter corporation, which was chartered June 19, 1880, and had its hospital building at Forty-third and Oregon streets. Its corporators, contributors, and supporters after the death of Mrs. Horace Howard Furness, who was the main supporter of the institution, determined to merge

with the older hospital, and adopted a resolution to that effect. The Hospital was closed last January and several children transferred to the Hahnemann Medical College Hospital on Filbert street.

“ At the meeting Judge Wm. B. Hanna presided, and Dr. Charles Mohr was Secretary, and, on motion of Mr. Hannis, a resolution was adopted, accepting the proposed merger, and the necessary legal steps were ordered to be taken to obtain the sanction of the Court. A ward in the Hospital will be called the “ Mrs. Furness Ward,” in memory of the late Mrs. Horace Howard Furness, to whose liberality the said Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children owed its existence, and Mrs. Wm. H. Furness, who was devoted to its support.”

ACT OF MERGER.

Merger of “ The Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children ” with “ The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia.”

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 for the City and County of Philadelphia:—

THE PETITION OF “ THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA ” AND “ THE PENNSYLVANIA HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,”

Respectfully Represents:—

That by an Act of Assembly of this State, approved the second day of May, A. D. 1853, a certain other Act approved the seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1865, a Decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions of this County, made the first day of June, A. D. 1867, a certain other Act of Assembly approved the second day of April, A. D. 1869, a certain other Act of Assembly approved the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1870, and a Decree of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, for the City and County of Philadelphia, made the sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1885, recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for this County in Charter Book No. 10, page 306, the said “ The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital ” was incorporated as a Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and as such is now maintaining and supporting such College and Hospital in this city.

That by a Decree of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, for the City and County aforesaid, made the nineteenth day of June, 1880, and recorded in Charter Book No. 5, page 226, etc., the said “ The Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children ” was incorporated and opened and maintained a Hospital in West Philadelphia.

That by an Act of Assembly approved the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1876, entitled a Supplement to an Act approved April twenty-ninth, A. D. 1874, entitled an Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Certain Corporations, it is provided that corporations of the character of your petitioners, if they so desire, may "consolidate and merge with each other, or one or more within the other, upon application to the Court of Common Pleas of the County in which the corporation is situated, into which the one or more desire to merge or become consolidated," upon which application "the same proceedings shall take place as are required on an application to amend;" and upon Decree being made by said Court upon the terms specified in said application, the said corporations with all their rights, privileges, franchises, powers and liabilities shall merge and be consolidated into by the name, style and title given to the same in such Decree, and upon the terms, limitations and with the powers stated and conferred in said application and Decree."

That the corporators, contributors and supporters of the said "The Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children," to wit: Rev. William H. Furness, D. D., Horace Howard Furness, LL.D., Hon. John Welsh, Lemuel Coffin, Henry Winsor, Charles D. Reed, Lucius H. Warner, Esq., William C. Goodno, M. D., William K. Ingersoll, M. D., Claude R. Norton, M. D., E. Everett Davis, M. D., John Maguire, John Hunter, William H. Bigler, M. D., Arabella Fernie, Jr., Mrs. O. H. Searle, Mrs. W. H. Harned, Mary Harned, Mrs. J. A. L. Wilson, Robert W. Jacob, W. H. Harned, S. H. Guilford, Mrs. William C Goodno, David P. Lear, F. H. Jackson, E. W. Clark and Enoch Lewis, presented their memorial in writing to the Board of Managers of said "The Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children," setting forth as follows: "Finding ourselves unable to further support and maintain the institution, we desire to merge and consolidate it with 'The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia,' and to transfer to the last-named Hospital all the property, real and personal, which the said 'The Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children,' is at present the owner of, for the use and benefit of the merged and consolidated institutions, upon the condition that a Ward in the Hospital of the said merged and consolidated corporations shall be designated as the 'Mrs. Furness Ward,' in memory of the late Mrs. Horace Howard Furness, to whose liberality the said Hospital owes its existence, and of the late Mrs. William H. Furness, who was devoted to its support."

That at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the said "The Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children," held the second day of April, 1886, the following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, The corporators, contributors and supporters of 'The Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children' have presented to this Board an instrument of writing, stating that they are unable further to support and maintain the said Hospital, and expressing their desire to merge and consolidate it with 'The Hahnemann Medical Col-

lege and Hospital of Philadelphia,' on condition that in the merged and consolidated Hospital there shall be a Ward designated as the 'Mrs. Furness Ward,' in the memory of Mrs. Horace Howard Furness, to whose liberality the said 'The Pennsylvania Hospital for Children' owes its existence, and of Mrs. William H. Furness, who was devoted to its support.

"Now it is therefore *Resolved*, That the proper officers of the Board of Directors are hereby authorized and empowered to place the Seal of the Corporation, attested by their signatures, to a petition in the Court of Common Pleas of this County, praying for a Decree authorizing the merger and consolidation of this corporation with 'The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia,' on condition that a Ward in the Hospital of the said merged and consolidated corporations shall be designated as the 'Mrs. Furness Ward' in memory of the late Mrs. Horace Howard Furness, to whose liberality the said 'The Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children' owes its existence, and of Mrs. William H. Furness, who was devoted to its support."

That in anticipation of the above action, in the month of January, 1886, the children undergoing treatment in said Hospital were transferred to the Hospital of "The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital," and were received and given the benefit of medical treatment and nursing by the latter until they respectively recovered and were discharged.

That at a meeting of the Contributors of "The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital," held the thirteenth day of April, 1886, it was "*Resolved*, That the proposition of 'The Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children,' to be merged into and consolidated with 'The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia,' under the name of the latter corporation, on the condition that a Ward in the Hospital of the said merged and consolidated corporations should be designated the 'Mrs. Furness Ward,' in memory of the late Mrs. Horace Howard Furness, to whose liberality the said 'Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children' owed its existence, and of Mrs. William H. Furness, who was devoted to its support, be accepted, and the Board of Trustees of 'The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital,' are hereby authorized and requested to take such steps as may be necessary to make such merger and consolidation effectual."

That at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of "The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia," held the thirteenth of April, 1886, it was *Resolved*, That the proper officers of the Board are hereby authorized and empowered to place the seal of the corporation, attested by their signatures, to a petition to the Court of Common Pleas of this County, praying for a Decree, authorizing the merger and consolidation of 'The Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children' into and with 'The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of

Philadelphia' under the name of the latter corporation, on condition that a Ward in the Hospital of the said merged and consolidated corporations shall be designated as the 'Mrs. Furness Ward,' in memory of the late Mrs. Horace Howard Furness, to whose liberality the said 'The Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children' owed its existence, and of Mrs. William H. Furness, who was devoted to its support."

The petitioners therefore pray this Honorable Court to make a Decree that the said "The Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children" be merged into and consolidated with "The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia," upon the terms that the name, style and title of the merged and consolidated Corporations shall be "The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia," and that in its said Hospital it shall maintain a Ward to be designated as the "Mrs. Furness Ward," in memory of the late Mrs. Horace Howard Furness, to whose liberality the said "The Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children" owed its existence, and of Mrs. William H. Furness, who was devoted to its support, and that subject to these terms, the said merged and consolidated corporations may have, enjoy and be subject to all the rights, privileges, franchises, powers and liabilities possessed by the said two corporations under their respective charters at this present time.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

(Signed) WILLIAM B. HANNA, *President*. [SEAL.]

Attest (Signed), WM. C. HANNIS, *Secretary*.

(Signed) W. H. FURNESS, *President*. [SEAL.]

Attest (Signed), ARABELLA FERNIE, JR., *Secretary*.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, ss.:

This sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1886, before me the subscriber, a notary public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, residing in the City of Philadelphia, personally appeared William C. Hannis, Secretary of "The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia," and being duly sworn, says that he was present at the execution of the above petition, and saw the seal of the above corporation affixed thereto, and that the said seal so affixed thereto is the seal of the said corporation, and the above written petition was duly signed and sealed in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of said corporation on the thirteenth day of April, 1886, and that the name of the Honorable William B. Hanna, President of said Corporation, and of this deponent as Secretary thereof, subscribed to the same in attestation of the due execution thereof is of their own proper and respective handwriting.

(Signed) WM. C. HANNIS.

Sworn and subscribed before me the day and year aforesaid.

(Signed) JOHN RODGERS,

Notary Public.

[Notarial Seal.]

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, ss.:

This sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1886, before me, the subscriber, a notary public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, residing in the City of Philadelphia, personally appeared Arabella Fernie, Jr., Secretary of "The Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children," and being duly sworn, says that she was present at the execution of the above petition and saw the seal of the said "The Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children" affixed thereto, that the said corporation has never adopted any special form of seal, and that the seal so affixed is the seal of the said corporation, and that the above petition was duly signed and sealed as and for the act and deed of the said "The Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children" in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of said corporation the second day of April, 1886, and that the name of the Rev. William H. Furness, D. D., President of the said Corporation, and of this deponent as Secretary thereof subscribed to the same in attestation thereof is of their proper and respective handwriting.

(Signed) ARABELLA FERNIE, JR.

Sworn and subscribed before me the day and year aforesaid.

(Signed) JOHN RODGERS,

[Notarial Seal.]

Notary Public.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 1, FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

And now, this sixteenth day of April, 1886, the above petition for the merger and consolidation of "The Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children" into and with "The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia" as one corporation under the name, style and title of "The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia" upon the terms therein set forth, having been presented to the Court, and it appearing that such merger and consolidation as aforesaid is lawful and beneficial, and that said terms do not conflict with the requirements of the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation of certain Corporations," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, 1874, and the Supplements thereto, nor with the Constitution of this State, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said petition be filed and that notice thereof shall be given by publication in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided.

(Signed) JOSEPH ALLISON.

President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, of the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 1, FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

And now, this tenth day of May, 1886, the foregoing application for the merger and consolidation of "The Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children" into and with "The Hahnemann Medical Col-

lege and Hospital of Philadelphia," as one corporation, having been presented to the Court, accompanied by due proof of publication of notice thereof, and no cause having been shown to the contrary, it is, on motion of William C. Hannis, Esq., ordered and decreed that upon recording of the same the said two corporations shall merge and be consolidated into one Corporation under the name, style and title of "The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia," on the terms and with the powers, privileges and liabilities set forth in the foregoing petition.

(Signed) JOSEPH ALLISON [SEAL].

Recorded in the office for Recording of Deeds in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, in Charter Book No. 11, page 297, etc.

Witness my hand and seal of office this fourth day of May, A, D. 1886.

(Signed) GEO. G. PIERIE [SEAL],
Recorder of Deeds.

The Hospital Report for 1886 contains plans of the new buildings. It gives the objects for which the Institution was carried on:

OBJECTS OF THE CORPORATION, MEMBERS, MEETINGS, ETC.

OBJECTS.

a. COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.—Instruction in Medicine, Surgery, and all the branches appertaining thereto.

b. 1. HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.—The maintenance of a suitable place for the care and treatment of patients in accordance with the Homœopathic practice of Medicine, and to afford greater facilities to the Faculty in giving instruction in clinical medicine and clinical surgery.

2. The maintenance of a training school for nurses.

MEMBERS.

All persons who may at any time have contributed the sum of at least \$250 to the funds of the Hospital, either for its erection or for its support, are members and shall have the right to vote at all Annual Elections. All other persons who shall in any one year contribute the sum of \$10, shall have the right to participate in the election of that year; PROVIDED, however, that no person shall so participate who shall not have paid his contribution at least three months prior to the time of holding such election.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the contributors for the election of Officers and Trustees and transaction of business is held on the first Monday of May. The Board of Trustees holds an annual meeting on the first Monday in May, and stated meetings on the second Monday of October and

the second Monday of January. Special meetings are called by the President or by the Secretary, by request of the Trustees.

The Visiting Managers, consisting of five members of the Board of Trustees, meet at the Hospital on Wednesday afternoon of each week, for the purpose of transacting the current business of the Hospital, deciding upon applications for admission, auditing the accounts, and providing for the current expenses.

A circular issued in 1886 of Contributions to the Hospital and College building fund gives the names of J. Lewis Crozer, Lemuel Coffin, John F. Smith as donators each of \$5,000 for a free bed in perpetuity, with contributions of nearly \$100,000 from laymen and physicians to the College building fund.

It is to be remembered that the College was built first, and that the initial session was held within its cheerful halls in 1886-'87. Sometime in 1885 or 1886 ground was broken for a building in the rear of the College. This is the building now used as a dispensary and for clinical teaching and known as Clinical Hall. It is situate on a line with and in the rear of the College. It is built of brick, finished like the College, is fifty by seventy-three feet in dimension, of three stories in height, with a very handsomely appointed clinical and surgical amphitheatre extending through two stories at the upper part of the building and having a seating capacity of four hundred.

While the Hospital was in process of erection the following appeal, which explains itself, was sent to the physicians of the homœopathic school:

PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1887.

DEAR DOCTOR: The Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia have applied to the Legislature for an appropriation of \$150,000 for the purpose of aiding in the completion of the new hospital buildings now being erected. The Board of Public Charities has recommended an appropriation by the Legislature, but in order to secure the same, unusual and persistent efforts will be necessary, and every homœopathic practitioner in the State should exert himself personally in behalf of the passage of the bill.

We append a list of the names of members of the Legislature, and solicit you, either alone or in company with some prominent layman among your patrons, to seek an immediate interview with the members from your legislative district, and with other members with whom you may be acquainted, and urge the claims of the hospital to their earnest and impartial consideration. The following points should be prominently dwelt upon, viz.:—

1. The Hahnemann Medical College is the oldest homœopathic college in the world, and the only one in the State; her alumni number nearly 1,700 and her course of study is as extensive and thorough as that of any medical school in the State, save only in the matter of clinical instruction.

2. Her students, coming from all parts of the State to study medicine, should receive the benefit of such clinical instruction as can be afforded only by a large hospital.

3. Students of the allopathic schools of this State are not denied such clinical advantages, the State having appropriated large sums of money to the hospitals connected with the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, the Jefferson Medical College, and the Woman's Medical College.

4. Several States have aided in furnishing hospital facilities for clinical instruction in homœopathic medical colleges, thereby attracting students of medicine from our State, who would otherwise prefer to remain at home.

5. The site of the hospital buildings is a large lot on North Broad street, midway between the termini of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads, purchased at a cost of \$103,000. On this lot stands the completed college building, a handsome edifice which cost \$85,000, for the use of which the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College pay an annual rental of about \$6,000, thus securing a permanent income for the support of the hospital. Of the four contemplated hospital buildings one is in course of erection; for the completion of these we ask the aid of the State.

6. The hospital, when ready for occupancy, will receive patients from all parts of the State, irrespective of condition, creed or color.

7. Notwithstanding the poor location and meagre facilities of the old hospital which stood on Cuthbert street, a noble, charitable work has, nevertheless, been done. In the out-patient department, which was opened in 1848, 272,174 cases have been treated, and in the in-patient department, 4,963 cases, mostly surgical, were cared for, making a grand total to date of 277,137. With the increased room and facilities the new buildings will afford, the Trustees can do an immeasurably greater amount of good to the sick and injured of the Commonwealth.

8. The lay Trustees and supporters (contributors) of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital are men of established professional and business reputation. Among them may be mentioned the following, to whom the care and maintenance of a hospital supported by the State would be a sacred trust:

REV. BISHOP HENRY W. WARREN, D. D.,
HON. WM. B. HANNA, President Judge Orphans' Court,
HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, LL.D., 222 S. 7th street,
WM. C. HANNIS, LL.B., 204 S. 42d street,
JOHN F. SMITH, of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan,
A. J. DREXEL, of Drexel & Co.,

GEORGE C. THOMAS, of Drexel & Co.,
 LEMUEL COFFIN, of Coffin, Altemus & Co.,
 J. BARLOW MOORHEAD, of J. B. Moorhead & Co.,
 GEORGE BURNHAM, of Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co.,
 E. BURGESS WARREN, of Warren, Foster & Co.,
 W. HOBART BROWN, of Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co.,
 GEORGE W. CHILDS, of the *Public Ledger*,
 JOEL COOK, of the *Public Ledger*,
 JOEL J. BAILY, of Joel J. Baily & Co.,
 JOHN HUNTER, Tax Receiver of Philadelphia,
 J. LEWIS CROZER, Chester, Penna.,
 J. W. MCALLISTER, President Franklin Fire Insurance Co.,
 FRANCIS W. KENNEDY, President Spring Garden National Bank,
 RICHARD A. LEWIS, 1909 Green street,
 JOSEPH JEANES, 1023 Arch street,
 WM. MCGEORGE, JR., Attorney-at-Law, 32 S. 3d street,
 W. M. SINGERLY, of *The Record*,
 RICHARD G. OELLERS, of *The Record*,
 ALFRED M. COLLINS, of A. M. Collins & Co.,
 CHARLES D. REED, 261 N. 6th street,
 R. HORNER, 1727 Arch street,
 STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, N. W. Cor. 8th and Market streets.
 SAMUEL JEANES, 1023 Arch street,
 H. H. HOUSTON, Germantown,
 JOHN T. MORRIS, 826 Pine street,
 I. V. WILLIAMSON, 1901 Chestnut street.

We ask you to endeavor to secure a promise of support from any member of the Legislature you may be able to see, or communicate with by letter. Whatever the result of your efforts, please report it at once to JOHN E. JAMES, M. D., Secretary, 1521 Arch street, and communicate any information you may deem important. Thus you may enable the Trustees to succeed in increasing the efficiency of the homeopathic profession, and benefiting the people of the whole State.

Yours fraternally,

Committee : {

 WM. B. HANNA, Chairman,

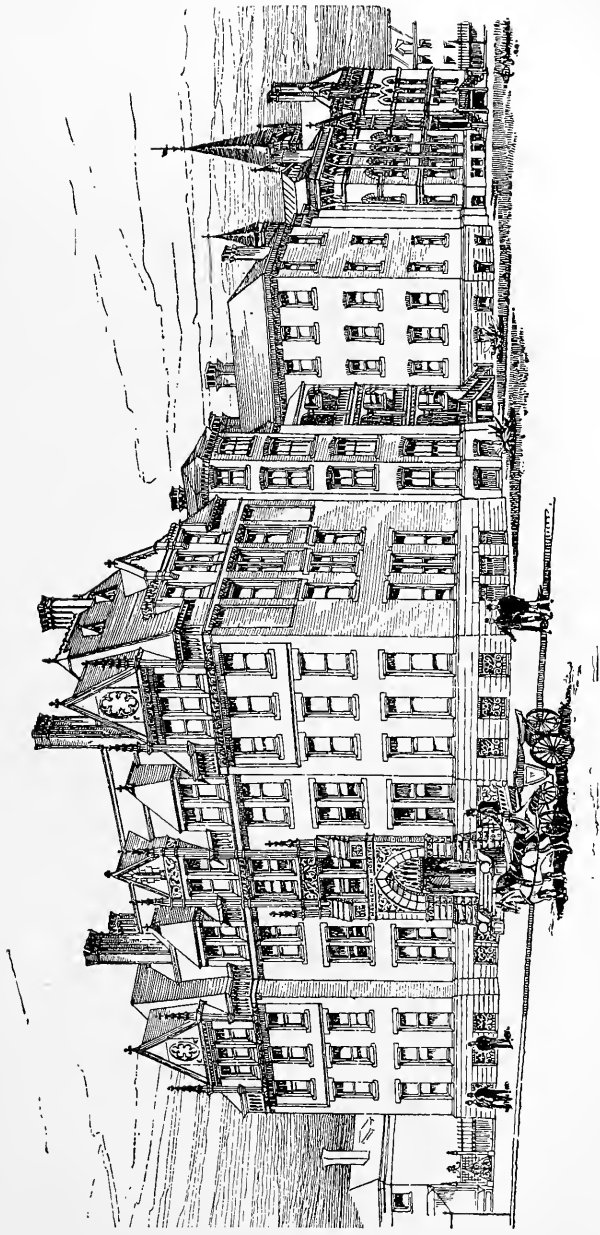
 JOHN E. JAMES, Secretary,

 WM. B. TRITES, M. D.,

 FRANCIS W. KENNEDY,

 A. R. THOMAS, M. D.

This building was opened as a hospital for the inspection of the public on October 3, 1887. It contained five wards and twenty-five beds, it being soon necessary to increase the number of beds to thirty. In the third report of the Hospital Association, 1888-'89, Dr. Oatley, resident physician, thus mentions this opening:



THE HOSPITAL.

On October, 1887, there was thrown open for the inspection of the public a building designed for a Dispensary, but used temporarily for a Hospital.

On the following day the first patient, a woman, was admitted for treatment. For the first week or two only one or two of the wards were opened, but by degrees the others began to fill, until during the past winter the capacity has been severely tested, and, in fact, admission has been refused on account of lack of room. Six months have elapsed since October last, and during that time over 200 patients have been treated, with but one death, and that due to the culmination of a rapid and incurable disease. Of the number treated, Philadelphia has naturally furnished the greater share; Pennsylvania at large has credit for 15, Delaware 7, Maryland 2, Connecticut 1 and Ohio 1. Native-born Americans were in a large majority, with those from Ireland next and Germany a good third, while England, Italy, Poland, France, Scotland, Wales and Russia were represented. The Romish Church outnumbered any other one denomination, but was a small majority when compared with the united churches of the Protestant belief. The Methodist led her sister churches, with the Presbyterian and Lutheran following; the Episcopalian next, while the Baptist, Universalist, Swedenborgian, Reformed, Russian and Society of Friends had one or more representatives. Of the patients treated only 8 received no benefit, 17 were improved, some greatly, while the rest were cured. It may not be amiss to mention a few merely of the more important cases.

Six people have entered the house blind, yet have left it with sight regained sufficiently to read; a man in the last stages of a carbuncle extending from the crown of the head to a line on a level with the shoulders, and from ear to ear, is now enjoying life with his family; a woman, a morphine eater for six years, was cured in three weeks, though retained longer to perfect the cure; cancers threatening the life of a patient have been removed successfully in every case, and life indefinitely prolonged; an amputation at the knee-joint saved the life of a man with malignant erysipelas; abscesses dangerous to important organs were cured; a little child who has never walked, due to an injury to the spine when a babe, is now on the road to a fair recovery; a little girl, nine years, born with the legs flexed on the thighs, necessitating the use of the knees for feet, and pronounced by eminent physicians of other cities incurable, can now be seen in the Hospital with the limbs very straight; on the same day and at the same time of this operation a similar one was performed in a neighboring hospital of the old school, though on one leg only. In some way the artery and the nerve were broken, hemorrhage and paralysis ensued, later mortification set in, followed by two amputations and then death.

Fractures of the arm, leg and knee-cap have not been overlooked, while crushed and lacerated fingers have been unusually numerous. Cases of pneumonia, gout and rheumatism have been cured, while those of consumption have been so benefited as to leave in fairly good condi-

tion. Not all of the patients have been objects of charity, for nearly \$900 has been received for board. With this *resumé* some idea of the work done in the Hahnemann Hospital may be formed. Many private cases would have been admitted had rooms for such been at our disposal, while many others would not have been denied admission had our facilities been equal to the demand. If it is thought that this Hospital is doing a deal of good, let it not be forgotten that only 30 patients can be accommodated at one time; there is room for but one of the residents, a poor apology for one for the matron, none for the nurses nor for the servants, with but one exception, in the basement. Of the anxiety, care and trouble arising from this apparent lack of the proper facilities, none of the ladies not on the Board of Managers during the past winter will ever know.

Of the pressing need for a suitable hospital building, not only for the benefit of Homœopathy, but providing a place for the medical and surgical treatment of the rich as well as the poor, a careful consideration of the matter will justify the plea.

EUGENE L. OATLEY,
Resident Physician.

About this time this circular appeal for aid was published:

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA, }
February 12, 1889. }

DEAR SIR: Since opening our Hospital, October 3, 1887, we have treated 752 cases, over one-half being persons accidentally injured while at their work. We enclose a list of that class of cases for your inspection. Perhaps some of your own hands will be found among the names. Our aim has been to relieve injured workmen quickly, so that they could resume work at the earliest possible day, thus in a measure *benefiting their employers*. Our expenditures in maintaining our Hospital have been \$13,423, and we find our resources well-nigh exhausted. With this record we feel justified in appealing to you for support. Will you not help us by contributing *annually* such sum as you can afford and may be pleased to send us? Several firms have already subscribed liberally, but we want aid from all charitably disposed persons, and in return we will be ready at any and all times to care for those in your employ who may be injured while at work or incapacitated by sickness.

Please send your name and contribution to the Secretary of our Committee at as early a day as convenient, and oblige,

Yours truly,

Committee of Managers. {
MRS. WM. BURNHAM,
MRS. P. MCCOLLIN,
MRS. H. P. TAYLOR,
FRANK W. SMITH,
A. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
C MOHR, M. D., *Secretary*
Hahnemann Hospital,
Broad Street above Race.

CHAPTER IX.

1886-'97.

Soon after the College removed from Filbert street, the Cuthbert street Hospital was closed. In the second report of the Woman's Hospital Association, 1887-'8, it is stated that "Owing to the sale of the old hospital, and to the fact that: the new buildings are not completed, direct hospital work has not yet been inaugurated and the members have confined their efforts chiefly to raising money in various ways.

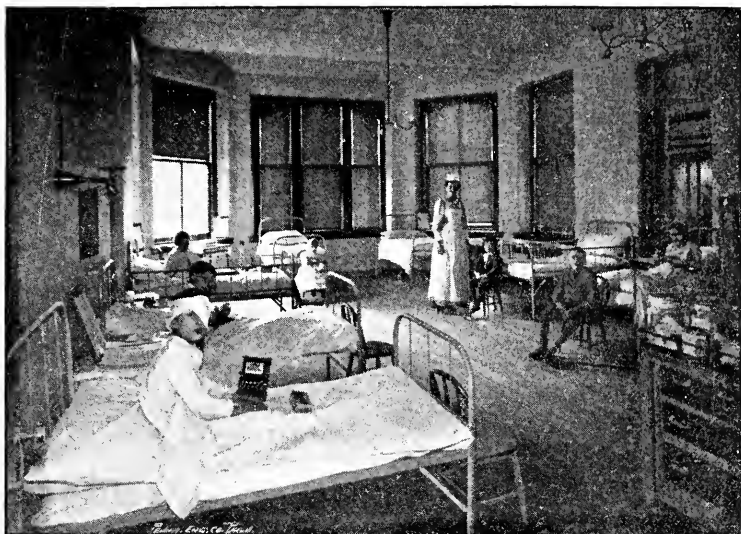
"Through the courtesy of Mr. Boldt, the meetings of the Association were held in the parlor of the 'Bellevue' until February 23, 1886; also on the second Tuesday in April, the day fixed for our Annual Meeting. Subsequently the Women's Christian Temperance Union very kindly tendered us the use of their parlor in 'St. George's Hall,' which offer was gratefully accepted.

"At a special meeting held in March it was suggested it might be of great advantage to us if we could be brought before the public in a popular manner. The ladies therefore decided to give a 'Tea,' to which invitations should be sent by the managers. The parlor of the 'Bellevue' was again placed at our disposal for a nominal sum. The date fixed upon was Friday, April 2d, and a committee of the managers was appointed to arrange for the entertainment. The affair proved very successful, not only adding to the list of associate members and in securing a number of liberal donations, but also in placing our Association more prominently before the public. In May an offer was received from Miss L. S. Towne, one of our managers, to take two convalescent children to entertain at a cottage in the country at her own expense, for two or three weeks at a time, during the months from May 1st to the last of October, inclusive. This most generous offer was accepted by the Managers, and a resolution express-

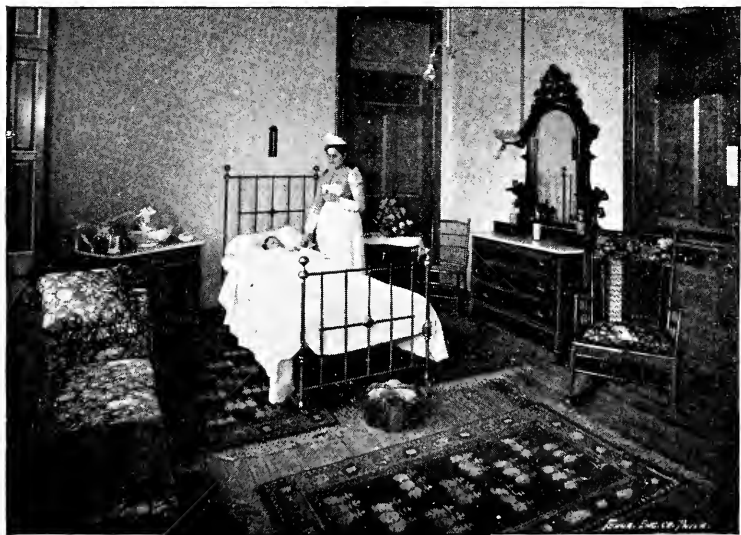
ing the thanks of the Board was sent to Miss Towne. On June 9th, through the generosity of Mrs. J. S. Lovering, and the co-operation of a large number of ladies, a very successful 'Garden Party' was held on her beautiful grounds in Germantown, and the handsome sum of \$1,016.70 was added to our treasury. Through the efforts of Mrs. Israel Maule, a package party was held at Bryn Mawr Hotel in July, which realized \$206.25 more.

"The Association adjourned in June to meet the second Tuesday in September. But during the summer our managers were by no means idle. As the College was to be opened the week beginning September 20th, the Faculty desired our Association should have one or two days specially devoted to it. The 24th and 25th of September were the days fixed upon, and committees were formed to obtain contributions and devise plans for making *our* share in the opening a success. These plans were matured during the summer, and the two days appropriated to us resulted in the addition of \$1,736.33 to the funds already in hand. In October we were again the recipients of an offer of the parlor of the 'Bellevue' for an entertainment in aid of our Association. Although so soon after the opening of the College, the ladies felt the generous offer should be accepted, and in November a 'Marché aux Fleurs' was held. This entertainment, like those preceding it, was successful socially and financially.

"In October a letter was received from the Faculty, urging the ladies to aid in securing an appropriation for the Hospital from the Legislature, and soliciting their influence with the Board of Public Charities. A committee was appointed to prepare petitions to the Legislature, to be sent to each member of the Association, with the request that they should secure as many signatures as possible. This was done, and a large number of influential names procured. A committee of the officers was appointed to wait upon the Board of Public Charities, to obtain from them favorable consideration, and the recognition of our *right* to a share in the State appropriations. These petitions were sent to Harrisburg, and the Board recommended an appropriation of \$100,000.



THE CHILDRENS' WARD IN HOSPITAL.



A PRIVATE ROOM IN HOSPITAL.

“ In December a letter was received from Dr. A. R. Thomas, on behalf of the Faculty and Trustees, suggesting we form a Ladies' Auxiliary to act in connection with the Board of Trustees in the management of the Hospital. As a new By-Law was required to provide for the formation of such an Auxiliary, due notice was given, and the By-Law added as Article 9, providing for the formation of such a Board, and its appointment at the Annual Meeting.

“ In December the sum of \$5,000 was paid to the Trustees of the Hospital from our treasury. During the same month a course of free lectures on practical subjects was proposed by a number of the ladies. The proposition was laid before the Trustees and Faculty, and received their hearty approval. A committee of arrangements was appointed by them, and it was decided to give a course of five lectures on Saturday afternoon of each week, beginning January 29th. They were delivered at the College to large audiences, composed chiefly of ladies; and as they were extremely practical, and devoid as far as possible of technical terms, it is hoped they may prove of great benefit to all who had the privilege of hearing them.

“ In concluding our Annual Report, let us be encouraged by our success during the past year, but let us not rest satisfied. Much remains to be done, which will tax our energies to the utmost. We should labor more earnestly the coming year to secure the great end we have in view, viz.: the finishing and furnishing of our Hospital Buildings. Let us keep before us the sick and suffering, who are constantly in need of our tender sympathy and active ministrations, and remember we are in this work following the example of Him to whom the needy never appealed in vain, and who will say to us if we are faithful, ‘ Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto Me.’

“ MRS. WM. B. HANNA,
Recording Secretary.”

At this period of the history of the Hospital there was a persistent and untiring effort upon the part of the charitable ladies of the Hospital Association to raise money for the new institution.

Under the auspices of the Woman's Hospital Association

lectures were given in the College Building, from January 29th to February 26, 1887, by the following physicians: Charles Mohr, Pemberton Dudley, John E. James, B. Frank Betts, Owen B. Gause.

In April, 1887, an Anniversary Tea was given in the banqueting room of the Bellevue.

In May the efforts of the ladies were directed towards plans for an entertainment in aid of the Building Fund of the Hospital on a much larger scale than any heretofore attempted. An Executive Committee was appointed and meetings were held weekly during the Summer. Horticultural Hall was secured for the purpose, and the name adopted was "International Carnival." Twelve different nationalities were represented, with characteristic costumes and decorations. The dressing-room of the hall was set apart as a restaurant of the same distinctive character. The programme consisted of a performance on October 27 of the operetta "The Lovely Galatea;" from Friday, October 28th to November 3d, opening of the Carnival; every afternoon from four to five, Fairyland Performance by Children; every evening from eight to nine, musical, literary and dramatic entertainments. On October 31st a special matinee was held at the Academy of Music by dramatic and musical artists.

The Lady Managers of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital were invited to unite with us in this extensive undertaking, and cordially responded. The general outline of the work having been decided upon, it was deemed advisable to secure the advice and co-operation of some of the prominent gentlemen of our city, and a large number responded. They met at the Bellevue on the evening of May 23d, and generously subscribed the sum of \$1,700 to insure the Association against possible loss. An Advisory Board of gentlemen was also selected to co-operate with the Executive Committee. Through the energy of this Committee, the arrangements were perfected during the summer and early autumn, and the Carnival was held from October 28th to November 4th, 1887; and after the payment of all expenses, the sum of \$12,504.15 was realized, one-third of which was paid to the treasurer of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital, according to agreement.

The Tuesday before Thanksgiving Day was fixed upon as Donation Day at the Hospital. A large quantity of provisions, clothing and other necessaries were received, with the sum of \$900 in money. A library has been provided for the use of the patients, and is a source of comfort and amusement to many.

The details of the work of the Hospital are managed by a Committee of twenty-five ladies of the Board of Managers who act in rotation, five being on duty each week. This Committee also acts in conjunction with the Board of Visiting Managers from the Faculty and Trustees of the College. They thoroughly inspect the wards and other parts of the building, examine the accounts, consider the applications for admission, and generally superintend the whole management of the Hospital.

On Friday evening, December 21, 1888, a concert was held at Musical Fund Hall for the benefit of the Hahnemann Hospital. A Circular was also issued as to methods of assisting the hospital, and in the circular were forms for bequests.

METHODS OF ASSISTING THE HAHNEMANN COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

Any person can aid the Hospital by contributing in either of the following ways :—

1. Donations of money in any amount and at any time, as it is always needed; also of fruit, flowers, vegetables, provisions, books, ornaments, clothing, bandages, old linen, and whatever is necessary or useful for the sick.

2. Annual subscription to be paid at any time during the year, and continued at the will of the donor.

3. Three hundred dollars for a free bed for one year.

4. Five hundred dollars for a free bed for one month every year in perpetuity.

5. One thousand dollars for a free bed for two months every year in perpetuity.

6. Twenty-five hundred dollars for a free bed to be used all the time during the donor's life.

7. Five thousand dollars in one payment for a free bed in perpetuity, endowed in the name of an individual, town, firm, society, corporation or other organization.

8. Any sum of money given or collected for free beds, for which a certificate is issued which entitles the holder to a free bed within one year, to the full amount of the certificate at the established Hospital rates. By this method almost any person may secure the control of a free bed.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia,Dol-
 (or, if real estate, describe the property)
lars for them to use in any manner that may best promote the objects and interest of the said corporation.

JAMES W. MCALLISTER,
Treasurer.

But there was a debt on the magnificent buildings on Broad street; they covered a great space; the Hospital was a blessing to suffering humanity; thoroughly equipped, but it was hampered by the lack of funds. An appeal was made to the Legislature for \$150,000.

The following is quoted from the *Hahnemannian Monthly*:

“AN INSPECTION OF THE HAHNEMANN COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA BY MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.—On invitation of the Trustees of the Hahnemann College and Hospital, members of the State Legislature from Philadelphia and vicinity inspected the College and the portion of the new Hospital thus far completed, on December 28, 1888, the object being to furnish the legislators with information as to the condition and needs of the institutions. At the last session of the Legislature the sum of \$25,000 was appropriated, of which, the Trustees state, one-fourth has been received. The new Hospital is expected to cost about \$175,000, and about \$15,000, it is said, has thus far been expended on the work. The Board of Public Charities has recommended an appropriation of \$100,000.

“The members of the Legislature present were: Frank M. Riter, Augustus Roberts, William M. Kidd, John H. Reibel, William H. Brooks, Nathan Jones, James Hasset, James D. Lee, and Benjamin Jones. The Trustees and Faculty of the College were also in attendance.

“A thorough inspection of the College and incomplete Hospital was made, after which an adjournment was had to the Board room, where Judge Hanna, on behalf of the Trustees, spoke of the needs of the institution, asking the attention of the Legislators ‘to one of the great charities of the city and



HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

State. He expressed the hope that, when the distribution of State funds came up, the Hahnemann College Hospital would be included.

“Remarks favoring the matter of an appropriation were also made by Drs. Thomas and Trites, Mr. Brooks and Mr. Hassett.

“Dr. Mohr read a financial statement, showing the receipts and expenditures for five years past.”

And about this time, to illustrate the usefulness of the institution a list of accident cases was published for the year ending September 30, 1888, giving the name and address of each case, with the occupation in life. There were 326 of them. In February, 1889, a circular was published, in which it was stated that since the opening of the Hospital, October 3, 1887, 752 cases had been treated, over one-half being persons accidentally injured while at their work. The circular states that up to that date the expenditures had been \$13,423, and it called for help from the charitable.

Another circular was issued about this time, as follows:

Reasons why the Legislature of Pennsylvania should appropriate at least \$100,000 to the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, towards the erection and equipment of hospital buildings.

1. The Board of Public Charities, after a most careful examination into the needs and merits of the institution, recommend the appropriation of \$100,000.

2. The Hahnemann Medical College is the only homœopathic college in Pennsylvania; her alumni number over 1,700; and her course of study is as extensive and thorough as that of any medical school in the State, save only in the matter of clinical instruction.

3. Her students, who come from all parts of the State to study Medicine, should receive the benefit of such clinical instruction as can be afforded only by a large hospital.

4. Students of other medical schools of Pennsylvania are not denied such clinical advantages, the State having appropriated large sums of money to the Hospitals connected with the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, the Jefferson Medical College and the Woman's Medical College.

5. Students of Homœopathy, who would otherwise pursue their studies in the College in our own State, seek their medical education in sister States, whose homœopathic colleges have secured proper hospital facilities through State aid, and thus take out of Pennsylvania money which would otherwise benefit her own people.

6. The site of the Hospital is a large lot on North Broad street, midway between the termini of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads, purchased at a cost of \$103,000. On this lot the Trustees have erected a handsome college building, at a cost of \$85,000. Of four Hospital structures, one is finished and occupied with twenty-nine beds; the aid of the State is needed to complete the other buildings.

7. The College yields a yearly revenue of \$6,000 for Hospital support, and a few small endowments increase this sum. The liberal maintenance of the Hospital, when all the buildings are completed, is further assured by a large organization, composed of wealthy and influential women of Philadelphia and adjoining counties.

8. The Hospital will receive patients from all parts of the State, irrespective of condition, creed or color; no case will be refused as long as there is an unoccupied bed. The sixty beds of the public wards will be practically free.

9. Notwithstanding the poor location and meagre facilities of the old Hospital which stood on Cuthbert street, a noble, charitable work has, nevertheless, been done. In the out-patient department, opened in 1848, 302,654 cases have been treated, and in the in-patient department, opened in 1871, 5,478 cases, mostly surgical, were cared for, making a grand total to date of 308,132. With the increased room and facilities the new buildings will afford, the Trustees can do an immeasurably greater amount of good to the sick and injured of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital.

WM. B. HANNA, *President.*

WM. C. HANNIS, *Secretary.*

On November 20, 1889, a Charity Ball was held by the Hospital Association at the Academy of Music, with a long list of fashionable patronesses and prominent men, headed by Gov. Beaver, as Managers.*

In January a concert was given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The net sum raised was \$4,993.31.

In December, 1891, the homœopathists of Germantown held a fair in aid of the Hospital at the Workingman's Club.

During this time the Dispensary had been located in the rooms in the basement of the College. The Hospital was cramped for room. In the report of the Trustees for 1889 it is stated that many times the Managers had been compelled to refuse admission to worthy and suitable patients because every bed of the twenty-nine had an occupant, and that the Hospital buildings, begun the previous fall and well under way, were to

* See *Hahnemannian Monthly*, December, 1889.

be pushed to completion. To quote: "These buildings must be finished. Not only could one hundred beds be kept filled, but we should have suitable quarters for our resident physicians, matron, nurses and servants. Some of the nurses must lodge in the College building and the servants at their own homes, as we are at present situated, and hence can not expect the best and promptest service on the part of these officials.

"The buildings now being erected will give us needed room and are here briefly described for public information and approval.

"The main entrance will be in the center of the Fifteenth street front, with wide doors opening into a large vestibule or lobby, which opens into a corridor ten feet wide, and which will extend through the center of the building to the Dispensary, now occupied as a Hospital.

"The buildings are divided into three sections, the front building, on Fifteenth street, being about one hundred and ten feet long and having a depth of forty-four feet, with an eight feet corridor in the center, parallel with Fifteenth street. On the right, as one enters, will be the reception room, thirteen by twenty feet, and South of this the parlor, seventeen by twenty-seven feet. On the left of the entrance is to be the Superintendent's office, thirteen by twenty feet, and north of this two private rooms. On the east side of the corridor, in front of the entrance, the main stairway, constructed of iron, is to be located, and in the center of the stair will be an elevator, running from the basement to the upper floor.

"The rest of the space on the east side of the corridor will be divided into four private rooms, each about fifteen feet square, and matron's room and toilet room. This portion of the building will be finished in oak, with the floors of the corridors in tile and marble. Open fireplaces and hard-wood mantels are to be provided in all the rooms.

"The centre building is divided by the central corridor. On the right are to be the matron's room, sixteen by sixteen feet; the chapel, twenty by thirty feet; the resident physician's room, sixteen by sixteen feet; and a porch, thirteen by twenty feet, to rear building. On the left of the corridor will

be first a toilet room; a diet kitchen, eleven by seventeen feet; a reception room for patients, eleven by seventeen feet; a hall, ten feet wide, leading to a side entrance; the office, eleven by seventeen feet, and a dining-room, thirteen by twenty feet. There are entresol stories over these rooms on the left of the corridor, intended for servants' sleeping-rooms, store rooms, etc.

“The rear building is in two wings on either side of the corridor, forming two wards, each twenty-five by forty-three feet, with nurses' rooms, linen rooms, etc. Adjoining, between the wards and Dispensary building, are to be the bath and toilet rooms. In the corridor, convenient to the entrance to the wards, is to be a second elevator, running from the first floor to the top story. These elevators will be sufficiently large to admit a hospital bed and attendants. On the second floor of the front building are arranged eleven private rooms, averaging in size fourteen by sixteen feet, also store rooms, toilet rooms, etc.

“The second floor of the centre building will have toilet and bath rooms for the use of the patients in the front private rooms, two diet kitchens, two bedrooms and a stair hall continued up from the first-story side entrance. On the right-hand side are to be the matron's room, sixteen by seventeen feet, gynæcological room and officers' dining-room. The rear building is to be arranged with wards, the same as the first story. The second floor is to be on a level with the operating room in the clinic hall of the dispensary, so that patients can be removed from any floor directly to the operator's table. The arrangement of the third floor is practically the same as the second floor, excepting that the rooms in the front building are to be devoted to the children's department or wards. The front portion of the fourth floor is intended for rooms for nurses, and in the center portion are to be the kitchen, laundry, servants' dining-room, with all the necessary appurtenances.

“The floors of the principal rooms are to be constructed with iron beams and concrete, upon which will be laid hardwood floors. In the kitchen and laundry the floors are to be cement. There will be the necessary dumb waiters and

clothes lifts running from each floor to kitchen and laundry. The outlets for fire hose are on each corridor. There are also to be fire escapes and all modern appliances to render the fittings of the buildings complete in all particulars.

“The building will be heated throughout by steam and fan system, insuring a perfect circulation of heated air, and the air in wards changed every ten or fifteen minutes. Boilers are to be located in the present boiler room under the dispensary building, with all the necessary pumps for supplying the tanks with water and for the elevators, the latter to be hydraulic and inclosed in wire cages.

“The exterior of the building will be in the same style as the college building on Broad street, with the base of Hummelstown stone, and the superstructure of brick with terra cotta trimmings. The roofs are to be covered with slate with terra cotta finials. G. W. and W. D. Hewitt are the architects of the entire operation. Kemp & Garrison are the builders.

“The contract price made with the builders is \$138,503, toward which we confidently expect the State of Pennsylvania to appropriate \$50,000. During 1888 and 1889 work had been rapidly progressing on the great buildings and on October 21, 1890, they were formally opened to the public. Cards of invitation were sent out inviting the public from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. The dedicatory exercises took place at 12 M., with suitable religious exercises in the lecture room. The Secretary of the Hospital Association reports: “We welcomed hundreds who came to inspect and admire, and very early in the day all of the remaining twenty-eight memorial bedrooms were appropriated; besides, liberal donations were made for furnishing reception, office and committee rooms.

“Six general wards of ten beds each were furnished also as memorials, one in memory of Dr. Constantine Hering, the Father of Homœopathy in Philadelphia, if not America.”

The following is from the *Hahnemannian Monthly* for November, 1890: “Tuesday, October 21, 1890, was a red-letter day in the homœopathic history of Philadelphia. It was a day of celebration, the occasion being the opening of the New Hahnemann Hospital, situated on Fifteenth street north of

Race. This structure completes a magnificent group of buildings, occupying the full length of an old Philadelphia square, or what is equivalent to two New York blocks. The hospital, practically three buildings in one, together with the structure which is devoted entirely to the treatment of out-patients, and the college building on Broad street above Race, make up what is conceded to be the handsomest and most completely appointed institution of its kind in America. The capacity of the hospital is one hundred and fifty beds, which in an emergency can be doubled, as in following the teachings and precepts of sanitation and hygiene twice the ordinary floor space has been allowed to each bed. It was eminently proper that celebrated jurists and renowned divines should join with the physicians in the dedicatory exercises, and help emphasize the lesson of the gala day—that a handful of determined spirits, energetic and persistent, with an effective organization, can accomplish mighty results and reap luxuriant prosperity. For thirty-seven years the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital occupied the old church property and factory building on Filbert and Cuthbert streets; these served their purpose well until the Centennial year, with its inspiration for greater things, disturbed the even tenor of her way. For eight years the Faculty, as a unit, and a number of the trustees endeavored to find ways and means to improve their condition, with a uniform lack of success. In 1883 the college authorities suddenly realized that future success demanded new and commodious accommodations and that the one way to secure them was to go to work and build at once. Despairing of harmonizing the differences of Trustees, the Faculty picked up its valuable museum, tucked its charter under its arm and with its treasury, without one dollar of treasure, shook the dust of nearly half a century from its feet and started in search of a new home. It took true American grit, without one dollar in the treasury, to contract for a lot of ground costing \$104,000, and requiring an immediate payment of \$1,000, and three weeks later \$20,000 in cash, to get possession, yet the results have justified the faith and courage of these men. In the first year \$23,000 was collected; this was a good starter; it showed

what could be done, and it has been constantly improved upon; during the past ten months of the present, or eighth year, over \$115,000 have been gathered together. This speaks for itself, especially when it is remembered that there has been no one great contribution, but that it has been made up of innumerable comparatively small donations. In the past eight years the friends of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital have collected the vast sum of \$345,834, and with this money a great college and hospital have been erected that reflects both honor and credit upon our profession.

“The appointments of this now completed institution, even in the most minute detail, show beyond any reasonable doubt, the greatest care, the most discerning judgment and an excellence of good taste; and whereas great credit is due to all who have worked for this end, the honors rightly belong to Dean Thomas and Registrar James; what these men have sacrificed to bring this immense undertaking to the finished success it stands to-day, they alone know, and they alone can appreciate.

“The furnishing of the buildings was left entirely to the Board of Lady Managers. The manner in which this important part of the work has been done tells the story that everything has received their personal supervision and that nothing has been left to chance; the visitor is at once impressed that here at last is a hospital furnished in the simple elegance and with perfect taste that characterizes the home of refinement.

“It will be interesting to the profession to know that thirty handsomely furnished rooms, in a building entirely separated from the general wards, have been provided for private patients. It is the intention that these rooms shall be under the complete control of physicians who may desire to treat their private cases at the hospital.”

As soon as the Hospital was opened, in 1890, the dispensary was removed to the building formerly used as a hospital and the college was given the very much needed room in the basement.

Efforts were made yearly to raise money by the Trustees and the Ladies' Association. In the report for 1894 it is stated

that a new laundry had been built at a cost of \$5,054.34, and that two wings had been added to the dispensary at a cost of \$10,847.21. During this year there were also various entertainments.

The year 1894 is especially noteworthy, from the fact of the dedication of the A. R. Thomas Free Bed, an honor suggested by Dr. Charles Mohr. In the annual circular sent by the Alumni Association occurs the following: "Once again your attention is called to the coming reunion of the Alumni of Old Hahnemann, and you are urged to make a special effort to be present and take an active part in the pleasant duty of celebrating the Jubilee Anniversary of Forty Years' Service. When forty consecutive years have been spent in active service lecturing on Anatomy by one whose life has been characterized by unselfish devotion and loyalty, by important observation, conservative decision and resolute purpose; laboring with indomitable zeal and energy, conceiving and daring while others faltered in uncertainty and doubt, and directing with unerring judgment and intrepid courage to realization a work of marvellous magnitude; when such a one reaches the jubilee epoch of a life's labor well done it is right and proper that those of us who are on the field of life, with heart, head and hand in action, should honor the loyal one, should honor the work he has done.

AMOS RUSSELL THOMAS, M. D.

"In 1867 he was called to the chair of Anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, which he has acceptably filled for twenty-seven years and is still the loved and honored professor. In 1874 he took up the exacting and responsible duties of the Dean of the Faculty, and for twenty years he has guided the destiny of the oldest and greatest educational institution of Homœopathy in the world. During the most critical year of Old Hahnemann's history, he, with admirable foresight, selected the present location of the College and Hospital, and it was largely through his personal efforts that the new College and Hospital were built, costing half a million dollars, a silent witness of what can be accomplished in the face of destructive opposition by a well sus-

tained systematic effort. What personal sacrifice has been attendant upon this labor of love he alone can know and appreciate. The fruit of the labor we all know. A noble monument built enriching humanity and heralding a work well done by a good and faithful servant."

Attention was then called to the efforts well under way to endow the Amos Russell Thomas Free Bed, and subscriptions were solicited from the Alumni. The sum of \$5,000 was soon made up, being contributed in sums of \$500 down to \$2 by the lay and professional friends of Dr. Thomas, and on the evening of the graduation, May 8th, 1894, after the degrees were conferred, Mr. George C. Thomas announced in a heartfelt address, that Dr. Thomas' friends and the Hahnemann Alumni had raised the sum of \$5,000 for a Thomas Free Bed. Dr. Thomas made a brief reply acknowledging the honor conferred upon him, and under date of May 12th, 1894 wrote to Dr. Mohr as follows:

"I learn that you were the originator and the principal worker in carrying out the movement by our Alumni and my friends, complimentary to myself at our recent commencement. I wish to express my appreciation of this very handsome compliment, and to thank you for unselfish efforts in carrying it through.

"Sincerely and truly yours,

(Signed)

"A. R. THOMAS."

Since Dr. Thomas' death a bronze bust of him and a tablet have been placed in the hall of the hospital to his memory.

Among the many ways with which the ladies have sought to assist this worthy charity the Donation Day must be remembered. One day in November, yearly, is especially set apart for the reception of contributions of money, provisions, groceries, and articles of all kinds, and a committee of ladies are at the Hospital to receive these articles. Visitors are also conducted through the Hospital. Cards of invitation are sent to the patrons, and a sign may be seen hanging on the iron fence on Broad street with the legend: "Donation Day at the Hospital."

A very great benefit, both in goods and money, is the result each year.

In 1893 the Ladies' Auxiliary was largely instrumental in fitting up the room in the College basement now used by the members of the Intercollegiate Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

It has been the custom to hold religious services every Sunday afternoon in the Hospital Chapel, without preference of denomination, and these are conducted by volunteer clergymen.

The Hospital has also a small library of about three hundred volumes for the use of the patients. It is governed by a Library Committee, who distribute books and papers twice weekly.

In 1895 a Diet Kitchen was organized to give nurses practical lessons in cooking for the sick. Each nurse spends a month in practically preparing food for the private patients. They are given a course of lectures on the science of food and must pass an examination on the theory and practice of cooking.

In 1895 a Junior Auxiliary Association was organized. It is composed of young ladies who meet once a month and has (1898) a membership of thirty-six, active and associate. It devotes itself especially to the children, and to the mailing of the paper, *The Hospital Tidings*. This Association has also been active in raising money by entertainments.

In November, 1895, a monthly magazine was issued by the Hospital Association. It is called "*Hospital Tidings*, devoted to the interests of the sick and suffering at the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Fifteenth and Race streets, published monthly by the Women Managers of the Hospital. Editor, Miss I. W. Semple. Associates, Mrs. J. C. Guernsey, Mrs. Clyde Edwin Barton, Mrs. W. S. How, Miss Anna Thomas. Terms, seventy-five cents per annum. 8vo., pp. 16." It is still continued.

During the year 1895 the following circular was sent to the members of the Legislature:

HAHNEMANN COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, }
PHILADELPHIA. }

To the Hon.

.....District of Penn'a.

SIR:

The Trustees of the Hahnemann College and Hospital, desiring to afford the members of the Legislature from Philadelphia and vicinity

A Friend,

Free Bed in Women's Surgical Ward, known as "The Jessup Bed."

Mrs. Chapman Biddle,

Free Bed in Women's Surgical Ward in memory of Chapman Biddle.

Town of Haddonfield, N. J.,

Free Bed in Women's Surgical Ward.

Misses Sallie M. and Anna Waln,

Free Bed in Men's Medical Ward in memory of Henry Lisle Waln.

Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer,

Free Bed in Gynæcological Ward.

Dr. A. R. Thomas,

Free Bed in Ophthalmological Ward.

Homœopathists of Germantown,

Free Bed in Women's Medical Ward.

Simon Muhr Estate,

Free Bed in Men's Medical Ward.

Lucy Gascoyne Estate,

Free Bed in Women's Medical Ward.



SURGICAL CLINIC (VAN LENNEP)

CHAPTER X.

1898.

Hahnemann Hospital is to-day an honor to its founders and to the cause it represents. It is one of the best-equipped Hospitals in Philadelphia, and is doing a vast amount of good.

The following are the Rules at present governing the Institution:

RULES GOVERNING THE ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE OF PATIENTS.

I. Patients suffering from contagious diseases shall not be admitted to the Hospital, except cases of enteric fever.

II. Persons having chronic or incurable diseases shall not be admitted as charity patients, but may be admitted for a specified time by paying a stipulated amount for board and attendance.

III. Persons injured by accident or emergency cases brought by the Police Patrol shall be received at any hour. An admission card (yellow), in form as follows, shall be filled out and signed by the resident physician or surgeon, and immediately delivered to the superintendent:

Admitted.....18 Superintendent.	<p>Police. HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, Fifteenth Street above Race.</p> <p><i>To the Superintendent:</i></p> <p>Please admit</p> <p>Age..... Residence.....</p> <p>Nativity..... Religion..... Occupation</p> <p>Married or Single Probable Disease.....</p> <p>To occupy Room or Ward No..... Rate per Day</p> <p>Payment guaranteed by.....</p> <p>Removal when discharged guaranteed by</p> <p style="text-align: right;">.....M. D.</p>
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IV. Patients presenting at the college clinics may be admitted as in-patients by the clinical teachers. An admission card (red), in form as follows, must be filled out and signed by the clinical teacher and delivered immediately to the superintendent:

Admitted .....18 .....Superintendent.	Clinic. HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, Fifteenth Street above Race.
	<i>To the Superintendent:</i> Please admit Age..... Residence..... Nativity..... Religion..... Occupation..... Married or Single..... Probable Disease..... To occupy Room or Ward No..... Rate per Day..... Payment guaranteed by..... Removal when discharged guaranteed by..... <div style="text-align: right;">.....M. D.</div>

V. Patients for the general wards shall not be admitted without the consent of the visiting managers, except accident or emergency cases, as aforesaid, or cases from the College clinics; if, however, there should be evident disadvantage in delay, the superintendent may admit such cases, subject to the approval of the visiting managers at their next following weekly meeting. These admissions must be made by a card (white), in form as follows, filled out and signed by the physician or surgeon on duty:

Admitted .....18 .....Superintendent.	Special. HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, Fifteenth Street above Race.
	<i>To the Superintendent:</i> Please admit Age..... Residence..... Nativity..... Religion..... Occupation..... Married or Single..... Probable Disease..... To occupy Room or Ward No..... Rate per Day..... Payment guaranteed by..... Removal when discharged guaranteed by..... <div style="text-align: right;">.....M. D.</div>

VI. Patients applying for admission to the Hospital, except those paying for private wards or rooms, must be examined by the physician or surgeon on duty. In case of necessity, the attending physician or surgeon may delegate a resident to make such examination.

VII. Patients applying for admission to private wards or rooms may be attended by their own physicians, whether members of the Hospital staff or not. Such patients and their physicians must in all practicable ways conform to the general rules of the Hospital, including the furnishing of such records on the Hospital books as may be required. An admission card (white), in form as given under Rule V, must be filled out and signed by the physician.

VIII. Patients desiring private rooms or wards, unless sent by the physician who will attend them, shall be informed by the superintendent that they are expected to pay for medical attendance. If the board of managers make the request, the members of the staff on duty will treat such cases free of charge.

IX. Applications for admission, to be presented for the action of the managers, must be made on printed form, as follows:

Application approved.....18.....For Managers.	HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

	Application for the admission of
	Age..... Residence.....
	Nativity..... Religion..... Occupation.....
	Married or Single..... Probable Disease.....
	To occupy Room or Ward No..... Rate per Day
	Payment guaranteed by.....
	Removal when discharged guaranteed by
	.....<i>Applicant.</i>
	<i>Address</i>

X. No patient shall be admitted to any room or ward in the Hospital without a card of admission signed by the

superintendent. Accident cases coming in at night may be temporarily placed in the accident ward, but an admission card must be obtained from the superintendent the following morning. The form of this card shall be as follows:

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Hahnemann Hospital.</h2> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 5px auto;"/>	
TO THE SUPERVISING NURSE :	
<i>Admit</i>	<i>For Treatment to</i>
<i>Ward or Room No</i>	
..... <i>Superintendent.</i>	

XI. No patient shall be transferred to another ward or room without such an admission card signed by the superintendent.

XII. The charge to general ward patients who are able to pay shall be \$1 per day, unless otherwise arranged by the visiting managers. Private ward or private room patients shall pay from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per day, according to location of room and service required. Security must be furnished for prompt payment weekly or at termination of stay at Hospital.

XIII. Whenever possible, security must be obtained for removal of patients when discharged.

XIV. Patients upon admission may leave in the superintendent's office, to be deposited in the safe, any money or other valuables. A receipt will be given for the same by the superintendent. The Hospital will not be responsible for any loss which may occur, unless money or valuables are so deposited.

XV. No patient shall be allowed to remain in the Hospital longer than three months without special action of the visiting managers.

XVI. As soon as pronounced cured or incurable by the attending physician or surgeon, all patients must be promptly discharged by the superintendent.

XVII. No patient shall be discharged from a room or ward without a discharge card signed by the superintendent.

XVIII. If a patient leaves or be removed from the Hospital against the advice of the attending physician or surgeon, there shall be required from the patient or those assuming such responsibility a written statement to that effect.

XIX. In case of death, the friends or relatives of the patient shall be immediately notified thereof, and a proper certificate be furnished, signed by the resident physician. The body shall not be delivered without a written receipt from those authorized to remove the same.

RULES GOVERNING PATIENTS.

I. Patients must be in the wards during the daily visits of the attending physicians and surgeons, and always by 8 P. M., unless specially excused by the resident physician.

II. Patients must not visit other wards, or any department of the Hospital, without the consent of the resident physician and superintendent.

III. Free patients are expected to perform such services as their condition will permit.

IV. Improper language or conduct and incivility will not be tolerated.

V. No liquors, medicines, or provisions of any kind, except those allowed by the attending physicians, will be permitted in the wards or private rooms. Use of tobacco is strictly prohibited in the wards.

VI. No patient shall leave the Hospital without special permission from the attending physician or surgeon.

VII. Patients must remain quiet after 9 P. M., at which time the lights will be turned down.

VIII. Patients are not permitted to offer or promise any bribe or reward to the resident physicians, nurses or servants, with a view of obtaining particular attention, or for any other object.

RULES GOVERNING THE SUPERINTENDENT.

I. The superintendent of the Hospital is the authorized means of communication between the visiting managers and the various officers of the Hospital, whose duty it shall be to

visit every department regularly, confer with all officers respecting the conduct and management of their departments, see that all rules and regulations are carried into effect, and make a full report weekly to the visiting managers.

II. The superintendent shall keep, for the inspection of the visiting managers, a register of the names of patients, date and terms of admission, room or ward occupied, and shall report at each meeting of the visiting managers the length of time each patient has been in the Hospital.

III. The superintendent shall cause an inventory to be kept of all furniture, instruments and other property belonging to the Hospital, and make a monthly report of articles injured, destroyed or missing.

IV. The superintendent shall hire and dismiss or authorize the hiring and dismissal of all employees, subject to the approval of the visiting managers; shall pay them their wages monthly, and take a receipt therefor in the receipt book; and shall discharge any who are guilty of drunkenness or any immoral conduct.

V. The superintendent shall supervise the purchase of provisions, fuel, furniture, medical and surgical supplies, and see that all purchases have been duly authorized by the visiting managers; shall keep books of account of all receipts and payments, examine all bills, certify their correctness, and present them for audit to the auditing committee on Tuesday of each week.

VI. The superintendent shall collect and receive all dues from patients, and shall deposit immediately in the safe all moneys paid in, and shall make weekly returns to the treasurer, reporting the amount to the visiting managers. Money and other valuables belonging to the patients shall be placed in the safe, and a receipt given to the owner.

VII. The superintendent shall see that no patient goes out of the Hospital without permission; shall not permit any person to visit the patients, except at such hours as may be prescribed, unless in cases of emergency, or by a permit from the attending physician or surgeon; shall not permit any medical student or any physician not a member of the hospital staff to visit the wards of the Hospital professionally,

except when accompanied by an attending physician or surgeon.

VIII. On the death of the patient the superintendent shall cause the name and time of decease of such patient to be entered upon the register; shall notify the relatives or friends, and shall cause the body of the deceased to be kept safely in the room provided for that purpose, and shall deliver the body to the authorized undertaker, taking a receipt thereof. The superintendent shall report to the visiting managers whether the deceased left any clothes or articles of value, and shall follow their directions relative to the same.

IX. The superintendent shall keep a press copy of all important official correspondence, including notices to the relatives and friends of deceased patients, and shall file all letters, papers and documents.

X. The superintendent shall give the newspapers any desired information, not inconsistent with the code of medical ethics, concerning the admission of accident cases to the Hospital, and shall furnish a monthly report of the number of admissions of in-patients, and a summary of the work done in the out-patient department.

XI. The superintendent shall promptly acknowledge donations made to the Hospital, and keep a record of the same for publication in the annual reports.

XII. The superintendent shall not be absent from the Hospital except when out on duty, without permission from the visiting managers, who shall designate the person to take charge of the Hospital during such absence.

RULES GOVERNING PURCHASES.

I. All purchases must be made by or authorized by the superintendent by written order on blank.

II. No house supplies, nor medical or surgical supplies shall be ordered purchased by the superintendent unless the requisition has been made in due form and has been recommended by the Purchasing Committee.

III. The Purchasing Committee, before recommending any purchase, must be satisfied that the articles are actually required.

IV. The superintendent must see that the blank memorandum to be filled out with items and prices by the seller is sent with the articles purchased, and must be examined and marked O. K. by the receiver at time of delivery.

V. The Purchasing Committee shall advise the superintendent from time to time from whom purchases shall be made.

VI. The superintendent must keep price lists and rates of discounts of all dealers on file, must conduct the correspondence and see that all charges are in accordance with price lists or as arranged by the contracting parties.

VII. Within seven days after the first of each month the superintendent must have all requisitions, correspondence respecting purchases, and all bills properly classified, to present to the Purchasing Committees.

VIII. The Purchasing Committees shall examine these requisitions, bills, etc., and shall certify to them so that orders may be drawn for their payment.

IX. Within fourteen days after the first of each month the Auditing Committee shall present a report to the managers of all bills paid during the preceding month, along with the audit of the superintendent's general accounts.

RULES GOVERNING THE RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

I. The resident physicians are elected annually, in May, by the Trustees of the Hospital; candidates for these positions must pass an examination by the nominating board, and the Hospital staff will designate the order of their service in the various departments of the Hospital.

II. The term of service of each resident shall be one year, unless otherwise ordered, during which time he shall serve three months as junior physician, three months as junior surgeon, three months as senior physician and three months as senior surgeon.

III. Before entering upon his duties, each resident shall sign, at the office of the Secretary of the Trustees, a formal obligation to remain in service for one year, if he gives satisfaction, and to conform to the rules and regulations of the Hospital.

IV. The senior residents shall have charge of their respec-

tive wards, shall regularly visit the patients every morning and evening, and oftener if necessity shall require, and to the best of their skill administer to their relief. They shall accompany the attending physicians and surgeons on their daily visits, and shall promptly report to them all new admissions and shall regulate the treatment according to their orders. They shall be responsible for the proper keeping of the records.

V. The senior medical resident shall have charge of and be responsible for the service in the medical and gynæcological wards, under the direction of the attending physicians and gynæcologists; he shall have charge of and supervise the ambulance service and medical cases coming into the receiving wards, and shall instruct and supervise the junior medical resident in his duties.

VI. The senior surgical resident shall have charge of and be responsible for the service in the surgical wards, under the direction of the attending surgeons, and shall have charge of and be responsible for the service in the receiving ward, except in medical cases, and shall also instruct and supervise the junior surgical resident in his duties. He shall have general supervision of the clinical amphitheatre and operating room, and, in the absence of the clinical nurse, he shall have charge of and be responsible for the surgical instruments and apparatus. In association with the clinical nurse he shall make a monthly inventory of the same, which shall be signed by both and presented to the superintendent.

VII. The junior medical resident shall keep the records of the medical, neurological and gynæcological cases, under the supervision of the senior resident, accompany and assist him in his rounds, and perform the duties of the senior in his absence; he shall also attend to ambulance calls and medical cases in the receiving ward, under the direction of the senior medical resident.

VIII. The junior surgical resident shall keep the records of the surgical, and eye, ear and throat cases, under the supervision of the senior resident; shall accompany and assist him in his rounds, and perform the duties of the senior in his absence; he shall also attend cases in the receiving ward,

under the direction of the senior surgical resident, and, in the absence of the junior medical resident, answer ambulance calls.

IX. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, the senior medical resident shall serve as "officer of the day." On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, the senior surgical resident shall serve in the same capacity. Each shall serve on alternate Sundays. The "officer of the day" shall be in the office personally or by representative constantly. He shall see all visitors to general ward patients, and, if there be no objection to the visit, furnish them with passes to the ward, to be delivered to the nurse in charge. He shall attend all persons referred to the doctors' office by the superintendent, see that accident cases are attended to; in short, act as the representative of the resident staff.

X. It shall be the duty of the residents to attend promptly to the medical or surgical treatment of all new cases admitted to the general wards, and when no treatment is urgently required, shall administer a placebo or apply temporary dressings until the arrival of the visiting physician or surgeon. As soon as possible they shall prepare a record of such patients, according to the printed schedule, which they shall present to the attending physician or surgeon at his next visit. Throughout the stay of the patient they shall add daily notes of the symptoms and treatment, with such other items as may be directed by the attending physicians or surgeon. Upon the discharge or death of a patient, the senior resident shall present the completed record to the attending physician or surgeon at his next visit, for correction, if any be necessary, and final diagnosis and signature.

XI. The records shall be kept with the "temperature charts" in the wards on boards provided for the purpose. When completed and signed, they shall be taken from the ward with the charts and filed.

XII. The senior and junior medical residents shall in no wise interfere with anything pertaining to the surgical cases, and the senior and junior surgical residents shall in no wise interfere with anything pertaining to the medical cases. They are expected, however, whenever necessary, to render each other any and every assistance in their power.

XIII. When a surgical complication arises in a medical case, the medical resident shall keep sole charge of the patient until the the arrival of the attending physician, and vice versa.

XIV. After each daily visit, whether with or without the attending physician or surgeon, the resident physician or surgeon shall give to the supervising nurse the necessary directions as to medicines, diet, etc., in connection with each individual case. All prescriptions for food, medicines, or other articles necessary for the welfare of the patients, shall be signed by the seniors, or, in case of necessary absence, by the juniors for them.

XV. The resident surgeons shall perform no surgical operation, except such as may be designated by the attending surgeon.

XVI. The resident surgeons shall dress or give their personal supervision to the dressing of all surgical cases not dressed by the attending surgeon.

XVII. All cases of emergency, such as strangulated hernia, poisoning, and all cases requiring immediate operation or treatment, shall be at once referred to the superintendent, who will take measures to secure an attending physician or surgeon on duty, or, in his absence, some other member of the hospital staff.

XVIII. No special examination of females in the Hospital shall be made by any resident, except in the presence of one of the attending staff, or a female nurse.

XIX. The senior residents shall assist the superintendent in making a weekly report to the visiting managers of all the admissions and discharges to and from the Hospital, with the number in the Hospital at the time of making such report, and such other matters connected with the cases as may be of interest.

XX. The senior residents shall enter in the register of diseases, the disease, the name of patient, date of discharge, and result of treatment immediately after discharge or death of every patient. From this register they shall compile the annual tabulated report of cases treated from April 1st to the following March 31st, and deliver the same to the superintendent.

XXI. On the death of a patient, the resident, in the absence of the attending physician or surgeon, must pronounce upon the same, and having notified the superintendent, the body must at once be removed to the room appropriated for that purpose. The bedclothes and all articles used by the deceased must at once be removed, and the bedstead washed with a disinfectant.

XXII. Not more than two of the residents shall be absent from the Hospital at the same time; neither shall both physicians or surgeons be absent at the same time; nor shall they absent themselves longer than two hours at a time, except under conditions prescribed by the visiting managers. They must report to the superintendent the time of their leaving and returning. Vacations can be granted only by the visiting managers.

XXIII. The residents will be held responsible for all unavoidable loss or breakage of instruments and apparatus in their respective departments.

XXIV. The residents shall in no instance invite members of the Hospital staff, not on duty, to their wards to see patients, unless in cases of emergency requiring immediate treatment.

XXV. Resident physicians and surgeons shall not visit out-patients during their terms of service, except in cases of extreme emergency, and shall continue treatment only during the existence of the emergency. They are not permitted to treat private patients in private rooms or wards, but may render necessary service in an emergency. No fee shall be charged for service rendered out-patients or in-patients; but if a patient offer it, a donation for the benefit of the Hospital may be accepted, and shall be paid to the superintendent.

XXVI. The resident physicians and surgeons shall not endorse any proprietary articles for publication.

XXVII. All questions of doubt or dispute between the residents shall be referred to the executive officer of the staff.

XXVIII. Any charge of dereliction of duty on the part of the residents shall be made the subject of investigation by the Hospital staff, and, if sustained, shall be reported to the managers.

XXIX. The relation of the residents with the nurses or other employees shall be that of a professional character only.

XXX. In addition to performing the duties specially prescribed for them, the residents are expected by every means in their power to advance the comfort of the patients, and the order and discipline of the Hospital. To this end they must promptly report to the superintendent and executive officer of the medical staff any instance of neglect of duty or insubordination which may come to their notice, and must freely communicate with them in relation to all matters affecting the welfare of the Hospital and its inmates.

RULES GOVERNING THE HOSPITAL STAFF.

I. The hospital staff shall consist of the attending physicians and surgeons, who shall appoint one or more of their number to visit and prescribe for the patients in the Hospital at least once daily, at as early an hour as possible, and at such other times as may be necessary. At each visit they shall record their names in the register in the superintendent's office.

II. In case an attending physician or surgeon be unable to serve during any part of his term, he shall be required to procure a substitute from among his colleagues of the hospital staff.

III. At the close of his term of service each attending physician or surgeon shall notify his successor thereof, and personally turn over to him the cases under his care.

IV. The attending physicians and surgeons shall have the privilege of introducing a limited number of students at the time of their visits, to observe the practice of the Hospital.

V. The medical officers shall not compel a patient, whether charity or pay, to go before the class for treatment or examination.

VI. They shall, when in their opinion nurses are incompetent, report to the supervising nurse, and, in case of urgency or insubordination, order their suspension, subject to the approval of the visiting managers.

VII. No important surgical operation shall be performed without previous consultation, of which all the attending

surgeons shall have due notice, unless delay would imperil the life of the patient; and no capital operation shall be performed contrary to the will of the patient.

VIII. As soon as a patient is cured, or whenever the attending physician or surgeon finds it advisable, the superintendent shall be directed to discharge such patient. A discharge card (blue), in form as follows, shall be filled out and signed by the attending physician:

<h1>HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.</h1> <h2>DISCHARGE.</h2>		Discharged.....18..... <i>Superintendent.</i>.....18.....
<p><i>To the Superintendent:</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">.....18.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">You are hereby requested to discharge</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <p>from the Hospital.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">.....</p>		

IX. In case of death, autopsies may be made by the pathologist, in conjunction with the attending physician or surgeon, when no objection is made by the relatives of the deceased.

X. The attending physician and surgeon on duty shall attend the meetings of the visiting managers at least once a month.

XI. Surgeons requiring the private operating room shall notify the superintendent twenty-four hours in advance when possible, and try to select such hours as will not conflict with hospital work or clinics.

XII. Physicians treating private patients or using the private operating room, are expected to provide their own instruments and dressings. If they are obliged to use hospital dressings or instruments, they become responsible for their return or replacement.

XIII. Visiting physicians and surgeons, except in cases of emergency or urgency, will not see cases between the hours of 11:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., and between 5 and 6:30 P. M.

XIV. The medical staff will hold their meeting on the first Friday of every month.

XV. The Executive Committee of the medical board shall consist of the members of the staff on duty. They shall elect one of their number chairman, who shall be known as the executive officer of the staff.

RULES GOVERNING VISITORS.

I. Visitors to public ward patients will be admitted on Mondays and Thursdays, from 3 to 4:30 P. M., but for no longer time than half an hour without special permission from the resident physician; and not more than two visitors are to be admitted at a time to any one patient. They are required to refrain from all noisy conversation. They shall not be allowed in any part of the house except that occupied by the person visited, and must present a card of admission to the ward nurse from the resident physician. On other days a special order for admission from the attending physician or surgeon will be required.

II. Visitors to private ward patients will be admitted daily, from 3 to 5 P. M., with the approval of the attending physician; not more than two visitors shall be admitted at a time, and only on presentation of passes from the superintendent to the ward nurse. The visits shall be for no longer than half an hour, without special permission from the attending physician.

III. Visitors to private room patients will be admitted until 8 P. M., on any day, by permission of the attending physician and by application to the superintendent, who will issue a card to the nurse in charge.

IV. All provisions and delicacies brought by visitors must under no circumstances be taken into the wards or rooms, but must be left in charge of the superintendent, who will cause the same to be distributed to patients for whom intended upon approval of the attending physician.

V. General visitors to the hospital shall record their names in a suitable book when they enter, and, unless accompanied by a trustee or visiting manager, shall be escorted through the buildings by the superintendent, or by some person designated by the superintendent.

VI. Visitors to nurses shall be under the control of the supervising nurse, who shall see that no neglect of duty arises from such visits.

VII. Visitors to the servants shall be under the control of the matron, who shall see that no neglect of duty arises from such visits.

RULES GOVERNING THE HOUSEKEEPER.

I. The Housekeeper shall have general charge of the household and laundry employees, and must preserve cleanliness of the whole establishment, and attend to the collection, washing and distribution of clothing.

II. She shall make, with the approval of the superintendent, all necessary rules for the proper conduct and efficient service of all employees under her charge,

III. She shall inspect private rooms and private and general wards daily, and report to the superintendent the condition of the house.

IV. She shall make requisitions on the superintendent for all household supplies, and shall be accountable to the superintendent for their proper keeping and disposition.

V. She shall have charge of the general sewing of the establishment, and of the manufacture of bedding, clothing, etc.

VI. She shall personally supervise the preparation of and the serving of meals from the kitchen to both general ward patients and private patients.

VII. She shall not absent herself from the Hospital without permission from the superintendent and shall report time of return. Vacations shall be granted only by the managers, who shall appoint her substitute.

RULES GOVERNING THE PHARMACIST.

The Pharmacist will prepare all medicines prescribed by the physicians and surgeons in all departments of the hospital. He shall deliver no medicines or other articles which are not regularly prescribed. He shall exercise economy in everything relating to his department. It shall be his duty to procure all supplies at the lowest market price, consistent with the purchase of drugs of the best quality. He shall exhibit

his bills weekly to the superintendent. He shall make a monthly report to the superintendent of the number of prescriptions made, and a return of the amount of cash received from out-patients. He shall not allow any person in the pharmacy room during the dispensing hours.

RULES GOVERNING THE ENGINEER.

The care and oversight of the engines, boilers, filters, pumping apparatus, machinery, warming and ventilating apparatus, water tanks, sewers, water closets, lavatories, waste pipes, steam cooking apparatus, laundry machinery, water, gas, electrical and steam distribution are committed to the engineer. He is made responsible for the proper conduct and fidelity of those associated with him as assistants, and must report any neglect of duty to the superintendent. He is expected to exercise strict economy in the consumption of fuel, water and gas, and all supplies. He is further expected to regulate his hours of duty according to the requirements of his position.

RULES GOVERNING THE NIGHT WATCHMAN.

I. The night watchman must present himself at the superintendent's office in the Hospital building not later than 7 p. m., to receive such instructions from the superintendent as may be necessary.

II. It shall be his duty to make the entire round of the Hospital building every hour, registering by the watch-clocks, each time, wherever they may be placed, between 8 p. m. and 7 o'clock the next morning.

III. When an emergency case is brought to the Hospital during the night, he shall at once call the resident surgeon, or his substitute, who shall take charge of the patient.

IV. It shall be the duty of the watchman to at once superintend and assist in the removal of the bodies of those who may die during his hours of duty, to the room provided for their reception and preservation, but no body shall be removed without first having been pronounced dead by the resident physician, who has been in attendance upon the case.

V. It shall be his duty to close windows and turn out lights, when no longer needed, call the cook and other employees in

the morning, if requested by the superintendent, and in all other respects further the welfare of the institution. He will receive his instructions from the superintendent, respecting the care of the fire in the kitchen-range at night.

VI. He shall make a written report each morning to the superintendent on blanks furnished therefor, (*a*) of all admissions of emergency cases during the night; (*b*) of any unusual occurrences in the Hospital during his service; (*c*) of any requests or messages from nurses, physicians or surgeons in attendance, noting the time of such occurrences or events.

VII. He shall see that the decorum of the Hospital is maintained during the necessary absence of the superintendent at night, and report all unbecoming behavior or inattention to duty on the part of any of the employees of the institution.

VIII. He shall see that the house is kept as quiet as possible so that the sleep of the inmates is not unnecessarily disturbed.

IX. He shall report each morning to the superintendent the names of all officers, nurses or employees who may have been out of the Hospital after time of closing, 10 P. M.

RULES GOVERNING NURSES.

I. Nurses are to be prompt at meals, at lectures, in going on and off duty, in giving medicine, taking temperature, recording temperature of wards, which should be between 68° and 72° F.

II. The ward work, such as bed-making, sweeping, listing of soiled clothes, and general straightening of the ward, is to be done at 9 A. M., if possible.

III. Requisitions for ward supplies, glassess for medicines, and all bottles wanting refilling, are to be carried to their proper places by 8 A. M.

IV. Nurses shall receive no medicines for patients unless properly labeled and directed.

V. Night nurses are not to be in the wards, or patients' rooms, after 7 A. M.

VI. Day nurses are not to be in the wards, or patients' rooms, after 8 P. M.

VII. Nurses are not to be out after 10 P. M. without permission from the supervising nurse.

VIII. Nurses are to be in bed and all lights out at 10:30 P. M.

IX. Nurses are not to be out of their wards during hours of duty, without leaving word where they have gone.

X. When on night duty, nurses shall remain in bed, and sleep, if possible, not less than eight hours during the day; the hours to be from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

XI. No loud laughing or talking is to be indulged in, either in wards, corridors, rooms or parlor.

XII. No nurse is to go to the kitchen for any purpose whatever, without permission from the supervising nurse.

XIII. Nurses are not allowed in the doctors' office, or in the pharmacy.

XIV. Nurses are not to receive visitors in the wards, in their bedrooms, or any place in the Hospital, except in the nurses' parlor, without permission from the supervising nurse; neither are they to leave their wards when on duty to receive visitors, without permission.

XV. Nurses are to see that no kind of food or drink is brought into the wards by visitors.

XVI. Nurses are not to leave their wards during visiting hours, and must see that all the visitors leave the wards at 5 o'clock, reporting at the office all who fail to do so.

XVII. Nurses are to report at once to the supervising nurse any profanity or improper language or behavior on the part of any person, whether patient or not, in any ward, corridor or room.

XVIII. Nurses are to see that no games are played on the Sabbath day.

XIX. No patient shall be permitted to go out of the wards to render any service without permission from the supervising nurse.

XX. Any bottles found in patients' possession are to be brought at once to the supervising nurse, with name of patient.

XXI. Nurses are to record each patient's temperature, pulse and respiration within half an hour, and to see that a bath is taken (if the bath is permissible) within an hour after admission.

XXII. The face and hands of all patients shall be washed each morning, and a general bath given once each week, if practicable, or whenever ordered.

XXIII. Nurses are to report at once to the supervising nurse any food sent to the patients in an improper condition.

XXIV. Day nurses are to leave poultice pans, pus pans, basins, bed pans and all utensils in a neat and orderly condition for the night nurses, and night nurses shall leave them in the same condition for the day nurses; when not so left the failure shall be at once reported to the supervising nurse.

XXV. Nurses are to see that all mattresses in wards or private rooms are aired out of doors once a week, when possible, and that every bed or bedstead is carefully treated with corrosive sublimate as often as once a month, and oftener, if any signs of vermin are seen.

XXVI. Nurses are to report at once to the supervising or head nurse any unfavorable change, or any extreme suffering in their patients. When a death occurs the nurse of the ward shall immediately notify the resident physician.

XXVII. Nurses are prohibited from borrowing or loaning supplies or utensils from ward to ward, without permission from the supervising nurse.

XXVIII. Nurses must keep their sleeping rooms as well as private rooms of patients and their wards in a clean and orderly condition.

XXIX. Nurses must report to the supervising nurse any defect in the sanitary condition of the wards as soon as detected.

XXX. Nurses are to bring all worn-out and ragged ward clothing or bedding to the supervising nurse to be replaced, also all clothing needing re-marking.

XXXI. Nurses are to see that mattresses and pillows do not become soiled or stained, protecting them always, when necessary, by rubber sheeting.

XXXII. Nurses will have two weeks' vacation given them each year, at such times as they can best be spared from their work.

XXXIII. Nurses are allowed eighteen pieces, including bed linen, in the wash each week. No elaborately trimmed

clothing of any kind will be allowed. Everything put in the wash must be distinctly marked with the last name of the owner.

XXXIV. Nurses shall not accept any gift, bribe or special compensation from any patient.

XXXV. Nurses in charge of private patients must keep their rooms clean and in good order, and, when the floor needs scrubbing, they shall report to the supervising nurse, who will immediately request the matron to have it attended to without delay.

XXXVI. Nurses must respond cheerfully to any and every emergency call; must treat all patients kindly, ever remembering that firmness in the discharge of duty does not necessitate harshness or incivility.

DIETARY.

Can be varied only by an attending physician or surgeon:

LIQUID DIET.

During 24 hours as ordered. { 2 pints milk.
2 " " barley water or gruel.
1 pint of beef tea or mutton broth.

LOW DIET.

Breakfast.— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.
1 soft boiled or plated egg.
2 oz. bread.
Dinner.— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beef tea or mutton broth.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of boiled rice or plain pudding.
Supper.— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk or milk toast.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beef tea.

MEDIUM DIET.

Breakfast.— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk, coffee or cocoa.
2 soft boiled eggs.
3 oz. bread and butter.
Dinner.— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint strained soup.
2 to 4 oz. meat.
4 oz bread.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint boiled rice.
Supper.— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint tea or milk.
3 oz. bread and butter.
Fresh or stewed fruit.

FULL DIET.

- Breakfast.*—1 pint coffee or cocoa.
 2 boiled eggs or fish.
 4 oz. bread and butter.
- Dinner.*—1 pint soup, occasionally.
 4 to 6 oz. meat.
 8 oz. vegetables.
 4 oz. bread.
 Pudding, occasionally.
- Supper.*—1 pint tea or milk.
 4 oz. bread and butter.
 Fresh or stewed fruit.

RULES GOVERNING ASSISTANTS AND NURSES IN SURGICAL CLINICS AND HOSPITAL OPERATIONS.

The assistants shall be:

I. The junior attending surgeon of the Hospital or the clinical chief.

II. The house surgeon or physician.

III. One appointed by the clinician or operator.

IV. A nurse from the training school, if possible.

N. B.—Other assistants may be selected from the Dispensary staff or training school.

Assistants shall hold their positions in rotation as much as possible.

In the absence of any assistant the next in rank takes his place.

DUTIES OF FIRST ASSISTANT.

I. Having general supervision of clinic, under chief, who will appoint and regulate time of service of second and third assistants.

II. Direct third assistant and clinical nurse in placing patient, pad, towels, etc.

III. Direct third assistant in the preparation of the parts for operation and complete or direct the completion of the dressings under the chief.

IV. Cleanse and disinfect hands and forearms, keep them wet and surgically clean, and touch nothing that is not surgically clean.

V. Second and anticipate wants of chief, assist in operative work, and direct the work of all nurses and assistants under chief.

DUTIES OF SECOND ASSISTANT.

I. Cleanse and disinfect the hands and forearms, keep them wet and surgically clean, and touch nothing that is not surgically clean.

II. Have care of instruments, needles and thread, during the operation; see that they are kept in perfect order, wiped and immersed when returned from use, and allow no hands but his—the operator's and the first assistant's—to touch them.

DUTIES OF THIRD ASSISTANT.

I. Assist in placing the patient and prepare the part for operation.

II. Have care of irrigation, pads, rubber cloths, protecting towels, etc., and see that they are kept in order.

III. Hold the parts and patient in position and see that the surrounding parts and clothing are kept protected.

IV. Assist in the application of the dressings.

V. Accompany orderly to the ward and assist in placing the patient in bed and remain until the ward nurse takes charge of the patient.

DUTIES OF FOURTH ASSISTANT.

I. Cleanse and disinfect hands, keep them wet and surgically clean, and touch nothing that is not surgically clean.

II. See that all dressings are ready in the order in which they will be needed.

III. Cleanse and hand sponges, squeezing them *dry*, unless otherwise ordered. Hand wet towels, etc.

IV. Watch for termination of operation and present dressings:

(a) *Tray*: Forceps, scissors, probe, drainage tubing, protective.

(b) *Dressings*: Duster, iodoform gauze, sterilized or bichloride gauze, sterilized or plain cotton, adhesive plaster, bandages.

DUTIES OF WARD NURSE.

- I. Prepare the patient according to the rules.
 - II. Accompany and stay by patient during the administration of the anæsthetic.
 - III. Render assistance, as directed by operator, the assistants, anæsthetist or clinical nurse.
 - IV. Remove towels, soiled dressings, rubber sheet, etc., to side room.
 - V. Follow patient to ward and take charge.
- N. B.—Nurses in clinics, at operations, and in the Dispensary, are under the supervision and subject to the orders of the chief and assistants and clinical nurse.

DUTIES OF CLINICAL NURSE.

- I. See that the operating rooms are properly heated and ventilated before and during an operation, and that the doors are kept closed.
- II. Care for and arrange proper instruments for each case before the time of operation, subject to the instructions of the chief and first assistant.
- III. Place tables, instruments, dressings, etc., in proper position.
- IV. Supply water for irrigators and basins.
- V. Assist in moving and placing patient, providing rubber sheets, towels, bucket, etc.
- VI. Prepare receptacle for soiled towels.
- VII. See that the room is cleared and in order between cases.
- VIII. Not to go out of room unless absolutely necessary.
- IX. To save all specimens, tumors, etc.; present them to chief at close of clinic, and if so ordered, take them to the proper place and party for examination and preservation.
- X. Not to touch anything *surgically clean* except with *surgically clean* hands.
- XI. Bathe frequently, wear clean clothing, and keep hands and forearms clean.

RULES GOVERNING THE MATRON.

I. The purchase of bedding, dry goods, clothing, household and laundry supplies, their proper custody and economical use, are assigned to the matron. She shall have general charge and oversight of the cleanliness of the whole establishment; of the work of the laundry; of the collection, washing and distribution of clothing; and of the household and laundry employees.

II. She shall inspect private rooms and private and public wards daily, and report to the superintendent the condition of the house.

III. She shall make, with the approval of the superintendent, all necessary rules for the proper conduct and efficient service of all employees in her department.

IV. She shall keep in a book, suitable for the purpose, a correct account of all supplies purchased and a statement of the amount of stock on hand. These supplies shall be given out upon requisitions, and proper entries shall be made therefor. She shall keep her storerooms in a neat and orderly manner. She shall present weekly, to the superintendent, all bills for purchases made by her.

V. She shall have charge of the general sewing of the establishment and the manufacture of bedding, clothing and other supplies.

VI. She shall have no jurisdiction over the nurses, but shall report any observed irregularities or incompetency on their part to the superintendent, through whom the matter may be brought before the visiting managers.

VII. The matron shall require punctuality at all meals. At the table she shall prohibit all conversation relating to patients or hospital affairs.

VIII. She shall not absent herself from the Hospital, except when out on duty, without permission from the visiting managers who shall designate the person to take charge during her absence. She must report time of leaving and returning to the superintendent.

RULES GOVERNING THE SUPERVISING NURSE AND PRINCIPAL OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

I. The oversight of the head nurse, nurses, assistant nurses, probationers and orderlies is committed to the supervising nurse.

II. She is charged with the responsibility of the instruction of nurses in the training school, and is authorized to prescribe courses of study, to select and accept probationers, to keep their accounts, and to make contracts with them for their respective terms of service, subject to the approval of the executive committee of the training school, to whom she must report.

III. She is empowered to make, with the approval of the executive committee of the training school, all necessary rules for the government of nurses.

IV. She can lay off or suspend incompetent insubordinate nurses, and must report such action to the executive committee for definite action.

V. She shall constantly supervise all nursing work, and shall observe carefully the manner in which nurses and orderlies care for the sick; she shall also see that the proper entries are made on the patients' clinical charts; and shall report to the superintendent any defect in the sanitary condition of the wards as soon as detected.

VI. It shall be her duty to approve of requisitions for ward supplies. She shall see that proper economy is exercised in the distribution of the food, in the use of all materials for surgical operations and dressings, and in all ward supplies and furnishings, and that the medicines are administered as directed by the attending or resident physicians and surgeons.

VII. She shall make a report of everything pertaining to her department to the executive committee of the training school, on the first Monday of each month, and present her books of account for audit.

VIII. She shall not absent herself from the Hospital without permission from the superintendent and shall report time

of return. Vacations shall be granted only by the executive committee, who shall approve of her appointed substitute during such vacation.

RULES GOVERNING THE PREPARATION AND AFTER-TREATMENT OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

THE SEAT OF OPERATION.

If possible, the preparation of the part should be preceded by

(a) A full bath in the tub, unless otherwise ordered.

(b) Clean clothing and a fresh, clean bed.

I. Soap and shave, in all directions, over a wide area, around the part to be operated.

II. Scrub the same area thoroughly with green soap, hot water and a stiff brush.

N. B.—This should be done the day before, if possible, and, if so ordered, a soft-soap poultice should then be applied to the same area and bandaged on.

III. On the morning of the operation scrub again, irrigate thoroughly, and envelop the part in a wet bichloride towel; cover this with a dry one, and then hold them in place with a bandage.

IV. Before vaginal operations administer a copious warm water vaginal douche the night before the operation; an antiseptic vaginal douche the next morning, of corrosive sublimate solution 1-4000, followed by a copious hot water vaginal douche, just previous to the time for operation, unless otherwise ordered.

BOWELS.

I. Unless otherwise ordered, a purge of licorice powder (teaspoonful) should be administered the day before the operation to all patients who are to be anæsthetized. If necessary, this should be repeated until the bowels are freely moved. This should always be followed by a cleansing enema on the morning of the operation.

II. In cases to be operated about the rectum the lower bowel should be cleansed by several douches, medicated or not, as ordered.

URINE.

I. The urine should be thoroughly examined chemically, and, if necessary, microscopically, in every case to be operated. The quantity passed in twenty-four hours should be measured.

N. B.—The condition of the urine must in every case be reported to the operator and anæsthetist *before* an operation.

II. The bladder should be emptied half an hour before an operation, unless otherwise ordered.

DIET.

Patients who are to be anæsthetized must be put on "ether diet," if possible, for twenty-four hours.

In general, and particularly for capital and abdominal operations, this should be as follows:

The day before (*a*) *for dinner*, fresh, rare beef, or mutton, with bread and butter or soft milk toast. *No dry toast, crackers or vegetables.* Masticate well. *For supper*, cold, fresh meats, excepting pork and veal; soft eggs, stewed fruits without seeds, baked apples, milk toast, tea and milk. *During the night*, a glass of milk with the white of an egg and dessert-spoonful of brandy may be administered if necessary. *In the morning*, a bowl of clear beef-tea or mutton-broth, free from fat, and a cup of coffee.

N. B.—In afternoon operations this may be repeated four hours before the operation.

N. B.—Large draughts of water must be avoided before an operation, as the stomach should be empty.

SPECIAL PREPARATIONS.

I. *For head*.—Blanket the body.

II. *For face and neck*.—Cap of head; night-dress and undershirt slipped below shoulders; blanket from armpits down.

III. *For upper extremity*.—Night-dress and undershirt slipped below affected shoulders; blanket from waist down.

IV. *For breast*.—As above. Bandage arm of affected side.

V. *For abdomen*.—Night-dress and undershirt slipped up to arm-pits; blanket over chest; blanket around lower extremities.

VI. *For lower extremity.*—Night-dress slipped above hips; limb or limbs wrapped in small blanket or sheet held in place by bandages.

N. B.—Hot-water bag and extra blanket to accompany each patient.

AFTER TREATMENT.

I. After an operation the diet is to be liquid, unless otherwise ordered, and until ordered changed. After abdominal or intestinal operations nothing but sups of hot water or cracked ice can be given by the mouth, unless otherwise ordered, until flatus is passed.

II. The bladder should be watched to see that the urine is passed regularly. When the catheter is required it should be used three to four times in twenty-four hours; more frequently, if necessary, or so ordered. It must be cleaned and disinfected before and after use.

III. Patients should not see visitors for twenty-four hours before or forty-eight hours after a capital operation, unless by special permission. They must be kept absolutely quiet after such operation unless otherwise ordered.

NURSES.

I. Nurses in attendance on patients suffering from infectious diseases, or who have been handling foul, suppurating wounds, should be excluded from surgical operations, especially *clean* capital ones.

II. Nurses should bathe and put on clean clothing before a *clean* capital operation.

III. The nurse in charge of a patient must not leave the room for the first few days after a capital operation, unless a competent substitute takes her place, to whom the case is fully explained, and then but for a short time, to obtain sleep, etc.

IV. The nurse in charge of a patient must take the temperature, pulse and respiration, note the bowel and urine movements, and *report* these to the surgeon in charge *personally* before an operation. She must also report these and all important symptoms, as well as her observations, either *personally* or through her substitute, to the surgeon at the time of his visits.

RULES GOVERNING THE ANÆSTHETIST.

I. He shall be present at the hospital promptly on clinic days.

II. He shall see the report of the urine analysis, and, if he deems it necessary, confirm it.

III. He shall examine the heart and lungs in the ward, and, if possible, on the day before the operation.

IV. He shall choose the anæsthetic.

V. He shall report to the operator any conditions contra-indicating operation, or complications that may be expected, or that may require rapid operating.

VI. He shall warn the operator on the appearance of dangerous symptoms.

VII. He shall see that the patient is properly blanketed and supplied with hot-water bags, and that the anæsthetizing and operating rooms are of a proper temperature.

VIII. He shall provide an attendant who shall see that patients are taken to the wards without exposure, put to bed properly, etc.

IX. He shall see that the patient is in good condition when entrusted to this attendant, or to the ward nurse.

X. He shall see the patient again before leaving the hospital.

XI. He shall instruct the junior residents and the nurses in anæsthetizing.

XII. He shall never anæsthetize except in the presence of a nurse.

RULES GOVERNING THE DISPENSARY.

GENERAL RULES.

I. *Time of Service.*—The dispensary shall be open for the treatment of patients, daily, at 1 P. M., excepting Sunday and legal holidays; and the physicians shall report promptly at that hour for duty, and write their names in the record book kept for that purpose, noting the time of the beginning of their service and the termination thereof.

II. *Duties of Heads of Departments and Assistants.*—The dispensary service shall be under the immediate supervision of the clinical teachers of the college.

The following departments have been established, viz.:

- (a.) Department of General Medicine.
- (b.) Department of General Surgery.
- (c.) Department of Gynæcology.
- (d.) Department of Obstetrics.
- (e.) Department of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

The heads of the several departments shall be responsible to the visiting managers of the Hospital, and shall sign the monthly reports submitted to the same. They shall have general supervision over their respective departments, especially with reference to the attendance and efficiency of all assistants, and shall have power to remove delinquents and appoint such additional assistants, as may be needed, subject to the approval of the visiting managers. The first-named assistant or assistants, as required, shall be the clinical assistants during the progress of a clinic, and the next in rank shall conduct the dispensary service of that department for that day, the rank to be determined by the length of time in service.

III. *Duties of the Executive Officer.*—It shall be the duty of the executive officer to keep a record of all new cases making application for treatment, and he shall assign all cases to the departments to which they properly belong, in order that the several clinical teachers may be provided with material for the clinical instruction of students. He shall keep a record of all cases making application for attendance during confinement, and the obstetrical department shall be entitled to all such cases from the several departments of the dispensary.

IV. *Home Treatment for Patients.*—The executive officer shall keep a record of all applications made to the dispensary for home treatment of patients, and shall direct the applicant to the physician in charge of the district in which the patient resides. If any such cases have recently been in attendance at the college clinics, the clinical teacher shall be notified of the patient's illness, and if death ensues he shall be requested to superintend the autopsy, if any is made.

V. *Records.*—The physicians connected with the different departments shall keep a correct record of the name, residence, age, sex and symptoms of the patient treated, with the

history of such treatment from the beginning to the termination thereof, in a book provided for that purpose. At the end of each month they shall, from such records, fill up the blanks furnished for the purpose of recording the work accomplished in the dispensary, and submit the same, with all contributions of money from patients, to the heads of their respective departments, and they shall forward the same, with their signatures appended, to the executive officer, who shall prepare a summary report for the superintendent to present to the visiting managers of the Hospital.

VI. *Instruments*.—Instruments and other articles needed for the proper diagnosis of disease will be provided the physicians in attendance, upon requisition made to the executive officer, subject to the approval of the visiting managers.

VII. *Hospital Cases*.—Throughout the lecture term of the college the clinical teachers shall have the privilege of admitting and treating in the Hospital wards such cases as they may require for the clinical instruction of students, subject to the general rules of the Hospital.

SPECIAL RULES.

I. No patient shall be treated in the dispensary without a card issued by the executive officer.

II. No cards are to be issued to new patients, or to old patients for new diseases, except by the executive officer of the dispensary.

III. No patient shall be treated in any department other than that to which he or she has been assigned by the executive officer.

IV. When a case has been incorrectly assigned or needs other treatment than that provided in the special department to which it has been assigned, it shall be sent back to the executive officer, with such information, for reassignment; and whenever it is possible, the physician who was last in charge of the case shall furnish the next in charge with a written or verbal history of the disease and treatment whilst under his care.

V. Patients returning with old cards for new diseases must be referred to the executive officer for re-registering and a

new card for the particular department to which patient belongs.

VI. Patients under treatment who require special attention in another department, may be referred through the executive officer to such department and treated there as long as the special treatment is required.

VII. When a patient ceases to be a case for the *special* department to which it has been assigned and treated, and requires further treatment in some other department, he or she may be transferred to such department by the executive officer.

VIII. When a case is transferred from one department to another, the card *must* be endorsed by the physician so transferring and handed to the executive officer.

IX. Transfers from one department to another must be made through the executive officer.

X. Cases that develop conditions while under treatment, requiring attention at their homes, may be treated by the physician in whose department the patient belongs, or referred to the executive officer for treatment by the district physician. Cases so treated, when able to come to the dispensary again, are to be returned to the proper department.

XI. All obstetrical cases arising in the dispensary are to be referred to the executive officer and assigned to the obstetrical department.

XII. The office address of attending dispensary physicians and surgeons must not appear on dispensary cards, prescription blanks, etc.

XIII. Patients must not be induced to leave the dispensary for treatment at the physician's office.

XIV. When the dispensary does not afford proper facilities for examination or study of a case, the patient may be taken to the physician's office for this purpose. *But in all cases the patient must be promptly returned to the dispensary.* This rule applies particularly to the preparation of cases for clinical instruction.

XV. When a physician is obliged to be absent from the dispensary, he should not fail to give seasonable notification to the executive officer, and, if possible, provide a satisfactory substitute.

XVI. Perfect decorum must be observed by all connected with the dispensary service. Smoking and the use of tobacco, and loud and boisterous talking are strictly prohibited.

Physicians in the various departments, executive officer and pharmacist must not be interrupted during the hours of service, except for matters which relate strictly to the dispensary work.

XVII. Each physician shall obligate himself to service, regularly, the full time for which he is appointed; and in case of violation of these rules his place shall be forfeited.

RULES GOVERNING SERVANTS AND EMPLOYEES.

I. Hospital servants and employees shall be hired, with the approval of the superintendent, in such numbers as the service of the Hospital may require, subject to the approval of the visiting managers.

II. They shall be under the control of the superintendent and the heads of the several department where they are employed.

III. They shall have assigned to them regular duties, but they will be expected to comply with any reasonable request for unusual service.

IV. They shall not leave the Hospital during the hours of duty without permission from the heads of their respective departments.

V. Breakage or injury to property, the result of carelessness or negligence, must be made good by the employee causing the breakage or injury.

VI. Servants or other employees shall not receive any compensation, gift or bribe from any patient.

CHAPTER XI.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

This list embraces the physicians and surgeons from the opening of the Hospital in 1871 to the present time.

ANÆSTHETIST.

- Dock, Robert Garrett, 1895 to 1898.
 Grigsby, Edward S., 1895.
 Hassler, J. W., 1894.
 Northrop, Herbert L., 1891.
 Smilie, Nathan, 1897, 1898.
 Stirk, James C., 1892, 1893.

CONSULTANTS. CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

- Dudley, Pemberton, 1898.
 Earhart, J. R., 1885 to 1891.
 Fellger, Ad., 1885, 1886, 1887.
 James, Bushrod W., 1885 to 1898.
 Kitchen, James, 1886 to 1894.
 Korndoerfer, Augustus, 1885 to 1898.
 Lee, John K., 1886, 1887.
 McLeod, George I., 1888 to 1898.
 Middleton, Caleb S., 1896, 1897, 1898.
 Mitchell, J. Nicholas, 1896, 1897, 1898.
 Neidhard, Charles, 1885 to 1894.
 Raue, Charles G., 1885 to 1896.
 Reed, William A., 1888 to 1894.
 Thomas, A. R., 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895.

GYNÆCOLOGISTS. (ATTENDING.)

- Betts, B. Frank, 1885 to 1894.
 Gramm, Theodore J., 1895, 1896.

James, John E., 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.

Mitchell, J. Nicholas, 1887, 1888.

Smedley, Isaac G., 1887 to 1898.

GYNÆCOLOGIST. (CONSULTING.)

Betts, B. Frank, 1895 to 1898.

LARYNGOLOGIST.

Shallcross, Isaac G., 1892 to 1898.

MASSEUR.

Kerkhoff, W. A., 1892, 1893.

NEUROLOGISTS. (ATTENDING.)

Bartlett, Clarence, 1890 to 1898.

Bayley, Weston D., 1894 to 1898.

OBSTETRICIANS.

Mercer, Edward W., 1894 to 1898.

Mitchell, J. Nicholas, 1885, 1886, 1892, 1893, 1894.

Korndoerfer, Aug., Jr., 1897, 1898.

OPHTHALMOLOGISTS AND OTOLOGISTS.

Jessup, H. I., 1893 to 1898.

Thomas, Charles M., 1881 to 1884, 1891 to 1898.

PATHOLOGISTS.

Becker, Charles, Jr., 1895.

Cookman, Alfred, 1897.

Hall, Philipe Sharples, 1895 to 1898.

Harrington, Gove S., 1896.

Ingersoll, W. K., 1885 to 1890.

James, D. Bushrod, 1898.

Korndoerfer, Aug., Jr., 1897.

Vischer, Carl V., 1891 to 1894.

PHARMACIST.

Parrat, Eugene, 1891 to 1898.

PHYSICIANS. (VISITING—ATTENDING.)

Bigler, William H., 1881 to 1884, 1896 to 1898.

Dudley, Pemberton, 1882.

Farrington, Ernest A., 1874 to 1884.

- Gause, O. B., January, 1872, and August, 1872; July, 1872, and February, 1873.
- Goodno, W. C., 1885 to 1898.
- Guernsey, Joseph C., 1878, 1879, 1885 to 1898.
- Guernsey, Henry N., March, 1872, and October, 1872; April, 1872, and November, 1872.
- Haeseler, C. H., February, 1872, and September, 1872; March, 1872, and October, 1872.
- Haines, O. S., 1890 to 1898.
- Hering, Constantine, 1871.
- Hosfeld, G. S., 1879, 1880, 1881.
- James, Bushrod W., 1871.
- Koch, Richard, May, 1872, and December, 1872; June, 1872, and January, 1873.
- Knerr, C. B., 1878, 1879, 1880, 1885 to 1898.
- Korndoerfer, Augustus, 1878 to 1882.
- Karsner, Daniel, 1885, 1886, 1887.
- Macfarlan, Duncan, 1880, 1881.
- Martin, Henry N., 1871.
- McClatchey, R. J., 1871.
- Mitchell, J. N., 1898.
- Mohr, Charles, 1882 to 1898.
- Middleton, C. S., 1871.
- Morgan, John C., April, 1872, and November, 1872; May, 1872, and December, 1872; 1888, 1889, 1890.
- Raue, C. G., 1871.
- Reeves, J. M., 1885 to 1898.
- Sargent, R., 1878.
- Stephens, Lemuel, January, 1872, and August, 1872; July, 1872, and February, 1873; August, 1872, and March, 1873.
- Smith, Ralph C., 1885 to 1890.
- Thomas, A. R., June, 1872, and January, 1873; July, 1872, and February, 1873.
- Van Baun, W. W., 1891 to 1898.
- Williamson, M. S., 1878 to 1898.
- Williamson, Walter M., 1871.

PHYSICIANS. (RESIDENT.)

- Baethig, Henry, Jr., 1871, 1872.
- Barnard, Frank S., 1894.

- Bickley, George H., 1894, 1895.
Blackley, Carl A., 1896, 1897.
Boone, George H., 1895.
Bronson, B. F., 1874.
Budlong, Martin S., 1895.
Bullard, J. C., 1873.
Burnham, 1881.
Caley, Joseph M., 1889.
Chaffee, Ralph W., 1896, 1897.
Cobb, Arthur R., 1891.
Corson, Walter A., 1894.
Cookman, Alfred, 1895, 1896.
Campbell, Duncan, 1895.
Crichton, Macpherson, 1898.
Dobson, Clarence H., 1897.
Eastman, Arthur M., 1879, 1880.
Eberhard, Harry Martin, 1898.
Haines, O. S., 1882.
Hartley, Arthur, 1898.
Hartman, George Willis, 1898.
Hassler, J. Wyllis, 1892, 1893.
Hall, Philipe Sharples, 1891.
Higgins, Royal G., 1892.
James, D. Bushrod, 1896.
Lacey, Henry L., 1891.
Lieb, A. G., 1888.
Lazear, L. L., 1891.
Maguire, W. T., 1882.
Macdonald, T. L., 1888.
McDowell, Charles H., 1892, 1893.
Mercer, E. W., 1884.
Messerve, F. W., 1885.
Nichols, Herbert S., 1895, 1896.
Northrop, Edward R., 1898.
Northrop, Herbert L., 1889.
Oatley, E. L., 1886, 1887.
Ogden, B. H., 1885.
Posey, Louis P., 1883, 1884.
Roman, Desiderio, 1893.

Randall, Edward G., 1898.
 Reading, Charles L., 1891, 1892.
 Robinson, E. A., 1893.
 Sappington, Samuel A., 1897.
 Satterthwait, Abbott, 1897.
 Smedley, Isaac G., 1880.
 Smiley, L. F., 1875 to 1878.
 Sparhawk, Samuel, 1893, 1894.
 Snader, E. R., 1886.
 Stewart, Geo. W., 1883.
 Strickler, D. A., 1881.
 Stubbs, George P., 1890.
 Strong, Walter M., 1890, 1891.
 Van Baun, W. W., 1880.
 Van Lennep, Gustav A., 1894.
 Wasgatt, Rowland J., 1896.
 Waaser, J. E., 1893, 1894.
 Weaver, Harry S., 1892.
 Westney, Alfred W., 1897.
 Wilbur, Bertrand R., 1892.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Magee, Mrs. L. D., 1892.
 Shumway, Orrin B., 1894 to 1898.
 Stubbs, George P., 1891.
 Taylor, Mrs., 1887.
 Worst, George E., 1893.

SURGEON. (CONSULTING.)

Thomas, Charles M., 1892 to 1898.

SURGEONS. (VISITING—ATTENDING.)

Macfarlan, Malcolm, 1871, 1874, 1875.
 McClelland, J. H., 1877, 1878.
 Morgan, John C., 1885, 1886, 1887.
 James, John E., 1878 to 1895.
 Northrop, H. L., 1892 to 1898.
 Thomas, Charles M., 1878 to 1891.
 Goodno, W. C., 1878 to 1884.
 Vischer, Carl V., 1892 to 1898.
 Van Lennep, Wm. B., 1886 to 1898.

CHAPTER XII.

CONTRIBUTORS.

BEQUESTS.

Among the most liberal contributors during life were found men and women who had made generous provision for the maintenance of the Hospital, after their departure to the life beyond, notably the brothers and sisters Jeanes, whose benefactions amount in the aggregate to nearly \$100,000. The estate of Walter Garrett paid into the Hospital treasury \$50,875. Isaiah V. Williamsom left by bequest \$40,000.* Leandro de la Cuesta provided in his last will and testament that the Hospital should receive one-fifteenths of the net income of his residuary estate, amounting to about \$600,000. This bequest yields about \$1,600 yearly for Hospital support. J. Lewis Crozer's benefactions amount to upwards of \$35,000. Besides very generous donations during life, Jacob G. Neafie left by bequest \$25,000, Lemuel Coffin \$25,000, Charles J. Harrah \$10,000,* Anna H. Wilstach \$10,000, Alfred Bamber \$10,000, Mrs. Chapman Biddle \$5,000, J. B. Moorhead \$5,000, Joseph E. Temple \$5,000, Lucy Gascoyne \$5,000, and numerous others left smaller legacies.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Honorary members, constituted by the payment of five thousand dollars at any one time:

†Mrs. Chapman Biddle,	†Mrs. Jacob Jeanes,
Mrs. Vincent L. Bradford,	†Joseph Jeanes,
George Burnham,	†Samuel Jeanes,
Burnham, Williams & Co.,	Mrs. Bloomfield H. Moore,
†Lemuel Coffin,	†J. B. Moorhead,
†J. Lewis Crozer,	†Jacob G. Neafie,
Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer,	†Charles D. Read,

* Bequest became inoperative owing to State law limit, wills having been executed within thirty days of decease.

† Deceased.

*Walter Garrett,
Mrs. Walter Garrett,
Miss Anna T. Jeanes,
*Miss Mary Jeanes,
*Mrs. Isaac Jeanes,

*John F. Smith,
*Joseph E. Temple,
Mrs. Catherine A. Wentz,
*I. V. Williamson,
*Mrs. A. H. Wilstach.

LIFE PATRONS.

Life patrons, constituted by the payment of fifty dollars at any one time:

Mrs William Adamson,
Mrs. H. E. Aldrich,
J. B. Altemus,
Joel J. Baily,
*Miss Louisa Baldwin,
Mrs. T. B. Baldwin,
Richard D. Barclay,
Mrs. Richard D. Barclay,
Mrs. Charles D. Barney,
*B. H. Bartol,
H. W. Bartol,
Mrs. Clyde Edwin Barton,
H. Belfield & Co.,
T. B. Belfield,
*Mrs. T. B. Belfield,
*Miss Bell,
Miss H. S. Benson,
Joseph Berens, M. D.,
*Mrs. Catherine C. Bergner,
Mrs. Charles William Bergner,
Bergner & Engle Brewing Co.,
Charles M. Betts,
B. F. Betts, M. D.,
Bingham Hotel Company,
*Anna Cresson,
Croft & Allen,
*Leandro de la Cuesta,
*Nemesia de la Cuesta,
Mrs. Ellen M. Dabney,
Darlington & Runk,
Miss Helen Darlington,
Mrs. J. G. Darlington,
Mrs. H. P. Darragh,
Mrs. Charles G. Davis,
Mrs. Emma E. Davis,

Mrs. Charles Blanchard,
Miss Blank,
*Sarah L. Boone,
James F. Breuil,
*Alexander Brown,
Mrs. Catherine Brown,
William K. Brown, M. D.,
J. A. Bullard, M. D.,
Mrs. George Burnham,
William Burnham,
Mrs. W. S. Carpenter,
*George W. Childs,
Edwin H. Coates,
*Mrs. Lemuel Coffin,
*A. M. Collins,
H. H. Collins,
Mrs. H. H. Collins,
Mrs. Mary A. Combs,
José Congosto, M. D.,
Joel Cook,
Jay Cooke, Jr.,
Mrs. Jay Cooke, Jr.,
Mrs. Mary Cope,
Miss Florence Crap,
Mrs. William B. Hanna,
Miss Helen A. Hanna,
Charles J. Harrah,
William H. Harned,
E. Harrington, Son & Co.,
Mrs Constantine Hering,
Rudolph Hering,
Walter E. Hering,
Mrs. Walter E. Hering,
Mrs. J. R. Hinkley,
Anthony A. Hirst,

*Deceased.

- Eugene Delano,
Mrs. E. L. Drake,
*A. J. Drexel,
Pemberton Dudley, M. D.,
Mrs. J. J. Dunn,
Mrs. Isadore Dutton,
William J. Earhard, M. D.,
Mrs. J. S. Elwell,
Miss Rebecca Emslie,
Mrs. Leopold Engelke,
*Spencer Ervin,
*E. A. Farrington, M. D.,
Horace Fassitt,
Mrs. Horace Fassitt,
Stanley G. Flagg & Co.,
John Flanigan,
Mrs. David Flemming,
William G. Foulke,
Mrs. William G. Foulke,
J. C. Fuller,
Mrs. H. E. Garrett,
*O. B. Gause, M. D.,
Mrs. Isaac Gerhart,
*Henry C. Gibson,
Mrs. J. E. Gillingham,
W. C. Goodno, M. D.,
*Mrs. Mina Goodno,
Annesley R. Govett,
*Pauline C. Graham,
Edward M. Gramm, M. D.,
Miss Ethel Greene,
James H. Grier,
J. J. Griffith, M. D.,
Silas Griffith, M. D.,
Joseph C. Guernsey, M. D.,
Hahnemann Institute,
Hon. William B. Hanna,
Miss Theodora Langstroth,
Mrs. H. M. Laughlin,
*Henry Lewis,
Howard W. Lippincott,
Amos R. Little,
Miss Alice C. Littleton,
Mrs. W. E. Littleton,
Richard F. Loper,
Home for Aged Couples,
Harry S. Hopper,
Mrs. Harry S. Hopper,
Miss Rebecca Horner,
*H. H. Houston,
Mrs. H. H. Houston,
E. M. Howard, M. D.,
W. K. Ingersoll, M. D.,
Mrs. E. B. Jacobs,
Bushrod W. James, M. D.,
John E. James, M. D.,
Edward K. Jeanes,
*Miss Eliza B. Jeanes,
Isaac W. Jeanes,
Joseph Y. Jeanes,
Henry S. Jeanes,
*William C. Jeanes,
H. I. Jessup, M. D.,
William Johnson,
Miss Catherine T. Johnson,
Mrs. J. W. Johnson,
Mrs. Alexander H. Jones,
John Kisterbock,
Daniel Karsner, M. D.,
Mrs. Daniel Karsner,
William H. Keim, M. D.,
William Kink,
T. E. Kirkbride,
Mrs. M. G. Kirkbride,
C. B. Knerr, M. D.,
Mrs. C. B. Knerr,
T. A. Langstroth,
Mrs. T. A. Langstroth,
Miss K. B. Langstroth,
James H. Langstroth,
Charles S. Langstroth,
Frank D. Langstroth,
Louis P. Posey, M. D.,
*Mrs. Thomas H. Powers,
Presbyterian S. S., Overbrook,
*J. Sergeant Price,
Miss M. C. Provost,
Joseph M. Reeves, M. D.,
Mrs. William C. Richardson,
Mrs. C. M. Richardson,

*Deceased.

- Mrs. J. S. Lovering,
 *Wm. B. MacKellar,
 J. R. Mansfield, M. D.,
 Biddle R. Marsden, M. D.,
 J. Willis Martin,
 Miss Elizabeth Marvel,
 *William Massey,
 J. W. McAllister,
 *Mrs. J. W. McAllister,
 Wm. McGeorge, Jr.,
 A. A. McLeod,
 Rev. W. N. McVickar, D. D.,
 C. S. Middleton, M. D.,
 Midvale Steel Works,
 William Mills,
 I. Imbrie Miller,
 Caleb J. Milne,
 J. Nicholas Mitchell, M. D.,
 Charles Mohr, M. D.,
 C. D. Moore,
 *Hosier L. F. Morgan,
 Miss Lydia T. Morris,
 John T. Morris,
 *Joshua H. Morris,
 Muir Bros.,
 *John Mundell,
 Nathan Myers,
 Mrs. J. G. Neafie,
 *C. Neidhard, M. D.,
 W. H. H. Neville, M. D.,
 Mrs. W. H. H. Neville,
 Claude R. Norton, M. D.,
 James W. Paul, Jr.,
 Penna. Warehousing Co.,
 Mrs. T. C. Percival,
 Miss Elizabeth Percival,
 Miss Katie Percival,
 Mrs. Arthur Peterson,
 Phila. & Reading R. R. Co.,
 *Mrs. Martha A. Pierson,
 *M. M. Walker, M. D.,
 *W. G. Warden,
 E. Burgess Warren,
 R. B. Weaver, M. D.,
 Mrs. F. D. Weylman,
- Mrs. Ridley,
 Jane C. Ritchie,
 Mrs. John Roberts,
 William Sellers & Co.,
 Louis E. Shriver,
 *William M. Singerly,
 Mrs. E. Payson Small,
 *Edmund Smith,
 Mrs. Eugene Smith,
 Monroe Smith,
 *Ralph C. Smith, M. D.,
 Society New Jerusalem Church,
 *Lemuel Stephens, M. D.,
 E. T. Stotesbury,
 *Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury,
 Strawbridge & Clothier,
 George S. Strawbridge,
 Mrs. George S. Strawbridge,
 Justus C. Strawbridge,
 David R. Streets, M. D.,
 F. Sylvester,
 *A. J. Tafel,
 *Mrs. Lewis Taws,
 Mrs. H. P. Taylor,
 *A. R. Thomas, M. D.,
 C. M. Thomas, M. D.,
 *F. W. Thomas, M. D.,
 George C. Thomas,
 Mrs. George C. Thomas,
 George C. Thomas, Jr.,
 Mrs. J. Edgar Thompson,
 Mrs. Hannah S. Toland,
 Henry C. Townsend,
 *Wm. Budd Trites, M. D.,
 C. Van Artsdalen, M. D.,
 Mrs. J. L. Van Tine,
 W. B. Van Lennep, M. D.,
 *Miss Annie Waln,
 Miss Sally M. Waln,
 Miss Helen Waln,
 Joseph E. Widener,
 H. O. Wilbur,
 E. E. Williams, M. D.,
 Alonzo P. Williamson, M. D.,
 Matthew S. Williamson, M. D.,

*Deceased.

Charles W. Wharton,
 *Mrs. Charles W. Wharton,
 Mrs. Joseph M. Wharton,
 *Laura M. Whitney,
 P. A. B. Widener,
 *Mrs. P. A. B. Widener,

Mrs. M. S. Williamson,
 Mrs. Walter Williamson,
 Mrs. A. S. Wolf,
 Miss A. L. Wright,
 Mrs. Edward Wright,
 Mrs. John A. Wright.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Life Members, constituted by the payment of twenty-five dollars at any one time.

Miss Ella Allen,
 Miss Laura Allen,
 George W. Allen,
 William H. Allen,
 Mrs. R. B. Backer,
 Allen B. Barber,
 W. E. Barker,
 Mrs. Thornton Barnes,
 Mrs. W. H. Barnes,
 Clarence Bartlett, M. D.,
 Mrs. Louis F. Benson,
 W. H. Bigler, M. D.,
 Mrs. George C. Boldt,
 Mrs. Henry Borie,
 Mrs. J. H. Brazier,
 Mrs. William Burnham,
 Mrs. Washington Butcher,
 Mrs. Franklin Byerly,
 Mrs. J. W. Calver,
 Mrs. W. T. Carter,
 Mrs. J. Albert Caldwell,
 *Mrs. William E. Carpenter,
 Miss Bertha Clark,
 E. W. Clark,
 Mrs. Charles D. Clarke,
 Charles Fyges Clarke,
 Miss Frances Clarke,
 *Mrs. Charles Close,
 J. H. Closson, M. D.,
 *P. O. B. Gause, M. D.,
 *P. T. German, M. D.,
 Mrs. Lincoln Godfrey,
 Miss Mary Long Grier,
 Miss Jennie Walker Grier,

Mrs. James H. Closson,
 Mrs. Isaac H. Clothier,
 *G. Morrison Coates,
 Mrs. John F. Combs,
 Mrs. Joel Cook,
 Jay Cooke,
 J. F. Cooper, M. D.,
 Mrs. S. Fisher Corliss,
 C. C. Cresson, M. D.,
 W. P. Cresson,
 George Vaux Cresson,
 Mrs. George Vaux Cresson,
 H. B. Curran,
 Herbert Seymour Darlington,
 John H. Dearnley,
 Mrs. Eugene Delano,
 Jacob S. Disston,
 Mrs. Jacob S. Disston,
 *Mrs. A. J. Drexel,
 Bernard L. Douredoure,
 Mrs. A. L. Ebert,
 Mrs. Kate Felton Elkins,
 Mrs. H. H. Ellison,
 Wm. P. Ellison,
 Daniel Fleming,
 Mrs. G. A. Fletcher,
 Phineas Freas,
 H. H. Furness,
 C. L. Garrett,
 Mrs. G. S. Morton Maule,
 Theo. F. Miller,
 Mrs. Theo. F. Miller,
 Col. George Mills,
 Mrs. J. J. Mohr,

*Deceased.

- George Griffiths,
W. M. Griffith, M. D.,
Mrs. J. C. Guernsey,
O. S. Haines, M. D.,
A. R. Hall,
Mrs. A. R. Hall,
J. H. Hamer, M. D.,
Wm. C. Hannis,
Mrs. Jos. M. Harlan,
Miss Lillian P. Hastings,
Mrs. J. Jackson Henry,
Mrs. Wm. Henszey,
Carl Hering,
Mrs. J. J. Houston,
Mrs. Wm. G. Hughes,
M. Ivens,
H. F. Ivins, M. D.,
Mrs. Chas. Joly,
Miss C. M. Jones,
Mrs. J. R. Jones,
Edmund H. Kase, M. D.,
Horace M. Kates,
Mrs. Daniel Kendig,
George Kearney,
J. M. Kennedy,
Josiah Kisterbock, Jr.,
*John K. Lee, M. D.,
*Mrs. Jno. P. Levy,
Mrs. Emma Lewis,
Mrs. Edmund Lewis,
E. Coleman Lewis,
Miss Elizabeth V. Lewis,
Mrs. Howard W. Lippincott,
C. Litchfield,
Mrs. Charles L. Lockwood,
B. Ogden Loxley,
J. H. McClelland, M. D.,
Mrs. Thomas J. Magill,
W. T. Maguire, M. D.,
Joseph H. Mann,
Frank I. Maule,
*Mrs. Israel Maule,
*Joseph J. Solomon,
Mrs. Robert F. Spencer,
John M. Steffan,
- *Mrs. Ann Monges,
James Moore,
Mrs. M. V. Moore,
Mrs. C. F. Moorhead,
Mrs. Louise Drexel Morrell,
H. Muhr & Sons,
John Mundell & Co.,
Mrs. Mary H. Musgrave,
E. M. Needles,
Mrs. Claude R. Norton,
Henry T. Paist,
Mrs. Calvin Pardee,
Eugene Parrat,
Mrs. George Pennock,
C. P. Perkins,
Miss Elizabeth W. Perot,
M. A. Phillips,
Mrs. M. A. Phillips,
Pickering Spring Co.,
W. C. Powell, Jr., M. D.,
*Mrs. John Prizer,
Joseph M. Reeves, M. D.,
Mrs. M. J. Cogley Reynolds,
A. C. Rembaugh, M. D.,
Howard Roberts,
Mrs. Howard Roberts,
Mrs. Rohrman,
Harriet Judd Sartain, M. D.,
Mrs. H. M. von Scheurer,
Mrs. Rosa Schmidt,
Mrs. A. P. Scull,
David Scull,
Miss Bella W. Semple,
Isaac G. Shallcross, M. D.,
*Mrs. John R. Spiegel,
B. H. Shivers, M. D.,
Mrs. W. Knight Shryock,
Mrs. G. Sibley,
Miss Henrietta Simpson,
I. G. Smedley, M. D.,
Charles Smith,
Miss Christiana Smith,
Mrs. Edmund Smith,
W. W. Van Baun, M. D.,
E. Van Deusen, M. D.,

*Deceased.

Edw. Stern & Co.,	Miss Rebecca R. Van Lennep,
John F. Stoer,	Chas. W. Vendig & Co.,
Chas. M. Swain,	Carl V. Vischer, M. D.,
Mrs. A. R. Thomas,	Mrs. E. Burgess Warren,
Mrs. C. M. Thomas,	Miss C. P. Warner,
Van R. Tindall, M. D.,	*H. P. Wilcox, M. D.,
Mrs. Henry Townsend,	L. H. Willard, M. D.,
Univ. Church of the Messiah,	Willet & Quinby,
Mrs. A. W. von Utassy.	Mrs. Wm. Wright,

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

Contributing members, constituted by the payment of one dollar or more annually.

A very great many friends of the Hospital besides those named above give yearly for its support from one to five dollars. These subscriptions are collected by the ladies of the Hahnemann Hospital Association.

The Donation Day contributions of articles of food or of comfort are a valuable aid to the Institution.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF THE CORPORATION.

The following figures are of interest, as they show the various amounts raised for the specifically named objects of the corporation:

CONTRIBUTIONS.

For Erection of Buildings	\$169,764 85
For Furnishing the Hospital	13,211 39
For Endowment of the Hospital	121,872 97
For Endowment of Children's Ward	13,325 38
For Endowment of Beds	99,971 02
For Maintenance of the Hospital	545,278 68
For Support of the Training School for Nurses	20,148 40
For the Maternity Department	15,984 63
For the Eye Department	5,100 00
For the Surgical Department	962 18
For the Children's Department	250 00
For the Payment of the Mortgage Debt	50,925 00
Grand Total	\$1,056,794 50

Since the organization of the Hospital 19,040 in-patients and 507,211 out-patients have received treatment within its wards and dispensary. To erect buildings and sustain this

*Deceased.

large number of the afflicted, injured and unfortunate, the above figures show that over one million dollars have been raised and expended.

SPECIAL FUNDS INVESTED FOR HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE.

Homœopathic Hospital Fund	\$23,414 64
I. V. Williamson Fund	5,000 00
Dr. Jacob Jeanes Fund	60,700 00
Caroline M. Jeanes Fund	25,000 00
Anna T. Jeanes Fund	6,000 00
Simon Muhr Fund	2,471 02
Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children Fund . .	13,325 38
Anna Cresson Fund	350 00
Endowed Bed Fund	87,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$223,761 04

VALUE OF CORPORATION PROPERTY.

Investments as above	\$223,761 04
Hospital Property on Fifteenth St. above Race .	376,000 00
Maternity Hospital Property	27,324 81
Hospital Furniture and Equipment	44,392 00
College Museum, Library and Furniture	20,000 00
Cash in Bank for Maintenance	10,480 82
Special Funds for Investment	21,805 07
	<hr/>
	\$723,763 74

CORPORATION INDEBTEDNESS.

Mortgages	\$85,000 00
Ground Rents	15,766 66
Loans	12,000 00
Accrued Interest	2,232 51
Floating Debt for Maintenance	22,539 53
	<hr/>
	\$137,538 70
Net Value of Corporation Property	\$586,225 04

CHAPTER XIII.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The Training School for Nurses of the Hahnemann Hospital, of Philadelphia, was organized in October, 1890, officered as follows:

Miss Louise Kellner, Principal.

Executive Committee.—A. R. Thomas, M. D., Chairman; C. Mohr, M. D., secretary; C. M. Thomas, M. D., B. F. Betts, M. D., J. E. James, M. D., Mrs. P. G. McCollin, Mrs. Horace Fassitt, Mrs. H. P. Taylor, Miss G. Harrah.

Lecturers.—A. R. Thomas, M. D., Anatomy; P. Dudley, M. D., Physiology and Hygiene; E. L. Oatley, M. D., Toxicology; C. Bartlett, M. D., Electricity; C. Mohr, M. D., Medical Nursing and Dietetics; L. W. Thompson, M. D., Surgical Nursing; J. N. Mitchell, M. D., Obstetrical Nursing; B. F. Betts, M. D., Gynæcological Nursing.

The following general statement and rules were duly announced:

In compliance with the terms of its charter, the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital has established a Training School for Nurses in connection with the Hospital.

Under the Executive Committee the training school is in the immediate charge of its principal.

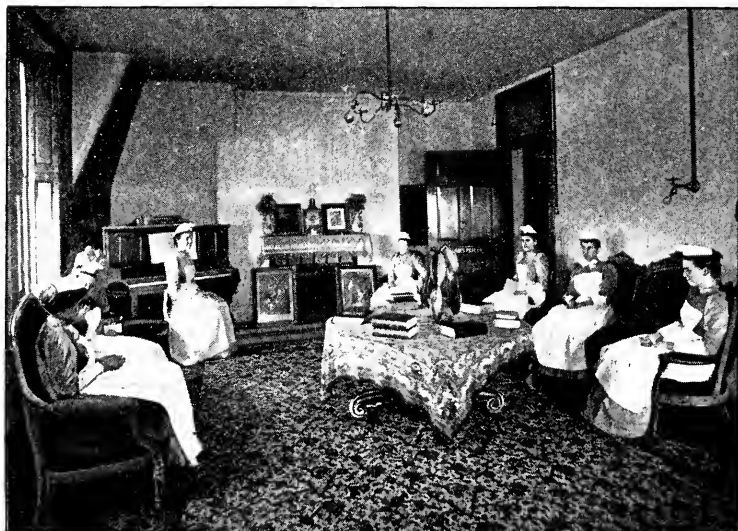
Those wishing to obtain this course of instruction must apply to the principal of the training school, at the Hospital, North Fifteenth street above Race, upon whose approval they will be received into the school for one month on probation. The most acceptable age for candidates is from twenty-one to thirty-five years. The applicant should send, with answers to the accompanying list of printed questions, a letter from two reliable citizens testifying to her good moral character, and from a physician stating that she is in sound health. Applicants are received at any time during the year when there is a vacancy.

During the month of probation, and previous to obtaining a position in the school, the applicant will be examined in reading, penmanship, simple arithmetic and English dictation.

The principal has full power to decide as to their fitness for the work, and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them at the end of the month of trial. She can also, with the approval of the Executive Committee, discharge them at any time, in case of misconduct or inefficiency.



A GENERAL WARD IN THE HOSPITAL.



VIEW OF NURSES' PARLOR.

During the month of probation the pupils are boarded and lodged at the expense of the school, but receive no compensation. Those who prove satisfactory will be accepted as pupil-nurses, after signing an agreement to remain two years, and to obey the rules of the school and Hospital.

They will reside in the Hospital and serve for the first year as assistant nurses in the wards of the Hospital. The second year they will be expected to perform any duty assigned them by the principal, either to act as nurses in the Hospital, or to be sent to private cases among the rich or poor.

The pay for the first year is seven dollars per month; for the second year, ten dollars per month. This sum is allowed for the dress, text books, and other personal expenses of the nurse, and is in no wise intended as wages, it being considered that the education given is full equivalent for their services. They are required, after the month of probation, when on duty, to wear the dress prescribed by the institution, which is of blue and white seersucker, simply made, white apron and cap, linen collar and cuffs. The wearing of jewelry is forbidden. The day nurses are on duty from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., with half an hour off duty for dinner, and an additional time for exercise and rest. They are also given an afternoon during the week, unless emergencies forbid. A vacation of two weeks is allowed each year. Night nurses are on duty from 8 P. M. to 7 A. M.

The school is unsectarian, but services are held each Sunday afternoon, by the different denominations, in the chapel.

In sickness all pupils will be cared for gratuitously, and may be attended by any member of the Hospital staff. Time lost in sickness must be made up, so that, at end of course, two full years have been spent in the school.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATES

And sent to the Principal of the Training School for Nurses, Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia.

1. Name in full and present address of candidate?
2. Age, last birthday?
3. Are you single, married or a widow?
4. If a widow, have you children? How many? Their ages? And how are they provided for?
5. Your present occupation or employment?
6. State of health? Height? Weight? Chest measure?
7. Are your sight and hearing good?
8. Give references as to character and general qualifications. Send the certificate of a physician as to your physical qualifications for work.

CONTRACT SIGNED BY PUPIL NURSES ON ENTERING THE SCHOOL.

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to remain two years from date a pupil of the Training School for Nurses of the Hahnemann Hospital of

Philadelphia, and promise, during that time, to faithfully obey the rules of the school and of the Hospital, and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same.

In witness whereof, I hereunto affix my name this day of 18

COURSE OF TRAINING.

I. The instruction includes lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Dietetics, Toxicology, Electricity, Medical Nursing, Surgical Nursing, Obstetrical and Gynæcological Nursing.

II. Dressing of ulcers, burns and wounds, the application of fomentations and poultices.

III. The administration of enemas and use of catheter.

IV. The management of appliances for uterine complaints.

V. The best method of using massage and friction to body and extremities.

VI. Management of helpless patients, making beds, moving, changing and giving baths in bed, preventing and dressing bed sores, and managing positions.

VII. Bandaging, making bandages and rollers, and lining of splints.

VIII. The preparing, cooking and serving of food for the sick. There will also be given instruction in the best practical methods of supply-fresh air, warming and ventilating sick-rooms, keeping utensils clean and disinfected, making reports to the physician of the state of the secretions, pulse, temperature, respiration, sleep, condition of wounds and effect of diet and medicines.

The instruction will be given by the lecture corps, and by visiting and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients, and the principal of the school will give special lectures on the conduct of nurses in all their relations to patients, doctors and the public.

Examinations are held at stated periods. When the full term of two years is ended the nurses thus trained will be at liberty to choose their own field of labor, whether in hospitals and private families or in district nursing among the poor. On leaving the school, those qualified will receive a diploma signed by the lecturers of the training school and by the principal.

NURSES.

I. Nurses are to be in the open air beyond the Hospital grounds not less than fifteen minutes each day, unless excused by the supervising nurse.

II. Nurses are to be prompt at meals, at religious services, at lectures, in going on and off duty, in giving medicine, taking temperature, recording temperature of wards, which should be between 68° and 72° F.

III. The ward work, such as bed-making, sweeping, listing of soiled clothes, and general straightening of the ward, is to be done by 9 A. M.

IV. Requisitions for ward supplies, glasses for medicines, and all bottles wanting refilling, are to be carried to their proper places by 8 A. M.

V. Nurses shall receive no medicines for patients unless properly labeled and directed.

VI. Night nurses are not to be in the wards, or patients' rooms after 7 A. M.

VII. Day nurses are not to be in the wards, or patients' rooms, after 8 P. M.

VIII. Nurses are not to be out after 8 P. M. without permission from the supervising nurse, and must report immediately after their return.

IX. Nurses are to be in bed and all lights out at 10:30 P. M.

X. Nurses are not to be out of their wards during hours of duty, without leaving word where they have gone.

XI. When on night duty, nurses shall remain in bed, and sleep, if possible, not less than eight hours during the day.

XII. No loud laughing or talking to be indulged in, either in wards, corridors, rooms or parlor.

XIII. No nurse is to go to the kitchen for any purpose whatever, without permission from the supervising nurse.

XIV. Nurses are not allowed in the doctors' rooms, or in the pharmacy.

XV. Nurses are not permitted to do the doctors' sewing or mending.

XVI. Nurses are not to receive visitors in the wards, in their bedrooms, or any place in the Hospital, except in the nurses' parlor, without permission from the supervising nurse; neither are they to leave their wards when on duty to receive visitors, without permission.

XVII. Nurses are to see that no kind of food or drink is brought into the wards by visitors.

XVIII. Nurses are not to leave their wards during visiting hours, and must see that all visitors leave the wards at 5 o'clock, reporting at the office all who fail to do so.

XIX. Nurses are to report at once, to the supervising nurse any profanity or improper language or behavior on the part of any person, whether patient or not, in any ward, corridor or room.

XX. Nurses are to see that no games are played on the Sabbath day.

XXI. No patient shall be permitted to go out of the wards to render any service without permission from the supervising nurse.

XXII. Any bottles found in patients' possession are to be brought at once to the supervising nurse, with name of patient.

XXIII. When a patient is dismissed, his or her bed card, or record of pulse, temperature, respiration, etc., must be brought to the superintendent.

XXIV. Nurses are to record each patient's temperature, pulse and respiration within half an hour, and direct that a bath be taken (if bath is permissible) within an hour after admission.

XXV. The face and hands of all patients shall be washed each morning, and a general bath given once each week if practicable, or whenever ordered.

XXVI. Nurses are to report at once to the supervising nurse any food sent to the patients in an improper condition.

XXVII. Day nurses are to leave poultice pans, pus pans, basins, bed pans and all utensils in a neat and orderly condition for the night nurses, and night nurses shall leave them in the same condition for the day nurses; when not so left, the failure shall be at once reported to the supervising nurse.

XXVIII. Nurses are to see that all mattresses in wards or private rooms are aired out of doors once a week, when possible, and that every bed or bedstead is carefully treated with corrosive sublimate as often as once a month, and oftener, if any signs of vermin are seen.

XXIX. Nurses are to report at once to the supervising nurse any unfavorable change, or any extreme suffering, in their patients; when a death occurs the nurse of the ward shall immediately notify the resident physician.

XXX. Nurses are prohibited from borrowing or loaning supplies or utensils from ward to ward, without permission from the supervising nurse.

XXXI. Nurses must keep their sleeping rooms as well as private rooms of patients and their wards in a clean and orderly condition.

XXXII. Nurses must report to the superintendent any defect in the sanitary condition of the wards as soon as detected.

XXXIII. Nurses are to bring all worn-out and ragged ward clothing or bedding to the supervising nurse to be replaced, also all clothing needing re-marking.

XXXIV. Nurses are to see that mattresses and pillows do not become soiled or stained, protecting them always when necessary by rubber sheeting.

XXXV. Nurses will have two weeks' vacation given them each year at such times as they can best be spared from their work.

XXXVI. Nurses are allowed eighteen pieces, including bed linen, in the wash each week. No elaborately trimmed clothing of any kind will be allowed. Everything put in the wash must be distinctly marked with the last name of the owner.

XXXVII. Nurses shall not accept any gift, bribe or special compensation from any patient.

RULES FOR NURSES GOING OUT TO PRIVATE SERVICE.

I. Nurses are to attend the sick, both rich and poor, at hospitals or private houses, as the principal of the school may direct.

II. A nurse sent from the Hospital to attend a patient will receive her instruction from the principal, and must not leave the case without communicating with her; this she can do by letter at any time.


III. While on duty in private houses, the regulations of the school, with regard to dress, are to be observed by the nurse.

IV. Nurses shall under no circumstance relate to patients sad or exciting experiences with other patients. They must maintain a dignified reticence in regard to the diseases, their treatment, or the methods of other physicians.

V. Nurses shall not suggest or prescribe for a patient any medicines not ordered by the physician.

VI. The nurse is always to bring back with her, or have sent to the principal by mail, a certificate of conduct and efficiency from the family of her patient and from the medical attendant.

It is expected that nurses will bear in mind the importance of the situation they have undertaken, and will evince at all times the self-denial, forbearance, gentleness and good temper so essential in their attendance on the sick, and also to their character as Christian nurses. They are to take the whole charge of the sick room, doing everything that is requisite in it, when called upon to do so, obeying implicitly the orders of the physician in attendance, without note or comment. They are also most earnestly charged to hold sacred the knowledge which, to a certain extent, they must obtain of the private affairs of the individuals they may attend.

 Form to be filled up by the principal when sending a nurse out to private cases.

Training School for Nurses, Hahnemann Hospital.
Philadelphia, 18.....

To

I send the bearer, one of our Training School Nurses, upon the application of.....

The following regulations are to be observed.

Yours truly,

Signed.....

Principal.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING EMPLOYED NURSES.

The charge for supplying a nurse is as follows: \$1.00 from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.; \$2.00 from 6 P. M. to 10 P. M.; \$3.00 from 10 P. M. to 6 A. M.

The charge for the service of a nurse is \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day, or if employed for one week or more, \$10.00 to \$15.00 per week. Traveling expenses and washing to be paid by the family employing the nurse.

All applications must be made personally or in writing to the principal of the training school.


The nurse is to be allowed reasonable time for rest in every twenty-four hours; and, when her services are needed for several consecutive nights, at least six hours in the day out of the sick-room must be given her.

It is also requested that suitable refreshments in the way of food be furnished for nurses who are on duty all night.

When on duty, the nurse is always to wear the dress prescribed for her by the regulations of the school.

When it is possible, a few days' notice of the nurse's return to the Hospital should be sent to the principal of the school.

When the nurse's services are no longer required, the accompanying blank form is to be returned, sealed up, with a candid statement of her conduct and efficiency, both from one of the family and the medical attendant, together with information of the amount due, and whether it is inclosed, or will be paid at the office of the school.

 *Form to be filled up and sent to the principal.*

.....18

To.....*Principal,*

Training School for Nurses, Hahnemann Hospital.

The services of the Nurse,.....
being no longer required, she is this day at liberty to return home, and
the sum of \$....., being the remuneration for her attend-
ance, is sent.....

Her conduct and efficiency during the attendance have been

.....
.....
.....

Signature of member of family

Signature of Doctor

COMMENCEMENTS OF NURSE SCHOOL.

The First Annual Commencement of the Hahnemann Hospital Training-School for Nurses was held on the evening of March 16th, 1893, and was attended by a large audience of interested friends and physicians. The Rev. Dr. McVickar opened the meeting with prayer and a short address of encouragement and appreciation to the thirty-six interesting women seated directly in front of him in their neat and attractive nurse's uniform.

Mr. Geo. C. Thomas was next introduced by Mr. McGeorge, the chairman of the evening, as one of the oldest and warmest friends of the Hospital. Mr. Thomas spoke of his especial interest in this department of the hospital work, and gave a happy and appropriate address.

The Dean of the College, Dr. A. R. Thomas, gave a short account of the growth of the school, and alluded to the generosity of one friend, a member of our Association, in providing for the expenses of a competent Directress at its head, for the first three years, so that we were not embarrassed by the question of expense in the starting of this most important branch of hospital work. We have been able to secure the services of Miss Alice Brownlee as Directress of Nurses, who is a graduate of the Belfast School.*

The Dean then proceeded to distribute the diplomas to twenty (20) women, who rose to receive them. At the same time he called attention to the interesting fact that a large portion of the country was represented by the members of this class, viz., eight (8) from Canada, Florida, Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware, New Hampshire, while (12) were from Pennsylvania.

Already some of the nurses have become so interested in their subject that their ambition is aroused to go on into the study and practice of medicine.

A band of music discoursed cheerful selections during the intermissions. At the close of the meeting Mr. George C. Thomas presented the Hospital with a most excellent portrait in oil of the beloved Dean, Dr. A. R. Thomas, the artistic and satisfactory work of our excellent portrait painter and fellow-citizen, Mrs. Darrach.

The second commencement was held on Monday, April 9, 1894, at 8 P. M., in the Clinical Amphitheatre of the Hospital. The Executive Committee: A. R. Thomas, M. D., Chairman; Mrs. H. P. Taylor, Secretary; Drs. C. M. Thomas, B. F. Betts, J. E. James, C. Mohr, Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer, Mrs. Horac Fassitt, Mrs. J. J. Mohr, Mrs. Geo. C. Thomas.

Lecturers: A. R. Thomas, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology; P. Dudley, M. D., Hygiene; J. H. Hamer, M. D., Toxicology; C. Bartlett, M. D., Electricity; C. Mohr, M. D., Medical Nursing and Dietetics; L. W. Thompson, M. D., Surgical Nursing; J. N. Mitchell, M. D., Obstetrical Nursing; B. F. Betts, M. D., Gynæcological Nursing; Miss Alice Brownlee, Principal.

*The name of Miss Louise Kellner appears in the annual circular published in 1890, but she remained but a short time.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. W. H. Furness. Mrs. Mary E. M. Mumford delivered the address to the nurses. Judge Hanna then made a few remarks, regretting Dr. Thomas' unavoidable absence, and said a few words about the profession of nurse. After this he presented the diplomas. Mr. George C. Thomas then made an address.

The following is from the *Public Ledger* for April 9, 1895:

Third Annual Commencement of the Training School of Hahnemann Hospital. There was a quiet air of happiness pervading the Hahnemann Hospital last evening, the occasion being the third annual commencement of the Nurses' Training School. At eight o'clock the College Alumni and all the attaches of the Hospital gathered in the Clinical Amphitheatre, which was beautifully decorated with flowers and potted plants. Dr. John E. James, in the absence of the chairman of the Executive Committee, presided, and on one side of him sat Judge Hanna and on the other ex-City Treasurer McCreary.

The graduating class numbered thirteen, and as they sat in a row attired in the regulation blue dress, white apron and lace cap, with their happy young faces smiling and blushing alternately, they presented a charming picture.

As soon as they had been seated the Rev. H. L. Duhring offered a prayer, and as he concluded Hassler's orchestra rendered some lively music. As the last notes died away Judge Hanna arose and delivered an address, after which he presented each of the graduates with a diploma. Then there was more music and an address by Mr. McCreary, after which congratulations were showered upon the graduates. This over the graduating class was invited to the banquet hall, which had been provided in their honor by the Nurses Alumni Association.

The Fourth Annual Commencement was held on the evening of Monday, April 13, 1896, as usual in Clinical Hall. The officers were as follows:

Executive Committee.—C. M. Thomas, M. D., Chairman; Mrs. H. P. Taylor, Secretary; Drs. B. F. Betts, J. E. James, C. Mohr, Mrs. J. L. Crozer, Mrs. Horace Fassitt; Mrs. J. J. Mohr, Mrs. Geo. C. Thomas.

Lecturers.—P. Dudley, M. D., Hygiene; J. E. James, M. D., Gynæcological Nursing; J. C. Guernsey, M. D., Medical Nursing, Dietetics and Urinalysis; C. Bartlett, M. D., Neurological Nursing and Massage; L. W. Thompson, M. D., Surgical Nursing; H. L. Northrop, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology; T. J. Gramm, M. D., Obstetrical Nursing; J. H. Hamer, M. D., Chemistry and Toxicology; Miss Alice Brownlee, Principal.

There was instrumental music, followed by the entrance of the Executive Committee, Lecturers and Graduating Class. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. N. McVickar, D. D. An address was delivered by Mrs. Edward Longstreth. There was a song by Miss Halchen H. Mohr. Hon W. B. Hanna then presented the diplomas. Dr. Charles Mohr delivered an address, and after Miss Mohr had again sung there was an informal reunion.

The *Ledger* thus mentions this Nurse School: The Hospital Training School for Nurses was organized in 1890 on the day of the opening of the completed building, and through the generosity of a lady of the Hospital Association who placed \$1,500 annually for a time at the disposal of the committee, the work has been greatly assisted. Miss Alice Brownlee, a graduate of the Royal Hospital, at Belfast, Ireland, is at present the Directress of Nurses, and her kindness of heart and general efficiency is appreciated by the nurses and Executive Committee alike. The discipline maintained and the course of study followed, as well as the three years course, place this school in the foremost rank among the training hospitals of the country. A directory of homœopathic nurses was opened recently, with headquarters in the superintendent's office of the hospital, where physicians and others may secure the service of thoroughly trained and efficient nurses, and this has become very popular and is largely patronized. Considerable revenue is already derived from the engagement of nurses at private houses, and graduates of the Hahnemann Hospital Training School are in demand constantly. The success of the enterprise is exceedingly gratifying to the founders. Already some of the nurses have become so interested in their subject that their ambition is aroused to go into the study and practice of medicine.

The Fifth Commencement occurred on Monday, April 12, 1897, at the New Century Drawing Room. The exercises consisted of music by the Misses Jean H. and Halchen H. Mohr and Mr. David Novinsky; an address by Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery; the presentation of diplomas by Hon. Wm. B. Hanna, D. C. L., and the presentation by Dr. Charles Mohr of a gold class badge to each graduate. The prayer and benediction were offered by Rev. W. N. McVickar, D. D.

As the training school adopted a three years' obligatory course, there were no graduating exercises in 1898.

LIST OF NURSE GRADUATES.

1893.

Beistle, Nana, Germantown.
 Boyd, Louisa, Fort Meade, Fla.
 Boyd, Maggie, Fort Meade, Fla.
 Clay, Dora P., Burton's Creek, Va.
 Cornman, Miriam, Altoona.
 Frambes, Selina A., Atlantic City.
 Gaunt, Carrie H., Mullica Hill, N. J.
 Gibson, Mary E., Tyrone, Pa.
 Hayden, Vienna V., New Milford, Pa.
 Jarrett, Anna, Davis Grove, Pa.
 Killian, Lena E., Dover, Del.
 Leech, Elizabeth E., Southampton, Pa.
 Nicholas, Sarah A., Philadelphia.
 Steckel, Lizzie E., Riegelsville, Pa.
 Stone, Evanga M., Claremount, N. H.
 Whitaker, Mary M., Philadelphia.
 Williams, Effie M., Tamaqua, Pa.
 Williams, Ida M., Forty Fort, Pa.
 Williamson, Sarah R., Toronto, Canada.
 Ziegler, Laura E., Philadelphia.

1894.

Dyer, Nellie, Philadelphia.
 Erwin, Ella M., Forty Fort, Pa.
 Hoffman, Elizabeth L., Oil City, Pa.
 Johnson, Margaret, Philadelphia.
 Makinson, Mary Luella, West Pittston, Pa.
 Potter, Alice Edith, Philadelphia.
 Pressler, Marie, Philadelphia.
 Shoemaker, Amanda M., Philadelphia.
 Wright, Elizabeth T., Doylestown, Pa.

1895.

Delp, Mary C., Norristown, Pa.
 Denniston, Jesse, Forty Fort, Pa.
 Donaldson, Jennie, Lahaska, Pa.
 Haws, Mary E., Reading, Pa.
 Maurice, Mary E., Carlisle, Pa.
 Merwarth, Laura I., Easton, Pa.
 Nelson, Minnie, Germantown.
 Parker, Mabella A., Vineland, N. J.
 Prough, Bertie E., Huntingdon, Pa.
 Rodgers, Margaret, Mount Holly.
 Smith, Susan J., Fern Rock.
 Webb, Martha, Philadelphia.
 Williams, Carrie R., Philadelphia.

1896.

Carrick, Abbie, Philadelphia.
 Casselberry, Ethel, Philadelphia.
 Chambers, Josephine H., Dover, Del.
 Cornish, Louzetta E., Philadelphia.
 Davis, Laura M., Phoenixville, Pa.
 Harman, Gertrude H., Asbury Park.
 Helms, Carrie C., Riegelsville, Pa.
 Johnson, Aleine P., Milford, Del.
 Kiefer, Mary H., Germantown.
 Mauer, Annie J., Philadelphia.
 Neiswanger, Laura A., Mechanicsburg, Pa.
 Rich, Florence, Woodbourne, Bucks county, Pa.
 Sears, Mary, Thurlow, Pa.
 Thomas, Anna J., Camden, Kent county, Del.

1897.

Boyer, Lucy M., St. Clair, Pa.
 Breyster, Bessie, Huntingdon, Pa.
 Bunker, Sara E., Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 Goudy, Maud M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Gunther, Lucy C., Morrisville, Pa.
 Hagenbuch, Stella, Huntingdon, Pa.
 Hall, Jennie, Deckertown, N. J.
 Hendrie, Anna C., Paterson, N. J.
 Hermann, Sophia, Frederick, Md.
 Maurer, Lila, Ashland, Pa.
 Moore, Lida, Huntingdon, Pa.
 Robinson, Viola, Bristol, Pa.
 Romig, Kate A., Independence, Kansas.
 Rommel, Emily, Philadelphia.
 Sanner, Anna, Wiconisco, Pa.

Smith, Grace E. M., Binghamton, N. Y.
 Spielman, Alice, Greencastle, Pa.
 Weber, Gena, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Wood, Anna S., Smyrna, Del.
 Yardley, Minnie, Narbeth, Pa.
 Zaner, Sara E., Washingtonville, Pa.

The Training School is at present governed as follows:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Charles Mohr, M. D., *Chairman*.

Charles M. Thomas, M. D.	Mrs. Horace Fassitt.
B. Frank Betts, M. D.	Mrs. George C. Thomas.
John E. James, M. D.	Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer.
John C. Guernsey, M. D.	Mrs. Henry P. Taylor, <i>Secretary</i> .

LECTURE COURSE.

Lectures are given Monday and Friday nights at 8 o'clock, beginning October 1.

Anatomy and Physiology,	Dr. H. L. Northrop.
Chemistry and Toxicology,	Dr. Charles Platt.
Hygiene,	Dr. Pemberton Dudley.
Medical Nursing, Urinalysis, Dietetics,	Dr. Jos. C. Guernsey.
Eye and Ear Nursing,	Dr. Chas. M. Thomas.
Neurological Nursing and Massage,	Dr. Clarence Bartlett.
Gynæcological Nursing,	Dr. John E. James.
Obstetrical Nursing,	Dr. Edw. W. Mercer.
Surgical Nursing,	Dr. Landreth W. Thompson.
Paediatric Nursing	Dr. Wm. H. Bigler.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING TRAINING SCHOOL.

Under the Executive Committee the Training School is in the immediate charge of its principal.

Any woman wishing to obtain this course of instruction must send application in her own handwriting and over her own signature, and when possible appear in person. If the applicant receives the approval of the Executive Committee she will be received into the school for two months on probation.

During the first month of probation, and previous to acceptance as a pupil in the school, the applicant will be examined in reading, simple arithmetic and English dictation.

During the probationary period the pupils are boarded and lodged at the expense of the school, but receive no compensation. Those who prove satisfactory will be accepted as pupil-nurses, after signing an agreement to remain three years, and to obey the rules of the school and hospital.

The pay is from seven dollars to ten dollars per month. This sum is allowed for the dress, text-books and other personal expenses of the

nurse, and is in nowise intended as wages, as the education given is considered a full equivalent for services rendered.

In sickness all pupils will be cared for gratuitously.

Applications for admission to the school must be sent to Miss Alice Brownlee, *Principal*, Hahnemann Hospital, North 15th Street above Race, Philadelphia.

CHAPTER XIV.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

For some years it had been evident that in connection with the usefulness of Hahnenemann Hospital a Maternity Hospital was a necessity. The following circular explains itself:

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1897.

DEAR FRIEND: A suitable tract of land having been secured by the purchase of a number of dwelling sites adjoining the Hahnenemann Hospital on Fifteenth street, it is proposed to erect thereon a Maternity Hospital and a Dormitory for Nurses, which shall be under the management of the existing Institution.

As the resources at the disposal of the Corporation are taxed to the utmost to meet the ever-increasing demand for charitable work in the departments already established, it will be necessary to raise additional funds for the erection and maintenance of the Maternity Hospital.

The Board of Public Charities has recommended an appropriation of \$50,000 by the State for this purpose, and it may be possible to secure this amount through legislative appropriation, but probably \$100,000 will be needed before the buildings can be finished and equipped in the best possible manner.

The care of indigent women during child-birth has been a part of the out-patient service in this Institution for a number of years, but as homœopathic physicians have been denied the opportunity to treat such cases in the Lying-in-Hospital under Municipal control, the service has been necessarily restricted to the medical supervision of patients in their own homes

The numerous hospitals in this city afford ample facilities for the care of almost all classes of patients requiring assistance when sick or injured, yet there are but a few lying-in charities to which parturient women may repair for the necessary medical attention and nursing during the lying-in period. During the latter months of gestation such women become incapacitated from the performance of manual labor to a considerable extent, so that they are unable as heretofore to assist in the support of themselves and their families. In some instances they are abandoned by their husbands until they can be again classed as wage-earners. They are therefore obliged to seek shelter in an institution such as we propose to establish.

Whilst the needs of these patients appeal in an especial manner to the sympathies of the community, the new Maternity Hospital will be available as a means of benefiting a still larger class of women through the facilities afforded medical students under the careful supervision of skilled obstetricians for acquiring a practical knowledge of their duties as accoucheurs, and it will also afford our nurses suitable training in the care of women and infants during the lying-in period.

We ask you, therefore,

1. To make an earnest appeal to members of our State Legislature in behalf of the appropriation to the Hahnemann Hospital of Philadelphia.

2. We solicit your contributions in money or bequests for the maintenance and support of the Maternity Hospital and Nurses' Dormitory in connection with the Hahnemann Hospital of Philadelphia.

3. We solicit your co-operation in securing contributions and bequests from your friends and all interested in this enterprise, so that the erection and equipment of the Maternity Hospital and Dormitory for Nurses may be speedily effected.

Wm. G. Foulke, Chairman; Mrs. Horace Fassitt, Secretary; B. F. Betts, M. D., Wm. C. Hannis, Harry S. Hopper, Mrs. Helen L. Deacon, J. E. James, M. D., Mrs. Robert S. Spencer, C. Mohr, M. D.

Unfortunately the efforts to secure State aid from the Legislature in session during 1897 were unavailing. Money, however, was raised through efforts of the Trustees and the Hahnemann Hospital Association sufficient to establish a temporary maternity in a large four-story house at 1713 Vine street, containing fourteen rooms. There is accommodation for twenty patients. This was formally opened on January, 1898, and is in active operation. It is the intention to build in the immediate future on the ground to the north of the Hospital on Fifteenth street.

THE DISPENSARY.

CHAPTER I.

1848.

The Dispensary was opened with the College.

At a Corporators' meeting, held August 31, 1848, it was decided that a Dispensary be established and that a committee of seven persons be appointed from the standing committees, and that it be called the Committee of Arrangements in Relation to the Dispensary.

The following were appointed by the Chair: Jacob Jeanes, C. Hering, W. Williamson, C. Neidhard, E. M. Lewis, C. G. Sower, H. P. Lloyd.

Each physician in the College was requested to officiate at the Dispensary, and the Secretary was asked to notify them of this and to report their answers.

C. L. Rademacher was appointed apothecary to the Dispensary.

On September 28, 1848, the Corporators decided that the Committee of Arrangements be authorized to put the Dispensary in operation and transact any business necessary to its organization.

During the first years of this organization there were various plans adopted for its advantage.

It was called "The Dispensary of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia," and the following regulations were adopted :

Its object to afford all indigent sick persons medicine and advice gratuitously. Application for the same to be made at the Dispensary by themselves or their friends. To afford students of Homœopathy an opportunity of studying disease, and of witnessing the practical application of homœopathic medicine in its treatment.

The prescribing physician shall have authority to appoint qualified students of the College to assist him in the examination of patients, and the dispensing of the remedies.

Any physician to the Dispensary shall have the privilege of delivering gratuitous lectures on any subject of scientific interest connected with medicine (not specially lectured on in the College), at such hours as will not conflict with the regular course of instruction therein.

Patients who are too sick to attend at the Dispensary may be visited and prescribed for at their homes by the advanced students of the class, or junior physicians, under the supervision of the prescribing physicians of the Dispensary for the time being.

Accurate records of the name, age, sex, residence and occupation, duration of the disease and previous treatment of the patients, together with the symptoms and their homœopathic treatment, shall be kept in a book, or on blank sheets prepared for that purpose. A detailed report of the cases treated in the Dispensary shall be annually reported to the managers for publication.

The expenses of the Dispensary shall be defrayed from life subscriptions, annual subscriptions, donations, legacies and such other sources of finance as the Board of Managers shall direct.

Life subscriptions shall be twenty-five dollars, and annual subscriptions at least two dollars. An annual subscriber may have one patient always under treatment, and the same provision to apply to Corporators who pay under the constitution. A subscriber of four dollars, two patients; a subscriber of five dollars, three patients; and a life subscriber of twenty-five dollars, five patients.

All subscribers shall have access to the Dispensary Records, and be entitled to a copy of the Annual Report.

There were eighteen physicians appointed to the Dispensary, one of whom was obstetric physician. They were elected annually by the Board of Managers, were classified into groups of three, each group serving two consecutive months and each physician serving two days in a week during his term.

The prescribing physician was allowed to appoint students to assist him. The Dispensary was open every day except Sunday from 12 to 1 o'clock. One day in the week was devoted to surgical diseases.

At Faculty meeting, September 10, 1850, the Dean was instructed to confer with the Board of Managers and suggest the propriety of having the Dispensary open on Wednesday and Saturday from 12 to 2 o'clock. It was decided at the next meeting, and after conferring with the Trustees, to keep it open every day except Sunday, for advice and prescription.

During the winter of 1850-'51, the professors each attended on some day of the week.

New plans were also suggested and a committee reported as follows:

To the Board of Directors of Homœopathic Medical College:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Dispensary respectfully report the two annexed plans for the Dispensary.

1st. That the Faculty take charge of it during the session of the College and that the Board employ a physician for the balance of the year.

2d. That the Board employ one or more physicians for the entire year at a cost not exceeding \$300 per annum, whose duty it shall be to give their attention every day on which the Dispensary shall be open.

Your committee are of the opinion that the latter plan is decidedly preferable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. R. Miller, Hecter Tyndale, S. Dillingham.

October 3, 1850.

Five thousand Diet papers were printed this year to be given to the patients. These contained rules in accord to the homœopathic system of medicine.

At Faculty meeting, November 25, 1851, Dr. Toothaker, the Dispensary Physician, was instructed to procure as many high dilutions for the use of the Dispensary and clinic as were necessary.

On January 27, 1852, the Faculty voted Drs. Neidhard and Loomis a committee to draft a paper of regulations for the Dispensary patients.

Mr. R. Titsworth was then appointed physician to the Dispensary from March 15 to October 15, for which service he was to receive a course of lectures free of charge.

This salary of \$100 for six months for the Dispensary physician was decided on at a meeting of the Faculty held February 25, 1851.

This report was made regarding medicines:

BOARD OF MANAGERS HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Dispensary beg leave to report that having obtained an interview with the committee appointed by the Faculty on the 19th of February, we learn that so far as the arrangement of medicines, etc., are concerned the Dispensary is in bad condition and needs attention. They recommend that some competent physician be employed to attend the Dispensary at a stated salary for six months, or until the commencement of the next course of lectures, when other arrangements may be entered into if it shall be deemed advisable.

The said physician to be subject to such rules as may be adopted.

And to be under the Supervision of the Committee on Dispensary of the Board of Managers. All of which is respectfully submitted by your Committee.

B. R. Miller, S. Dillingham, Hector Tyndale.
Philadelphia, February 19, 1851.

On April 12, 1853, it was voted to pay Edward R. Johnstone \$100 for the same time of service.

At a Faculty meeting, held October 21, 1856, a committee, consisting of Drs. Helmuth, Reed and Dake, was appointed to secure the gratuitous services of a physician for the Dispensary.

The next meeting, October 28th, this committee reported that they had secured the services of Dr. R. J. McClatchey for that purpose, and gratuitously.

September 22, 1857, Dr. Alexander R. Shaw appointed dispensary physician; he resigned October 28, 1857.

October 28, 1857, decided that one member of the Faculty be present every day to superintend and select patients for College clinics.

November 17, 1857, B. W. James was appointed Dispensary physician; next meeting he was instructed to get a book for clinical purposes.

Bill for Dispensary of \$29.44 was ordered paid December 15, 1857.

December 15, 1857, voted that rules be drafted to govern the Dispensary. Drs. Coxe and Hempel were appointed the committee.

B. W. James resigned as dispensary physician on March 23, 1858, and Drs. Hempel, Reed and Beakley were appointed a committee to devise a plan for better conduct of the Dispensary. The same meeting Dr. Shaw was elected Dispensary physician with a salary of \$50.00 a year.

The following is a copy of the card first used in the Dispensary:

No., Clinic of the Homœopathic College.

College Building, back of 229 Arch street.

This entitles to medical advice.

....., Contributor.

Philadelphia,, 18

Hours of attendance from 12 to 1 o'clock every day (Sundays excepted).

As the same physicians prescribe on Mondays and Thursdays, and others on Tuesdays and Fridays, and others on Wednesdays and Saturdays, it will be necessary, to avoid change of physicians, for patients to confine their attendance to the prescribing days of the physician under whose care they are placed.

This ticket is to be shown at the Clinic whenever the patient is prescribed for; and when attendance on the Clinic is discontinued it is to be returned to the Contributor.

The size of this pasteboard was $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 inches.

At Faculty meeting, February 12, 1856, the Dean was requested to issue a circular to the homœopathic physicians previous to the next session, asking them to send as many surgical cases to the surgical clinic as possible.

In 1857 the physicians or students must have been making free of the Dispensary medicines, of which a lot had just been laid in. On the Faculty records is a vote, December 15, 1857, advising a note to be sent to Dr. B. W. James, Dispensary physician, requesting him to forbid the use of medicines belonging to the Dispensary except for the benefit of the Dispensary patients.

December 20, 1858, it was reported at a Faculty meeting that several gentleman of the profession proposing to establish another Dispensary in the southeastern part of the city desired a committee of superintendence to be appointed by the Faculty. The following committee were appointed: Drs. R. Gardiner, James Kitchen, J. G. Houard, A. H. Ashton, D. M. Tindell.

This Dispensary was established and was in operation for several years.

October 5, 1858, Drs. John L. Goodman and L. Lewis Coxe were elected Dispensary physicians, with Dr. D. R. Posey as assistant.

December 13, 1858, Drs. Coxe, Goodman and D. R. Posey referred, in a letter to the Faculty, to certain charges made against their management of the Dispensary, and the Faculty instructed its President, then acting as Dean of the College, to assure them that the members of the Faculty had "the most perfect confidence in their professional integrity and honor."

Dr. L. Lewis Coxe resigned on May 3, 1859.

At this meeting of May 3, 1859, it was decided that the Dispensary should be supervised for the succeeding twelve months by the following professors:

May, Dr. Flanders; June, Dr. Coxe; July, Dr. Moore; August, Dr. Hempel; September, Dr. Reed; October, Dr. Beakley; November, Dr. Flanders; December, Dr. Ward; January, Dr. Coxe; February, Dr. Moore; March, Dr. Hempel; April, Dr. Reed.

On May 10, 1859, Drs. James and L. Lewis Coxe sent a letter to the Faculty offering to the College clinical patients; to this the Dean was instructed to reply. At the next meeting, on May 17th, the Dean was instructed to return the communication to L. Lewis Coxe without note or comment.

On November 1, 1859, Dr. Goodman resigned from the Dispensary. Dr. Earhart was elected in his place. At the next Faculty meeting a vote of thanks to Dr. Goodman was extended.

At a Faculty meeting, September 3, 1861, it was decided to place a box in the Dispensary for contributions to be used in its maintenance.

On July 8, 1862, the Faculty decided to ask the Board of Managers to revise the Constitution so that the affairs of the Dispensary be placed in the hands of the Faculty, or at least that the Faculty be allowed to select the prescribing physicians and their assistants.

Dr. J. R. Earhart was Dispensary physician from November 1859, to June 17, 1863, when he resigned. In his place was appointed Dr. E. J. Records, chief Dispensary physician. Dr. Records, however, declined and Dr. Earhart was reappointed physician-in-chief on September 23d.

Dr. Earhart resigned October, 1867, and Dr. M. Macfarlan was appointed (October 4, 1867).

During the two years, from 1867 to 1869, of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia a dispensary was conducted in connection with that institution. It was opened soon after the opening of the College. In a letter, dated October 1, 1867, Dr. W. J. Earhart is informed that he has been appointed physician-in-chief to the Hahnemann College Dispensary under supervision of the Faculty. A branch dis-

pensary was conducted from June to September, 1867, when it was discontinued. It was the first dispensary started, and was open from 2 to 4 P. M. On November 6, 1868, Dr. Earhart resigned and Dr. E. A. Small was appointed.

There are many who will remember that dingy room in the basement of the old College, where students were allowed to prescribe for the sick. The table, the stove, the benches.

It was the fashion in the old College to hold clinics at noon in the lower lecture room, medical clinics, where usually high potencies were prescribed. In 1877 the Dispensary was removed to the third floor, the waiting rooms being under the amphitheatre.

Prior to 1879 much difficulty was encountered, owing to lack of system in the management. In that year the Trustees and Faculty reorganized the Dispensary department and elected Dr. Charles Mohr, Chief of Staff. Under his direction various measures were adopted which resulted in a continuously successful administration.

Under the successive Executive Officers, Drs. O. S. Haines, E. R. Snader, J. Rodes, C. A. Ayers, and E. H. Kase the Dispensary departments, as emergencies arose, were gradually enlarged and increased in utility, until at the present day it is doubtful whether there is a better conducted out-patient department in the country.

In 1886, when the College removed to the new building on Broad street, the Dispensary was located at first in the basement of the new College, the entrance being from the side door, under the steps or side entrance of the College. Here it remained until the new Hospital was opened, in 1890, when it was removed to its present building, which had been opened as a temporary hospital in 1887, and which is in the rear of the College. The announcement for 1890 describes the Dispensary as back of the College building, fifty by seventy feet, three stories in height, with a clinical amphitheatre occupying the upper floor, with a seating capacity of four hundred.

DISPENSARY AT JOHNSTOWN.

A very interesting chapter in the history of the Hahnemann Hospital Dispensary is the account of the branch estab-

lished at Johnstown, Pa., immediately after the terrible flood of June, 1889.

The following is quoted from the *Philadelphia Ledger* of June, 21, 1889:

“ A HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN SENT TO JOHNSTOWN IN ANSWER TO THE APPEAL OF HER CITIZENS.—Dr. Wm. B. Trites, President of the Homœopathic Medical Society, has received a letter from prominent citizens of Johnstown, asking that a homœopathic physician be sent there, and that a free Dispensary be opened for the care of the destitute sufferers who prefer that treatment, which was substantiated by a communication from Mr. Cyrus Elder, Solicitor of the Cambria Iron Works, urging the imperative need of a homœopathist.

“ Both letters were laid before the Ladies' Auxiliary Board of the Hahnemann Hospital. It was at once decided to open a free Dispensary in Johnstown as a branch of the Hahnemann Hospital.

“ Dr. Horace E. Kistler has been selected to take charge of the movement and left Philadelphia this morning with a full stock of medicines, instruments and stores. Persons desiring to aid in the support of the Dispensary may send contributions of money to Dr. Charles Mohr, No. 555 North 16th street, and goods to the Hahnemann Hospital, Broad street, between Race and Vine. Dr. John K. Lee, the only homœopathic physician in Johnstown, was swept away in the flood. Many of the homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia volunteered their services at the time of the calamity, but were informed that there were no need of physicians. This appeal, coming directly from the citizens of Johnstown, shows that the authorities were mistaken in their statement, in so far as it applies to homœopathic physicians.”

Dr. Kistler arrived in Johnstown on June 22d, and after some trouble found quarters at the Cambria Club House. In a letter to Dr. Mohr, dated June 25th, Dr. Kistler writes:

“The little house I have rented for our charitable work is two doors from the State Board of Health office and right amongst the other charities. Mr. Cyrus Elder advised me to secure it. It was saved from the flood and is now receiving its finishing touches, and when completed, with sign out, will

be the freshest and neatest small building in Johnstown. It measures 10 x 12 feet inside, has a door and window in front and a window in the rear, a peaked roof, which projects three feet in front. I am having a partition put in, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the rear end, as I desire to give these people as good attention as they could get in any private office. My building will be the first in Johnstown that has been put on its foundation, repaired and painted and made fit for occupancy. My landlord, Mr. Charles Leffler, and I tramped about for two hours hunting a sign painter, and when we found one the best he could do was to have me a sign ready by next week; I wanted a sign at once, and I noticed some ajax paint in a demolished hardware store and I purchased a can of it, and hunted a half hour in the debris of the store and was rewarded by finding several brushes. By this time, 2 P. M., it was raining hard, so having gotten a board 10 feet long and 15 inches wide I cleaned it off and sandpapered it, and getting into the basement of a house near the Dispensary I got to work. The legend will read: BRANCH DISPENSARY OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA. The letters of the first line being 4×5 inches, and those of the second and third lines $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches. This sign will reach from the house to the curb and will be lettered on each side. Being here makes me feel just as I used to when I was a boy when there was a circus in town and I had no money to get in. How I used to wait and wait for a chance to crawl under the curtain, and the waiting was the hardest of all, but I usually got there!

“I have not slept in the same bed twice and don't know where I shall sleep to-night. * * * * I am getting acquainted with the people and all with whom I have conversed are glad that our Hospital has afforded those who desire it homœopathic treatment. Dr. Benjamin Lee, of the State Board of Health, admires my quarters very much.”

In the Johnstown *Tribune* for June 29, 1889, was the following:

“NOTICE.—Free Homœopathic Dispensary. A branch of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. Is now

open at 57½ Adams street for the treatment of the sick and injured of Johnstown and vicinity. Hours, 8 to 11 A. M.; 2 to 5 P. M.

“DR. HORACE E. KISTLER,
“Physician in Charge.”

On August 13th Dr. William K. Lee, of Bryn Mayr, went to Johnstown as Dr. Kistler's assistant.

This Dispensary was closed on December 31, 1889. In the *Johnstown Tribune* the following report was published:

“Closing of the Hahnemann Dispensary. Report of the branch Dispensary of the Hahneman Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia for the quarter ending December 31, 1889: Number of patients treated, 1,044; number of visits made to homes of patients, 1,332; number of prescriptions, 2,763; surgical cases, 84; obstetrical cases, 2; no deaths.

“The Dispensary closed with the year. The work done since its establishment, June 27, 1889, is as follows: Whole number of patients treated, 2,340; prescriptions made, 6,055; visits made to homes of patients, 2,791; surgical cases, 226; obstetrical cases, 5; deaths, 6.

“HORACE E. KISTLER, M. D.,

“WILLIAM E. LEE, M. D.,

“Physicians in Charge.”

Dr. Charles Mohr, treasurer of the Dispensary fund, collected from the Society of the New Jerusalem Church \$412.62; from various persons \$238.00, the balance of the cost of maintenance from the opening to the close being paid out of the general Hospital treasury. Medicines, books, instruments and surgical appliances were freely contributed by interested people, and the railroad officials provided free transportation.

The actual cash outlay in all was \$755.72, an evidence that great economy was exercised by those in charge.

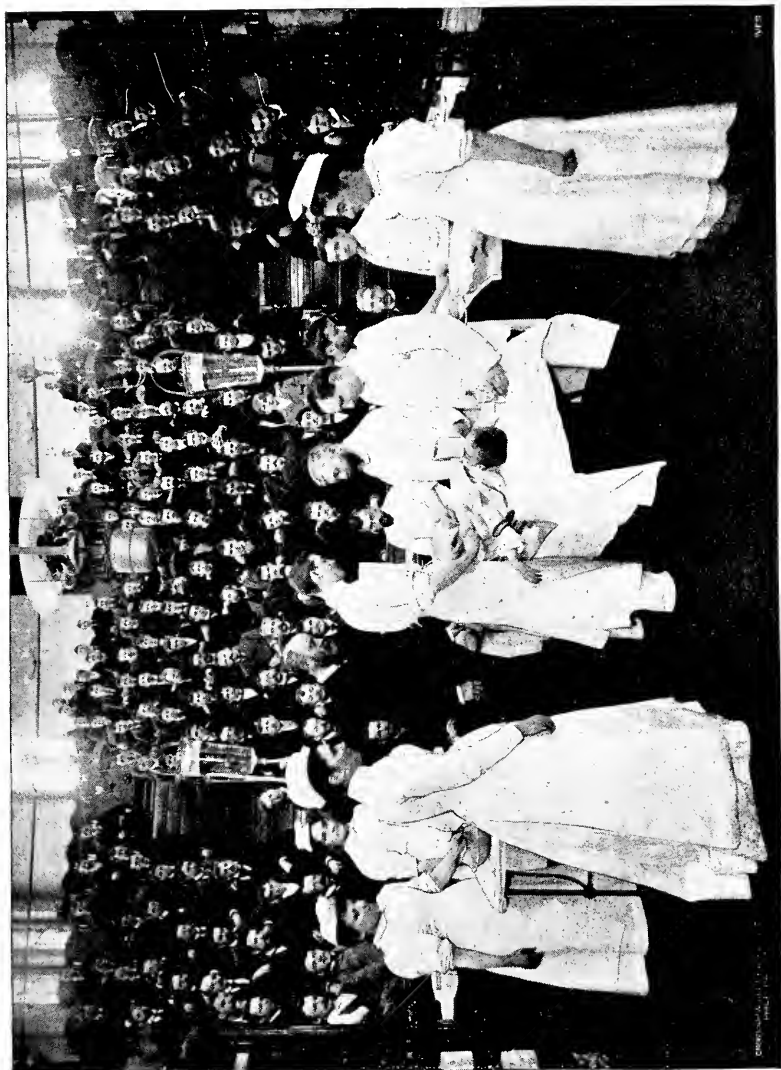
Although for a time in the history of the Dispensary the students were allowed to prescribe for patients, yet, as a rule, recent graduates have been appointed to attend. In 1882 a note was printed in the *Hahnemannian Monthly*:

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.—
This institution has adopted the plan of assigning all the Dispensary visiting to such members of the third year of the

graded course as give satisfactory evidence of reasonable proficiency in diagnosis and therapeutics. Each student is required to keep detailed and complete notes of his cases and of their treatment, and report fully in writing to the clinical professor. In case of necessity, and also at other times, the professor visits the patient in company with the attendant for the purpose of securing to him the largest possible benefit from his experience with the case. This plan offers some advantages even over hospital practice, as it brings the student into direct and responsible relation with the same classes of patients which he may expect to meet with in private practice, while, at the same time, all his clinical studies and practice are under the immediate supervision and suggestion of an experienced instructor.

From the opening of the Hospital, in 1871, the staff of the Dispensary has been constantly increased, until from four Dispensary physicians in 1871 the roster gives in 1898 sixty-two Dispensary physicians and surgeons.

The patient who ascends the iron steps of Clinical Hall at twelve o'clock, in search of relief, first passes into a room on the left side of the entrance, which is filled with wooden settles, or benches, and here waits his turn to approach the desk of the Executive Officer, who examines him and, giving him a card, assigns him to some one of the ten departments into which the Dispensary is divided. He then passes out into the hall and down a corridor until he reaches the door of the department to which his card is to admit him. In the corridor are more benches, where he waits his turn. It is not unusual to see not only the benches but the corridor filled with rows of waiting patients. Over the door of each department is its name. When the patient is prescribed for he receives a card for the pharmacist, whose room, completely fitted up as a pharmacy, is on the same floor, to the north. Here the patients pass in line before the window, and as fast as they receive their medicine pass out a door at the north side of the building, from whence they reach the street through a walk on the upper side of the College. There is no medicine dispensed in the departments, nor is any one prescribed for until he or she has received an initial card from the Ex-



CLINICAL AMPHITHEATRE.

ecutive Chief. As the members of the staff enter each is required to sign his name, with the time of his entrance, and also when he departs, with the time he has served. Down stairs are the surgical and orthopædic departments. The corridors on each floor connect with the Hospital. On the second story are the rooms devoted to clinical teaching for the students. Above is the great amphitheatre, where the operations are performed before the class.

The following is quoted for the College announcement for 1898:

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

One of the special and important features of this College is the method and amount of clinical instruction offered its students; this being rendered possible by the many thousand patients treated annually in the several departments of its large Hospital.

All clinical work is conducted in one of the Hospital buildings known as Clinical Hall, located directly in the rear of the College, each floor connecting by corridors with the General Hospital.

The clinical amphitheatre in this building extends through two stories, and is admirably lighted by sky and side light by day, and incandescent electric and gas light by night. The room has a seating capacity of 400. The operating arena is provided with every convenience for the employment of antiseptic measures in operations, and with rooms for the anæsthetization and recovery of the patients.

In the amphitheatre the daily clinical lecture is a special feature of the course. Each week there will be two clinical lectures on General Medicine, one on General Surgery, one on Diseases of Children, one on Nervous, Skin or other special diseases, and one particularly designed to set forth the "Diagnosis of the Homœopathic Remedy." Besides these, there will be an operative clinic in gynecological cases every Wednesday at 3:30 P. M., and an operative clinic in surgical cases every Saturday at 3:30 P. M.

The basement, first and second stories, furnish some twenty rooms, in which are conducted the special clinics in sections in each of the several departments, including Medical, Surgical, Gynecological, Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Skin, Genito-urinary, Nervous and Chest diseases. The arrangement is such that each student in turn is brought face to face with hundreds of cases under the direction of the several clinical teachers, and is enabled thus to get a thorough practical knowledge of diseases and injuries of the ordinary kind, as well as the class of cases usually applying to specialists. The student is required to examine patients, apply instruments of diagnosis, use mechanical aids necessary in treatment, perform operations, apply dressing, prescribe medicines,

and watch the progress of the cases. In the sub-clinics during the past year over 1,000 operations were performed, a large number of which were done by students.

In the basement story is also a well-appointed mortuary. Here post-mortem examinations are conducted before classes, and means are provided for the preservation of pathological specimens to be submitted for microscopical examination in the histological department.

The following are the present rules governing the Dispensary:

DISPENSARY RULES.

I. *Time of Service.*—The Dispensary shall be open for the treatment of patients, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, excepting Sunday and legal holidays; and the Dispensary physicians shall report promptly at that hour for duty, and write their names in the record book kept for that purpose, noting the time of the beginning of their service and the termination thereof.

II. *Duties of Heads of Departments and Assistants.*—The Dispensary service shall be under the immediate supervision of the clinical teachers of the College Faculty.

The following departments have been established, viz.:

1. Department of General Medicine.
2. Department of Skin Diseases.
3. Department of Nervous Diseases.
4. Department of Heart and Lungs.
5. Department of Surgery.
6. Department of Gynæcology.
7. Department of Obstetrics.
8. Department of Ophthalmology and Otology.
9. Department of Laryngology and Rhinology.
10. Department of Pediatrics.

The heads of the several departments shall be responsible to the visiting managers of the Hospital, and shall sign the monthly reports submitted to the same. They shall have general supervision over their respective departments, especially with reference to the attendance and efficiency of all assistants, and shall have power to remove the delinquents and appoint such additional assistants as may be needed, subject to the action of the visiting managers. The first named assistant or assistants, as required, shall be the clinical assistants during the progress of a clinic, and the next in rank shall conduct the Dispensary service of that department for that day, the rank to be determined by the length of time in service.

III. *Duties of the Chief of Staff.*—It shall be the duty of the chief of the Dispensary staff to keep a record of all new cases making application for treatment, and he shall assign to their respective departments, all suitable cases belonging to these departments, in order

that the several clinical teachers may be provided with material for the clinical instruction of students. When a case has been incorrectly assigned, or needs other treatment than that provided in the special department to which it has been assigned, it shall be sent back to the chief of staff, with such information for reassignment; and whenever it is possible, the physician who was last in charge of the case shall furnish the next in charge with a written or verbal history of the disease while under his care.

The chief of staff shall keep a record of all cases making application for attendance during confinement, and the obstetrical department shall be entitled to all such cases from the several departments of the Dispensary.

IV. *Home Treatment for Patients.*—The chief of staff shall keep a record of all applications made to the Dispensary for home treatment of patients, and shall direct the applicant to the physician in charge of the district in which the patient resides. If any such cases have recently been in attendance at the College clinic, the clinical teacher shall be notified of the patient's illness, and if death ensues he shall be requested to superintend the autopsy, if any is made.

V. *Records.*—The physicians connected with the different departments shall keep a correct record of the name, residence, age, sex, and symptoms of the patients treated, with the history of such treatment from the beginning to the termination thereof, in a book provided for that purpose. At the end of each month they shall, from such records, fill up the blanks furnished for the purpose of recording the work accomplished in the Dispensary, and submit the same, with all contributions of money from patients for the Hospital, to the heads of their respective departments, and they shall forward the same with their signatures appended to the chief of staff, who shall prepare a summary report for the visiting managers of the Hospital.

VI. *Instruments.*—Instruments and other articles needed for the proper diagnosis of disease shall be provided the physicians in attendance, upon requisition made to the chief of staff, subject to the approval of the visiting managers.

VII *Hospital Cases.*—Throughout the lecture term of the College the clinical teachers shall have the privilege of admitting and treating in the Hospital wards such cases as they may require for the clinical instruction of students, subject to the general rules of the Hospital.

VII. *Decorum.*—Perfect decorum must be observed by all connected with the Dispensary service. Smoking and the use of tobacco, and loud and boisterous talking are strictly prohibited.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS TO THE DISPENSARY.

CHIEFS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, MANAGERS, SUPERVISORS.

- Ayers, Charles A., 1890.
 Beakley, J., 1858.
 Betts, B. F., 1883, 1884.
 Coxe, J. R., Jr., 1858.
 Flanders, A. H., 1858.
 Hempel, C. J., 1858.
 James, John E., 1883 to 1885.
 Kase, Edmund H., 1891 to 1898.
 Mohr, Charles, 1879 to 1885.
 Moore, Thomas, 1858.
 Reed, W. A., 1858.
 Rodes, Joseph, 1889.
 Thomas, C. M., 1883 to 1885.
 Ward, Isaac M., 1858.
 Snader, E. R., 1885 to 1888.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

- E. Morton Long, D. D. S., 1885, 1886.

DISTRICT PHYSICIANS.

- Ayers, Charles A., 1890, 1895 to 1898.
 Bryant, E. R., 1889.
 Bartlett, Clarence, 1881.
 Clegg, Thomas D., 1889.
 Congosto, Josè, 1889.
 Gardiner, William H., 1889.
 Garrison, Jos. S., 1889.
 Haines, Oliver S., 1891.
 Kase, Edmund H., 1891 to 1898.
 Myers, Charles, 1889.
 Northrop, Herbert L., 1890.
 Paxson, O. H., 1892 to 1898.
 Roman, Desiderio, 1894.
 Tomlin, R. Elmer, 1889.

Van Deusen, Isaac, 1889.

Van Gunten, F., 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL MEDICINE.

Ackley, W. S., 1891, 1892.

Aldrich, H. E., 1883 to 1885.

Archibald, Francis E., 1896.

Ayers, Charles A., 1889.

Arrowsmith, W. L., 1868-'69.

Baker, Alfred F., 1880.

Bainbridge, Benj. H., Jr., 1895.

Bartlett, Clarence, 1879 to 1880.

Barton, Clyde Edwin, 1898.

Betts, B. F., 1872.

Bickley, George H., 1896 to 1898.

Bieling, Theodore J., 1886.

Bigler, W. H., 1871 to 1877.

Bryant, E. R., 1889.

Burns, John C., 1886.

Caley, Jos. M., 1895 to 1897.

Castle, D. M., 1876, 1877.

Cowperthwait, Edwin G., 1895.

Coxe, L. Lewis, 1858.

Dedrick, Thomas S., 1896.

Denman, C. H., 1893.

Deacon, E. M., 1894.

Dubs, Samuel R., 1849-'50.

Dudley, Pemberton, 1866-'67.

Douglass, Fullerton J., 1896.

Eaches, W. D., 1894.

Eaton, Fred. M., 1889.

Ealer, P. H., 1890 to 1892.

Earhart, J. R., 1858 to 1867.

Earhart, W. J., 1867.

Finney, E. R., 1888.

Freedley, Samuel, 1849-'50.

Garrison, J. S., 1889.

Gieser, W. R., 1892-'98.

Griffith, Lewis B., 1880, 1882, 1883, 1884.

- Gramm, E. M., 1881.
Gramm, Th. J., 1881 to 1883.
Gilbert, Irwin B., 1883, 1884.
Gardiner, William A., 1849-'50.
Gardiner, Richard, 1849-'50.
Goodno, William C., in charge from 1887 to 1889.
Goodman, John L., 1858.
Griggs, William B., 1896, 1897.
Griggs, W. O., 1871 to 1877.
Haines, E. S., 1891.
Haines, O. S., 1883, 1884; in charge from 1890 to 1898.
Hallowell, James, 1895.
Hamer, J. H., 1876.
Horne, Frederick Victor, 1895.
Hosfeld, George, Jr., 1871, 1872, 1876.
Helmuth, William S., 1849-'50.
James, E. W., 1890.
James, H. E., 1884.
Jones, Edward W., 1891^a to 1894.
Johnston, D. H., 1885.
James, Bushrod W., 1857.
Johnstone, Edward R., 1853.
Knerr, C. B., 1872.
Knerr, Levi J., 1880 to 1882.
Keim, W. H., 1871, 1872.
Kistler, E. H., 1885 to 1887.
Koch, Augustus, 1849-'50.
Kaercher, William, 1885, 1887.
Kitchen, James, 1849-'50.
Litchfield, H., 1892 to 1895.
Langer, P. J., 1883, 1884.
Long, F. Morton, 1883, 1884.
Long, H. W., 1878.
Macfarlan, Malcolm (chief), 1867.
Manson, C. F., 1879.
Mount, F. D., 1881.
Matthews, Caleb B., 1849-'50.
McCullough, J. H., 1892.
McClatchey, Robert J., 1856.

- McFadyen, W. S., 1893.
Maires, Walter W., 1894.
Morozzi, A. C., 1894.
Mohr, Charles, 1876 to 1886; in charge from 1887 to 1889.
Merriam, F. E., 1888, 1889.
Neidhard, Charles, 1849-'50.
Parke, G. T., 1877 to 1878.
Paxson, Oliver H., 1890; clinical chief, from 1891 to 1898.
Paxson, R. Randolph, 1896 to 1898.
Pines, J. D., 1892.
Posey, D., R. 1858.
Pehrson, John G., 1849-'50.
Reading, C. L., 1893.
Rembaugh, A. C., 1872.
Richardson, A. J., 1882.
Rogers, W. T., 1885.
Records, E. J., 1863.
Riehle, William B., 1849-'50.
Spencer, William, 1887.
Schoonmaker, A. T., 1894.
Semple, Matthew, 1849-'50.
Smith, G. W., 1877, 1878.
Smith, Edward M., 1849-'50.
Suplee, William Z., 1897, 1898.
Sharp, J. G., 1878, 1879.
Shinn, C. T., 1891.
Sims, Francis, 1849-'50.
Starr, Samuel, 1872.
Stenger, C. F., 1882.
Shaw, Alexander R., 1857, 1858.
Schwenk, C. S., 1882.
Small, Alvan E., 1849-'50.
Small, E. A., 1868.
Snader, E. R., 1884.
Stambach, H. L., 1879.
Strong, J. W., 1879, 1880.
Thomas, J. S., 1879.
Tegtmeier, C. F., 1885.
Trites, Charles S., 1896.

Trites, W. B., 1887, 1888.
 Toothaker, C. E., 1851.
 Titsworth, R., 1852.
 Van Gunten, F., 1889.
 Van Deusen, E., 1888.
 Van Baun, W. W., 1880.
 Waite, Oliver B., 1896.
 Ward, John D., 1888.
 Ward, Walter, 1849-'50.
 Widman, F. H., 1898.
 Wilcox, H. T., 1881.
 Wrisley, J. A., 1881.
 Wiltbank, R. T., 1891.
 Whinna, E. G., 1891, 1892.
 Williams, ———, 1872.
 Wilson, J. Connor, 1893, 1894.
 Williamson, Walter, 1849-'50.
 Zerns, William M., 1878.

DEPARTMENT OF SKIN DISEASES.

Ashcraft, L. T., 1891, 1892.
 Ayers, Charles A., 1896 to 1898.
 Conard, George M., 1895.
 Döck, R. G., 1894.
 Douglass, Fullerton J., Jr., 1897, 1898.
 Fischer, J. A., 1896.
 Fryer, N. W., 1891.
 Gramm, E. M., 1882 to 1890; chief, from 1891 to 1898.
 Griffith, L. B., 1885 to 1887, 1889, 1890.
 Harris, R. J., 1894, 1895.
 Jones, E. W., 1895.
 Maires, W. W., 1895.
 Norris, A. A., 1890.
 Souder, C. F., 1893, 1896, 1897; clinical chief, 1898.
 Van Tine, J. W., Jr., 1893.
 Widman, Frank H., 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES.

Bartlett, Clarence, 1882 to 1890; clinical chief from 1891 to 1898.
 Bayley, W. Dod, 1889 to 1898.

Cowperthwait, E. G., 1896.
Ealer, P. H., 1893, 1894.
Kendell, M. W., 1895.
Lawrence, F. Mortimer, 1894 to 1898.
Locke, M. J., 1891, 1892.
Lyle, W. Howard, 1897, 1898.
Rodes, Joseph, 1888.
Tuller, John J., 1898.

DEPARTMENT OF HEART AND LUNGS.

Culin, W. D., 1894 to 1898.
Clarke, F. C., 1896.
Fries, C. J. V., 1894.
Fischer, J. A., 1895.
Gray, F. C., 1897, 1898.
Harvey, C., 1893.
Henshall, John E., 1895.
Kurtz, A. J., 1893, 1894.
Lichtenwalner, A. B., 1891, 1892.
Merriam, F. E., 1890.
Redman, John L., 1896.
Snader, E. R., 1889, 1890; clinical chief from 1891 to 1898.
Ward, John D., 1889, 1890, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY.

Ashcraft, L. T., 1895, 1896.
Arthur, A. B., 1897, 1898.
Baker, W. D., 1898.
Benson, F. C., 1894 to 1898.
Brierly, F. W., 1896.
Cookman, A., 1897.
Crock, George W., 1889.
Cullen, J. T., 1890 to 1895.
Carter, W. D., 1896.
Fleming, W. J., 1897.
Gause, Percy O. B., 1882.
Giles, J. W., 1886 to 1889.
Graham, W. T., 1893.
Grace, H. H., 1896.

- Gregg, E. R., 1892.
Hallowell, James, 1897.
Harrington, G. S., 1896.
Hart, R. T., 1896.
Hassler, J. W., 1895 to 1898.
Hunsicker, W. C., 1897.
Hammond, W. N., 1898.
Harrison, J. A., 1892.
Hudson, L. A., 1892.
James, John E., in charge, from 1887 to 1894
Keelor, J. G., 1898.
Knerr, Bayard, 1898.
Kuhnel, G. A., 1893.
Middleton, W. H., 1892 to 1895.
McGarrah, O. K., 1895.
Millen, J. C., 1888 to 1891.
Miller, M. L., 1898.
McFayden, W. L., 1895.
McCarty, R. H., 1895, 1896.
Northrop, Herbert L., clinical chief, from 1892 to 1896.
Pines, J. D., 1893, 1894.
Robbins, W. J., 1898.
Ruffell, J. B., 1898.
Raue, J. Ferdinand, 1891, 1892.
Smedley, Charles D., 1888.
Stewart, A. W., 1893, 1894.
Tomlin, R. Elmer, 1889, 1890, 1891.
Trinkle, W. W., 1893 to 1895.
Thomas, C. M. (in charge), 1887, 1888, 1889.
Thompson, L. W., 1887 to 1890.
Vischer, Carl V., clinical chief, from 1891 to 1896.
Van Gunten, F., 1890.
Van Lennep, Gustav A., 1896.
Van Lennep, W. B., 1882 to 1885 in charge, from 1892 to
1898.
Ward, J. McE., 1891.
Wilbur, B. K., 1891.
Whelin, J. J., 1893.

SURGERY (GENITO-URINARY).

- Ashcraft, L. T., 1897, 1898.
 Abele, R. J., 1897, 1898.
 Clover, S. W., 1898.
 Hart, R. T., 1897.
 Hunsicker, W. C., 1898.

SURGERY (ORTHOPÆDIC).

- Carter, W. D., 1897, 1898.
 Hart, R. T., 1898.
 Hill, John B., 1898.
 Van Lennep, G. A., 1897, 1898.

SURGERY (RECTAL).

- Brierly, F. W., 1897, 1898.
 Belleville, J. E., 1897.
 Hubbs, E. S., 1898.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

- Bonnet, G. E., 1886.
 Maguire, W. T., 1883 to 1885.
 Millen, J. C., 1889.
 Rodes, Joseph, 1887.
 Stafford, C. S., 1889, 1890.
 Trites, W. B., 1886.
 Van Lennep, W. B., 1887.
 Vischer, Carl V., 1890.

DEPARTMENT OF GYNÆCLOGY.

- Archibald, F. E., 1898.
 Ballentine, A. de B., 1886.
 Betz, B. F., 1877 to 1879, 1880, 1881, 1887. In charge
 from 1888 to 1894.
 Campbell, Duncan, 1896.
 Caley, Joseph M., 1890.
 Chase, T. L., 1892.
 Furman, H. S., 1889.
 Græmm, Th. J., Clinical chief from 1891 to 1894.
 Handy, H. D., 1893.
 James, D. Bushrod, 1897, 1898.

- James, John E., in charge from 1895 to 1898.
 Kase, E. H., 1890.
 Kehler, B. Frank, 1893.
 Korndorfer, A., Jr., 1897, 1898.
 Kirk, P. N., 1891, 1892.
 Lane, N. F., 1891 to 1898.
 Mercer, E. W., 1887 to 1891, 1895, 1896.
 Mertzmann, B., 1885.
 Raue, C. Sigmund, 1895, 1896.
 Smedley, I. G., 1882 to 1889 in charge, 1890, 1891, 1892.
 Clinical chief from 1895 to 1898.
 Stubbs, George P., 1891 to 1897.
 Van Tine, J. L., Jr., 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS.

- Esrey, W. P., 1849-'50.
 Gramm, Th. J., in charge 1895, 1896.
 Haines, O. S., 1886 to 1889.
 Korndorfer, A., Jr., 1897, 1898.
 Mercer, Ed. W., 1890. Clinical chief from 1891 to 1898.
 Mitchell, J. N., 1879 to 1886. In charge from 1887 to 1894.
 Weaver, H. S., 1893, 1894.

PATHOLOGIST.

- Goodno, W. C., 1882.

DEPARTMENT OF OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY.

- Abbott, Charles S., 1892.
 Bartlett, Clarence, 1881.
 Bigler, W. H., 1879 to 1887.
 Brown, C. S., 1896.
 Christine, G. Maxwell, 1891.
 Cooper, Peter, 1894, 1895.
 Dudley, Perry H., 1892.
 Fischer, J. A., 1897.
 Gardiner, W. G., 1890.
 Gause, Percy O. B., 1883, 1884, 1887.
 Gerhart, Joseph M., Jr., 1898.
 Hinson, J. M., 1894.

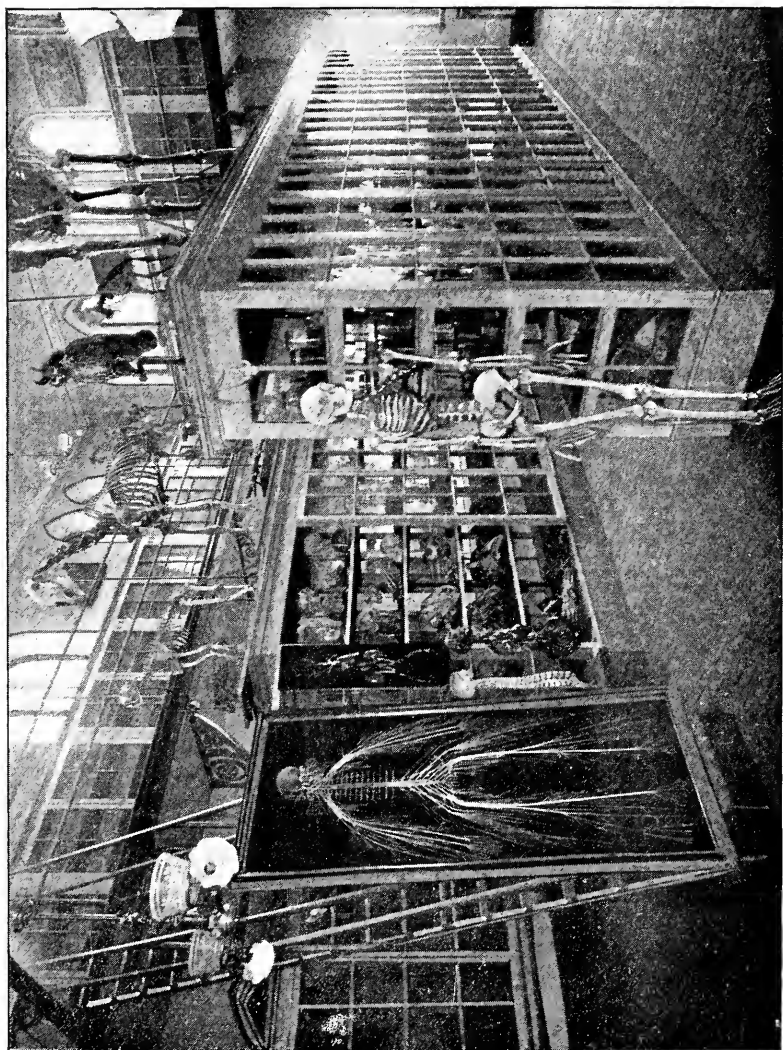
- Hood, Joseph R., 1898.
 Hopkins, W. M., 1892.
 Hubbard, Charles H., 1893 to 1895.
 Huber, Wm. H., 1898.
 Hughes, Francois L., 1898.
 Jessup, H. J. 1886 to 1890. Clinical chief from 1891 to 1898.
 Lyle, W. H., 1895, 1896.
 Mackenzie, G. W., 1893 to 1895.
 Messerve, F. W., 1886 to 1898.
 Morris, W. S., 1890 to 1892.
 Nevinger, Martin J., 1898.
 Parry, H. E., 1893.
 Pines, E. Darwin, 1895 to 1898.
 Spahr, C. E., 1885.
 Speakman, William W., 1889 to 1894, 1897, 1898.
 Spencer, William, 1888 to 1897.
 Smilie, Nathan, 1895-1896.
 Thomas, Charles M., 1877. In charge from 1887 to 1898.
 Wasserman, Flora E., 1893 to 1898.
 Wessels, L. C., 1893, 1894.
 Whinna, E. G., 1893, 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF LARYNGOLOGY AND RHINOLOGY.

- Black, A. B., 1896.
 Cuthbert, R. B., 1895.
 Haerer, F. J., 1892 to 1894.
 Harris, R. J., 1896 to 1898.
 Harris, W. L., 1897 to 1898.
 Ivins, Horace F., 1881 to 1891.
 Knowlton, William K., 1894.
 Morris, W. S., 1887 to 1889.
 Perkins, Theodore E., 1895.
 Reading, C. L., 1896, 1897.
 Shallcross, I. G., 1890 to 1892. In charge from 1893 to 1898.
 Simmons, C. W., 1896.
 Spahr, C. E., 1883, 1888, 1889.
 Van Baun, W. W., 1885 to 1887.
 Van Deusen, E., 1889, 1890.
 Weaver, H. S., 1895 to 1898.
 Weaver, W. A., 1897, 1898.

DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS.

- Bigler, W. H. (in charge), 1895-'98.
Boericke, O. E., 1898.
Ealer, P. H. (clinical chief), 1895-'97.
Foster, A. L. W., 1897, 1898.
Fries, C. J. V., 1895, 1896.
Livezey, Frank B., 1898.



GLIMPSE OF MUSEUM.

THE MUSEUM.

Almost from the commencement of the College it was the aim to establish a Museum. The first entry to be found in the minute-book in regard to specimens for a medical museum appears in the minutes of the first Faculty meeting recorded, that of September 3, 1850. It is there stated that the thanks of the Faculty were presented to Dr. Neidhard for specimens of Natural History, and the Dean was authorized to procure the necessary jars and alcohol for their preservation. In the third announcement, 1850, mention is made of a large room for the Museum and reading-room. In the announcement for 1851 (4th) is the following: The Museum of the College, though yet in its infancy, contains ample materials for study, in wax models, anatomical preparations, morbid and healthy specimens, both in a dry and wet state, a very large collection of anatomical, surgical and obstetrical plates of the size of life, a cabinet of minerals, specimens of the materia medica, philosophical instruments, etc.

At a Faculty meeting held November 26, 1850, Dr. A. E. Small presented a double fœtus, which was recommended to the attention of the Board of Managers in the following letter:

PHILADELPHIA, November 27, 1850.

To the Board of Managers of the Homœopathic College:

At a meeting of the Faculty this evening Dr. Small presented to the College a valuable and interesting specimen, being a double fœtus, or rather twin children firmly united by the cartilage of ribs and sternum. The limbs and head of each are perfectly formed, and also the bodies, excepting the attached part. This specimen is unique amongst the various Anatomical Museums of Philadelphia, and warrants a small outlay for its proper preservation. Therefore the Faculty would ask of the Managers an appropriation for the purpose of procuring a wax model to be placed in the Museum of the College for the inspection of students and visitors. The expense will be about forty dollars.

WILLIAM A. GARDINER,

Register.

This double baby seems to have created much interest. A report of the case was made in the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*, Vol. I, page 225, and also a cut of the monstrosity. It is still in the Museum. On April 10, 1851, the Dean reported that Dr. Dufresne had placed in the College the model of the double foetus, and that his bill of \$60 had been paid.

The Museum-room comprised the second story of the College building. It was large, well-lighted, and extended over the entire second floor. At a meeting held August 26, 1851, the Dean, Dr. W. A. Gardiner, was instructed to employ a person for \$10.00 per week, for one, two, or more weeks, to fit up the Museum and do such other things about the College as might be required. In the announcement for 1852-'53 it is described as follows:

The second story, the Museum-room, the largest in the building, is amply filled with choice specimens illustrative of Osteology, Myology, Neurology and Angeiology; Pathological and Physiological diagrams, obstetric plates, manikins, morbid specimens, etc., surgical specimens and plates, illustrations of the eye, ear, extremities; mineral and medicinal specimens, chemicals, etc.; while interspersed through the whole may be seen many specimens of natural curiosities, and anomalies of the human species. In short, the Museum is a creditable collection of means for scientific demonstrations, connected with every branch taught in the College.

At a meeting of the Faculty, December 9, 1856, Dr. Helmutz was given charge, with authority to purchase such fixtures as were needful for the preservation and arrangement of specimens.

On February 2, 1857, the Dean reported having renewed the insurance on the Museum and contents, of \$3,500, so that even at that early day the collection must have been of some value. At this time quite a number of additions were made, as in the announcement for 1858-'59 we find mention of many models, manikins, representations in papier maché, wax, etc., of disease, dried specimens of the plants of the *materia medica*, etc.

Each professor was provided with a key to the door. Throughout the record book of the Faculty there are notes of repairs, additions, the purchase of new specimens, etc. The welfare of the Museum was considered from the first.

At a meeting on September 2, 1868, the College voted to buy Dr. Arrowsmith's manikin and pelvis for \$342 in gold, to be paid for in three payments. This manikin was a very elaborate affair. All the muscles could be taken off separately; the internal organs also removed. The writer well remembers the delight of taking apart an arm and then trying to get the muscles back again. This is also still in the Museum, but it is probable that the College paid its full value for this French paper man.

When the new College was formed in 1867 efforts were made to establish a Museum and also a library in connection with it. And quite a creditable number of specimens were collected.

At a meeting on June 1, 1867, Dr. A. R. Thomas reported that a good anatomical museum could be bought for \$400, and he was by the Faculty instructed to buy it, which he did for \$380. He was also instructed to fit up a Museum.

Among the circulars asking for donations is the following:

Philadelphia, July 15, 1867.

DEAR SIR:

THE FACULTY OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA are gratified to announce the large degree of success which has thus far attended the steps taken in forming the Museum and Library of the College.

It is believed that the Anatomical Department is *already as well provided* as in the most favored of our colleges; but desiring to know no standard short of perfection, we have decided to issue this circular to physicians favorable to our cause.

Many have books, and pathological and other specimens, plates and apparatus which are, to them, a source of inconvenience from the space they occupy, but who would be glad to deposit them in a safe place, such as our Museum affords.

All such will be cordially accepted by us, and preserved in the name of the contributors, who will please state whether each article is designed as an absolute donation, or only as a deposit. All will be made subservient to the great end we have in view—the elevation of the standard of homœopathic education and the thorough preparation of the rising generation of homœopathic physicians.

It is also believed that within the range of practice of the physicians in this vicinity large numbers of surgical cases may be found, sufficient to secure a creditable surgical clinic to the students, and especially to elevate the surgical fame of our school.

We confidently ask your co-operation.

In regard to surgical cases, please communicate names and addresses of patients to J. C. MORGAN, M. D., Professor of Surgery, 17 Chestnut street. Books and specimens will be received by C. HERING, M. D., 114 North Twelfth street, or R. KOCH, M. D., 33 North Twelfth street.

The announcement for 1869-'70 thus mentions the Museum:

Museum.—By the union of the two Colleges we are in possession of a very finely appointed Museum. In addition to an extensive variety of dried and wet specimens—embracing every department of the body—we have a large collection of Pathological specimens. These, together with plates and charts, enable us to bring before the student almost every phase of disease; but, in order to meet every exigency, we have ordered some of the most important *papier maché* models from Paris. Our cabinet of medical substances is full, and our library contains over 600 volumes. We can, therefore, say to the profession that, with our increased facilities and appliances, we shall be able to afford those who seek our halls the very best opportunity of obtaining a full and thorough insight into every department connected with the subject of medicine.

A full descriptive catalogue of the Museum will be published for distribution soon.

During the summer of 1869, after the union of the Colleges, Dr. C. M. Thomas, then a student, placed the contents of the united Museums and libraries in order, classified them and issued a printed catalogue containing 44 octavo pages. The Museum and the Library were both placed in the Museum room of the College, the second story of the building.

The summary of the Museum collection was as follows:

- 13 **Human skeletons**, adult and others.
- 15 **Skeletons** of inferior animals.
- 204 **Dried preparations**, arterial, venous, nervous, etc.
- 68 **French Clastic** anatomical preparations.
- 12 **Models** in wood.
- 23 **Papier mache** pathological models.

- 124 **Wax preparations**, anatomical and pathological.
 547 **Osteological specimens**.
 128 **Specimens** of comparative anatomy and natural history.
 237 **Pathological and anatomical specimens**, in glass jars.
 720 **Plates**, diagrams, etc.
 428 **Materia Medica** specimens.
 1000 **Mineralogical specimens**.
 600 **Dried plants** in Herbarium.

There were 801 volumes and about 600 pamphlets in the Library.

In the announcement for 1871-'72 appears the following:

Museum.—By the accumulations of twenty-three years, we are in possession of a very finely appointed Museum. In addition to an extensive variety of dried and wet specimens—embracing every department of the body—we have a large Pathological collection. These, together with plates and charts, enable us to bring before the student almost every phase of disease; but, in order to meet every exigency, we have imported the most important papier maché models from Paris. Our cabinet of medical substances is full, and our library contains over 800 volumes. We can, therefore, say to the profession that, with our increased facilities and appliances, we shall be able to afford those who seek our halls the very best opportunity of obtaining a full and thorough insight into every department connected with the subject of medicine.

In every announcement while the College remained in Filbert street there is a notice of the Museum, with a table of its contents.

Mention should be made of the donation from Dr. A. R. Thomas, in 1889, of twenty-seven models of all the important organs of the body, manufactured by Bach & Steger, of Leipzig.

But from 1880, when Dr. Rufus B. Weaver assumed the charge of the Museum, it took on new life. Dr. Weaver began, even in the old College, to take means to render the Museum a practical affair, to gradually get rid of the useless specimens. It was in a state of general decay. In many cases the alcohol had dried out from the jars containing the specimens, and the specimens were thus rendered worthless.

During the summer of 1886 the contents of the Museum were removed to the new College building.

The announcement for 1886-'87 tells us:

The College Museum is one of the most extensive and complete of its kind in the country. Its contents, almost without exception, are of such character as to be useful for the purposes of medical instruction, and are not mere "Curiosities." It embraces the accumulations of nearly forty years and covers the whole field of Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Pathology, Surgery, Obstetrics, etc. According to the Catalogue issued in 1869 the shelves and cases contained, *at that time*, nearly 600 Osteological Specimens, including Articulated and Disarticulated Skeletons, over 200 Dried Preparations, arterial, venous, nervous, muscular, visceral, etc., nearly 250 Wet Preparations, Anatomical and Pathological, 15 Skeletons of Inferior Animals, 128 Specimens of Comparative Anatomy and Natural History, 68 French Clastic Anatomical Preparations, 160 Models in Wood, Wax and Papier-maché, 1,000 Mineralogical Specimens, 1,000 Dried Plants and other Materia Medica Specimens, and nearly 1,000 Charts, Diagrams, Plates, etc. During the last fifteen years this list has been largely increased in all departments. Further additions are solicited from physicians who may desire to have used for purposes of instruction such specimens as may come into their possession. A new catalogue is in course of preparation, in which all contributions will be duly accredited.

The room devoted to the present Museum is situated on the third floor and is a large room, 25 x 34 feet in size and 24 feet high, at the northeast angle of the building. The room extends upward through the fourth floor, a gallery extending around it on a level with the fourth floor, and it is also provided with a skylight. This gallery is reached by an iron stairway. The gallery is largely devoted to a collection of skulls and to dried anatomical preparations. The same cases used in the old Museum are placed around the walls and a double set extend down the middle of the lower floor; these have glass doors, are kept locked and are, except in point of space for specimens, perfectly suitable for their purpose. On the tops of these cases are placed the skeletons of the horse, camel, dog, alligator, a cock, leopard, monkeys and a cat, with a variety of bird skeletons. In comparative anatomy there is a large collection of papier-maché specimens of the organs of different animals.

On the same floor as the museum and directly adjoining it is the room of the curator, and further on, at the northwest corner of the building, there is a large room with two smaller rooms, devoted to the uses of the curator in his preparation of specimens and other necessary labors of practical anatomy. A door opens from this large room into the pit of the anatomical amphitheatre.

The Museum of to-day is a very different thing from the old-time collection of papier maché organs of the body, and crudely-colored anatomical plates and diagrams. The Museum of the present, and it may be truly called Dr. Weaver's collection, for he has made it what it is, contains real specimens, wet and dried, illustrating the cruel ravages of disease and the intricate mechanism of the human body.

From the time Dr. Weaver took charge it has been his constant endeavor to do away with the specimens of little value, substituting others of practical use. And justly believing that anatomy and pathology can be more profitably taught, and the student made more familiar with the subjects by looking at actual preparations and dissections of the body, both in health and disease, Dr. Weaver has devoted a great part of his time for the past twenty years to preparing a most marvelous collection of exquisite anatomical preparations.

To quote his own words: "When there was a demand for any portion of the body to illustrate a lecture I have prepared such a specimen in such a manner as to be of the most use to the student, and this has replaced in the Museum some specimens of less practical value, so that now the Museum contains comparatively little of the old collection of papier-maché and plates and musty anatomical preparations. But we have not room enough to properly display our collection."

It can truthfully be said that to-day there is not a branch of medicine taught in this College that cannot be properly and amply illustrated by means of specimens from the Museum—Anatomy, Surgery, Physiology, Obstetrics, Ophthalmology and Otology, Gynæcology, Practice, Zoology, Comparative Anatomy. The material for properly teaching these branches is all to be found in the cases of the Museum.

Entering the door one sees on the right filling the long case, extending from the door to the front of the room, a very complete collection illustrating pathological and surgical osteology; no plaster casts here, no paper models, real bones, deformed by breakage or other injury and well showing Nature's wonderful attempts to restore continuity.

Beginning with skulls showing the mark of the trephine or fatal bullet hole, one passes slowly before the case and sees

every bone in the human body carefully arranged, each bearing the marks of some injury or disease growth. * * * Fractures of the jaw, radius, scapula, humerus, ulna, phalanges, ribs, femur, skull, pelvis, etc., etc., in fact, fracture of every bone in the human body is here to be seen. It is interesting to note several cases in which after dislocation the bone has worn for itself a false joint whose approximating surfaces are worn smooth. The collection of femurs illustrating fracture of the neck is very fine; several heads of the femur have been sawn longitudinally through and hinged and mounted on a long rod inserted into a block. These are standing open in the case and one sees the interior structure of the bone with the result of the fracture and nature's effort at repair.

Further on in the case is an extensive collection of calculi taken from the bladder by Drs. C. M. Thomas, W. B. Van Lennep and J. E. James.

Standing on the broad ledge of the front windows of the room are several wet specimens of the entire brain. One shows the membranes, another the cranial nerves, another the gangliæ and cavities of the brain; a section showing the fissures; every point of interest in these preparations is carefully labelled by name. In an adjoining case there is an entire brain with the convolutions and fissures all carefully marked and the names given. Two other round, glass-covered boxes on the window sill contain respectively the antero-posterior section of the head, and the naso-pharyngo laryngeal view of the head; in this the head is divided exactly longitudinally in the middle and the half of every organ in the head and face is exposed.

In another case are twelve bottles containing beautiful dissections of a human eye. We have the eye in its socket with the muscles carefully dissected out. Then the different parts of the eye, the retina with the optic nerve attached suspended in the preserving fluid like floating gauze, the iris with its delicate filaments, the ciliary process, the different coats of the eye, and marvel of all, the cornea set like a watch crystal in the sclerotic coat, entirely transparent and stiff as if petrified. Dr. Weaver said: "This was at the World's Fair, and

I overheard some opticians or oculists wondering how did the man keep the cornea and sclerotic from shrivelling? Ah, that is the secret." He continued: "I went into the Museum of the Royal College of Physicians in London some years since and asked one of the attaches to look at the eye specimens. He directed me to an alcove in which were dissections of the whole eye showing its muscles, etc., but not so complete a set of dissections as those in our own Museum.

"I asked where the rest of the preparations were. 'Man, how much do you expect?' I want to see dissections of the more minute anatomy of the eye. 'We have none here, nor is it possible to make them.'" Said Dr. Weaver: "They have them in the States." But our genial doctor added: "The man did not believe me."

Another noteworthy wet collection in the Museum is that designed to illustrate the ravages of typhoid fever on the Peyer's glands, showing ulceration and perforation of the intestines. These sections of the intestines are beautifully injected and rendered transparent showing the tiny mesenteric arteries and veins.

Among many other interesting preparations are the collection of dried dissections of the whole body and of the extremities, showing muscles, arteries, veins, etc., all in their relative positions.

These dried specimens of the great blood vessels, arteries, veins, nerves and muscles, are neatly mounted on boards painted black. The arteries are painted yellow, the veins blue, the nerves are painted white. By the contrast of color between the yellow and the black background, the student at the rear of the class room is able to more plainly distinguish the different vessels than if the arteries were painted red. This is but one of the many little ways the Doctor has of making it easy for the student.

This Museum is noted for its remarkable collection of dried visceral specimens, Dr. Weaver considers this one of its strong points, these having superseded the old fashion of colored plates.

In the last ten years there have been nearly 500 practical specimens placed in the Museum, all the result of Dr.

Weaver's unequalled skill and patience. He is now at work on a unique dried specimen of the head and neck that makes a complete exposé of the muscular, vascular and nervous contents of the pterygo-maxillary region.

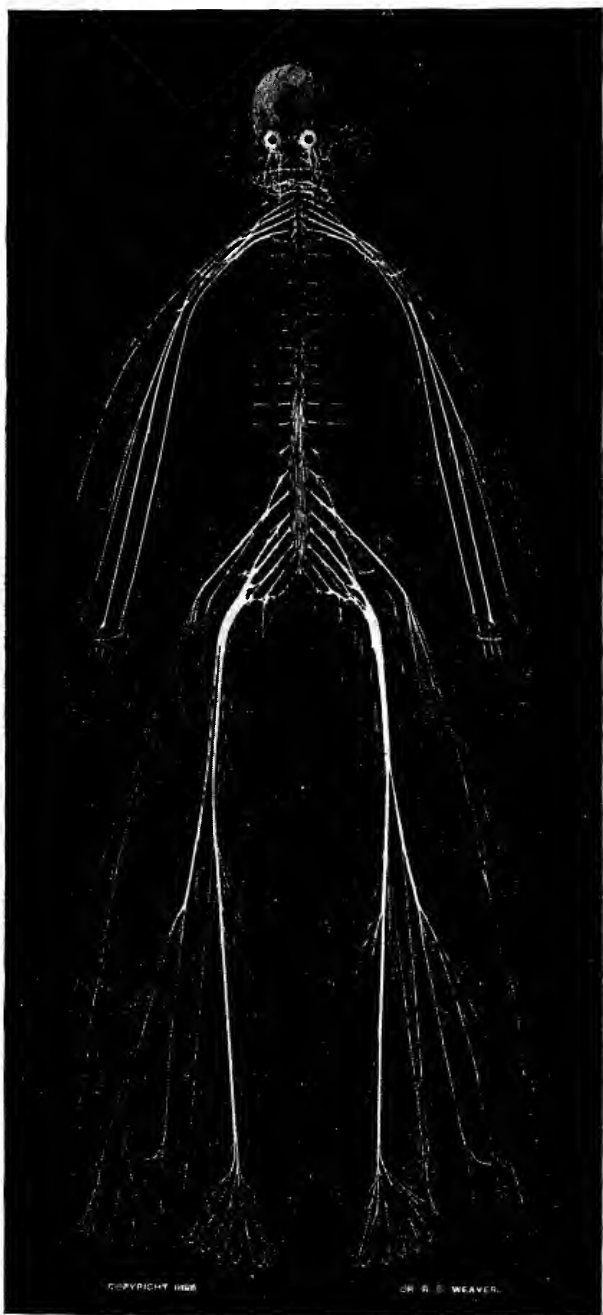
Small sections of bone can be removed, showing plainly the relative positions of the muscles and other organs in this part. The trachea, with its muscles, arteries, veins and nerves, is also fully displayed. By the judicious use of different colors on the different parts each is made to stand out in relief. There is probably not another such a specimen in existence, and although it is not yet finished it is already a thing of beauty to the fine eye of the anatomist and surgeon.

It may without vanity be said that the Museum of Hahnemann College of Philadelphia under the fostering skill of Dr. Weaver stands to-day one of the foremost in the world in its collection of dried and wet specimens applicable for practical use in teaching anatomy and making clear its dark places to the student.

And that this is no idle boast, it may be mentioned that a great anatomical authority and writer, a man who has visited the principal anatomical collections in the world, in a visit to this Museum said to Dr. Weaver: "You have one of the finest collections for practical use that I have ever seen."

There are in the collection at present at least forty skulls, each one having some feature that characterizes it. There are four natural or ligamentous skeletons, and thirty artificial or wired skeletons. One could profitably spend hours in examining this collection. In every case may be seen something of interest. The collection of monstrosities is large and very interesting, and the double-headed baby of the first years of the Museum occupies a place of honor. In one jar there is a uterus entire, in the lower part is a large tumor, and through a circular opening in the walls one may see a six months' baby curled up, the cord around his neck, the head showing, the flesh fair and natural and through another opening at the other side of the uterus, the uterine face of the placenta can be seen. Strange to say, the lady from whom this was taken is still living.

But the chef d'oeuvre, the masterpiece of Dr. Weaver's



DISSECTION OF NERVOUS SYSTEM, BY DR. R. B. WEAVER

trained and dainty touch, is the world-famous dissection of the entire cerebro-spinal nervous system. It is placed in a closed glass case to the left of the door. Dr. Weaver relates this story: When in Europe he was telling a medical gentleman about it and the man said: "It is impossible, there is no such thing in all this United Kingdom, and if it had been possible it would have been done by some one." "So it has," Dr. Weaver quietly said, "by some one in the States."

Dr. Alfred Heath thus writes of it for the *Homœopathic World* (August, 1892):

The dissection of the entire sympathetic and cerebro-spinal nervous system by Dr. R. B. Weaver, demonstrator of anatomy to the College, the preparation and mounting of which consumed fully six months of industrious labor, is a marvel of patience and *skill* in dissection, the like of which has never before been seen. Photogravures of this wonderful work, bearing Dr. Weaver's name as demonstrator of anatomy of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, were accepted from me with pleasure by the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and the Council of Medical Registration of Great Britain.

In the *Hahnemannian Monthly* for February, 1889, there is an interesting article, from the pen of Dr. A. R. Thomas, about this unique dissection, with a picture, which is as follows:

Since the revival of the study of anatomy by Andreas Vesalius (born in 1514, died in 1564), during the sixteenth century, many valuable and carefully prepared dissections have been made by different anatomists. From the plates accompanying the early anatomical works, as that of Spigelius, published in 1632, it is evident that the dissections of those early days were coarse, imperfect and unsatisfactory. None of the vessels being injected it is difficult to distinguish veins, arteries or nerves one from the other. A little later, however, Swammerdam (born in 1637, died in 1680) devised the plan of injection of vessels. This at once gave a new impetus to dissection, and some of the specimens prepared by this anatomist are said to be still in existence, and are undoubtedly remarkable considering the time of their production.

The improvements in the microscope made about this time and its adaptation to the study of anatomy during the seventeenth century led to increased interest in the pursuit of this science, and the many discoveries of Swammerdam, Loewenhoeck, Malpighi, Borelli and others may be said to have *created* the science of histology, and to have done more for anatomy and physiology than the discoveries of any or all of their predecessors.

During the following century (the eighteenth) the methods of injecting and preserving specimens were improved, and many remarkable dissections made; among the most celebrated of which were those of John and William Hunter, those of the sympathetic nervous system, made by the latter, never before having been equalled, nor probably since excelled.

From improved methods of mounting and preserving wet specimens, the latter part of the present century has produced many new and beautiful specimens, while the models of Auzeaux, Boch, Stuegel and others, have, to a degree, superseded dried anatomical specimens in teaching anatomy, and have thus diminished the labors of the dissector.

The attention of dissectors in the past has been mainly devoted to special organs, the muscular and vascular systems, and to special surgical regions of the body. Careful dissections of different portions of the nervous system have been made from time to time, but any attempt to expose the entire cerebro-spinal nervous system in a single specimen, detached from all other parts, appears never before to have been made. The great labor and delicacy of the work required for making such a dissection with the difficulty of properly mounting for preservation when once completed, has apparently deterred anatomists in the past from attempting such a work.

To Dr. R. B. Weaver, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, has been reserved the honor and credit of overcoming all difficulties, and in having produced a specimen, the like of which has never before been seen.

The idea of this project had for several years been gradually shaping itself in Dr. Weaver's mind. From his acquaintance with anatomical collections in this country, supplemented by an examination of the more celebrated museums of Great Britain in the summer of 1887, he was well satisfied that no such specimen as he contemplated had ever been made. He was at the same time fully impressed with the difficulties of accomplishing the work. Yet, guided by the experience of over twenty years in the dissecting-room, he considered the plan feasible and finally decided to make the attempt.

Accordingly, early in March of 1888, he selected a female subject, about thirty-five years old, with moderate adipose development, and previously injected with chloride of zinc, and on the 9th of the month commenced his task.

Late in June the dissection was fully completed, and now the problem of properly mounting the same became one of great difficulty. After much study and experiment, however, this question was most successfully solved, and about the 15th of September the specimen was finally and most satisfactorily completed. Thus over six months, with the exception of a two weeks' vacation, with from eight to ten hours a day, were consumed in the dissecting and mounting of this specimen.

A reference to the photo-collotype plate inserted in this number of the journal will give a good idea of the appearance of the specimen.

With the exception of the intercostal nerves and chain of sympathetic nerves, all the branches have been preserved to their terminal filaments. The impossibility of spreading the two latter out on the board, or of giving them their natural curve over the spinal cord, led to their final sacrifice, although each had been dissected to its terminal filaments. The twelve pairs of cranial nerves have been carefully preserved and supported as nearly as possible in their natural position and relation by fine wires.

The difficulties to be overcome in the execution of this piece of dissection were numerous and perplexing. In the first place, as the several nerves were dissected, each had to be most carefully preserved from injury, and kept in a moist condition. This was effected by rolling each nerve first in thin gauze and then in a wad of cotton and keeping the same saturated in a solution of chloride of zinc and covered by rubber cloth. The base of the skull had to be laboriously and carefully chipped away, piece by piece, the greatest care being required to prevent the injury of the nerves, or their detachment at the point of exit through the dura mater. Nearly two weeks were consumed in this work. The same painstaking care was necessitated in the chipping away of the vertebra and the removal of the cord with the attached nerves.

The removal of the skull left the dura mater entire and uninjured. It is now opened, the brain removed and the cavity filled with curled hair and carefully closed with stitches. The eyes were left attached to the optic nerves, the coats being distended with a hard injection.

While in the plate the nerves appear as if resting directly upon the board; in fact, not a single nerve is in contact with the surface, each being supported by small pins at a distance of about one-fourth of an inch from the surface, and to which they are tied by minute ligatures. Every nerve is perfectly clean and free from all extraneous tissues and smooth as threads of silk. The sheath of the spinal cord is laid open, showing the roots of all the nerves as well as their points of escape through the membranes.

In the experimental mounting of the specimen over 2,000 pins were employed, of which as the nerves dried and became fixed in their position a great number were removed, those remaining being scarcely noticeable.

In conclusion, this dissection of the nervous system is a monument of enduring patience, unremitting care and manipulative skill never before excelled in the history of practical anatomy.

The preparation has been placed in a specially prepared case in the Museum of the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, exposed to a good light, and will be shown with pleasure to visitors on any day and at all hours.

In the College announcement for 1893-'94 there is a full-page illustration of the Museum, showing the position of this

dissection, and in a small edition of the same announcement a separate picture is given, a reproduction from which is here published.

Dr. Weaver took this specimen, with some others, to the World's Fair of 1893, where the exhibit received a diploma and medal. The medal award ribbon may be seen in the case containing the nervous system.

The following is copied from the diploma: "Exhibit of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia at the World's Fair.

"There are exhibited:

"1st. Dissection of the heart and great blood-vessels, the thoracic duct, the pharynx, the larynx, the trachea and bronchii, the thyroid gland, the œsophagus, and portions of the spinal, cranial and sympathetic nerves.

"2d. Dissections of head and neck, showing cranial, spinal and sympathetic nerves.

"3d. Dissections of head and neck, showing nerves entering the orbit, the eyeball and its nerve supply, the trifacial nerves with division and distribution. Meckel's ganglion, and the lachrymal gland.

"4th. Two dissected human hearts, the one showing its great vessels and the other showing the closure of the tricuspid and mitral valves, the aorta, coronary, and pulmonary arteries.

"5th. A dessicated human brain.

"6th. Two specimens of sections of the intestines, the arteries and the veins injected, and the tissues rendered transparent.

"7th. Eight dissections of an eye, showing all its structures.

"8th. AN AWARD IS GRANTED for the number and variety of specimens, and the skill and patience demanded in their preparation; especially of the CEREBRO-SPINAL NERVOUS SYSTEM OF A HUMAN BODY, THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND IN EXISTENCE."

The medal reads: "World's Columbian Exposition, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the landing of Columbus, 1892-'93. To the Hahnemann Medical College." On the reverse is the figure of Columbus.

Dr. Weaver is at present at work upon the preparation of brain specimens designed to fully illustrate topographical surgery of the brain, or cerebral localization. One very remarkable specimen shows cranio-cerebral topography, the bone has been cut out from one side of the skull, leaving the sutures in position, and lying under these narrow bands of bone may be seen the brain lobes. There are also sections of brain showing the principal structures of the interior both healthy and diseased. Jar after jar is filled with brain sections illustrating the various forms of brain lesion. In one may be seen a tumor with ulceration on one of the lobes; another also contains an abscess; in another section may be seen the black lines marking cerebral hæmorrhage; blood clot is shown, and other brain diseases.

In one basin are slices through the brain substance, looking like slices of pineapple, but clearly showing the effect of blood clot and hæmorrhage on the brain tissues.

The design of the doctor is to have a collection of specimens illustrating the localization of brain disease and injury. With numerous preparations of the carefully prepared normal brain showing its different parts, and with other specimens showing brain clot, abscess, ulceration, tumor, etc., and the other fatal brain diseases, real specimens, the brain hardened and preserved, all easy of inspection in their bottles of Formalin, it is certain that the student can at Hahnemann College learn all that is at present known of cerebral localization.

To the surgeon and physician this subject is becoming daily of more importance. But as has been the constant policy of Dr. Weaver, "When I found a specimen was needed to illustrate some practical point, I made it."

The long table in the work-room where these brain sections are under treatment is covered with strange results of disease. Here, in a huge jar, is an hour glass contraction of the stomach; in another is a beautiful ectopic pregnancy; in another jar, containing a gallon and a half, is an immense spleen, completely filling the jar; aneurisms in plenty; all sorts of heart diseases illustrated; tumors, etc. A very interesting specimen is a tiny fœtal body prepared in

horizontal sections to show the organs at various points in situ.

The doctor takes down a slip of glass, and holding it to the light one sees the mesenteric arteries of a section of the intestine, showing quite plainly the anastomosis of artery and vein. "But how did you make it so transparent, how preserve it so beautifully?" "I will tell you"—and in a confidential voice adds:

"Ah! there's the secret!"

But the secret of Dr. Weaver's marvellous collection is untiring patience, a consummate knowledge of anatomy, and love for his life-work, with never-failing zeal for the good of the College.

THE LIBRARY.

Previous to the union of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and the original College there is no record of any attempt to collect a library. In the announcement of 1868-'69 it is stated that the Library contains a number of volumes useful to the student, and that it is intended for the use of the class. Also that in it there is a reading-room well supplied with papers, medical and other scientific journals, accessible outside of lecture hours. The writer of this does not remember of ever seeing this reading-room, however, although at that time a student.

The first account of anything like an effort to collect and preserve for a Library we find recorded at a meeting held February 19, 1866, when it is voted to make the College Museum a depository for all printed matter for future reference, such as cards, announcements, notes of invitation, etc. In the old College on Filbert street, the Museum occupied the whole second floor of the building, and such books as were there were kept in the Museum. After the establishment of the Hahnemann Medical College in 1867 an effort was at once made to form a Library. On July 20, 1867, Drs. Raue and Martin were appointed a Library Committee with recommendations to employ Dr. J. M. Habel as librarian without salary. An appeal was made for books and there is a record in the faculty books of many donations from physicians to the new Library. On September 10, 1867, this committee reported having received about 500 volumes. After the union of the Colleges in 1869 Dr. C. M. Thomas, then a student, catalogued the Museum and Library, making a catalogue of forty-five printed pages. At this time the books arranged by subjects in this catalogue amounted to 801 volumes, with about 600 pamphlets. The donor's name is given opposite to the title of the volume. In the announcement for 1870-'71 the following rules for the Library appear:

The Museum and Library will be open for examination by students every day—except Sunday—from 3 to 4 o'clock.

Students may avail themselves of the use of the Library upon the following

REGULATIONS.

1. Students attending the lectures of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia may take books from the Library during the course by depositing *Five Dollars* with the Librarian.

2. The Librarian will be present every Wednesday and Saturday, from 3 to 4 o'clock, for delivering and receiving books.

3. Two volumes may be taken at a time, and kept two weeks, or returned sooner if desired. Twenty-five cents a week will be charged for each volume that is kept beyond that time; and when a fine is incurred, it must be paid before any more books can be taken out.

4. If a volume be lost or injured, the price of the book, or the amount necessary to repair the injury, as the case may be, will be deducted from the sum deposited; otherwise the whole amount will be returned to the depositor, when he ceases to use the Library.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, held September 12, 1872, a Committee on a Medical Library reported that measures be taken for a charter for the Society and the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia be petitioned to turn over its books as the nucleus of a Library to be lodged in the College and to be under the control of the Society. Nothing further seems to have been done about this matter.

In the announcement for 1871-'72 we find the name of Matthew S. Williamson as Librarian. He held this position until 1877. In 1878 the number of volumes in the Library had increased to 2,000. There was no Librarian. There is but little in regard to the Library in the announcements of this period.

In November, 1881, the homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia organized a library which was known as the Homœopathic Library and Reading Room Association of Philadelphia. The first meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the office of Dr A. R. Thomas on November 3d. During the next few months the various homœopathic societies and physicians of the city donated books and journals. And many journals were also subscribed for. Rooms were secured at Thirteenth and Market streets.

Dr. Constantine Hering died in 1880, and his valuable collection of books, many of them very rare German editions of the early homœopathic classics, including the most complete collection in the world of the works of Paracelsus and commentaries upon them, was offered to the Association. On May 24, 1882, it was voted that the "Association is willing to accept the custodianship of the Hering Medical Library should it be deposited with the Association."

Mrs. Hering wished a certain sum to be given (\$500.00) for the Paracelsian Library and proposed to donate the Miscellaneous Medical Library. The sum was raised and the Library came into the possession of the Library Association. In 1883 Dr. R. J. McClatchey died and Mrs. McClatchey sold his Library to the Association for \$550.00, Dr. B. W. James advancing the money and taking pay in installments. Mrs. McClatchey donated the bookcase to the Association.

The Reading Room and Library Association was abandoned in 1884 and Hahnemann College took the books and journals of the Association, advancing \$600.00 to the Association, with the proviso that if the debt be paid the books should again come into the custody of the Association.

Dr. Hering's Miscellaneous Medical Library was transferred to the rooms of the Library Association, but the Paracelsian collection was taken from the Hering residence to the Hahnemann College Library Room in the new building on its opening.

At a meeting on May 12, 1884, Dr. A. R. Thomas reported that a Committee from the College would meet a Library Committee to discuss the advisability of uniting the Library of the Reading Room Association with the Library of the College. As has been said, this was done and the Reading Room Association disbanding in 1884, the books were removed to the College Museum on Filbert street.

On September 21, 1886, the new College building on Broad street was dedicated and lectures commenced there. The books were removed from the old College Museum and were placed in a capacious room on the southeast corner of the lower floor. This room is 25x34 feet in dimensions and 14 feet high. It is finished in hard wood and there is an orna-

mental fireplace opposite the door. On the broad mantel stands a bust of Hering. An arch rises above the mantel. In the center at the top stands the heroic bronze bust of Hahnemann, made by David and sent by Madame Hahnemann to the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1876. On the side of the arch stands a bust of Dr. H. N. Guernsey, on the other side a bust of Dr. J. K. Lee.

The shelves extend from the wall toward the centre of the room and consist of eight double cases. At the time of opening the College these cases did not extend to the top of the room but, owing to the rapid increase of books, during the summer of 1896 an extension of shelving was made, and on the top of each case new shelving was added, so that now the shelves extend from the floor to the ceiling.

Numerous pictures of prominent homœopathic physicians hang upon the walls and the ends of the cases. In the centre of the room is a long table with compartments where current medical journals are kept.

The announcement for 1886 thus mentions this room:

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY has also increased in size and importance, and, when properly arranged in the new building, will be more available for daily use than heretofore. An arrangement has been perfected with "The Homœopathic Library and Reading Room Association of Philadelphia," by which their large and valuable Library of standard and other books, and journals, will be placed in the College Building, and, under proper regulations, will be open to the use of students and teachers. This Library includes the collections of the late Dr. Constantine Hering, and the late Dr. R. J. McClatchey. Dr. Hering's celebrated Paracelsian collection—the largest in existence—for which the U. S. Government offered a large sum, is also included in the Library, besides a large number of medical works of general reference.

On October 23, 1886, application was made by the Hahnemann Club for permission to deposit their journals and books for review in the College Library Room with the privilege of using them in accordance with the rules of the club, provided said rules did not conflict with the rules of the Library.

Since its removal from the old College the Library has been constantly increasing in the number of volumes and pamphlets. Quite a number of libraries have been donated. Dr. A. R. Thomas in 1894 gave his entire anatomical library,

consisting of a very rare collection of old anatomical books and folios. It contains about 250 volumes. This was placed by Dr. Thomas in a case in the Alumni Hall, but in 1896 it was removed to the Library room and now occupies an entire case. In 1896 Mrs. Neidhard donated the entire library left by her husband, consisting of several hundred volumes. In 1896 Dr. O. B. Gause bequeathed his large collection of books to the College Library. Donations from many physicians are constantly being received of books and journals. Duplicates are kept and stored on shelves in the loft and used as exchanges. On the third floor is a room where incomplete volumes of journals of the homœopathic school and the more valuable journals of the allopathic school are kept. As soon as a volume is completed it is laid to one side, and once a year the accumulated volumes are sent to the bindery and from thence are placed on the Library shelves. No journals are placed unbound in the Library proper. All pamphlets, college announcements, society transactions, etc., are also carefully bound. A record book is kept in which is placed the names of all donors to the Library, with the number of books and journals donated by each person.

From 1887 to 1894 Mr. Theodore L. Chase was Librarian. In 1894 Dr. T. L. Bradford was appointed Librarian, a position he still holds.

It has been the aim to make this Library especially rich in everything pertaining to Homœopathy or homœopathic history. It already contains almost complete sets of every journal published by the homœopathic school. There are some 200 bound volumes of pamphlets, catalogued so that any one pamphlet can readily be found. There is an alphabetical catalogue, not only of the bound books, but of the journals, society transactions, Hospital and Dispensary reports, college announcements, etc., and as soon as a set is completed it is sent to be bound. The books are classified alphabetically under the different branches of medical science. Over each compartment is a printed name of the class of volumes to be found. It is the intention in the near future to adopt the Dewey system of cataloguing. The following description appeared in the announcement of 1897-'98:

The College Library has greatly increased in size and importance, containing at present 15,000 volumes, which are available for daily use by the profession and students, under special regulations. The large and valuable collection of The Homœopathic Library and Reading Room Association of Philadelphia has been placed in the College building. This collection includes the libraries of the late Drs. Constantine Hering and R. J. McClatchey. Dr. Hering's celebrated Paracelsian collection—the largest in existence—for which the U. S. Government offered a large sum, is also included in the Library. During the past year the Library has been enlarged by many valuable additions. In addition to 280 volumes presented to the general Library, the late Dr. A. R. Thomas donated a rare and valuable collection of works on Anatomy and Physiology, which has been placed in a special case, and is known as the "A. R. Thomas Library of Anatomy and Physiology." Many valuable books have also been contributed from the earlier pioneers of Homœopathy, including Drs. Jacob Jeanes, James Kitchen, Charles Neidhard and others.

The Library is in possession of a very large number of pamphlets on medical subjects, indexed and bound, and contains also a complete file of college announcements, hospital reports, etc., etc. It is probably the most complete Homœopathic Library in the world.

Dr. Thomas Lindsley Bradford, the Librarian, has re-arranged the Library, and is using every means to add to the large number of works already accumulated, every book and pamphlet published in the interest of Homœopathy. Contributions of books, papers and journals are solicited, for which due credit will be given in a record book kept in the Library for that purpose.

The anatomical library of Dr. Thomas, now placed in a case near the entrance, is an exceedingly valuable collection of books on Anatomy and Physiology. Among the rare tomes and vellums are Albini's "*Anatomes et Chirurgiæ in Academie Batava quæ Leidæ est, 1737,*" 40, vellum; "*Bartholini Casp. F. Anatomia ei Caspari Bartolini parentis Institutionibus inniumque Recentiorum et propriis observationibus tertium ad sanguinis circulationem reformata.*" Adriani Vlaco. 1655; Sir Charles Bell on "*Anatomy of Expression in Painting.*" London. 1809. 40.; Gerardi Blasii's rare book, "*Fortunius Licetus de Monstris.*" Amstelodamii. 1665, profusely illustrated with curious plates of monstrosities; "*Cheselden's Anatomy.*" London. 1730, and the first American edition, Boston. 1795; his "*Osteographia.*" London. 1733; William Cowper, "*Myotomia Reformata, or an Anatomical Treatise on the Muscles of the Human Body.*"

London. 1724. Folio; James Douglas's "Comparative Myography." Dublin. 1777; Gabrielis Fallopii—"Medici Mutinensis Observationes Anatomicæ ad Petrum Mannam Medicum Cremonensem." (Aldus) Parisiis. 1562; Andrew Fyfe's "Compend of Anatomy," in four volumes. Edinburgh. 1819; Gulielmo Hunter's "Anatomia Uteri Humani Gravidi Tabulis Illustrata." London. Folio; "Medical Commentaries." London. 1762; Andreas Laurentius, "Historia Anatomica Humani Corporis et Singularum, etc." Francoforti. 1599. Vellum. 40.; Simonis Pauli, "Julii Cæsarii Placentini Anatomische Tafeln mit Derselben welche Daniel Bucretius huzegethan und aller befügten Erklärung." Frankfurt-am-Mayn. 1656. Vellum. 40.; Antonio Scarpa, "Anatomicæ Disquisitiones de Auditu Olfactu. Mediolani." 1795. Folio; Adriani Spigelii, "De Humani Corporis Fabrica. Libri Decem." Francofurti. 1632. Vellum. 40.; Andriæ Vesalii, Bruxellensis, Invictissimi Caroli V. Imperatoris Medici de Humani Corporis Fabrica. Libri Septem. Cum Cæsareæ Maiest Galliarum Regis ac Senatus Venati Gratia. Basiliæ per Io Anne M. Oporinum. 1542. Folio. Vellum.; and the Epitome annotated by Nicolai Fontani of Amsterdam. 1642. Folio. Vellum. These are to be found in this fine collection. Nearly all the prominent modern works on Anatomy and Physiology are also there.

In another closed case are the works of Paracelsus, (queer old Theophrastus Bombastus,) once owned by Dr. Constantine Hering, and by him greatly valued. It is the most complete collection of Paracelsus's own writings and commentaries of other writers thereon that is anywhere to be found. It includes also a large collection of pictures of the famous Von Hohenheim. Here may be found everything he wrote and about everything written about him. Dr. Hering was fifty years making this unique collection in the old bookstores of Europe. There are twenty great folios, curiously bound in vellum and having antique clasps, forty-seven quartos, ninety-seven octavo and eighty-five duodecimos. There are also a number of essays on Paracelsus in the handwriting of Dr. Hering. There are three photographs of the skull, showing the fracture at the base, a photograph of his study, and of

the house in which he lived. While there is a great discrepancy in the portraits of this remarkable man, yet that famous sword is to be found in most of the prints, and there is a general resemblance in all the likenesses.

Of the folios, the oldest bears date 1520 and is the *Ortus Sanitatis*, printed in low German, there is the:

Spiegel der Artzney; gemacht durch den hochgelehrten Laurentium Phriesen. 141 leaves. Strassburg. 1529. Folio.

Philippi Aureoli Theophrasti Paracelsi *Chirurgia Magna* in duos tomos digest. Pp. 223, 249, 263. Folio. Argentorati, MDLXXIII.

Aureoli Philippi Theophrasti Bombast von Hohenheim Paracelsi *Opera. Bücher and Schriften.* Durch Ioannem Huserum Briggium. Strassburg. Anno MDCIII. Pp. 1127. Folio. Erster Theil.

Aur. Philip. Theoph. Paracelsi Bombast ab Hohenheim. *Opera Omnia Medico-Chemico-Chirurgia, Tribus Voluminibus Comprehensa.* Folio. Geneva. MDCLXII. 3 vols. bound in one. Vol. I has 828 pp.; vol. II has 718 pp.; vol. III has 212 and 119-18 pp. Two copies.

Wahrhaftige Beschreibung der Wundartzney des Hochgelehrten, u. s. w., Theophrasti Paracelsi von Hohenheim. Erster Theil. Pp. 444. Folio. Titel fehlt; Vorrede unvollständig. Der andere Theil. Pp. 286. Basel, 1586. Folio.

Opus Chirurgicum des Weitberühten, Hochgelehrten, und Ernarnen Aureoli Theophrasti Paracelsi *Wund und Artzney Buch.* Pp. 706. Frankfurt-am-Main, 1565. Folio.

Astronomia Magna; oder die ganze Philosphia saga der grossen und kleinen Welt des von Gott erleuchteten, u. s. w., Philosophi und Medici Philippi Theophrasti Bombast. 165 Blätter. Strassburg, 1571. Folio.

Chirurgische Bücher und Schriften dess Edelen, Hochgelehrten, u. s. w., Philosophi und Medici, Philippi Theophrasti Bombast von Hohenheim Paracelsi genannt. Durch Jon. Hussorum Brisgorium. Pp. 680 and 691. Strassburg, 1605. Folio.

And among the many commentaries:

Metaah Xymia Vel Magna Alchymia. Leonhart Thur-

neysers zum Thurn. 144 und 188 pp. Gedruckt zu Berlin. Anno, 1583. Folio.

Bassler Chronick. Von Christian Wurstisen. Pp. 1155. Basel, 1580. Folio.

Tomos Herbain Orhonis Bronfelsii III. Pp. 240. Illustrated. 1536. Folio.

The *Opus Chirurgicum* of 1565 is a very rare book, and contains many curious engravings, a hospital of the period, operations in the field and in private houses, operation for stone, the use of the actual cautery, the use of the bath, and a picture showing the abdomen opened and a surgeon demonstrating the viscera on the cadaver. One picture is of the interior of a pharmacy, the bottles are on the shelves and the surgeon and his assistant are tying up a broken head, while two men are carrying away in a sort of a hand litter another poor victim, and an old fellow is entering the room on crutches. The illustration of the opening of the cadaver is probably the earliest picture of the subject known. Among the curious quartos are:

Bücher und Schrifften des Edlen, Hochgelehrten und Bewehrten Philosophi und Medici, Philippi Theophrasti Bombast von Hohenheim Paracelsi genannt. 425, 280, 262, 208 Seiten im Ersten Theile; 242, 247, 239, 258, 491 Stein im Zweiten Theile. Franckfort m Meyn, Anno MDCIII. 2 Bände, 4to.

Avreoli Philippi Theophrasti Bombast ab Hohenheim, Dicti Paracelsi Opera Medico-Chimica. 303, 272, 354, 326 pp. in 1st.; 272, 324, 209, 299 pp. in 2d vol. Francocofurti, Anno MDCIII. 2 vols., 4to.

D. Theophrasti Paracelsi von Hohenheim Archidoxa ex Theophrastia. Sampt den Büchern Praeparationum, de Tinctura Physicorum. München, 1570. 4to.

Erster Theil der grossen Wundartzeney dess weitberühmten, bewerten, erfahren Theophrasti Paracelsi von Hohenheim, s. l., s. a. Franckfurt a. M., 1536.

Erster Theil, 115 Blätter. Zweite Theil, 120 Blätter. Dritter Theil nicht paginirt. In einem Bande. 4to.

Philosophia Mystica. Darin begriffen Eilff auch verchiedene Theologico Philosophische, doch teutsche Tracttälein,

zum theil auss Theophrastus Paracelsus. Pp. 272. Neustadt, Lucas Jennis. Anno MDCXVIII. 4to.

Archidoxorum, Dess Hochgelehrten und weit berümpftesten Herren D. Theophrasti Paracelsi. X. Bücher. 1572. 184 leaves. 4to.

Drey Bucher Durch den Hochgelehrten Herrn Theophrastum von Hohenheim Paracelsum genant. Cöln, Anno 1564. 292 pp. 4to.

Des Hoherfarnen und Hochgelehrten Herrn Theophrasti Paracelsi von Hohenheim, beider Artzney Doctoris Philosophiae ad Athenienses drey Bücher. Cöln, Anno 1564. Nicht paginirt. Von Ursachen und Cur Epilepsiae, das ist, des Hinfallenden Siechtagen vor in Truck nie ausgegangen. In einem Bande. Klein 4to. Three copies.

The Great and Little Surgery are in octavo:

La Grande Chirurgie De Philippi Aureole Theophraste Paracelse. Traduite en Francoise. Par M. Claude Dariot. Pp. 394. Lion, MDXCIII. Large 8vo.

La petite Chirurgie, De Philippe Aureole Theophraste Paracelse, grand Médecine et Philosophe. Pp. 750. Paris, MDCXXIII. 8vo.

Paracelsus was an earnest searcher after the Philosopher's Stone and the Elixer of Life, and in this collection may be found many books on these subjects both in Latin, German and English. There are also books containing biographies of this man. Among the curious books on Alchemy are:

Remarks upon Alchemy and the Alchemists. An Attempt to Rescue from Undeserved Opprobrium the Reputation of a Class of Extraordinary Thinkers in Past Ages. Pp. 304. New York, 1865. 8vo.

History of Magic by way of Apology for all the wise men who have unjustly been reported magicians. From the French of G. Naudaeus, late library-keeper to Cardinal Mazarin. Englished by J. Davies. London, 1657. Pp. 336. 12mo.

Magnalia Medico Chymica, oder Artzney- und Feur-künstige Geheimnisse (zwar aus Paracelsi Handschrift). Johanne Hiskia Cardilucio. Pp. 409. Nürnberg, 1676. 12mo.

Mercury's Caducean Rod. Cleidophorus Mystagogus. Pp. 76. London, 1702. 12mo.

Magikon. Wunderbare Prophezeihungen über Das Papstthum und dessen baldigen Untergang, nebst Weissagunüber Amerika. Mit 24 magischen Figuren von Dr. Paulus. Pp. 147. New York, 1869. Small 8vo.

A new light of Alchymy, to which is added a Treatise of Sulphur. Also nine books of the Nature of Things, by Paracelsus. Also a Chymical Dictionary, explaining the Writings of Paracelsus; translated from the Latin by J. F., M. D. London, 1674. 12mo. Pp. 150. 2 copies.

Paracelsus, By Robert Browning. Pp. 216. London, MDCCCXXXV. 12mo.

Paracelsus, of the Supreme Mysteries of Nature. Englished by R. Turner. Pp. 158. 12mo.

Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum der berühmtesten Philosophen und Alchemisten. Von Friederich Roth-Scholtzen. Pp. 680. 1728. 12mo.

Congeries Paracelsicæ Chemicæ De Transmutationibus Metallorum. Gerardo Doneo interprete. Pp. 151. Francofurti, MDLXXXI. Small 8vo.

Zwey Reden von der Charlataneria oder Marckschreyerey der Gelehrten, von J. B. Mencken. S. A. N. D. Small 8vo.

Haus-Kunst und Wunder-Buch. Christian Paganus Sonst Rautner genannt. Pp. 990. Nürnberg, 1680. Small 8vo.

Chymical Collections out of the Most Famous Authors. James Hasolle. Pp. 268. London, 1650. 12mo.

Many of these books contain bookplates with the coats of arms and ornaments of nobles and royal families, and the most of them are in the original bindings, embossed and ornamented with clasps and with brass and other metal work.

All Hahnemann's writings in the original, are to be found on the shelves, many of them being enriched by annotations from the blue pencil of Dr. Hering. There are nearly complete sets of all the homœopathic magazines published in this and other countries; sets of announcements of homœopathic colleges, reports of hospitals, dispensaries, transactions of homœopathic societies.

The journals occupy a separate space from the books, as

do the transactions of societies. There are some two hundred bound volumes of medical pamphlets in English, German and French, many of them being old and rare.

On March 9, 1895, Mrs. Hering donated the honorary diplomas received by her husband to the library.

Among the curious books are "A Short Discourse of the Secrets of the Most Famous Knight and Excellent Physician and Chirurgeon, Lord Phioravante. London. 1610" "A Treatise on Chirurgery. Published with Many Excellent Experiments and Secrets. London. 1652." "The Excellence of Physick and Chirurgerie, Collected out of Approved Practises and Learned Observations of Many Expert Men in Both Faculties. London. 1652." "One Hundred and Fourteen Experiments and Cures of the Famous Physician, Theophrastus Paracelsus. London. 1680." "A Rich Closet of Physical Secrets. Collected by the Elaborate Pains of Four Several Students of Physick. London." "A Treatise Concerning the Plague and the Small-pox, Discovering as Well the Means How to Preserve from the Danger of These Infectious Contagions, as Also How to Cure Those Which are Infected with Either of Them. London. 1632." "A Complete Body of Chemistry, Comprehending in General the Whole Practice Thereof and Teaching the Most Exact Preparation of Animals, Vegetables and Minerals so as to Preserve their Essential Virtues, by Nicasius le Febure, Royal Professor to His Majesty of England. London. 1670." This book informs us that the mummy prepared from the flesh of man is one of the noblest of remedies.

There are many other rare and quaint volumes in this collection.

PART III.

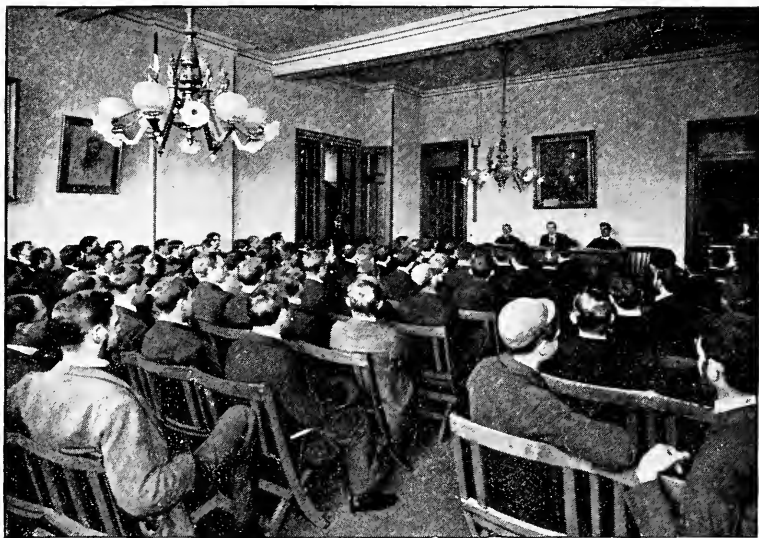
Alumni Association.

Hahnemannian Institute.

Alpha Sigma Chapter.

Complete List of Graduates.

Graduates who are teachers
in medical schools.



VIEW OF ALUMNI HALL.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER I.

1857 to 1883.

The first attempt to organize an association of the graduates of the College was, as nearly as can be determined, in 1857.

The next effort at organization was in 1865. The following report of this meeting was published in the *Western Homœopathic Observer* and in the *Medical Investigator** (the meetings that occurred at this time were not general meetings of the Alumni, but meetings of the classes, the first being in 1865): "An Agreeable Reunion.—The Class of 1860, graduates of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, had a class meeting and dinner March 3, 1865, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, the occasion being the fifth anniversary of their graduation.

"The meeting was called to order by the class secretary, J. Lester Keep, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., whereupon John Malin, M. D., of Germantown, Pa., was elected president. A permanent organization was decided upon and his term of office voted to continue for five years. After a sumptuous repast, a report was listened to from each member of the class of his personal and professional history during the five years past, and many interesting items of medical experience were narrated. Those necessarily absent reported through the secretary. Four had passed that bourne from whence no traveller returns, and interesting memorials of their sad history were also presented. Their names are Dr. Ira R. Adams,

* Med. Inves., Vol. 2, p. 85, April, 1865; West. Hom. Obs., V. 2, p. 74.

of Lowville, N. Y.; Dr. Moses Bulkley, of Cambridge, N. Y.; Dr. Levi Judson Pierce, of Keene, N. H., and Dr. Joseph W. Smith, of Kinderhook, N. Y. Resolutions of condolence and sympathy were passed, which the secretary was requested to forward to the friends of each. Two of the number died from an epidemic with which they were heroically battling until, overcome by the fatigue and exposure of their profession, they themselves fell victims to the fatal scourge. The two others died of consumption, suddenly at last, but which fatal termination had for some time been anticipated by their friends.

“The Faculty of the College in 1860 having been invited to be present, Prof. Semple, of Philadelphia, in their behalf, spoke with his usual eloquence of the gratification it afforded him to be present, and the interest with which he had listened to the varied medical experience of the class. The alma mater was always proud to recognize and do honor to sons who had proved faithful to their trust, and the record of the class of '60 was an honor to any institution. These reunions are always profitable, as well as a source of pleasant memories, reviving and renewing former intimacies and friendships. He desired the custom should become universal, and complimented the class upon having taken the initiatory. His touching allusion to the 'vacant chairs' brought many a sad recollection of companionship with the departed classmates in those happy days of college life, when all were filled with hope and bright anticipations which many, alas! were not to realize.

“Resolutions thanking the secretary for his successful efforts in effecting this reunion were passed, and he was re-elected to the office. Members of the class changing their residence were requested to notify him of the change. The different reports and memorials of the deceased were ordered to be entered in full upon the minutes and a report of the meeting sent to each homœopathic journal for publication. After the transaction of other minor business the class adjourned to meet in Philadelphia in March, 1870.

“J. LESTER KEEP, M. D.,
Class Secretary.”

Dr. Keep, under date of December 8, 1897, writes: "The Class of 1860 never had but one reunion, the one at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, in 1865. We adjourned to meet in 1870, but the effort to accomplish a second meeting was unsuccessful. There were an unusual number of deaths in the first ten years. Dr. O. S. Wood, of Omaha; Dr. A. H. Worthington, of Trenton, N. J., and myself, I believe, are the only members living."

A meeting of the graduating class of 1866 was held of which the following account appeared in the *Hahnemannian Monthly* (June, 1866):

"The Alumni of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. At a meeting of the graduating class of 1866 of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, an Alumni Society was formed for the mutual benefit of the said class, in fostering those ties of friendship that have grown up among them whilst engaged together in the pursuit of knowledge, and for the purpose of improvement in medical science, and the maintenance of a lively interest in their Alma Mater.

"A Constitution and By-Laws for the government of said Society were adopted, and the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the first three years: President, A. Shepherd, M. D., of Springdale, O.; Vice-Presidents, David Packer, M. D., of Peacham, Vt., and J. G. Streets, M. D., of Smyrna, Del.; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas H. Smith, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa.; Recording Secretary, Charles S. Wilson, M. D., of Hockessin, Del.; Treasurer, E. P. Small, M. D., Portland, Me. For Orator for next stated meeting, Harry Williams, M. D., of New York City, was elected.

"The Society will meet in Philadelphia, on the second Wednesday of January, 1869. Any members of the graduating class above named, who are not already members of said Society, can become so by requesting the Corresponding Secretary to sign their names to the Constitution, and then complying with its requirements, the nature of which they can learn by addressing Thomas H. Smith, M. D., No. 805 North Tenth street, Philadelphia."

There is no record of any such meeting having taken place,

but the Class of 1867 also organized an Alumni Association.

The following report is from the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, July, 1867, V. 2, p. 570:

“ At a meeting of the graduating class, on the evening of February 27 (1867) it was agreed to form an Alumni Association and hold meetings in Philadelphia at regularly stated times for the purpose of reunion and mutual conference. Accordingly a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. On the following day (Feb. 28, 1867), a meeting was convened at three o'clock P. M. and called to order by C. B. Dreher, M. D., on whose motion C. C. Slocomb, M. D., was appointed president and I. S. Hall, M. D., as secretary *pro tem*.

“ The report of the committee was accepted. The constitution and by-laws were read and adopted. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, C. C. Slocomb, M. D.; Vice-Presidents, C. B. Dreher, M. D., and J. H. McClelland, M. D.; Recording Secretary, Rev. G. E. Gramm, M. D.; Corresponding Secretary, M. M. Walker, M. D.; Treasurer, J. R. McClure, M. D.; Orator, F. T. Haines, M. D.

“ According to the constitution, the next meeting will be held in five years from this time, on the third Thursday in February, at the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, while special annual meetings will be held regularly each February for the admission of members.

“ I. S. HALL, M. D.,
Secretary pro tem.

“ Those who have graduated heretofore and all those who may graduate hereafter, are cordially invited to send in their names as members. The annual dues are twenty-five cents, which, with the name, may be sent to the Corresponding Secretary.

“ M. M. WALKER, M. D.,
Corresponding Secretary.

“ 5262 Main st., Germantown, Pa.”

As will be seen while the Class of 1866 only admitted their own members, the effort in 1867 was to create a general organization of the graduates of the College.

In 1868 or 1869 an association was formed known as the Society of the Alumni of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. This also held stated meetings but once in five years. In 1871, the following Constitution was published:

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.—The object of this Association shall be to sustain and advance the interests of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and to cherish feelings of brotherhood and amity among its graduates.

ART. I.—*Of the Name.*—The name of this Association shall be “The Society of the Alumni of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.”

ART. II.—*Of the Officers.*—SEC. I.—The officers of this Society shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer and a Board of Managers.

SEC. 2.—The President, or in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents, in the order of seniority, shall preside at all meetings of the Society, and decide all questions of order.

SEC. 3.—It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to answer all letters addressed to this Society, and to open and maintain a yearly correspondence with all its members, and to maintain such other correspondence as may tend to advance its interests, and to keep a record thereof, subject to the direction of the Society, also, to receive the annual dues of the members and to place the same in the hands of the Treasurer.

SEC. 4.—The Recording Secretary shall keep correct minutes of the proceedings of all meetings of the Society, and give notice of the stated and special meetings.

SEC. 5.—The Treasurer shall receive all monies of the Society, keep correct accounts of the receipts and expenditures, pay all orders signed by the President and Secretary of the Board of Managers, exhibit an accurate statement of his receipts and payments at the stated meetings, and whenever called upon by the Managers.

SEC. 6.—The Board of Managers shall consist of not more than twelve members, of whom seven are to be chosen at each stated meeting of the Society, and one member from each of the five succeeding graduating classes, who shall serve until the next stated meeting. At least three members of the Board of Managers shall be residents of Pennsylvania.

SEC. 7.—The duties of the Board of Managers shall be to execute all measures which may be confided to them by the Society, and to make the necessary arrangements for the meetings. They shall have charge of all matters of finance and all business of the Society not otherwise provided for. They shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings,

which shall be open at all times to the inspection of the officers or members, and shall make report thereof at the regular stated meetings of the Society.

They shall have power to make rules for their own regulation, and may supply all vacancies which may occur in their body between the times of meetings.

SEC. 8.—The officers of the Society shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Managers.

SEC. 9.—At the regular stated meeting of this Society, an Orator and an Alternate from among the members shall be elected for the ensuing meeting.

ART. III.—*Of Elections.*—SEC. 1.—The first election for officers shall be held immediately after the adoption of this Constitution, and subsequent elections shall be held at the stated meetings hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 2.—The election for officers shall be by ballot, unless by unanimous consent of the members present the Society may agree to elect them *viva voce*.

ART. IV.—*Of Members.*—SEC. 1.—Any graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, or of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, prior to the session of 1867-'68 who shall have matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College, may become a member of this Society by signing the Constitution and paying to the Treasurer the sum of one dollar.

SEC. 2.—Honorary members may be elected at any stated meeting of the Society.

SEC. 3.—The Faculty and Board of Curators of this College shall be Honorary members of this Society.

SEC. 4.—Any Homœopathic Physician of good standing may become an Honorary member, upon the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present at any stated meeting.

ART. V.—*Of Meetings.*—SEC. 1.—The stated meetings of this Society shall be held every five years.

SEC. 2.—Special meetings may be called by the President on application of any five members of the Board of Managers.

SEC. 3.—Ten members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 4.—At the stated meetings of the Society, an oration shall be delivered, to be followed by such other celebration as may be decided upon by the Board of Managers.

ART. VI.—*Of Payments.*—SEC. 1.—Every member shall, on his signing the Constitution, pay into the hands of the Treasurer the sum of one dollar.

SEC. 2.—There shall also be an annual contribution of one dollar assessed upon each member of the Society, payable to the Corresponding Secretary.*

* It is proposed to reduce the yearly subscription at the next stated meeting if the Society should so decide.

ART. VII.—*Of Disbursements.*—SEC. 1.—No money of this Society shall at any time be expended for festivities.

SEC. 2.—At least one-third of the monies accruing to the Society shall be set aside annually as a Beneficiary Fund, for assisting poor but worthy young men obtaining a Medical Education in the Hahnemann Medical College. Applicants for the benefits of this fund must be between the ages of eighteen and thirty years, and shall furnish a satisfactory recommendation in writing, in the certificate of any County Homœopathic Medical Society, or of two members of this Society, testifying to his need of help, his unexceptional moral character, and that he has a good common English education. He must furthermore give good secured notes or bonds, that the money shall be returned to the Beneficiary Fund of the Society within three years from the time of his graduation, with annual interest at six per cent. on the same. Should he, however, die within the three years, and leave a widow or children, then shall the widow or children be relieved from all obligations, and the notes or bonds returned the same as if canceled. The remaining funds shall be disposed of, first, for the benefit of the Society itself; secondly for the advancement of the interests of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

ART. VIII.—*Of Amendments.*—SEC. 1.—Amendments may be made to this Constitution at any stated meeting of the Society by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

In the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica* for February, 1873, the following notice may be found: "The regular (five year) meeting of the Alumni of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia will be held at the College building March, 1873. The appointed oration will be delivered by Dr. E. A. Farrington. To commemorate the occasion a social supper is proposed, to which all the graduates are invited. Invitation is also extended to graduates of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, who may become members by matriculating in the Hahnemann College as required by the Constitution. Name, address and \$3.00 must be forwarded to the Corresponding Secretary before February 20th.

"A ticket showing date, programme, etc., will be returned, or in case of failure, the money will be refunded. By order of Managers, E. A. Farrington, M. D., Corresponding Secretary, 1616 Mount Vernon street, Philadelphia."

During the next ten years no record of any meetings can be found.

CHAPTER II.

1884 to 1886.

In 1884 it was thought by a number of the Alumni of the College, that a permanent organization of the graduates ought to be formed. A circular was sent out dated October 20, 1884, as follows:

“DEAR DOCTOR—You are requested to meet a number of the graduates of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, at the rooms of the Homœopathic Library Association, No. 1009 Arch street, Philadelphia, on Thursday, October 23, 1884, at 9 P. M. For the purpose of taking into consideration the organization of an Alumni Association, the object of which shall be to promote the interests and extend the influence of our Alma Mater; to advance a higher medical education, and to secure intellectual and social benefit.

The influence of your presence and advice is needed to make the movement a success. Fraternally yours, W. W. Van Baun.

On the evening of October 23, 1884, this meeting was held, at the rooms of the Library Association. The following physicians were present: Drs. R. C. Allen, class of 1868; Clarence Bartlett, 1879; William H. Bigler, 1871; Edward M. Gramm, 1880; Joseph C. Guernsey, 1872; Horace F. Ivins, 1879; Clavin B. Knerr, 1869; Augustus Korndoerfer, 1868; John K. Lee, 1851; H. Noah Martin, 1865; George F. Parke, 1876; Alonzo C. Rembaugh, 1869; Isaac G. Smedley, 1880; George W. Smith, 1876; William W. Van Baun, 1880; William B. Van Lennep, 1880. Dr. John K. Lee was made president, pro tem. and Dr. W. W. Van Baun secretary pro tem. Dr. J. C. Guernsey then offered the following motion: *Resolved*, That we, the graduates of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, here assembled, do hereby resolve and constitute ourselves an Alumni Association. This motion was freely discussed by Drs. Korndoerfer, Van

Baun, Allen, Martin, Smith, Van Lennep and Smedley. Considerable diversity of opinion existed as to whether or not an Alumni Association formed in the spring of 1868, and which met in 1869, '70 and '76, and not since, should be considered defunct. In order to arrange the matter the following preamble was offered as an amendment, which being accepted, the amended motion was unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, the Alumni Association formed in March, 1868, from lack of interest on the part of its members, and inasmuch as it has not held a meeting for eight years, or since 1876, is virtually dead; and whereas, the members of the Alumni here assembled are anxious that the present movement shall not be hampered by the former Association; therefore, we, the graduates of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, here assembled, do hereby resolve and constitute ourselves an Alumni Association.

The chair then appointed Drs. Guernsey, Van Lennep and Van Baun a committee of three, to draft a constitution and by-laws. Dr. Van Baun was chairman. The committee were instructed to invite all the Alumni within reach.

A postal card notice was issued, dated December 1, 1884, calling attention to the preliminary meeting, and stating that a general meeting would be held in the lower lecture room of the College, No. 1105 Filbert street, on Thursday evening, December 4, 1884, at 9 o'clock.

On December 4, 1884, at 9:15 P. M., the Alumni Association was convened in the lower lecture room of the old College. The meeting was called to order by Dr. J. C. Guernsey. Dr. J. K. Lee being absent Dr. H. N. Martin was called to the chair. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws made the following report:

Preamble.—WHEREAS, the Alumni Associations formed in 1857 and 1868, not having held meetings for a number of years, from lack of interest on the part of their members, virtually cease to exist,

And WHEREAS, we the members of the Alumni here assembled desire to advance the profession and to perpetuate our collegiate associations by annual re-unions; therefore, We the graduates of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia (Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania) do hereby resolve and constitute ourselves a per-

manent organization to meet annually as may hereafter be determined, for the purpose of accomplishing effectually the objects for which we have combined.

The organization shall consist of the Parent Organization, with headquarters in Philadelphia, and of Associate local organization in the different states and countries where members of the Alumni reside.

Any ten members of this Association can form a local organization in any city, county, state or country.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—*Name*.—This Association shall be known as the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

ART. II.—*Objects*.—The objects of this Association shall be:

1. To promote the interests and extend the influence of the Alma Mater;
2. To advance a high medical education;
3. To secure intellectual and social benefit.

ART. 3.—*Members*.—1. Any physician on whom has been regularly conferred the degree of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania or The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, or who has received the honorary degree of said Institution, shall be eligible to election to membership upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

2. Any one so recommended may become a member upon paying the initiation fee, after having received two-thirds of the votes of the members present at an annual meeting.

3. Any member found guilty of unprofessional conduct may be expelled. (See By-Laws, No. 3.)

ART. IV.—*Quorum*.—Fifteen members* present at any meeting shall constitute a quorum, but ten members shall constitute a quorum to adopt or table reports of the Executive Committee.

ART. V.—*Officers*.—1. The Officers of this Association shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Permanent and a Provisional Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of thirteen members, including the President, the two Secretaries, and the Treasurer, as *ex-officio* members.

2. The above named Officers shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Meeting, excepting the Executive Committee, three of whom shall be elected annually, holding their office for a term of three years, or until their successors are duly elected provided, however, that at the first annual election of said committee, three shall be chosen to serve one year, three for two years, and three for three years.

3. Should a vacancy occur in any of the Offices, the Executive Committee shall have the power to fill the same, if not otherwise provided for, until the time of the next annual meeting.

* In the original draft twenty-five constituted a quorum.

4. Any member holding office in the Alma Mater as Professor, Demonstrator or permanent Lecturer, shall during such time be ineligible to any office in the Association.

ART. VI.—*Duties of Officers.*—1. It shall be the duty of the *President* to preside at all meetings of the Association, and to call the same when necessary, or when he shall be requested to do so in writing by ten members, or by the Executive Committee. He shall preserve, in strict exercise, the rules established by parliamentary usage. He shall nominate all special committees, except a majority of the members present direct otherwise. He shall present at each annual meeting a report of the operations of the Association during the year, with such information relating to its condition and prospects, together with such suggestions for its future government as may seem to him proper.

2. The *Vice-Presidents* shall, in the temporary absence or inability of the President, preside and perform his duties, according to order of their election.

3. The *Permanent Secretary* shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of all the meetings of the Association, and carefully preserve and file all reports, essays and papers of every description received by the Association, and furnish such copies or extracts as may be required for publication. He shall furnish the Chairman of every special Committee with a list of its members, and a draft of the business submitted, and shall publish the time and place of each annual meeting in the Homœopathic journals.

4. The *Provisional Secretary* shall, under the direction of the Executive Committee, conduct all correspondence of the Association. He shall keep in a book (provided for him) copies of all letters written by him relating to the affairs of the Association, and file all received by him in reference to its concerns.

5. The *Treasurer* shall collect all moneys due the Association. He shall pay no moneys unless by order of the Executive Committee, countersigned by the President; and shall keep a correct and full account of his transactions, and report to the Committee when required, and to the Association at its annual meeting.

6. The *Executive Committee* shall take general supervision of the Association during the recess, and shall meet on the first Tuesday in March and November, and as much oftener as necessary. The Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings, and report the same at any meeting of the Association when called for. They shall make, keep, and, when necessary, revise a roll of members of the Association; their action in such regards to take effect only upon report to and ratification by the Association, which roll shall be the Official Register of the Association.

ART. VII.—*Meetings.*—1. The Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held in Philadelphia, on commencement night.

2. In the absence of the Permanent Secretary, the President shall appoint a Secretary *pro tem*.

ART. VIII.—*Disbanding*.—A proposition to disband the Association may be presented in writing at any special meeting called for that purpose, or at the annual meeting; each member shall be notified of the fact by the Permanent Secretary. The proposition shall lie on the table until the next annual meeting, when action may be taken thereon; if ten members vote against the proposition, the Association shall not be dissolved. *This article shall not be altered, suspended, repealed or amended if ten members object.*

ART. IX.—*Amendments*.—This Constitution (with the exception of Article VIII) may be altered, suspended, repealed or amended, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any annual meeting; *provided*, that notice of such proposed alteration, abrogation or amendment, shall have been given through the Executive Committee in the call for the meeting.

BY-LAWS.

Order of Business.

1. Reading of Minutes.
2. Reading of President's Annual Report, and the proper action thereon.
3. Reading Report of Faculty.
4. Appointment of a Committee to nominate Officers for the ensuing year. Said committee to consist of from one each class represented, and to report at the meeting.
5. Treasurer's Report.
6. Report of Committee on Nominations.
7. Election of Officers.
8. Reading of Correspondence from absent members.
9. Report of Committees.
10. Unfinished Business.
11. New Business.
12. Adjournment.

No. 2.

Notice of the annual and other meetings shall be given by the Permanent Secretary to all members, at least two weeks prior to the date of meeting.

No. 3.

When any charge or charges of unprofessional conduct shall be made against any member, the Executive Committee shall give said member due notice of such charge or charges, with the name or names of the accusers, that he may appear and make defence. If the charge or charges shall have been sustained by the evidence, the Executive Committee shall then report the case to the Association at its next annual meeting, when such member may be expelled by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

No. 4.

The admission fee of each member of the Association shall be one dollar, but the Executive Committee shall have power to levy additional assessments as required; such assessments not to exceed two dollars in any one year.

Recent graduates, of one year or less, shall be exempt from assessments.

At a meeting of December 4, at which the Constitution was adopted, the first election of officers was held.*

A special meeting was held after the meeting of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society on the evening of January 8, 1885, in which some slight alterations in the Constitution and By-Laws were recommended.

A tasty circular on note paper was issued, bearing the legend, "Hahnemann Alumni," and which is as follows:

"The honor of your company is requested at the First Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, which will be held in Parlor C, Hotel Colonnade, Chestnut and Fifteenth streets, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, April 2, 1885, at eight o'clock.

Under the order of business, two amendments to the Constitution will be brought up for action. 1st. To change the time of meeting from the night before Commencement to the night of Commencement. 2d. A proposition to strike out Section 4, Article 5, of the Constitution.

After adjournment of the business meeting a collation will be served in the adjoining dining hall. Tickets for the banquet can be secured by those desiring them, from the undersigned committee, at \$2 each. R. S. V. P.

You are invited to become a member of the organization. Fraternally,

WM. W. VAN BAUN, M. D.,
Permanent Secretary.

Committee—Jos. C. Guernsey, M. D., 1923 Chestnut street; Isaac G. Smedley, M. D., 34 N. 19th street; H. Noah Martin, M. D., 1218 Walnut street; Wm. W. Van Baun, M. D., 205 Catherine street.

This meeting was held at 8:45 P. M., at the Colonnade Hotel. Dr. Horace F. Ivins, Second Vice-President, called the meeting to order and introduced the President, Dr. Augustus Korndoerfer, who delivered an address. The Executive Committee presented the names of 136 gentlemen who

* See tabulated list of officers.

had applied for membership since the meeting of December 4, 1884. These, with the present membership, made a total of 179 members. This meeting adjourned to meet the next day (April 2). It was called to order immediately after the Commencement, April 3d, at 1:45 P. M., on the stage of the Academy of Music, when the graduating class were made members.

The circular for the Second Annual Meeting of the Association was issued March 10, 1886, as follows:

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association will be held on the evening of Commencement day, March 31, 1886, at St. George's Hotel (Walnut and Broad streets), Philadelphia. The president, Dr. William Tod Helmuth, '53, will preside. Dr. J. Lester Keep, '60, by appointment, will act as necrologist.

The following resolution will be presented for consideration and for final action:

Resolved, That the president appoint, every third year, to serve for three years, one member from each class which has graduated from the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania or the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, who shall be styled class secretaries, whose duties shall be to find the addresses of all members of their respective classes; to correspond with these members, and endeavor to get all interested in the Alumni Association; to collect money from the graduates of their year to help liquidate the indebtedness incurred by the Faculty in erecting, finishing and equipping the new College and Hospital.

These secretaries are under the direction of the Permanent Secretary, and are to report to him in writing, annually, by the 10th of March. From these communications the Permanent Secretary is to make a general report to the Association at its annual meeting. * * *

Those desiring to attend the banquet—and it is sincerely hoped all will—can do so by sharing the expense. Cards of admission, at four dollars each, can be secured from the committee.

Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth also issued the following circular, dated March 10, 1886, and which was sent out with the Alumni circular:

MY DEAR BROTHERS: As we advance in years and reputation and daily pass further away from the earlier scenes of our lives; as many of us become conscious that the greater part of our work has been accomplished, and calmly look forward to the inevitable end; and as we cast a backward glance over the past and behold the gradual fading of "the old" and the rapid accession of "the new" it seems indeed

advisable that the older Alumni of the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia should seek to strengthen the bonds of fellowship and love which unite them to those whom inexorable Time has spared, and to cultivate the friendship and affection of the younger sons of the College who are bravely fighting for success and reputation under the banner of our Alma Mater. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that there are hundreds of our more recent graduates who desire to grasp hands with their older brothers, and with the energy of their youth and talents assist in promoting the welfare of the College.

It is to these youthful scions of our house that I earnestly appeal, for as the older props of the Institution are weakened or swept away by age, infirmity or death, on them we must rely for our permanent support, and the prolongation of her usefulness.

For the accomplishment of such desirable purposes, as the president of the Alumni Association, I call upon every Alumnus of that dear old College

Who first of her race did dare proclaim
 Similia in the Master's name;
 First of the schools who to the world
 The banner of our Truth unfurled,

to unite together for her proper maintenance; to join hands in erecting an edifice to her glory; to aid in extending her usefulness throughout the land; to afford the proper facilities for the complete medical education of our brothers yet to come, and to assist in perpetuating the memory of those, who in the years of trial and persecution, by their devoted adherence to the cause of truth, laid the foundation of an institution of learning which stands to-day an honor to the Homœopathic School of Medicine. Faithfully yours,

WM. TOD HELMUTH,
Class of '53.

On the evening of March 31, 1886, the president, Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth, called this Second Reunion to order at nine P. M., at the St. George Hotel. After the usual routine of business the resolution in regard to class secretaries was adopted. The names of 130 alumni were presented and duly elected to membership. After election of officers, the meeting adjourned to the banqueting hall. President Helmuth occupied the chair, while at his right sat Governor R. E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and on his left Hon. E. A. Armstrong, speaker of the New Jersey House of Representatives. Dr. W. B. Trites was Toastmaster. Response was made to the following toasts:

“Our Alma Mater,” by Dr. Pemberton Dudley, Philadelphia.”

"Our Trustees," by Hon. Wm. B. Hanna, D. C. L., Philadelphia.

"Class of '86," by Dr. Eugene L. Mann, Philadelphia.

"Our Sister Alumni Association." A letter of regret and congratulation was read from Dr. S. H. Talcott of Middletown, N. Y.

"The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," by Gov. Robert E. Pattison.

"The Press," by Hon. Francis Wells, editor of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*.

"Woman," by Dr. J. W. Dowling, New York City.

"Medical Legislation," by Hon. E. A. Armstrong, New Jersey.

"State Charities," by Dr. J. H. McClelland, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Then followed some impromptu toasts.

Dr. H. N. Martin, in a neat speech, presented Dr. Helmuth with a cane made from wood taken from the old College building, to which Dr. Helmuth responded by reciting the following poem:

THE ALUMNI POEM.

[Composed by Prof. W. Tod Helmuth, M. D., and recited by him at the Second Annual reunion of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.]*

Our lives are likened unto books;
 The fleeting moments tell
 The words, the thoughts, the acts, the looks,
 That in the story dwell.
 A passion glooms athwart the page,
 A pleasure flashes bright,
 A noble act that lives to age,
 A deed that shrinks from sight.
 A yearning for the highest spheres
 Of God's eternal Truth,
 A sinking to the vice that smears
 The golden days of youth.
 The struggle when, by tempest, tossed,
 The sinking in the mire,
 The striving to regain the lost
 And rise to regions higher.

*Hahn. Monthly, May, 1886.

These are the themes that day by day
 Crowd thickly o'er life's pages,
 And history repeats the play
 Down through the lapse of ages.
 Oh! Time, why runnest thou so fast
 Towards that mystic sea
 Whose endless waves convey the past
 On to Eternity?
 Oh! Time, it seems so short a space
 Since I within the halls
 Of Alma Mater took my place,
 That Memory recalls
 (As lightning flashing in the night,
 Far o'er a dark expanse,
 Discloses with a brilliant light
 The landscape at a glance)
 Each kindly act, each word, each look,
 Of those who then began
 To people pages in my book,
 That, though a gray-haired man,
 I feel again—Oh! let it last
 To-night without alloy—
 The bounding pulses of the past,
 The pleasures of a boy.
 I sit again and list once more
 To Matthews' earnest tones;
 Hear Semple filled with classic lore,
 And Gard'ner on the bones.
 Dear Williamson, with cheerful face,
 And thoughtful Small appear,
 Botanic Freedley in his place,
 Yea, all of them are here;
 My dear old uncle—Father mine
 Throughout my student days—
 And Kitchen, for the auld lang syne
 Delight me now to praise.
 Clinician Neidhard stands to view,
 With Loomis, Sims and Dake;
 To Alma Mater always true,
 I love them for her sake.

 Again I turn a leaf, and then
 Rejoice I saw that time,
 For then, our great of greatest men,
 Lived Hering in his prime.
 Young was our Alma Mater then,
 Her scions then were few;

Are these old, wrinkled, care-worn men
 The laughing boys I knew ?
 As retrospection opens wide
 The page I dimly see,
 For overwhelming is the tide
 That floods my memory.
 Let Silence reign, 'tis quite as well
 That I should hold my tongue,
 'Twere bootless now the tale to tell,
 The song need scarce be sung.
 For many friends have gone to rest,
 Some whom I loved full well,
 The brightest, noblest and the best
 In youthful triumph fell.
 In vain we call them from the gloom;
 God bless them as they sleep!
 But mem'ry green around their tomb
 Let each Alumnus keep.

And as my book its story true
 Unwinds the tangled thread,
 And thoughts, and acts, and actors, too,
 Are numbered with the dead;
 Undaunted mem'ry lingers yet
 O'er stories sweet and old,
 Or ponders with a vain regret
 As destinies unfold,
 And show how blind with selfish light
 We oft misjudged, condemned,
 Those very acts now seem aright
 We glory to defend.
 But tears are worthless to the dead,
 Why contemplate our sorrow ?
 Some pages still remain unread,
 The present and to-morrow.
 The Present, yes, this leaf we hold,
 Let friendship rule the hour,
 For friends are dearer, far, than gold,
 When clouds and tempests lower.
 The Present, let it linger yet
 With fragrant mem'ries dear;
 It soon shall fade; its sun shall set;
 Its eventide appear.
 The mystic time e'en now is fixed,
 The shadows deepen fast;
 Few fleeting moments lie betwixt
 To-morrow and the past.

To-morrow! Who is here to-night
Would dare to shift the scene,
Or gifted with weird second sight,
Would see the dark unseen?
What spirit, be it e'er so bold,
Would dare its fate to see?
Who could unshrinkingly behold
His own futurity?
We know enough; both thorns and flowers
Are strewn o'er paths we trod;
The Past has fled; the Present ours;
The Future leave to God.

The records state that the assembly dispersed at a late hour (3 A. M.) delighted with the evening's entertainment.

During the week of the dedication of the new College the Alumni Association held a reunion. It took place on the evening of September 22, 1886, in the new College building, lecture room No. 1 (the large amphitheatre on the lower floor). The president, Dr. J. H. McClelland, of Pittsburg, introduced the Dean of the College, Prof. A. R. Thomas, who delivered the address of welcome, urging the members of the Association to put forth every effort to influence the State Board of Charities and the State Legislature to secure to the homœopathic school of practice a fair share of the State aid which is extended to the hospitals of other schools. Dr. McClelland made response. Dr. Pemberton Dudley then read a paper by Dr. J. P. Dake, of Nashville, Tenn., relating to the past of the College, its early history, and its influence on Homœopathy all over the world. Prof. I. T. Talbot then spoke upon the present of the College. And a paper by T. G. Comstock, M. D., of St. Louis, was then, read by Dr. Van Baun, on the future of the Institution. Prof. J. W. Dowling, of the New York Homœopathic College, then in his felicitous manner, spoke of his early student days, of his first meeting with his life-long friend Dr. Helmuth, and gave other interesting reminiscences of the past. President McClelland then proposed three cheers for the new College, which were given with a will, after which those assembled adjourned to Alumni Hall for refreshments.

CHAPTER III.

1887 to 1891.

The secretary's letter announcing the third meeting was issued March 21, 1887. In it the Executive Committee recommended that Sec. 4, reading as follows:

Art. V, of the Constitution, be amended by striking out: Any member holding office in the Alma Mater, as professor, demonstrator, or permanent lecturer, shall, during such time be ineligible to any office in the Association.

It was suggested that a new and revised edition of the Constitution and By-Laws be published.

The committee unanimously decided that all speeches shall be limited to twelve minutes, and that a bell be tapped at the expiration of ten minutes to warn the speaker of his approaching doom.

The sub-committee has arranged to hold the reception on the night of the annual meeting, April 7, 1887, at 10 P. M., in Alumni Hall, situated on the first floor of the new College. To meet expenses the cards of admission to the reception were fixed at \$2.00.

At this time the secretary reported the total membership to be 341.

The third annual meeting of the Association was held in the new College building, in lecture room 1, at 8:30 P. M., April 7, 1887, the president, Dr. J. H. McClelland, of Pittsburg, in the chair. After the president's usual address, Dr. A. R. Thomas, for the College, said that the furniture in the College building had been fully paid for, but that there still remained about \$10,000 unpaid on the College building. Dr. Van Baun, for the Executive Committee, reported that with the valuable assistance of the class secretaries many a missing alumnus had been found, that over 300 errors had been

corrected in the alumni roll, and that a large number of names had been added to the list of applicants for membership.

During the meeting ninety-eight new members were elected.

The recommendations of the committee were acted on as follows: To change the Constitution so as to strike out all of Section 4, Art. V., which reads—Any member holding office in the Alma Mater, as professor, demonstrator, or permanent lecturer, shall, during such time, be ineligible to any office in the Association.

The Executive Committee were authorized to publish a new edition of the Constitution and By-Laws.

It was decided that it would be a happy idea to give the *babies* a reception on the completion of their collegiate course and by this means afford our members an opportunity to salute and welcome our new brothers on the very threshold of their professional career.

The committee decided not to receive any charge or charges of unprofessional conduct against a member or members of the Association, unless the said charge or charges be made by a member or members of the Association in good standing.

The president called for an expression of opinion respecting the expediency of appointing an Alumni Trustee. Dr. A. R. Thomas said that the method of electing the College trustees would prevent the appointment of the Alumni Trustee without changing the regulations of the Institution. Dr. J. F. Cooper thought it better for the College authorities to make the overtures looking to the appointment.

The reception was held in Alumni Hall, with the following programme: Music. Supper. Address by the president, J. H. McClelland, M. D., '67; subject, "Welcome to the Class of '87, and remarks on his twentieth anniversary."

Address by Charles W. Benedict, M. D., '87, "For the Babies. Including a word or two about his birthday."

Address by John W. Dowling, M. D., '57, "Balance of Reminiscences and some eloquence on having reached his thirtieth milestone."

Address by C. E. Toothacher, M. D., '51, "On Behalf of the Dear Old Veterans."

The secretary's letter for the fourth meeting was issued March 15th, 1888, as follows: "You are cordially invited to attend the annual meeting and banquet of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, to be held Friday evening, April 6, 1888, at Hotel Boldt, Bullitt building, Nos. 131 to 143 South Fourth street. On entering the marble hallway take one of the north side elevators and it will carry you to the entrance of the auditorium.

"The meeting will be called to order at 8:30 P. M. by the president, Dr. John W. Dowling, '57, New York City. After the presidential address the Executive Committee will report progress, and will hand to each member of the Alumni a revised copy of the Constitution and By-Laws, together with a list of the names and addresses of the Association.

"Dr. A. P. Williamson, '76, Middletown, N. Y., by appointment of the president, will deliver an address in memoriam of our fallen comrades of the past year. Dr. John K. Lee, '51, Philadelphia; Dr. Percy O. B. Gause, '81, Aiken, S. C.; Dr. John A. Burpee, '54, Malden, Mass.; Dr. Titus L. Brown, '53, Binghamton, N. Y.

"At 9:30 o'clock, to the accompaniment of Bastert's Orchestra, the members and their guests will pass into a handsome dining hall and sit down to an ideal banquet by "Boldt," the caterer of the "Clover Club." At the close of the menu three or four five minute addresses will be made, the banquet closing with "Auld Lang Syne."

"The Faculty of the College, ever zealous of the comfort and pleasure of its students, has claimed the right and privilege of entertaining the class of '88, and will present to each member of the class a card to the Alumni supper. The College and Hospital will be thrown open all day for the inspection of the Alumni and their friends.

"Five hundred graduates of old Hahnemann, representing the most prominent and influential members of the homœopathic profession of the world, are members of the Alumni Association."

The fourth annual meeting was convened at the Hotel

Boldt at 8:30 P. M., the Second Vice President, Dr. J. F. Cooper, being in the chair.

At this meeting the revised constitution was adopted.

Dr. L. de V. Wilder, '55, moved that each alumnus of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia be requested to present to his Alma Mater a photograph of himself with his autograph attached, also the year when he received his medical degree, to be deposited in the Archives of the College. An amendment was offered that a short biographical sketch be added. The original motion was carried.*

It had been the yearly custom to present to each guest at the banquet a tastefully arranged book, containing the menu and the name of the toast master, with the names of the various toasts and the members who responded, but the menu book of this Assembly is particularly dainty. It is in gold letters on fine white paper, tastefully bound with blue ribbon. It contains the menu page, one devoted to the toasts as follows: "The Alumni, J. W. Dowling, M. D., '57; The Trustees, Hon. Wm. B. Hanna, D. C. L.; The Old Welcomes the New, L. B. Hawley, M. D., '53; Class of 1888, J. C. Clarke, Jr. M. D., '88; Squibs." The next page contains a list of officers. Dr. Dowling was not present, owing to serious illness in his family, and Dr. W. B. Trites, '69, responded to "The Alumni." The meeting ended with singing Auld Lang Syne. At this meeting there were 58 new members elected.

The secretary's letter for the Fifth Annual Session of the Association is dated March 15, 1889. As usual its invitation was cordial. Members were asked to send photographs of themselves and also any alumni news possible. The price of banquet tickets was set at \$3.50.

This Reunion was called to order by the President, Dr. John C. Budlong, '63, of Providence, R. I., on the evening of Thursday, April 4, 1889, at 8 o'clock, at the Stratford,

* It may be stated that since that time each member of the graduating class has from year to year given a cabinet photograph with autograph to the College, and that these pictures are preserved in albums and are deposited in the library. There is as yet no collection of the older alumni.

corner of Walnut and Broad streets. Seventy-five new members were elected. The necrologist, Dr. P. Dudley, '61, Philadelphia, reported that five had passed beyond since the last meeting: Drs. Oliver Perry Baer, '67, Richmond, Ind.; James Kemble, '80, Philadelphia; William R. Childs, '63, Pittsburgh; Henry T. Wilcox, '81, Youngstown, O.; Edward Reading, '53, Hatboro, Pa.

The Association adopted the following: "*Resolved*, That the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia heartily approves of the Medical Examiners' Bill as equitably amended by the House of Representatives, and further, that we will favor any extension of the course of study prior to examination by said Board that the wisdom or the Legislature shall approve."

On motion of Dr. W. B. Trites a vote of thanks was tendered to those members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania who by their voices and votes decreed that liberty in medical thought should be held sacred in Pennsylvania; and that the protection of minorities was to be as carefully considered as are the rights of majorities.

Two hundred members and guests sat down to the beautifully decorated tables. The menu cards were tied in the left upper corner with a charming bow of the new college colors—bronze green and old gold—and were ornamented with a steel engraving of the college building.

The banqueters were entertained by music and songs by the College quartette of 1889 composed of Dr. George W. Crock, Philadelphia; Dr. Frederick Van Gunten, Philadelphia; Dr. Herbert L. Northrop, Seymour, Conn., and Dr. Clarence J. Wallace, Camden, N. J.* Dr. J. C. Budlong, '61, responded to "The Alumni;" Judge William B. Hanna answered for "The Trustees;" Dr. Wm. B. Trites, '69 answered for "Higher Medical Education," recalling the fact that Hahnemann College was the first to adopt the three years' course of medical lectures. Dr. Hugh Pitcairn, '80, president-elect, responded to "Medical Legislation." A serious event now occurred. Dr. W. H. Bishop, of the Class of '89,

*An original "Class Song of '89" was published. The words are by Dr. H. L. Northrop, the music by Dr. G. W. Crock.

was with impressiveness conducted to a chair upon which he was assisted to stand; an empty champagne bottle, allegorical of bygone days of "pap," was placed in his right hand, and the poor baby alumnus was made to answer for his class.

Dr. J. C. Morgan talked on "Glimpses of Medical Progress," Dr. Van Lennep made an able address, and Dr. George W. Smith recited an original poem—"Our College and Cause," after which—Auld Lang Syne.

The Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association for 1890 (The Sixth), was held in the lower lecture-room at the College at 4:45 P. M. The president, Dr. Hugh Pitcairn, '80, was in the chair. After his usual address, the Executive Committee reported that there were 567 members. Eighty-nine were elected.

Although the menu of 1889 was tied with colors stated to be College colors, bronze, green and old gold, yet at this meeting it was decided to make the College colors cardinal and orange. On motion of Dr. Wm. H. Malin, '57, it was voted that cardinal and orange constitute the Alumni colors. Dr. E. M. Howard, '77, presented the Necrologist's report, mentioning in particular the sad death of Dr. John K. Lee, '69, in the Johnstown flood, May 31, 1889. The following appears on the minutes in regard to Dr. William B. Trites:

"Inasmuch as Dr. Trites was a member and officer of this Association, and was identified with all its interests, and so often the jovial and always welcome speaker at its banquets, and having been so actively interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the public profession, it is but fitting that we should place upon our records special reference to his untimely death. Therefore, *Resolved*, That we hereby pay our tribute to the memory of William B. Trites, M. D., Class of '69, and place on our minutes a statement of the fact that this, our departed alumnus, was a true-hearted Christian gentleman, an able and forcible teacher, a liberal and energetic worker, an honor to our Alma Mater, a potent factor in the promotion of public weal, being an eminent example of the true physician who was willing to sacrifice himself either to

defend the cause he loved from its enemies, or to save his patient's life." *

It will be noticed that this year the Alumni Association, instead of meeting in the evening at the hotel, met at the College at 4:30 P. M. This change was necessitated by the fact that the Commencement, instead of occurring in the middle of the day, was held in the evening. The secretary's letter for 1890 thus announces this: "The business meeting will convene at 4:30 P. M. in the lower lecture room of the Hahnemann Medical College, Broad street above Race, and the banquet will be served at 10:30 P. M. at the Stratford, corner of Broad and Walnut streets. This departure from the By-Laws of the Association is rendered necessary by the inauguration of a new policy by the Faculty in holding the Commencement exercises at 8 P. M."

At 10:30 P. M. about two hundred members and guests assembled at the Stratford for the banquet. The menu cards were exquisite in design. The card was in the form of a crescent, and the covers were of white celluloid with serrated edges, the front cover having the words "Alumni Association Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, 1890," in gold lettering. The four pages inclosed were of parchment printed in the College colors. The cards were fastened together with a silk bow of the Alumni colors, cardinal and orange.

Dr. Hugh Pitcairn, the president, '80, presided. Dr. J. C. Guernsey, '72, was toastmaster. There were but three toasts responded to: "The Alumni," by Dr. Pitcairn; "The College," by Judge Wm. B. Hanna; and "Our Babies," by a member of the graduating class; after which, by requests, Dr. A. Korndorfer made some remarks. There was orchestral music and songs by the College Glee Club.

As usual the members of the graduating class were invited guests.

It will be remembered that according to the preamble of the Constitution of 1885 it was permitted any ten resident members of any city, county, State or country to form an auxiliary association. According to this right the alumni of

* Every word in this resolution rings true to those who had the honor to know Dr. Trites.—ED.

Washington, D. C., on the evening of November 28, 1890, met and organized the Washington City Auxiliary of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. It was stated that the objects are to more closely unite the physicians who are practicing in the City of Washington who are members of the parent association, and to further the cause of the Alma Mater in every way possible. The annual meeting will be held in March of each year. The following officers were elected: President, T. S. Verdi, M. D., '56; Vice-President, C. B. Gilbert, M. D., '76; Secretary, Wm. R. King, M. D., '81; Treasurer, L. B. Swormstedt, M. D., '77. The Constitution and By-Laws of the parent organization are to govern the auxiliary when not impracticable. Much enthusiasm was expressed by those present, and it is hoped great good may come from the organization. The following members have been enrolled: T. S. Verdi, M. D., '56; C. B. Gilbert, M. D., '76; L. B. Swormstedt, M. D., '77; Malcolm Cameron, M. D., '81; Wm. R. King, M. D., '81; Edgar Janney, M. D., '83; Chas. A. Davis, M. D., '84; B. Frank Gibbs, M. D., '85; G. W. N. Custis, M. D., '88; T. L. Macdonald, M. D., '88; C. W. Roberts, M. D., '89; Marvin A. Custis, M. D., '90.

W. R. KING, M. D., '81,

Secretary.

The Washington Alumni has a very tasteful badge of blue ribbon with Washington City Auxiliary Alumni Association of Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, Pa., upon it, and ornamented with a fringe of bullion at the bottom.

The Secretary's letter for 1891 has on the first page the new pennon of the College, with the new colors, blue and old gold. The flag is in the form of three triangles; from the staff extends one of old gold; on this is the word "Hahnemann;" the other two triangles are of dark blue and are so placed on the inner as to form a double-pointed pennon. Dark blue and old gold have been the colors of the College and Alumni Association since 1891. The envelopes used in sending out the annual letter also bear crossed pennons in the upper left corner. And on the banquet cards, in the upper corner, they have since been printed; while the single pennon,

bearing the word "Hahnemann," has become the emblem of the outer page of the letter.

The business meeting of the Alumni Association for 1891 met at Alumni Hall, in the College building, on Tuesday afternoon, April 7, 1891, at 4:30.* In the absence of the president, Dr. J. P. Dake, of Nashville, Tenn., the first vice-president, Dr. C. B. Adams, New Haven, Conn., presided. The secretary read a letter from Dr. Dake, expressing regret and, with the following kindly words:

"I cannot permit the occasion to pass without sending you a message with assurance of continued loyalty to the old College and of sincere esteem for those who may be assembled to do her honor.

"Looking back over the four decades I realize the value of the start, the worth of the right impulse given me by instructors, all of whom save one are now resting from all earthly labors. I still cherish their memory and think of their efforts in my behalf with feelings of gratitude. On the long road I have travelled, in the many combats with ignorance and prejudice in the general profession, and in the many trying times on the field of practice—days of toil and nights of anxious watching—I have been cheered by the remembrance of words uttered by those devoted professors. I trust the noble Neidhard, the single survivor, may be with you at your Alumni banquet.

"The retrospection of this occasion leads me to say to you that I have never had a moment's regret that I entered the old College, then in its infancy, and that I took her diploma as the proof of my qualification for the practice of the heal-

*Since 1891 the business meetings have been held in the Alumni Hall. For some years the Faculty have been collecting portraits of former members, and these are hung on the walls of Alumni Hall. There is a fine oil painting of Hahnemann, formerly the property of Dr. H. N. Guernsey, and presented to the college by his son, Dr. J. C. Guernsey, on the evening of September 21, 1886, at the dedication of the new college building. There are oil paintings of Constantine Hering, Jacob Jeanes, Walter Williamson, Matthew Semple and large crayon pictures of Drs. E. A. Farrington, W. B. Trites, O. B. Gause. It is the intention to increase this collection.

ing art. At no time, in no country and in no presence have I been ashamed of that document.

* * * * "And the old College has not remained in her infancy; she has been growing with the lapse of years, extending the term of her sessions, and broadening the sweep of her curriculum, so as to stand among the foremost schools in the land. * * * * In closing allow me to offer a sentiment to be responded to by my venerable friend, Dr. Neidhard, if present, or in his absence by Dean Thomas: 'Our Alma Mater, may she continue to grow, and long live to bless the world with light for the healer and comfort for the sick.' "

At this meeting it was decided to print a new edition of the Constitution and By-Laws, together with lists of names and addresses of the members. It was also decided to hold a reunion at the coming International Congress, to be held at Atlantic City during the next summer.

The secretary was instructed to send a letter of congratulation to Dr. Charles Caleb Cresson, '55, on his arrival at his seventy-fifth milestone of life, and to express to him the hope of the Association that he would enjoy many happy returns of the day.

At this meeting Drs. T. Y. Kinne, of Paterson, N. J., and T. Franklin Smith, of New York City, dropped in on the services, enlivening them with apropos remarks, after which Dr. Thomas spoke upon the prosperity of the College, especially in clinical work.

Dr. T. M. Johnson, necrologist, reported the death of seven members during the year: Drs. C. S. Roberts, '91; L. B. Hawley, '53; M. M. Slocum, '55; A. A. Roth, '70; Thomas Nichol, '57; D. E. Gardiner, '57; C. E. Toothacher, '57.

As usual election of officers followed.

After the College Commencement, in the evening, the members of the Alumni Association met in the parlors of the Stratford Hotel for an informal talk, with music. At 10 P. M. the banqueters entered the luxurious dining hall of the hotel; draped across the wall, near the head of the table, was the mammoth flag of the Alumni, in blue and gold, with the word Hahnemann on the yellow field. Dr. C. B. Adams,

Vice-President of the Association, occupied the seat of honor. After the coffee, at midnight, the company was called to order with the announcement that Dr. Koerndærfer, who had been elected second vice-president in the afternoon, declined to serve. Dr. Clitus S. Hoag, '77, was elected in his place. The secretary then stated that it was necessary to establish a date for the term of service for officers, and proposed that it should commence with the College year, October 1st, and end with September 30th, officers holding over until their successors were elected. This was adopted.

On motion of the Secretary, Rufus B. Weaver, M. D., honorary graduate of the Class of '91, the founder of the Museum of Modern Specimens of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, was unanimously elected a member of the Association. He received an ovation and responded in a happy vein. Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey, toastmaster then took the chair. Dr. C. B. Adams, in the name of the Alumni Association and to the toast, "Our Alumni Association," presented to the Trustees and Faculty of the College the large bunting flag, 12 x 24 feet, in blue and gold, the College colors, that had been previously draped upon the wall. The flag was received by William C. Hannis, LL. D., in a neat speech in behalf of the Trustees and Faculty, to the toast, "Our College." Dr. Clarence Jarrett Lewis, '91, responded to the toast, "Our Baby Brothers." President Theodore V. Kinne answered to "The American Institute of Homœopathy." Dr. Eldrige C. Price was to have spoken to "Our Southern Alumni," but was called to respond to "The Infant College of Baltimore," which he did in a delightful impromptu effort. Dr. Tullio Suzzara Verdi, president of the Washington Auxiliary Association, spoke for "The First Auxiliary," and referred touchingly to his position of loyalty to his Alma Mater and to America. Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth, the poet-surgeon, recited an original poem, "Memories of Commencement." The menu card this year was bound with the new colors—blue and gold—and a fine steel engraving of the College graced the cover.

In June, 1891, the International Homœopathic Congress met in connection with the American Institute of Homœopathy

at Atlantic City, and a meeting of the Association was also held. The Atlantic City Reunion of the Alumni Association met on Friday evening, June 19, 1891, at 9 o'clock, in the ball room of the United States Hotel, at Atlantic City. The room was tastefully decorated with bunting and plants. Covering the wall back of the platform was the immense blue and gold flag of the College. Between six and seven hundred people were present at the reunion. Dr. J. P. Dake, the President, presided. Addresses were made by Drs. Dake, Thomas, McClelland, Hughes, Kinne, Talbot, Cowperthwaite, Fisher and Pratt, of Chicago, and poems were recited by Drs. Monroe and Helmuth. The speeches were interspered with music from the band drawn from the Marine Band of Washington City, D. C. The addresses were able and brilliant, awakening much enthusiasm. The Alumni and their friends spent a very enjoyable and pleasant evening. There was a large attendance of the Alumni from other colleges, and the spirit of good fellowship displayed at the reunion will go far in cementing together in close friendship and brotherhood the Alumni of all our colleges.

CHAPTER IV.

1891.

The following is Dr. Helmuth's poem:

MY FIRST PATIENT.

BY WM. TOD HELMUTH, M. D., OF NEW YORK.

Recited at the reunion of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, held at Atlantic City, N. J., June 19, 1891.

What can I say, when all my friends to-night,
 Have blazed in such a galaxy of light?
 What could I sing when all around me here,
 Is redolent with music in the air?
 What *can* I do to raise my name to glory?
 With your permission, may I tell a story?

'Tis not a story such as doctors tell
 A dying patient, that "he'll soon be well"
 If he—(all medication being vain)
 Will seek the dry pure air of distant plain.
 Nor such an one, where on a rainy night
 The door-bell's rung by some unlucky wight,
 Who cries aloud, "Sir, is the doctor in?"
 To tell a story then is not a sin.
 This story then, believe me, is a true one,
 And happened to myself some years ago;
 It therefore is most certainly a new one,
 I never having mentioned it to friend or foe.
 'Twas when I, fresh from halls of learning,
 Believed myself a great receptacle of knowledge,
 As most young men, whose eager minds are burning
 With lore, all medical, received at college;
 I thought that I could all diseases cure,
 Could dish out medicines for aches and ills,
 That no one need a single pang endure,
 If I stood by with homœopathic pills.
 It was in Philadelphia—city fair,
 I lectured once and practiced physic there,
 Sowed my wild oats, from which, dear me, I'm reaping

Disastrous fruits, more bitter for their keeping;
 'Twas there a student in long years gone by,
 Those days of pleasant memory when I
 Heard from dear Matthew's lips the truths that fell
 Of our great system, which he knew so well.
 Where Gardiner taught us on a simple plan,
 "The noblest study of mankind is man;"
 Unfolded to our wondering gaze each hour,
 The last great work of God's creative power.
 Go, search your colleges for learned men,
 Who teach anatomy to students eager;
 List well to their instruction and e'en these,
 To Gardiner's 'twill be commonplace and meagre.

There gentle Loomis toiled from day to day,
 While swept the golden sands of life away,
 Caught the last twining of the silver chord,
 To pour out knowledge from his ample hoard.
 Oh! let us stop and drop a silent tear,
 For those fond memories we hold so dear,
 Let recollection tune our hearts once more,
 To friends forgotten which we knew of yore.
 But there were fellow-students also there,
 Who now have grown in years and reputation;
 Who've married ladies who were wondrous fair,
 And done right nobly, every man his share,
 To medicate the nation.

I have my eye on one whom I could name,
 Who'd slip a quiz at any time to go
 And exercise the muscles of his fame
 By rolling ten pins in a street below.
 I see another who on clinic days would be
 So weary with his labors and so pale,
 That he would fain entice a company
 To eat fried oysters and throw dice for ale.
 But, lo! I see the blushes on these doctor's faces,
 And worse than all their ladies make grimaces;
 Therefore, although what I have said is truth,
 I'll not repeat more memories of my youth.

Well, in that city fair of which I tell,
 Amid the cares of life there once did dwell
 A lady of the far-famed Emerald Isle,
 Rheumatic and dyspeptic; full of bile,
 Cross as two sticks and with a temper sour,
 The doctors having tested well the power
 Of senna and of salts and pills and blisters,

Salves, plasters, cholagogues and clysters
 To kill or cure her—but had been defeated,
 By strength of constitution being cheated.
 She sent for me in haste to come and see
 What her conditions for a cure might be.

I tried to don a very learned look,
 Placed 'neath my arm a symptom-codex book,
 A fashion which in Philadelphia then
 Was followed by most scientific men,
 But which, adopted in New York, would be
 Considered proof of insufficiency.

It was a bitter cold December day,
 And as I paced the hard and frozen ground,
 The winter wind with icicles at play,
 Strew'd glittering fragments everywhere around.

I reached the house in expectation rare,
 And found the patient seated on a stool,
 From which she turned a concentrated stare,
 As though I'd been a thief, or knave, or fool.

I drew my chair quite gently to her side,
 And to her wrist my finger I applied,
 Counted her pulse and with a cheerful air,
 Said quite professionally, "Hem! quite fair."
 With soothing accents then the dame I asked:
 "Will you allow me to inspect your tongue?"
 She blurted out—not liking to be tasked—
 "Arrah! me darlint, but ye're moighty young.
 I've got a misery in me side, och dear!
 It's throubled me for nearly fifteen year.
 Cure me o' that, me darlint honey,
 You'll get a dollar in the best of money."
 I asked each symptom and observed each look,
 Wrote them *secundum artem* in my pocket-book:
 Talked more about her rheums and aches and pains
 Than Allen's 'Cyclopædia contains,
 And then requested as a single boon,
 That she would bring a tumbler and a spoon.

There's not a lady or a doctor here
 Who does not know these scientific facts,
 That oftentimes are suddenly made clear,
 That heat expands and cold contracts.
 That if we bring a glass, a jug or pot,
 From freezing atmosphere to air that's hot,
 Then the attraction called "cohesive" ceases,

And ten to one the glass will split to pieces.
 Now this old lady's crockery was kept
 In a cold hall adjoining where she slept,
 And as she brought the tumbler to her seat,
 She suddenly exposed it to the heat.

I drew my tiny vial from its place,
 And counting dropped "one, two, three, four,"
 When suddenly, oh! most unlucky case,
 The tumbler split and fell upon the floor.

The Irish dame grew purple with her ire,
 She started from her seat fornest the fire,
 There swiftly drew the poker from its place
 And screaming brandished it right in my face.
 "Out of me house, ye murdering villain,
 Is it meself that you'd be killen.
 Them pisen drops that burst yon glass in twain
 Would kill me, ere they eased me pain.
 Och! 'twas a mercy that the stuff was spilt,
 Before I'd been blowed up and kilt."

How, when, or where I made retreat,
 I do not now remember,
 I found myself far up the street,
 That day in cold December.
 I felt just as I did one day,
 When all my love was jilted,
 I felt, as western people say,
 (Expressive adverb) "*Wilted.*"

But every rose will have its thorn,
 And every thorn its rose,
 There's cob in every ear of corn,
 There's nightmare in the doze.
 Our lives we know are all made up
 Of pleasure and of pain,
 But gall and wormwood in the cup
 May turn to sweets again.
 And so what then o'erwhelmed me quite,
 And gave my pride a fall,
 I now with smiles rehearse to-night
 A little joke,—that's all.

CHAPTER V.

1892 to 1893.

The secretary's letter of March, 1892, contains, besides the usual announcement of the alumni meetings, the following enthusiastic essay: "In this age of intense activity, competition in the overcrowded profession of medicine is keener and fiercer than ever, and the graduate of '92, not yet conscious of the vastly different condition about to confront him in changing from the study of medicine to the practice thereof, will find the need of all the moral support that can be given to sustain him in that trying and depressing period of his medical existence between commencement day and the day when the income is sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of life.

"One of the most pleasant duties of the Alumni Association of 'Old Hahnemann' is to do by its graduates the right thing, in the right way, at the right time. Commencement day is an epoch in the life of the medical man, marking the beginning of his practical experience in medicine; on this day he joins the army of practitioners and becomes one of the initiated—a doctor of medicine. It has been the custom for years for the Alumni of 'Old Hahnemann' to assemble on this day, in Philadelphia, at the old College home, to greet the baby alumni, to bid them welcome to the professional ranks, and to cheer, stimulate and inspire them with the spirit of true enthusiasm at the commencement of their race over a course not strewn with roses, murmuring the heart-wish that it will carry them to a successful finish.

"Intimately associated with this duty to the young sons of Hahnemann is the opportunity afforded on this festive occasion for indulging in the delightful pleasure of being once again 'one of the boys' and join the college songs, and lend

a voice in praise for the magnificent advance made in late years by our vigorous Alma Mater. It is a curious fact quite noticeable in those whose privileges it has been to attend one of these annual reunions, and who enter into the spirit of the occasion, strengthening the 'babies' with words of encouragement and assurances of continued sympathy and support, that the lines of care in their faces became softer, that the wrinkles grew smoother, and that they go about more and more *en rapport* with their daily labor. Come and try the experience yourself."

The business meeting of the Association was convened April 12, 1892, at 4:30 P. M., at Alumni Hall. It was called to order by the president, Dr. T. Griswold Comstock, '51, of St. Louis, Mo. After the address the Executive Committee reported that the Association was flourishing like a green bay tree, with a membership of 735, with a probable increase to over 800 with the day's admissions. There were eighty-two new members admitted. Dr. Thomas reported for the Faculty; he mentioned the importance of the graduates using their special degree of H. M. D. in addition to the M. D. He said that bacteriology had been for the first time added to the curriculum of study, that the histological and physiological laboratories had been improved, and additions made to the Museum. He mentioned the coming four years' compulsory course. He called the attention of the Alumni to the fact that while the Trustees empower to grant the degree of doctor of medicine and also of doctor of homœopathic medicine, and the degrees are thus conferred at the public commencements, M. D. and M. H. D., yet it does not so appear on the diploma.* An expression of opinion was asked by the Faculty as to the advisability of so changing the diploma. The deaths of two members of the Faculty, Profs. Lemuel Stephens and C. S. Gauntt, were reported. Dr. G. W. Smith; necrologist, reported six deaths.

At ten o'clock in the evening the members assembled at the Stratford for the social reunion and banquet. Towards the

*Both titles appear on the diplomas of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Mine dated 1869, has M. D. and M. H. D.—
E D.

close of the banquet the table was called to business order and fifty-two *babies* of the year '92 were elected to membership. On special motion, Dr. Charles G. Raue, upon whom had been conferred the honorary degree of the College, was unanimously elected to membership in the Association by a rising vote. Dr. Raue replied gracefully to this honor. There was the usual orchestral music interspersed by songs by the College Glee Club, with an occasional escape of the College cry.

After the banquet the table was, to quote Van Baun's account, "turned over to the tender mercies of the toastmaster, Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey." After a happy introduction, T. G. Comstock, M. D., '51, of St. Louis, delivered the President's Annual Address. It was an earnest, faithful and eloquent appeal to the physician, and especially to the young physician, to make his life an example of progress, to use every talent for the advancement of medical science, to reach to an ideal nothing short of the most perfect methods of cure.

Dr. J. Nicholas Mitchell responded to "The Single Remedy." It fell to the lot of Thompson R. Rice, M. D., '92, to respond to "Our Baby Alumnus." To see that towering form, that grave and medical look, that six feet three of dignity, placed on a high chair and made to wear a cap! His brother babies seemed to like it, however, and he wagged a ready tongue. And "Ex Nihilo Nihil fit" was the text of an exceedingly happy address by Dr. W. H. Bigler, '71. Dr. T. Y. Kinne, Paterson, N. J., president of the American Institute of Homœopathy, responded to "Our Sweethearts and Wives." Dr. Verdi, president-elect, gave the Association a most cordial invitation for every one to come to Washington. And with memories of Auld Lang Syne and with the sweet melody upon their lips the members of the Alumni Association each went his way.

Way out in Oregon, on the same evening of April 12, 1892, there met at the house of Drake, of '73, certain alumni of old Hahnemann. To quote: "The alumni of 'Old Hahnemann' who live in Portland, Oregon, had a little celebration of their own on April 12, the same evening chosen by the

Alumni Association for its meeting in Philadelphia. They assembled by the invitation of Harlow B. Drake, '73, at his residence, and spent a most delightful evening. The meeting was entirely informal; no business was transacted, no papers read, no speeches made, but each one present tried for this occasion to forget the cares of professional life and to enjoy the others as congenial professional men. During the delicious supper, which occupied most of the evening, reminiscences of college life were exchanged and stories of 'what I did when I was in college' made the time pass so quickly that it was midnight before the alumni bid farewell to their genial host and parted with regrets that such occasions do not come more often. Those present were Harlow B. Drake, '73; A. S. Nichols, '76; H. P. Ustich, '83; C. L. Nichols, '85; Henry C. Jefferds, '85."

Dr. Van Baun, permanent secretary, is responsible for the following postal card, dated Philadelphia, June 9, 1892: "The Alumni Association of old Hahnemann will hold a special meeting at Willard's Hotel, in the City of Washington, D. C., on Tuesday evening, June 14, 1892, at 9 P. M. All Association men are expected to attend and all members of the Alumni are invited to be present and to join the Association." The genial secretary thus chronicles the result of that postal card:

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF
PHILADELPHIA.

The Alumni Association of "Old Hahnemann" held a special meeting in the parlors of the Association at Willard's Hotel in the City of Washington, D. C., on Tuesday evening, June 14, 1892, the Association being the guest of "The Washington City Auxiliary of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia." The meeting was called to order by the president, T. Griswold Comstock, M. D., '51, St. Louis, Mo., in a happy little address. He was followed by the president-elect, T. S. Verdi, M. D., '56, Washington, D. C., who is also the president of the Washington City Auxiliary Association, in an address of welcome. The Washington physicians had already made everybody feel so perfectly at home that anyone else than Dr. Verdi, who is always happy in his remarks, would have had great difficulty in holding an audience with this subject. He was more than equal to the occasion. Dean Thomas responded to the Alma Mater; and in response to renewed and prolonged calls "Secretary" Dudley dwelt upon the

educational requirement of our colleges. The secretary of the Association then presented the names of four gentlemen who applied for membership, and on motion Drs. A. L. Monroe, '79, Louisville, Ky.; Amos D. Krewson, '89, Philadelphia; Upton A. Sharets, '83, Frederick, Md., and A. A. Bancroft, '69, Staunton, Va., were unanimously elected members of the Association. The Washington Auxiliary, through L. B. Swormstedt, M. D., '77, with the endorsement of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, recommended to the Association for adoption as its official button an enamel and gold button with background of white, bearing the crossed flags of the Association in yellow and blue enamel with the letters "H. A. A." in gold. After some consideration the button was unanimously adopted. (No other insignia is recognized by the Association. The button is a very attractive one and by purchasing them in large lots can be secured for one dollar each. Dr. Swormstedt has very kindly consented to take charge of securing the first two hundred. Members of the Association wishing a button should send their *name, address and one dollar* immediately to Dr. L. B. Swormstedt, 1455 14th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and he will mail them a button as soon as they are made.)

Dr. Wm. R. King, '81, at this point of the proceedings, on behalf of the "Washington Auxiliary," invited the members of the Alumni Association and their guests to adjourn to Parlor L. On motion the meeting adjourned to a sumptuous collation and did full justice to the abundant good things spread for their pleasure. The table was elaborately decorated with cut flowers and ferns, and an excellent band added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion. After regaling themselves to their hearts' content they unanimously extended a vote of thanks to the prince of entertainers—the Washington Auxiliary.

It has been the custom since 1892 for the secretary to send a printed notice of the meeting, with a list of the officers, to the editors of the homœopathic journals, asking them to insert the notice in their journals.

The following application to membership has also been inclosed with the secretary's letter each year:

[If you are not a member of the Association, fill up the inclosed application blank; if you are, then have some other graduate of "Old Hahnemann" fill it up and join.]

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
OF THE
HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

MEMBERSHIP FEE, \$1.00.

NO DUES.

projected. He asked physicians to see that only good men were sent to the College and warned them not to be offended if their students were rejected for not being able to reach the standard of examination and alluded to the coming four years' course.

Dr. E. C. Price, necrologist, reported the death of but two members, George A. Hall, '56, and Dr. E. E. Davis, '81. Resolutions of respect were passed.

After the Commencement, 10 o'clock found the members assembled as usual at the Stratford. Two hundred and five sat down to dinner. At the close President Verdi made an excellent address, resigning to Dr. W. H. Bigler, toastmaster. Many brilliant speeches were made. During the banquet ex-Governor Curtin, the famous old war Governor of Pennsylvania, was escorted to the room. Dr. Verdi, rising to introduce him, said that in 1861 when this country was in a turmoil and all affairs were uncertain, he resided in Washington. He decided to take his wife to Harrisburg, Pa., for safety. Having done so, he retired to his hotel for rest, but was shortly disturbed by the Hon. Thomas A. Scott, late president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who then and there informed him that all communication with Washington was destroyed and that he (Verdi) must go there at once to carry a message from Governor Curtin to the then Secretary of War, Simon Cameron. Dr. Verdi then introduced Governor Curtin in appropriate words, detailing in none too glowing colors the illustrious services rendered by him to his country in its hour of peril.

Governor Curtin, in responding, expressed his delight at meeting the physicians present. As to his services to the State and National Government, he said that he had only done his duty. His only wish was that he could have done much more. He regretted his feebleness of voice. Of the War Governors he was the only one living; he was a standing monument of God's mercy. He enjoined his hearers to work, to work until they decayed. He himself was now a poor old fossil. He retired amidst a tumult of enthusiastic applause.

The set toasts of the evening were: "The Alumni," responded to by Dr. Verdi; "The Trustees," by Hon. W. B. Hanna, D. C. L.; "Samuel Hahnemann," by Dr. J. H. McClelland; so effective was this address that Dr. McClelland received two \$100 subscriptions to the Hahnemann monument at the close of the speech; "The Class of '93," was responded to by (Baby) S. Sparhawk, M. D.; "Medical Progress," by J. C. Guernsey. Addresses were also made by Mr. Geo. C. Thomas and Mr. Joel Cook. The menu cards were in white, with the College flags in embossed colors, with the letters "H. A. A." beneath.

CHAPTER VI.

1894.

The secretary's letter for 1894, after giving the usual announcements, calls attention to the fact that it is proposed to commemorate the anniversary of the forty years devoted to practice and teaching, by Dr. Amos Russell Thomas, by raising the sum of \$5,000 to found a free bed in perpetuity in the Hahnemann Hospital, to be known as "The Amos Russell Thomas Free Bed."*

The business meeting of the Association took place at Alumni Hall on Tuesday, May 8, 1894. The president, Dr. I. T. Talbot, '53, of Boston, was in the chair. The Executive Committee reported 874 members with 76 applicants, a total of 950 members. Dr. J. E. James, registrar, reported for the Faculty as to the prosperous condition of the College. Dr. Mohr reported that the amount for the Thomas Free Bed had all been raised in three weeks. The necrologist reported eight deaths of members and gave short biographical sketches.

The following by Dr. Van Baun, is quoted from the *Hahn. Monthly*:

THE BANQUET.

The two hundred places of the banquet board were filled. The room was heavily draped with the blue and gold bunting and flags of "Old Hahnemann." The guests were entertained with old College tunes and popular airs by the orchestra and frequent songs by the quartet of the Class of '94, Drs. Edward S. Grigsby, San Francisco, Cal.; David LeRoy Merriman, Lewisburg, Pa.; George Hughes Boone, St. Clair, Pa., and Frank Walter Brierly, New Brighton, Pa.

The banqueters were called to business for a few minutes, and 64 members of the Class of 1894 were elected to membership in the Association. The evening's exercise partook largely of an ovation to Prof. A. R. Thomas, M. D., Dean of the College, in honor of his forty years

* See History of Hospital.

of service as a lecturer on anatomy. The menu consisted of a brochure of cardboard, 6x8½ inches, tied with wide white satin ribbon, the cover being white embossed, the words "Hahnemann Alumni Association" in gold, decorations, the College flags in blue, yellow and gold. On one leaf was a handsome steel engraving of Dean Thomas. Speeches being in order, the president, Dr. I. T. Talbot, '53, presided and opened with a response to the "Alumni," speaking as follows:

Friends and Associates:

We come together to-night not in any spirit of pride, boastfulness or self-glorification, but rather with feelings of thankfulness, gratitude and joy.

1st. We are all *physicians*. When we speak that word in its highest, holiest associations, what is there in humanity that excels it? The Son of God in his human relations had no title which more endeared him to the hearts of men than "The Great Physician." When he made the blind to see and the lame to walk, how mankind bowed down in thankful adoration. We, too, are most nearly approaching the Master when we humbly, earnestly, faithfully strive to follow his divine example. To those of us who even now are looking toward the sunset of life, what moments of our lives have been more completely filled with gratitude and thankfulness and joy than when by our efforts death has been beaten back from his seeming victim and loving lives have been continued to loving hearts.

To those now in the morning of their professional career what can be more soul-stirring than the opportunities which open to them. The ever-expanding pathway of life rightly followed will be replete with joy. Have we not reason for thankfulness, one and all, that we are physicians?

2d. The times. What a sense of gratitude that we are permitted to be here at this period of the world. There have been times when medicine at its best was but a jumble of ignorance, mysticism and superstition, when deception was practiced and many a life was cruelly stamped out by attempts to exorcise devils which nature, left to herself, would easily have removed.

The centuries of increasing enlightenment brought more of wisdom and knowledge to our own art, and science came in to lift the clouds of mystery and superstition. Have we not great cause for thankfulness that so much once unknown is now well understood and that facts have largely displaced mystery?

3d. The cause. Have not we special reason to be thankful here to-night that we are *homœopathists*? We have been told of the "currents and countercurrents of medical opinion," how medical truths go floating on the changing surface of the ocean of speculation, until, perchance, landed on some desert island, lost, perhaps, forever or forsooth drowned in the vortex of destructive error. This coming and going of medical fashions or opinions has been compared to the swing-

ing of the pendulum, now near, now far; old and discarded theories become new and are once more accepted. Not many years ago, one of the distinguished physicians of this city predicted that again bloodletting would be resumed with all its blind infantuations. How often the men who should know better delve into the past and endeavor to resuscitate some forgotten or exploded medical notion.

We are now fast approaching the closing of a century at the beginning of which appeared a man who swept aside the medical errors then rife and upon darkness and superstitions opened wide the door for the light of truth and science to enter. That man was Samuel Hahnemann!

The advent of Hahnemann was not a mere synchronism with advancing knowledge. By his patient investigation he discovered a great and guiding principle in medicine which demolished many vague, harmful and false ideas. This has led to a complete revolution in the prevailing notions and practices of the times. So sweeping have been its changes that it is not strange that it aroused violent opposition and bitter denunciation. But through the century homœopathy, which in a word embraces the great reform in medicine, has maintained its steady progress in spite of all opposition, has spread the world over and modified and greatly changed all medical thought. "The currents and countercurrents" have not diverted its principles, but, like the river flowing to the sea, they have swept on with steadily increasing force. The very earliest remedies of homœopathy are unchanged. Aconite to-day relieves the same symptoms which it has relieved through the entire century. So, too, of Belladonna, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Mercury, Arsenicum, Sulphur and, in fact, the whole *Materia Medica*; time changes not their value and efficacy.

For all of this and the power and influence which belongs to it, for all we are and all that has been given to us, have we not a right to be more than thankful here to-night?

We are here as physicians, but let us not forget likewise that we are here as *homœopathic* physicians. The time has not yet come when we can cease to emphasize the great law of cure. It is not yet universally accepted. Old prejudices are still alive; the Octogenarians have not all passed away and sometimes the bitter prejudices are instilled into callow minds. Until these have subsided and the profession calmly seeks for truth alone the term homœopathy must remain a watchword for the truth.

May we for a moment in looking to the future consider our individual duties.

We need not dwell upon our duties to ourselves—if self-love and instincts of safety are not a sufficient protection, words from any source will not save us; to our patients—the long, watchful, anxious hours, the minute-man's service by day and by night, the anxiety of friends, responsibility, ambition, reputation, all render intense, hours of the

physician's life; to the community whose health and life we are bound to protect from danger. All these duties are so often impressed upon us that one must be very dull if he does not recognize them; however, he may and may not perform them.

But there is one other theme which we may profitably consider. It is our duty to the profession. Public and private charitable institutions receive our fostering care; we give to them our time, our skill and often our money; we beg for them, we work for them and we rejoice when they are successful and the poor and suffering are relieved by them. How is it when it comes to the profession itself and the institutions which tend to improve it,—the medical societies and colleges? Are we not often too busy to devote our time, too tired to work for them, too poor to give our money, sometimes a little too jealous—but no, we will rule out that point. What physician is there but should contribute of his time and thought to make our societies more valuable? If they are not what they should be, ask yourself if it is not partly *your* fault. Two physicians cannot come together in a friendly spirit without both being benefited. Sometimes I have had hard feelings towards an associate which a warm clasp of the hand, a few friendly words, or even a toothsome dinner dissipated forever. Who here tonight bears enmity towards any living being? Let us then cultivate the warmest friendship in the profession and make our societies a strength instead of a weakness.

What shall I say of colleges? Is there anything in which the medical profession should take a deeper interest than our medical colleges? In them professionally we were nurtured and raised; from them we gained our medical knowledge; to us they gave that diploma commending us to the world. These colleges have received the tender title of *Alma Mater*. But what have we done for our Alma Mater? Have we watched with sympathy her struggles? Have we always had a good word for her to strengthen her reputation? Have we helped her pecuniarily by founding new and needed departments? Have we sent in a bank check occasionally to eke out the scanty recompense given her professors? Have we interested our rich patients to contribute of their wealth to the improvement of a profession which benefits all humanity? If to our greatest ability, we have done even this, then we have not proved an entirely graceless son to a tender mother. If we have not, is it not time for us to reform?

The spirit is now abroad, in this country especially, for the improvement of medical instruction. The low standard which but a few years ago the profession accepted should bring the blush of shame to our cheeks. But it should make our hearts bound with joy that the future daily brightens; that beginning in the united action of the medical colleges of our own school sustained by the American Institute of Homœopathy we have taken long strides in raising that standard of education.

To us here tonight it should be our greatest joy that our own college, our own Alma Mater, the mother of all our homœopathic colleges, should have taken such great strides of improvement and have come to the front in the extent and thoroughness of her instruction. Long may she live and advance until she shall become the leading medical college in the world, and may we each one of us have the joy and the honor of having assisted her in her glorious triumph!

After the applause had died away, President Talbot happily introduced Dean Thomas; calling for three cheers and a tiger; they were given with a will. The class of '94 rent the air and made night joyous, tinging it red, with a syren accompaniment of

“RAH! RAH! RAH!
 RAH! RAH! RAH!
 HAHNEMANN, HAHNEMANN
 SIS, BOOM, AH.”—THOMAS!

After the ovation had expended itself the Dean responded to “Forty Years’ Service.”

Mr. President, Friends and Fellow Alumni:

This evening has been to me one of such astonishing surprises, and of such unexpected expressions of appreciation on the part of my friends, that I find myself quite overwhelmed, and almost powerless for giving expression to the feelings that have been thus induced. I would be glad, indeed, were I able to find words fitting for such an occasion, but fear I shall utterly fail in any such attempt. That I have been highly gratified as well as surprised, by the words to which I have listened, I hardly need say. But I would that I could feel that I am really deserving the many compliments that have been uttered, or that I am entitled to so much credit as has been given me both in the language of the circular sent out as well as in the remarks to which I have listened. But, Mr. President, whatever I may have done to aid in the accomplishment of the great work referred to to-night, others are deserving of equal praise and credit. It is true that what my hands found to do was done with might, yet in witnessing the accomplishment and completion of our purpose I have experienced all the happiness and received all the reward that I ever anticipated or deserved.

I have felt, Mr. President, that the young men of the class of '94, from whom I have been so much separated during the past session, might expect me to address some remarks especially to them, and say something that they might remember of the occasion. We are all generally interested in hearing from men who have acquired what might perhaps be considered as success in life, something in relation to the

circumstances which led to their career, or anything which might have contributed to that success.

In many instances I think it will be found that trifling incidents, as they appeared at the time, have tended to divert or direct the stream of events, in the end bringing about results never anticipated; such, at least, has been the fact in my case.

Quite early in life I was led to entertain a strong predilection for the medical profession. This was greatly increased by having spent a season in the family of my uncle Dr. A. R. Avery, while attending an academy in his village in western New York. Dr. Avery was a man of position and influence in his town. He was much respected by the whole community, and became my beau-ideal of a man and a physician. His neat white cottage with its green blinds, his tasteful and well kept grounds, his ample library and noble profession, all combined to form a picture of life, than which nothing appeared to me so desirable or so worthy of aspiration. My path, however, appeared to lead me in another direction, and at the age of 25 I found myself married, the father of what I thought a fairly promising son, and as I thought settled in business for life, as a member of the firm of Spaulding & Thomas, dealers in general merchandise, in Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

The business of Spaulding & Thomas, however, was not a very flourishing one. Times were hard, money scarce, profits small, and the end of the year found them with but a small balance on the right side of the ledger.

A consultation was held, which resulted in an offer from Spaulding to either buy my interest, or sell his for a certain sum. The offer was held under advisement. The difficulties of arriving at a conclusion seemed to increase daily; I hesitated, until one day the matter was settled in a most unexpected manner. Having occasion to visit a place of business two squares away, I could reach the point (our store standing on a corner) either by turning to the right and passing down Water street, or the left, passing down Ford street. I stood a moment in the door hesitating, but finally turned to my left, passing down Ford street, which road led ultimately to Philadelphia, and to this time and place. Had I turned to the right, I should in all probability to-day have been selling groceries and dry goods under the firm name of Thomas & Son.

Thus the destiny of two persons at least was settled by a simple turning to the left instead of to the right.

You would inquire, how did all this happen? It was in this wise. In passing down the street I found some laborers engaged in excavating for the foundations of a new building intently examining something apparently discovered in their operations. My curiosity led me to go down and see what it was, when I found they had exposed an old Indian skeleton with various trinkets identifying its character. I secured the skull, took it home, cleaned it up and examined it with the

greatest interest and satisfaction. My early vision of the country doctor with the white cottage and green blinds was at once revived. I soon made up my mind that my opportunity had arrived, and the next day announced that I would take instead of giving, and the firm of Spaulding & Thomas was immediately dissolved.

Six months later found me a student in the Syracuse Medical College, from which I graduated in March, 1854, at the end of the second course of lectures. There were no four years' courses in those days, and no seven months' terms. Not a medical college in the country at this time required more than two courses of four or five months each.

Just here a little explanation becomes necessary; you have read in the circular sent out that immediately after graduating I came to Philadelphia and commenced lecturing on anatomy, and such was the facts of the case, and this was the way it came about.

The students of the college, like those of our own, had an organization by which different members of the class were appointed to quiz upon the several branches. Anatomy fell to my lot. The subject of the liver was one day up for consideration; I was provided with ample means for illustration, and being, as I felt, thoroughly prepared on the subject, I spent the hour more in a demonstration than in a quiz. While in the midst of my subject, who should enter the room but Prof. Newton, of the chair of pathology and practice, for his 2 o'clock lecture. He took a seat and became an attentive listener; I continued with my demonstration under some embarrassment, and concluded just at the tap of the bell.

As the professor passed me in coming forward to the lecture stand, he said: "Thomas, I wish you would call at my house this evening. I would like to see you." I was struck with astonishment! What could he want to see me for; evidently he had detected some error in my demonstration, and preferred to correct me privately than publicly. I got but little benefit from his lecture or others which followed. My mind was busy trying to discover where my blunder had been. The day finally passed and eight o'clock in the evening found me in an expectant state of mind at the professor's door. The doctor received me pleasantly, and after a little conversation said: "Thomas, you expect to graduate at the end of the course; have you any plans for the future?" "Yes, I had in view a small village in the western part of the State, where I hoped to settle and build up practice." The picture of the country doctor in the white cottage with green blinds was still in my mind.

"But," says the doctor, "don't you think you could find a wider and more useful field in some of the cities or larger towns?"

I did not know about that; and expressed my satisfaction with my present plan.

"Have you never thought you would like to teach some branch of medicine?" inquired the doctor.

“That was something I had never thought of, and felt such a position quite beyond my reach.”

“I listened to-day,” said the doctor, “with interest to your demonstration of the liver, and it struck me that you had the faculty of making a difficult subject clear and plain, and that you would succeed as a teacher of anatomy, at least.”

Our conversation ended in the Professor advising me not to be satisfied with my then present plans, but endeavor to take an additional course in New York or Philadelphia and prepare myself for whatever might offer.

I left the Professor's office with a lighter heart; my favorite picture of a white cottage and green blinds, with a practice in the country, had wonderfully faded. But how was so high a mark as the Professor had set me, and one so very, *very* far away, ever to be reached?

But a few days subsequent to this I had occasion to call at the office of another member of the faculty. I took a seat in his waiting-room, as he was busy in his private office. I carelessly picked up from his table a pamphlet. It proved to be an announcement for the spring course of the Penn Medical College of Philadelphia. I immediately became interested. In looking over the list of the faculty I noticed that the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy was vacant. Here was an opportunity, and it must not be lost; I must apply for the situation at once. I consulted with Professor Newton, and he approved of my plan. Could I secure this position it would give me the desired opportunity for continuing my studies, while the emoluments of the position might be sufficient for meeting my expenses, which was an important consideration.

I secured the recommendation of several members of the faculty, made my application, and in a few days received news of my appointment.

Upon my arrival in Philadelphia I learned that the Professor of Anatomy, Dr. Hershka, of Brooklyn, was ill, and would not be able to assume the duties of his position for a short time. A couple of weeks passed, and he was no better. It was now suggested that I should give the course on Osteology. With some hesitation I consented. I well remember with what feelings I appeared before the class for the first time. My entrance to the lecture room was without the usual professor's applause. I well knew that I was on trial, and that a verdict of approval or disapproval would follow the close of the lecture. The verdict came in a good round of applause, and from that day I never failed to receive a similar recognition.

The course on Osteology was completed, and the health of Professor Hershka was in a still less favorable condition. I was invited to complete the course on Anatomy, and did so, and at its close received the appointment of adjunct professor of Anatomy.

At the opening of the fall course of 1854 the condition of Professor

Hershka was such as to give no hope of his assuming the duties of his position. I gave the introductory lecture, and again gave the course on Anatomy. Before its close Professor Hershka died, and I received the full professorship. Through the force of circumstances, therefore, more than from any special qualifications, I commenced teaching anatomy the year of my graduation, and have so continued since.

Gentlemen of the Class of '94, if there is any lesson to be learned by the recital to which you have listened, it might be put into these words: Let your aim be high, whatever your hands find to do, do it with your might; seek for opportunities, and as you find them make the most of them. Success surely awaits him who has thoroughly prepared himself for it, and who avails himself of every opportunity as it arises.

But I am detaining you too long. In closing, let me thank you for the many expressions of good-will I have received from you; and may success and happiness crown your efforts. To my colleagues and friends in the profession, and others, I must express my appreciation of the great honor done me this day. While I live, the occasion shall remain as a bright spot in my life, the lustre of which can never be dimmed. May you all experience heaven's richest blessings, and may our beloved Alma Mater rise in usefulness and glory, until her light shall illumine the most distant lands.

The Hon. Boies Penrose, of Philadelphia, was the next speaker. He recalled many pleasant incidents of the homœopathic campaign at Harrisburg in maintenance of our rights as citizens and for the establishment of medical liberty. All present knew of the valuable assistance of the fair-minded Senator, and he was warmly applauded in stating that Pennsylvania believed in equal rights for all classes. Then came the infant's speech, after the lullaby by the quartette, with its words of encouragement to Cooper. Dr. Wm. H. Cooper, of Allentown, Pa., spoke for the "Class of 1894" in a strong, manly address, winning the smiles and commendations of his elder brothers, and rousing the enthusiasm of his classmates to an intensity that relieved itself by seizing and placing upon their shoulders the speaker, shouting to their hearts' content the College cry so dear to the boys of "Old Hahnemann." It is only on such occasions that one realizes the wonderful "college spirit" and the intensity of the devotion and affection for Old Hahnemann by her "sons." The toast, "The American Institute of Homœopathy," was ably handled by its president, Dr. J. H. McClelland, '67, Pittsburgh, Pa. He clearly demonstrated the reason why the Class of '94 should

follow in the footsteps of its elder brothers and join the Institute as a class in June next. Dr. McClelland's effort was greatly appreciated.

"Medical Journalism" called from Dr. Charles E. Fisher, of Chicago, the able and accomplished editor of the *Medical Century*, a speech of remarkable brilliancy and effectiveness. The recital of his early struggles in journalism and practice awakened a lively interest, and showed the Class of '94 what hustling can accomplish. Towards the close of his speech the speaker gracefully poured a broadside into his auditors, complimentary to the splendid achievements of "Old Hahne-mann." Round after round of applause greeted him, and above the din came the old familiar "Rah! rah! rah!" with a "Fisher" attachment. It was an ovation a man might well be proud of.

The last toast, "Our Sister Alumni Associations," was most acceptably responded to by the genial and successful editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*. Handling his subject in a quiet, scholarly manner, he suddenly lapsed into reminiscence of the previous twenty-four hours, causing the presidential occupant and a Western editor to become intensely appreciative listeners, deeply absorbed in what might possibly be said next. Resolving itself simply into a question of beauty, the Class of '94, conscious of its personal merit, was wildly sympathetic. The speaker, breathing the spirit of goodfellowship, brought words of good-will and congratulation from old Manhattan friends, and "Old Hahne-mann" united in pledging helpful comradeship. The early hours of morning were beginning to grow when the parting came with Auld Lang Syne.

The guests of the evening were Judge Wm. B. Hanna, D. C. L., Geo. C. Thomas, Hon. Boies Penrose, Rev. Dr. James S. Stone, of Philadelphia; Dr. Charles E. Fisher, Chicago, editor *Medical Century*; Dr. Eugene H. Porter, New York City, editor *North American Journal of Homœopathy*; M. W. Van Denburg, A. M., M. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.; J. B. Gregg Custis, M. D., Washington City, D. C.

The menu card of this red-letter banquet of 1894 is an octavo of plain white bristol board, fastened with white

riband, having the crossed flags on the cover, with "Hahnemann Alumni Association of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1894." The next page contains a beautiful steel engraving of Dr. A. R. Thomas with his signature. On the next page "1854-1894. The Jubilee Anniversary of Forty Years' Practice." The three following pages contain respectively the menu, the toasts, and a list of officers.

CHAPTER. VI.

1895 TO 1897.

In the secretary's letter for 1895, after noting former Alumni Associations, mention is made as follows of the growth of the present Association of the Alumni: "In 1884, immediately after the College authorities decided that the old Filbert street buildings were antiquated and unfit for the proposed changes made necessary in adapting the curriculum to a four years' graded course, and secured the Broad street site of the present College, sixteen members of the Alumni met together on October 23, 1884, and discussed measures to revive the dormant association to a living activity. Avoiding previous errors a plan of organization of the utmost flexibility was adopted. The association was pledged to promote the interests and extend the influence of the Alma Mater, to use every effort to advance the cause of medical education, and to reach out for mutual, intellectual and social benefit. A small membership fee of \$1.00 was required. The reunion and social expenses were so arranged that they should fall equally upon the members participating, thus doing away with taxing those not able to attend. Ten annual meetings have been held, with an ever increasing interest, attracting the Alumni from all parts of the world. The growth of the Association has been of a sturdy character, rapidly increasing, until at present 950 members have been enrolled. Death has claimed 56, thus leaving nearly an even 900 active members."

The business meeting of 1895 was called to order on Thursday, May 2, at Alumni Hall, at 4:30 P. M., the president with Dr. Asa S. Couch, '55, Fredonia, N. Y., in the chair. Reports were made as usual by the Executive Committee; the Faculty, by Dr. J. E. James; the Library, by Dr. Bradford; the necrologist reported seven deaths, among them being the

venerable Dr. Kitchen, Dr. O. B. Gause, Dr. William A. Reed and Dr. Charles Neidhard. Under new business the following telegram was ordered sent to the Alumni Association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, in session at Delmonico's, New York City: "The Alumni of Old Hahnemann, at its forty-seventh annual celebration, pauses in its festivities and sends greeting and goodfellowship to the Alumni Association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, wishing a long continuance of the prosperous and successful career of our sister institution and regretting that distance alone prevents us from passing the loving cup at a united festive board." Sixty-nine new members were elected.

A letter of kindness was received from the veteran Dr. T. S. Verdi.

On motion Mr. Theodore L. Chase, superintendent of Hahnemann Medical College and the good friend of all her graduates, was unanimously invited to attend the banquet at the Hotel Stratford as the guest of the association.

Two hundred members and guests sat down at the beautiful banquet tables, the hall being heavily festooned with blue and yellow bunting and the flags and pennons of "Old Hahnemann." There was music, and there were songs. The glee club was there.

The committee appointed in the afternoon to take action on the illness of Dr. A. R. Thomas presented the following letter:

"Philadelphia, May 2, 1895. Professor A. R. Thomas, M. D., Dean—Honored and Dear Sir—The Alumni of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, at the annual meeting of this Association held this day, have instructed us to tender to you, on their behalf, their deep sympathy with you in your illness, and their profound regret at your enforced absence from the exercises of the annual commencement.

"We desire to say to you that your presence at these festivities is greatly missed and to assure you, with all the warmth that words can express, of the affectionate regard and good wishes of the whole body of Alumni of the noble institution over which you have presided so long, so wisely and so

efficiently, and to which you have given so many years of distinguished service. That your health and strength may be speedily restored is our earnest hope and prayer.

“ASA S. COUCH,

“PEMBERTON DUDLEY,

“L. H. WILLARD,

“*Committee.*”

This report was adopted by a rising vote.

The president read the following from the New York Alumni: “The Alumni of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital send greetings to ‘Old Hahnemann,’ and would join in the sentiment to our brethern, ‘in one cause, with one leader and one motive.’ J. B. Gregg Curtis, Eugene H. Porter, F. H. Boynton, *Committee.*”

Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey, toast master, then introduced the president, Dr. Couch, who responded for “Our Alumni Association.” Judge Hanna, President of the Board of Trustees, responded to “Trustees,” congratulating the graduating class upon the happy termination of their labors. H. H. Carter, ’95, assumed the responsibility of “The Class ’95,” and of this, Van Baun says, the graduates tried to look unconscious and succeeded in looking warm. Prof. B. F. Betts made a touching farewell address as retiring professor. He was followed by Dr. J. E. James. And then Dr. Bigler, who had been made the butt of a number of remarks, now ably defended himself to the dismay of his adversaries. Dr. Theodore J. Gramm, who had been appointed to the chair of Obstetrics, responded to “The new Professor of Obstetrics,” Prof. Mohr, was happy in reminiscences and President-elect Willard made an eloquent appeal for the Hahnemann monument. Then, “Auld Lang Syne.”

The Secretary’s letter for 1896 reads as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, April 10th, 1896.

DEAR DOCTOR: The Annual Reunion and Banquet of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia will be held Tuesday, May 5th, 1896.

Your Executive Committee would respectfully report that they have unanimously agreed upon a radical departure for the banquet of this year. As usual the business meeting will be held at 4:30 P. M. in Alumni Hall, Hahnemann Medical College, Broad street above Race, Philadelphia.

Your committee, appreciating the difficulties experienced by many members owing to the late hour of convening the banquet, considered it advisable to wait upon the Faculty, explain the situation and invite their assistance in overcoming this objectionable feature by changing the hour of commencement from the evening to one during the day, thus enabling the Alumni to again enjoy the early evening for banqueting purposes. The Faculty, after considering this request, reported that such change was inexpedient at the present time. This decision rendered it impossible to arrange an earlier hour for the banquet than 9:45 P. M.

Having long since out-grown the capacity of our former banqueting hall, the committee has taken advantage of the accommodations offered by the new "Hotel Walton," situated at the south-east corner of Broad and Locust streets, opposite the Academy of Music, and have made the hotel the headquarters of the Alumni for the day, and will hold the banquet there on the evening of Commencement Day, May 5th, 1896, at 9:45 sharp. The cost per plate will be \$3.50. Each member is privileged to invite one guest, either physician or laymen, for whose expenses he shall be responsible. Please advise the Secretary at your earliest convenience whether or not you will be present, giving in full the name of the gentleman whom you intend to invite, if any, and at the same time remitting the amount necessary. Replies withheld after Saturday, May second, cannot be considered. Cards for the Banquet will be mailed on receipt of request; they can also be secured from any member of the committee; you are, however, requested to send your name and that of your guest to the Secretary so that he may have ample time to arrange a correct list of names for publication.

The Faculty will entertain at the Banquet the Trustees and the class of '96, and they extend to you and your friends a cordial invitation to attend the Forty-eighth Annual Commencement, to be held on the same evening, at eight o'clock, at the Academy of Music, south-west corner Broad and Locust streets.

In order to sit down to the Banquet promptly at 9:45 P. M. you are asked as soon as possible after the Commencement to cross over to the "Hotel Walton" and take an elevator to the floor of the banqueting hall. The cloak room will be found convenient to the assembly rooms on this same floor. Please present your banquet card for admission to the assembly rooms, as the hotel officials have been instructed to admit no one to these rooms without a card. The members of the class of '96 will assemble in a room especially provided and designated for their use. Members and guests are requested not to enter this room. The Committee frankly states that these measures have been taken to simplify and facilitate arrangements necessary to avoid the delay that in the past has been so annoying and tiresome.

Inclosed please find a copy of the new edition of the Constitution

and By-Laws, together with a list of members with their addresses. In looking over the same, on noting an error, or omission, kindly send word to the Secretary, so that correction can be made in the next edition, and, in case of removal, send your new address. If you are not a member of the Association fill up the inclosed application blank, if you are then have some other graduate of "Old Hahnmann" to fill it up and join with us.

Trusting you will make a special effort to be present at the reunion of '96, and that you will take advantage of the privilege of bringing a guest with you, and by your presence indicate to the new officers of the Faculty your continued interest in the welfare and success of the old Alma Mater,

I am yours faithfully,

WM. W. VAN BAUN, M. D., '80,

Secretary.

The business meeting for 1896 convened as usual in Alumni Hall, at 4:30 P. M., Tuesday, May 5th. In the absence of the president and first and second vice-presidents, Wm. H. Malin, M. D., Class '58, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, the third vice-president, presided. A letter of regret from the president, L. H. Willard, M. D., '66, Allegheny City, Pa., was received and read.

The Executive Committee reported the Alumni Association membership to be 1,110, 81 new members being added this meeting; that the new edition of the Constitution and By-Laws had been completed and distributed; and reported progress on other work.

The Faculty reported, through Dean Dudley, as follows:

The subject taking precedence in this report is the formal announcement of the death of our late dean, Dr. Amos Russel Thomas. After a distinguished service of twenty-one years in the deanship, he departed this life on October 31, 1895. Though he had just passed his sixty-ninth birthday anniversary, he had retained a remarkable degree of physical vigor until attacked by the illness that terminated his honored and useful life. His loss to the College and Hospital can only be understood by those who knew of his wise, faithful and long-continued service, and especially his labors in bringing the School through almost unheard-of difficulties to its present exalted position.

At a meeting of the Faculty, held January 11, 1896, the

undersigned was elected to occupy the vacant office for the remainder of Prof. Thomas's term, which will expire in May, 1900. At the same meeting, Prof. J. E. James, who had served the College most faithfully and efficiently for more than ten years, expressed his wish to be relieved from further service in the position of registrar. Prof. James had months before expressed his desire to be relieved, but consented to continue his service at the urgent request of Dean Thomas, who had greatly desired to retain him in official association. It was with much regret that the Faculty accepted Dr. James's withdrawal.* Prof. Charles Mohr was unanimously elected his successor, and the new officials entered at once upon their duties.

It is gratifying to report that the establishment of the four years' course is being so encouragingly fostered and supported by the profession. There has been no perceptible diminution in the attendance of students, and the Faculty begins to observe indications that a little further increase in the size of the annual classes will begin to test the capacity of some of the departments of college work. Sooner or later means and methods must be devised for the extension of the College accommodations in every one of its departments, especially in its laboratory work and in its library.

The classes in attendance during the term just closed were as follows: Freshmen, 77; sophomores, 70; juniors, 30; seniors, 83; total in the regular course, 260. Besides these there were taking partial courses, mainly post-graduate studies in the clinics, 13, making a grand total of 272. The graduating class numbers 75. Total Alumni, including the graduates of 1896, 2,267.

This report was supplemented by that of the Librarian, Dr. T. L. Bradford.

The necrologist, Dr. Isaac Crowther, reported that there had been 14 deaths during the year.

The *Banquet* was held at the close of the Commencement exercises. The Association having long since outgrown the

* It should be stated here that during the illness of Dr. Thomas, Dr. James not only fulfilled his office of Registrar, but also was Acting Dean of the College.

capacity of its former banqueting hall, advantage was taken of the accommodations offered by the new Hotel Walton, situated opposite the Academy of Music. Two hundred and forty-six men sat down to the handsome tables. Lyman B. Swormstedt, M. D., class '77, Washington, D. C., presided, and after dinner, in an exceedingly graceful speech, he handed the table and its guests over to the mercies of the Toast Master, Joseph C. Guernsey, M. D., '71, Philadelphia, and the following toasts were responded to: "The Trustees," Hon. W. B. Hanna, D. C. L. "The Class of '96," John R. Redman, M. D., '96. "Homœopathy in Municipal Affairs," Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia.

Drs. J. Nicholas Mitchell, William H. Bigler, William C. Goodno and William B. Van Lennep were then called upon in turn. "Retrospection," by Weston Dod Bayley, M. D., was responded to in verse. The Hon. Jacob J. Seeds then spoke to "The City Fathers and Homœopathy." "The Dean," by Pemberton Dudley, M. D. "The Perils of New York," by Wm. W. Van Baun, M. D. "The American Institute of Homœopathy," by Eugene H. Porter, M. D., of New York, editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* and Secretary of the American Institute. "The Registrar," by Charles Mohr, M. D., and "The Washington Auxiliary" was responded to in a strong and happy manner by William R. King, M. D., Washington, D. C.

The Banquet adjourned with singing "Auld Lang Syne." Among the gentlemen present were the "babies," who were very much in evidence, fresh from the commencement exercises at the Academy of Music; they were the pet guests, and the diners did their best to show the youngsters how jolly and bright real doctors—with practices—could be. The guests who sat down at the President's table were Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, John E. Baird, George C. Thomas, Dr. Eugene H. Porter, New York; William D. Kelley, President of St. Luke's Hospital, Philadelphia; George S. Strawbridge, Cadwallader Biddle, Mahlon H. Dickinson, Rev. Allen B. Philputt, D. D., William G. Foulke, James C. McAllister, William C. Hannis, Dr. George W. Roberts, New York, of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*; Dr. George I.

McLeod, Richard F. Loper, Harry S. Hopper, J. Park Postles, Wilmington; Charles Platt, Ph. D., F. C. S., John B. Garrison, M. D., of New York, Treasurer of the Alumni Association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital; Walter E. Hering, John H. Deamy, G. Kuemmerle, Albert H. Coombs, Elmer, N. J.; James T. Lang, Hon. Jacob J. Seeds, Hartman K. Gilgore, E. M. Wallington, Vineland, N. J.

The menu card for this year is a tastefully decorated design in white bearing the flags and fastened with white riband. It contains a steel plate of Samuel Hahnemann.

The letter for 1897 calls attention to the Jubilee Year of 1898, as follows:

Your attention is especially invited to the FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE which will occur in the spring of 1898. The wealth of college history of the half century being too valuable to be lost and the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION desiring to fittingly celebrate in a distinctive manner the GOLDEN JUBILEE of the College has undertaken, with your assistance, to publish a historical hand-book of the Hahnemann Medical College from its organization in 1848 to 1898, and to this end the Executive Committee has secured the valuable services of Historian Bradford, of the Class of '69, who is the Librarian of the College, and Lecturer on the History of Medicine, author of the "Life of Hahnemann," "The Early Provers," etc. Dr. Thomas L. Bradford for years has been accumulating data for such a history and he has undertaken to prepare and have ready for delivery in 1898 A HISTORY OF HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, a prospectus of which will be found inclosed. In order to assure the publication of the book, an illustrated volume of 500 to 600 pages, in an edition of one thousand copies at \$3.50 per copy, it will be necessary to have beforehand 750 subscriptions. Of this number the College Faculty has subscribed for 100 copies for distribution among the college and public libraries of the world. Such a book will undoubtedly interest you and claim your assistance, which will be most practically shown by filling up the inclosed SUBSCRIPTION BLANK for one or more copies and sending it at once to the Secretary. The time for preparation being short, it is necessary to decide immediately if the work is to be published.

If you are the possessor of any old cherished scrap of history—suitable for incorporation in the text of the work—you are solicited to forward it to the Secretary for the use of Dr. Bradford.

Hoping to receive your subscription for the "HISTORY" and to have the pleasure of seeing you at the reunion and banquet,

I am yours respectfully,

WM. W. VAN BAUN, M. D., '80,

Secretary.

The business meeting of the Alumni Association for 1897 was held in Alumni Hall on Wednesday, May 12th, at the usual hour, the president, Dr. C. B. Adams, '72, New Haven, Conn., in the Chair. The Executive Committee reported an active membership of 1,200 and advised a new edition of Constitution and By-Laws for 1898. Forty-three new names were presented for election. It was decided to hold a reunion in Buffalo during the meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy in June.

The Faculty Report was then made by Dean Pemberton Dudley, M. D. He called attention to the fact that the class just graduating completes the transit of the College from the three to the four years' course of study. The College Library, he said, has been greatly improved during the past summer. The shelves have been extended to the ceiling, and the books have been reclassified and the name of the subject placed over each compartment. The alumni were urged to donate journals, reports of hospitals, etc., to it for future reference.

Improvements have been made in the accommodations and equipment of the College, particularly in the departments devoted to practical work in histology, pathology, and bacteriology. The present laboratory has been enlarged, and a new and powerful projecting microscope procured. Still further enlargement of the laboratory facilities, as well as an important extension of clinical work for the graduating class, is in contemplation. These additions will test to the utmost the accommodations of the College and clinical buildings, which it was expected would meet every possible requirement for at least a quarter of a century.

The subject of the preliminary qualifications confronts us always, the Dean continued, just as it confronts all the better classes of medical schools. The student of medicine needs preparation in the philosophy of induction and deduction as they apply to investigation of the materials and forces of nature. He must include mensuration in his mathematics. He requires preparatory studies in general physics (in which he should be a proficient), in general chemistry, in general biology, botany and zoölogy. The recent developments in

public hygiene demand elementary studies in geology and climatology. Add to this list a general outline of the whole of human anatomy and of human physiology.

The field from which nearly all the students of the College come, and to which they nearly all return, includes the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. There are now practicing in this field 1,260 homœopathic physicians, or, approximately, 1 to every 6,000 of population. In order to keep up this proportion of 1 physician to every 6,000 of population we must furnish 42 new men to cover those lost by death, and 25 in addition to cover the increase of population. In these three States 600 towns exist, with a population of 600 and upwards, in which Homœopathy has no representative.

The report was accepted with the thanks of the Association.

Dr. William H. Keim, in view of the contemplated retirement of Dr. Van Baun as secretary, offered the following resolution, which unanimously carried:

Resolved, That a unanimous vote of thanks be tendered to Dr. William W. Van Baun, the retiring secretary, for the able, courteous, and indefatigable manner in which he has performed the duties of secretary of this Association from its organization to the present time, a period of twelve years.

We desire to record that we believe the success of this organization has been largely due to his unceasing devotion to its interests; and we deeply regret his determination to retire from the office he has filled so honorably and satisfactorily.

Dr. Albert S. Atkinson, '93, Baltimore, moved that the class secretaries be instructed to furnish the permanent secretary with a corrected list of addresses of the members of their class. Carried.

The annual dinner of the Hahnemann Alumni Association was held at 10 P. M. in the large dining-room on the tenth floor of the Hotel Walton, where two tables, running the entire length of the room, and another L-shaped board, extending around the sides of the room, were occupied by the graduates of Hahnemann. The tables were prettily decorated

with clusters of Jacqueminot roses, pinks, and other flowers. President C. B. Adams, '72, New Haven, Conn., presided. Seated on either side of him were the invited guests. The latter included Judge Hanna, William G. Foulke, George C. Thomas, William D. Kelley, James W. McAllister, George Strawbridge, George Burnham, Hon. H. D. Heller, Hellertown; Dr. Eugene H. Porter, New York City; Dr. J. B. Gregg-Custis, Washington, D. C., President American Institute of Homœopathy; Rev. William L. McDowell, D. D., William McGeorge, A. B. Norton, M. D., New York City; Hon. H. C. Chisolm, M. D., Huntingdon; Harry S. Hopper and Richard T. Loper.

While the various courses were being served, a number of selections were played by the orchestra, the rendition of the more popular airs serving as an accompaniment for the chorus of the younger men, who sang together with fine effect such melodies as "Annie Rooney," "There'll Come a Time Some Day," etc.

A number of favorite college songs were also sung in chorus without accompaniment. When coffee and cigars had been served Dr. Guernsey called the gathering to order, and, after a brief address, introduced those who were to respond to the toasts, as follows:

"The Trustees," Judge Hanna; "The Class of '97," John L. Bacon, M. D., '97, Brimfield, Mass.; "The American Institute of Homœopathy," President Custis, M. D., Washington, D. C.; "Manhattan Friends," A. B. Norton, M. D., New York; "The Faculty," Dean Dudley, M. D., '61; "The State," H. C. Chisolm, M. D., '88, Huntingdon; "The New England Alumni," Charles A. Gale, M. D., '80, Rutland, Vt.; "The Alumni," Retiring President Adams, M. D., '72, New Haven, Conn.

In response to "The American Institute" President Custis made a stirring appeal for the Institute and the unity of the homœopathic school.

The entire company then arose and sang "Auld Lang Syne," closing the banquet. The meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Those participating in the banquet were: C. B. Adams,

New Haven, Conn.; T. Lewis Adams, Albert S. Atkinson, Baltimore; Myron H. Adams, Rochester, N. Y.; Leon T. Ashcraft, Alexander B. Arthur, William H. Bigler, Thomas L. Bradford, B. Frank Betts, Charles Brooks, Clarence Bartlett, J. W. Brooke, A. W. Baily, Atlantic City; A. M. Barnes, William K. Brown, C. Henry Bickley, Frank C. Benson, F. W. Brierly, Weston D. Bayley, J. L. Bacon, Jr., Brimfield, Mass.; D. J. Baker, A. William Ball, Clyde E. Barton, Frank L. Bateman, San Francisco; William B. Bog-gess, Middleport, O.; W. K. Brownig, Camden; Thomas A. Burneson, Monaca, Pa.; Wilda E. Butler, Easton, Md.; Z. Babbitt, Washington, D. C.; F. Buchman.

Hon. Henry Clay Chisolm, Huntingdon, Pa.; J. B. Gregg Custis, Washington, D. C., Isaac Crowther, Chester; Peter Cooper, Wilmington; J. L. Casselberry, Morgantown, W. Va.; Duncan Campbell, Woodbury, N. J.; G. Maxwell Christine, Thomas H. Carmichael, Woodward D. Carter, Theodore L. Chase, Edward P. Clark, Honesdale; Henry Chandlee, Esq., Vineland; W. A. Corson, Atlantic City; Alfred Cookman, W. D. Curlin, Mr. John W. Cornell, James H. Closson, Geo. W. Crosby, Atlantic City, N. J.

Pemberton Dudley, Thomas S. Dunning, Clarence H. Dobson, Baltimore; Dr Douglass.

Percy H. Ealer, Thomas W. Embley, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Harold R. Edwards, Toronto; Jacob F. Erwin, Mr. Harry T. Eschringer.

J. M. Flinn and L. W. Flinn, Wilmington; M. R. Faulkner, Vineland; Howard R. Farringer, Collegeville, Pa.; Wm. J. Fleming, Arthur L. W. Foster, Wm. L. Franck, Jr., H. A. Fenner, John R. Flemming, Atlantic City.

Charles A. Gale, Rutland, Vt.; Joseph C. Guernsey, W. C. Goodno, Ed. S. Grigsby, Williamsport; Edward M. Gramm, J. R. Gillette, Theodore J. Gramm, F. C. Gray, Hamilton Graham and A. W. Gregg, Kennett Square; J. B. Given, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. G. Griffith, I. B. Gilbert, Wm. G. Gardiner.

Hon. H. D. Heller, Hellertown; Oliver S. Haines, E. Melville Howard, Camden; P. Sharples Hall, James Hoffman, Jersey City; J. W. Hassler, Clitus S. Hoag, Bridgeport,

Conn.; Joseph Hancock, C. H. Hubbard, Chester; R. T. Hart, H. C. Harney, Evan J. Hackney, Atlantic City, N. J.; George C. Haller, Jr., James M. Heimback, Allentown; Austin I. Harvey, Newport, Me.; Mr. Thomas B. Hammer, William B. Holcomb, C. H. Harvey, William C. Hunsicker.

John E. James, Ralph Jenkins, Washington, D. C.; David Bushrod James, Theodore M. Johnson, Pittston; H. I. Jessup, H. B. Justice.

Augustus Korndoerfer, Sr., Edmund H. Kase, William H. Keim, William R. King, Washington, D. C.; Daniel Karsner, Mr. Arthur I. Keegan, Augustus Korndoerfer, Jr., C. B. Knerr, Charles W. Karsner.

John Paul Lukens, Wilmington; Herbert P. Leopold, New York City; N. F. Lane, F. Mortimer, Lawrence; Henry S. Liddie, Schenectady; A. B. Lichtenwalner, A. Layman.

E. W. Mercer, D. P. Maddux, Chester; J. R. Mansfield, C. S. Middleton, Charles Mohr, John Black McClelland, Pittsburg; J. W. Martin, Pittsburg; Linnæus E. Marter, H. D. Moore, Naugatuck, Conn.; Fred W. Messervè, J. Percy Moore, George I. McLeod, T. L. Macdonald, Washington, D. C.; Niles M. Miller, R. P. Mercer, C. F. Manson, M. L. Munson, Atlantic City; Charles E. Myers.

A. B. Norton, New York City; Herbert L. Northrop.

L. A. Opdyke, Jersey City.

OLD HAHNEMANN'S BUFFALO KNEIPE.—Carrying out the instructions of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, given May 12, 1897, to hold a reunion at Buffalo during the sessions of the American Institute of Homœopathy, arrangements were made for a "Kneipe," Saturday night, June 26, 1897, in the great English dining-hall of the Hotel Iroquois, the committee in charge being Drs. King, '81, Swormstedt, '77, Smedley, '80, Closson, '86, Blair, '89, Gregg, '92, Perrine, '93, and others. The first and greatest difficulty met in the road to success was to secure possession of the Grand Dining Hall. The barriers seemed insurmountable until one of the old guard was called to command, when under the leadership of the brilliant and eloquent son of Old Hahnemann, Asa S. Couch, '55, Fredonia, N. Y., the assault carried every-

thing before it, and the proprietors surrendered the hotel into his hands.

A large wooden platform was erected which was furnished with an ample chair, a great beer tun, and a gavel of sufficient dimensions to slay the obstreperous and irrepressible Green, if the wielder thereof had known that his gun was in Arkansaw. Hanging gracely on the wall behind the throne were the rich, full folds of the blue and gold standard of old Hahnemann, while on the opposite wall was the pride and glory of New York draped in quiet testimony of the united and fraternal bonds grappling together in generous rivalry these two institutions. With this paraphernalia and a ready tongue Vice-President Gale, '80, of Vermont, reigned supreme, and wielded exalted noisiness.

The tables were grouped around in artistic profusion, and "steins" to accommodate three hundred were at command, and the stock was soon exhausted. In a cosy nook under a great archway was screened a captured theatrical orchestra, which dispensed sweet harmony appropriate to the occasion, but it was not classical, even to a riot-run imagination.

When well under way, information was brought to the sons of the "Mother of Colleges" that her namesake of Chicago and the Chicago Homœopathic College were "reunioning" it also. As every other college in the country was already well represented at her board, this information produced a spasm of vociferous yearning for the balance of her grandsons. A large delegation was sent to them, with instructions to bring them willing captives to her fortress. The seductive strains of the Rogue's March soon heralded their approach, and the entire board rose to receive them with deafening cheers and the College cry of "Old Hahnemann," and the unity of colleges was completed. Benjamin F. Bailey, '81, of Lincoln, Nebraska, took charge as Master of Toasts, and brilliantly maintained his position amidst a bombardment of wit and repartee seldom met with and never excelled. With the quartette of Forster, Walton, Gatchell and St. Clair Smith shoulder to shoulder, and a sprinkling of Kinne, the adopted, Park Lewis, Dudley, Wright, Deschere, Ludlam, Mitchell, J. S., Hanchett, Sheers, Smedley, Thompson, Korndoerfer,

MacLachlan, James, J. E., McClelland, Foote, Comstock, Fisher, McElwee, Van Norman, Porter, O'Connor, Wilcox, Rumsey, Price, Couch, Custis, Richardson, Norton, Goodno, Van Lennep, and hosts of others, under the splendid inspiration of the environment of this night, impromptu efforts became a revelation of sparkling witticism, scintillating with smart sayings brimful of the facetious, the whimsical, the humorous, and the waggish; epigrammatic and full of point at times, then blending into the pleasantly wise, yet always merry, and with never a trace of buffoonery. One needed, indeed, nimble-wittedness to repel the terrific assaults of the startling sallies and conceits of the "A. I. H." quartette—Forster, Walton, Gatchell and Smith. The poignant, delicate wit of this senate of humorists set the standard, and the lower house followed nobly the lead, and amidst the "stine" quenching of thirst, life's dull, wearisome monotony was brightened in the sunshine of the *esprit* of jollity, and with the return of the heyday of youth small hours were devoid of panic even to the most sedate of seniors. Philadelphia will never forget nor cease to love her guests of this night "till life's current runs dry."

W. W. VAN BAUN, *Hahnemannian Monthly*, July, 1897.

THE ALUMNI REUNIONS.—"Those were joyous occasions." In point of time the "Knickerbockers" led. The large parlors of the "Iroquois" held a merry crowd. A generous invitation made us all "sons of New York" just for a night. The punch-bowl was of ample dimensions. The "smokers" were fine and fragrant. Custis was a genial host. Smith (St. Clair) was in his element, which is speech-making. Forster and Walton were brimming with wit and repartee. Take it all in all, it was a glorious affair. Life is full of regrets. We have had our share. But now they all fade into nothingness.

Of all regrets, hereafter
 My sole regret shall be
 That I'm not a born Alumnus
 Of the N. Y. H. M. C.

Next night the "Quakers" followed. They outdid them-

selves and everybody else. Such a unique entertainment never before was seen. The alumni of "Old Hahnemann," mother of colleges, took all under her ample wing. The grand dining-room of Buffalo's chief hotel was given over to fun and "steins," which were frequently replenished with nerve tonic. On the platform Gambrianus Gale, of Vermont, with mallet of wood, vigorously pounded the beer keg, and in the midst of disorder called for order. Nebraska Bailey, as toastmaster, did things up brown. Van Baun made himself numerous, and appeared to be in all parts of the hall at one and the same time, excepting while seated on the platform alongside the B. K. Forster again proved himself to be a fellow of infinite wit, while Walton was a "daisy." But there were no flies on Kinne, or Deschere, or Foote, or Gatchell (Ed.), or Mitchell, or Custis, or Ludlam, or King, or Lewis, or Green, or Smith, or Dudley, or Swarmstedt, or Van Lennep, or any of the host of merry-makers.

It was a grand success, and inspired all with one sentiment, which may be expressed in the words:

Long live the Phi-la-del-phi-ans!

CH. GATCHELL, *Medical Era*, July, 1897.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.—The colleges had a great time at Buffalo. That is, New York Homœopathic and Hahnemann of Philadelphia did. Other colleges had quiet, little times of their own, but the two named had their colors spread and their alumni put in their respective nights in a manner duly becoming loyal sons of great institutions. Perhaps!

New York took the parlors of the Iroquois, spread her luncheon, passed her punch, and under the chairmanship of President Custis—who is this year president, also, of the New York Alumni Association—uttered her toasts, applauded the responses thereto, and generally enjoyed herself, as did her numerous guests, in most delightful fashion. It was good to have been there. But as after Walton came Cowperthwait so after New York came Philadelphia. Philadelphia is reputed to be slow. It is a mistake. Philadelphia is not slow. No one who put in that memorable Saturday night at her Kneippe will longer contend that she is slow. On the

contrary, she will bear watching. There are other midways. If Omaha gives us a typical "Alkali Ike" festival, she will find some excuse in Philadelphia's Kneippe. From the moment that Anheuser Gale, of Vermont, sledged the head of the barrel with his rail-maul until the wee sma' hours of Sunday morn the boys were boys again. Gray hair turned black; wrinkled foreheads smoothed their furrows for the occasion; dignified seniors, who hadn't smiled since the meeting opened, forgot their dignity and shouted with merriment; the great dining-rooms resounded with college songs and garbled symphonies as the merry-makers tried to accompany the orchestra. The "hot time in the old town to-night" had got there. If it was very good to have been at New York the night before, it was doubly enjoyable to have been at that quiet little Quaker gathering the next night. If Custis, and Norton, and Porter, and Roberts, and Townsend, and Shelton, and the rest had furnished fun for New York, what may be termed the nature of the evening given by Smedley, Gale, Van Baun, King, and their lieutenants on that never-to-be-forgotten Saturday night? Quakerdom was aroused and on fire. And so were some of the guests before the curtain was rung down.

Nothing but an Alkali-Ike festival will do at Omaha. The West has a reputation to preserve. It will take the men with their boots and spurs from the plains; the gold diggers of Cripple Creek and the Klondike; the scout and the frontier doctor with his saddle bags; the mountaineer and the cowboy who know each other but to shoot each other; the Mexican mescal and the fermented juice of the mustang grape to begin to make even with that Kneippe. 'Tis well the old man's dead! He would have stood on his head in wet grass next morning.

C. E. FISHER, M. D., *Medical Century*, August, 1898.

CHAPTER VII.

1898.

The following is an account of the Golden Jubilee Alumni Meeting of 1898 quoted from the *Hahnemannian Monthly*:

THE ALUMNI REUNION.—The business meeting convened May 12th, at 5 P. M., on the first floor, assembly room, of Horticultural Hall. President W. W. Van Baun in the chair.

The Executive Committee made the following report:

PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1898.

Your Executive Committee begs leave to report the following:

In pursuance of a resolution passed September 29, 1897, a new edition of the Constitution and By-Laws has been published, and a copy of the same sent to each member of the Association, and also one to each living graduate of the College.

On May 12, 1897, the membership of the Association was 1117; since then 90 members have joined, making a total of 1207 members.

In order to fitly celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the College, your Executive Committee has provided a banquet which will be held in this building, on the floor above, at 7 o'clock this evening.

W. D. CARTER,
Secretary.

The following new members were elected, the secretary being instructed to cast the ballot:

Geo. Nichols, '61, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James G. Gilchrist, '63, Iowa City, Iowa; John N. Clark, '69, Rosiclare, Ills.; E. F. Hoyt, '70, New York; Thos. A. Capen, '72, Fall River, Mass.; D. W. Bartine, '72, Ocean City, N. J.; L. W. Webb, '78, Philadelphia; E. L. Kirk, '80, Philadelphia; J. C. Lingle, '81, Middletown, Pa.; W. H. Dewing, '82, Clayville, N. Y.; J. H. Sandel, '82, Plymouth, Pa.; N. G. Reiff, '83, Albion, Ind.; J. P. Iliff, '83, Philadelphia; E. W. Brickley, '83, York, Pa.; Geo. W. Stewart, '83, Philadelphia; Wm. L. De Lap, '86, Gloucester, N. J.; L. K. Esrey, '88, Philadel-

phia; J. D. Lawrence, '93, Merchantville, N. J.; J. E. Waaser, '93, Mauch Chunk, Pa.; J. Stearns, '96, Washington, D. C. And the Class of '98: Lewis B. Amsbry, William F. Baker, Oscar E. Boericke, William T. Bond, Charles T. Cutting, Jr., Harry M. Eberhard, Joseph M. Gerhart, Jr., Henry B. Harper, John B. Hill, Joseph R. Hood, Ellwood S. Hubbs, Francois L. Hughes, Bayard Knerr, Richard W. Larer, Frank B. Livezey, Thomas H. McWhorter, Martin L. Miller, Martin J. Nevinger, Herbert E. Riddel, Walter J. Robins, Norman Roberts, Charles E. Roth, John Ruffell, Albert A. Appel, Russel B. Armor, Alexander C. Blair, Samuel B. Challinor, George R. Critchlow, William D. Gates, Joseph R. T. Gray, Jr., Charles E. Greason, George H. Harry, George W. Hartman, John K. Hedrick, William H. Huber, Harry S. Meily, Frederick L. Muth, George S. Ogden, William N. Rodgers, Charles C. Allen, Walter I. Baker, Edgar Clement, Samuel W. Clover, Biddle H. Garrison, Mitchell Greenwood, Charles T. Haines, Arthur Hartley, Llewellyn E. Hetrick, Theodore H. Hollinshead, Nathan Thorne, Albert B. Twitchell, Jr., J. Bonnar Bates, William E. Daka, Stuart J. Fairbank, Merton R. Skinner, Frank L. Richards, Charles V. Webb, Harry S. Wetzel, Burdett S. Adams, Edwin R. Northrop, Daniel E. Chase, Jr., Frederick L. Lanphear, George E. Houck, Ruliff L. Truitt, Edward Gove Randall, Macpherson Crichton, William T. Chamberlin, Richard Haehl, and J. S. Bender, M. D., '62, Carlisle, Pa.

Prof. Pemberton Dudley, the dean, reported verbally for the Faculty.

The president then appointed the following committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year:

A. M. Cushing, '56; B. W. James, '57; Pemberton Dudley, '61; Van R. Tindale, '64; Samuel Starr, '69; W. H. Keim, '71; W. M. Griffith, '72; S. H. Quint, '73; Charles Mohr, '75; J. P. Lukins, '78; J. P. Cheeseman, '79; I. Crowther, '80; Clark Burnham, '81; D. P. Maddux, '83; E. W. Mercer, '84; B. R. Marsden, '85; A. W. Baily, '86; Wm. W. Speakman, '87; E. H. Kase, '88; F. Van Gunten, '89;

M. L. Munson, '90; C. F. Souder, '92; J. J. Thompson, '93; A. T. Schoonmaker, '94.

After the retirement of the committee to make nominations, the meeting continued with the report of the Necrologist, Clitus S. Hoag, M. D.:

Deceased Members Since Last Annual Meeting.—1853, George B. Clay M. D., January 20, 1898. 1857, William H. Lougee, M. D., November 18, 1897. 1877, George Allen, M. D., November 14, 1897. 1879, Clarence G. Abbott, M. D., October 27, 1897. 1883, Edgar O. Janney, M. D., January 3, 1898. 1890, L. L. Lazear, M. D., January 9, 1898. 1893, J. Connor Wilson, M. D., January 27, 1898. 1897, William J. Flemming, M. D., December 11, 1897.

The Treasurer reported a balance in the treasury of \$336.30.

The Nominating Committee reported the following, and they were unanimously elected, the secretary being instructed to cast the ballot:

President, William R. King, '81, Washington, D. C.; Vice-Presidents, A. M. Cushing, '56, Springfield, Mass.; J. S. Hoffmann, '85, Jersey City; Charles Cresson, '55; Treasurer, W. H. Keim, '71; Permanent Secretary, Woodward D. Carter, '94; Provisional Secretary, F. Walter Brierly, '94; Necrologist, T. Ellwood Parker, '80, Woodbury. Executive Committee to serve three years, J. N. Mitchell, '72; A. W. Baily, '86; E. H. Kase, '88; to serve two years, Carl V. Vischer, '87; Edward W. Mercer, '84; James H. Closson, '86; to serve one year, Isaac G. Smedley, '80; Daniel P. Maddux, '83; Joseph C. Guernsey, '72.

Letters of greeting and regret, which follow, were read from C. B. Adams, '72; C. C. Cresson, '55; O. S. Wood, '68:

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 11, 1898.

CLASSMATES OF 1872:

Greeting: On account of physical inability, I most regretfully forego attending the Golden Jubilee Reunion and Alumni Meeting of the Class of 1872 at grand old Hahnemann.

This year's gathering is of more than ordinary interest to me, as my only son is to receive his degree.

Wishing our Alma Mater a long and honorable career,

I am yours truly,

C. B. ADAMS.

GERMANTOWN, 4th mo., 29th, 1898.

WOODWARD D. CARTER, M. D., Secretary, No. 1533 S. Fifteenth st.:

Respected Friend: The printed circular, concerning the Golden Jubilee Reunion on 5th mo. (May), 12th, 1898, of the Alumni of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, came safely to hand on the 14th instant, with the By-Laws and Names and addresses of the members, for which I feel much obliged.

Enclosed please find ten dollars as my contribution towards the expenses of the banquet, or any other expenses of the reunion. On account of age and infirmity I cannot be present, but desire that you may have an enjoyable and agreeable time.

The plan of bringing together those who graduated together is new to me; it seems excellent, and will probably become increasingly agreeable and interesting as the years go by.

In the year 1885 eight members were graduated. Thomas C. Bunting, Asa S. Couch and C. C. Cresson survive.

T. C. Bunting I met at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, many years ago, I remember him very distinctly and very agreeably. Asa S. Couch; I remember the name but cannot recall his face. I can remember that he was a hard and earnest student.

If thou should'st see either of them, please give them my best respects. J. R. Earhart and Mortimer Slocum I can also remember.

Respectfully,

CHARLES CALEB CRESSON.

OMAHA, NEB., 5, 9, '98.

W. D. CARTER, M. D., Per. Secretary:

Dear Doctor: Please convey to the members of the old class present my warmest fraternal love and boundless regrets for my inability to be present on this Jubilee occasion. I have my hands full to make ready for the American Institute of Homœopathy, which meets June 23d to 30th, and to which we trust all will come, when I will give each the Fraternal Hand-Shake. My spirit will be with you around the banqueting board. Remember me then.

Yours fraternally,

O. S. WOOD, M. D.,
1868 Class Secretary.

Under the head of new business, on motion of Dr. Clark Burnham, the following despatch was ordered sent to the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital:

To the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital of Brooklyn, N. Y.:

The Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, of Philadelphia, sends greetings to the

Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital, and express the earnest hope that the means will be found to continue the great work done in the oldest homœopathic hospital in our sister State of New York.

W. W. VAN BAUN, M. D.,
 WOODWARD D. CARTER, M. D., *President.*
Permanent Secretary.

Dr. Allen moved that a committee be appointed to draft a letter of sympathy to be sent to Dr. C. B. Adams, New Haven, Conn. The committee accordingly presented the following letter, which was sent:

PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1898.

To C. B. Adams, M. D., Class of '72, New Haven, Conn.:

The Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, in session to celebrate the Golden Jubilee, having heard of your inability to be present with us by reason of your present illness, hereby tender our sincere sympathy, and hope for your speedy recovery.

RICHARD C. ALLEN, '68,

E. E. SNYDER, '72,

W. G. STEELE, '86,

Committee.

The chair then appointed the class secretaries for the coming three years, and the meeting adjourned.

WOODWARD D. CARTER, M. D.,
Secretary.

THE ALUMNI JUBILEE BANQUET.

(Stenographically reported by Mr. Francis E. Wessels.)

One of the most pleasant reunions that have taken place in Philadelphia for many a year was the banquet at Horticultural Hall of the Alumni Association of Hahnemann College, with the president, Dr. Wm. W. Van Baun, presiding, and Dr. Wm. H. Keim as master of ceremonies. Over 400 graduates of former years were present to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their Alma Mater.

The front of the platform was set with palms, and behind them was a Bohemian orchestra. A military band stationed in the marble lobby at the opposite end of the hall played patriotic airs at intervals. The Alumni assembled on the

lower floor, and, while awaiting the signal to march into the hall, broke into their class yells, one after another, giving a variety and a sequence quite instructive in the evolution of this peculiar form of enthusiasm. When all other classes were seated the graduating Class of '98 marched in, 68 in number, and encircled the hall, amid great cheers, and took their seats at the centre table.

The patriotism of these young men was bubbling over, and when the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" they left their dinner and rose to cheer the strain, and were joined by the entire Alumni. "Dixie" also got an uproarious cheer.

Seated at the main table with President Van Baun were Judge Wm. B. Hanna, D. C. L., President of the Board of College Trustees; Hon. Chas. E. Warwick, Mayor of Philadelphia; Hon. Jacob J. Seeds, Professor William B. Van Lennep; Professor C. E. Fisher, Chicago; Professor Eugene H. Porter, New York; Dr. J. B. G. Custis, Washington, D. C.; Professor A. B. Norton, New York; Joel Cook, Esq., Dr. W. D. Carter, Dr. F. W. Brierly, Dr. E. H. Kase, Dr. W. H. Keim, Professor J. E. James, Professor Pemberton Dudley, Dean of Hahnemann College; Dr. J. C. Guernsey, Professor W. H. B. gler, Professor C. M. Thomas, Professor Wm. C. Goodno, Professor William Tod Helmuth, Dean of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital; William G. Foulke, Esq., William McGeorge, Jr., Esq.; Isaac W. Jeanes, Harry S. Hooper, Esq., G. S. Strawbridge, Professor C. E. Walton, Cincinnati; Professor J. C. Wood, Cleveland, Ohio; Horace F. Whitman, Edward E. Davis, Rev. Alpha G. Kynett, Dr. C. A. Yocum, Hon. William H. Brooks, Dr. Clitus S. Hoag, Bridgeport, Conn.; Dr. I. G. Smedley, Hon. John F. Keator, Dr. Charles W. Karsner, Mr. Wm. Ivins, Mr. James Pollock, Mr. William D. Kelley, Dr. J. Nicholas Michell and Dr. H. B. Harper.

After the cigars and coffee were served, Dr. Van Baun rapped for order and said:

Before commencing the post-prandial exercises I want to say to the members of the Class of 1898 that to-day you have reached the parting of the ways. You have left the

tender, solicitous care of our Alma Mater, and it is our pleasant duty to welcome you this evening to the ranks of the profession. You are now one with us, and we congratulate you on the successes that await you, and we sympathize with you in the failures that will surely overtake you. It will strengthen you to know that we have all survived, so far, similar experiences. Gentlemen of the Class of '98, we welcome you to the Alumni of Old Hahnemann, and we bid you Godspeed (applause).

Recently, I received from far-off Italy a communication from a former president of our Alumni Association. Ill-health forced him from his home in the city of Washington to artistic Florence. He has not forgotten us, nor have we forgotten him. I will ask our secretary, Dr. Woodward D. Carter, to read this letter from Dr. Tullio de Suzzara Verdi, Class of '56, and president of this Association in 1893.

Dr. Carter read as follows:

FLORENCE, March 23, 1898.

WILLIAM W. VAN BAUN, M. D.,

President Alumni Association H. M. C., Philadelphia:

Dear Colleague: From beautiful classical Florence I hear an echo; it comes from afar, through the mountains and the sea, but it is no less sweet; it is from my "Alma Mater." It is from that grand nursery of homœopathsists at whose breast I drank my milk when in the embryonic state of my psychical and professional growth. It is a sweet echo, like the distant music of a loving song of long ago. Its beloved notes and rhythm awaken all the memories of the heart, but slightly covered with the ashes of time, Hering, Williamson, Dake, Small, Gardiner, Ward, Reed, Semple, Beakly rise before me now as they were, learned, gentle, kind teachers. The little home on Filbert street, the mother of mothers; and the legion of stalwart, good physicians who followed, some of whom, I hope, are at your table to-night, and to whom I send my greeting, as well as the young Medicos, flushed with hope and well prepared for the battle of professional life. I presided over them once. God bless the boys! I was your college-mate, boys, only forty-two years ago.

Bad health and old age have brought me back to my mother-country; she had not forgotten me, she killed the fatted calf, and I got well and strong, but as I feel better and stronger. I think of and long for America, the home of my manhood, where my success, my friendships and love interwove into a happy life, where my memories rest.

Adieu! adieu, old friends! I still hope we may meet again, and then,

you bet! I shall be one of your guests, and drink a bumper, though you forbid it, to the health and prosperity of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College, and don't you forget it!

T. S. VERDI, M. D.,
Class 1856.

Dr. Van Baun then spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: It is the unwritten law of the Alumni Association of "old Hahnemann" for the occupant of your executive chair to speak at the annual banquet for the Association, and to respond to the sentiment "The Alumni," and I gladly accept the duty. I have been intimately connected with our Association from its earliest infancy of reconstruction to its present development to full maturity, and I have acquired many ideas as to the proper sphere of such an Association, and particularly as to the responsibilities of our own Alumni.

Archimedes needed a fulcrum before he could lift the world, and Homœopathy needed this alumni before she could enter upon her splendid possessions of to-day. Her fame, influence and prestige now reaches unto the four corners of the globe, and it penetrates even to the sacred household fireside of our enemy of old, the allopath; for, consciously or unconsciously, willingly or unwillingly, even he himself is tinctured with Homœopathy, and were it not for prejudice—that dreadful, dreadful affliction of humanity, prejudice—he himself would say so.

The Alumni of old Hahnemann has grown from six in '49 to 2372, including the fiftieth class of '98. The golden era of '49 witnessed our birth, and the Klondike is with us at our Golden Jubilee, for the year '98 brings with it the semi-centennial of our Alma Mater, and it is our duty and privilege to come together to-night and celebrate in fitting manner the jubilee anniversary of her activities. She has been prolific and her sons and her sons' sons have entered upon the possession of the land.

The ceaseless activity of the family homœopathic has yielded golden fruit, and the liberty of thought, action and being vouchsafed to all living under the sacred folds of "Old Glory" has enabled us to reach out and attain recognition and position from the people and the government, in marked contrast to that enjoyed by our *confrères* who are citizens of empires on the other side of the broad Atlantic.

But what of the past, and of the present, and of the future of "old Hahnemann?" Thus gazing back through the long vistas of the past and forward to the bright visions of the future, what have we? Retrospection brings the glow of love and admiration for those workers—now resting—who with undying faith and unselfish devotion labored with indomitable energy and zeal, and with unerring judgment and intrepid courage conceived, dared and brought to realization a work of marvelous magnitude—our Alma Mater. God bless and prosper her!

Her sons, stimulated and inspired by her magnificent example, with a rare warming of the heart and good confidence anticipated the development of the future and went out into other centers, and strengthened and extended our empire by likewise building, greater even than the Alma Mater of their day. Thus we behold the work of the progeny of the mother of colleges, and its contemplation brings the thrill of enthusiasm, which, sweeping o'er us, eats into our heart's core and into our brain, endangering the exercise of sober and dispassionate judgment.

But the Alumni! The fact is, the Alumni of old Hahnemann is so largely and so intricately a part of our cause that it would take the patience and the skill of a "Weaver" to dissect it out, and even he could not do it in a night. Be that as it may, it does me good to come into the midst of a body of men like I find here to-night, men actuated by a definite purpose and governed by the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity.

The human race impresses me as being divided into two great classes: first, those who go ahead and do something, and secondly, those who sit idly by inquiring, "Why is it not done the other way?" These latter are doubtless good people, but they are stupidly tiresome and barren in the world's action. Fortunately we are of the first class, and, in addition, I know that we are possessed of the real catholic spirit of toleration, for every shading of medical faith is represented here to-night by men who loyally support the objects of our Association.

Here faction and friction cannot enter, for he who sups with us is our brother and our friend. Here internecine strife is barred out. Here liberty of thought and speech prevail. Here equality of opportunity is for him who seeks it. And here fraternity clasps the mantle of charity around each other's faults and foibles, and the hot blood of our maternity welds us together in solid front to opposition.

'Tis such comradeship that brings the triumph of victory to the cause we represent. We know that our cause is sound in principle and correct in practice, and we know that the only stable foundation of achievement is in principle, in character and in judgment, and it is this consciousness that enables us at these reunions to reach out, clasp hands, and gather force and faith from each other, and lines us up, shoulder to shoulder, in a common cause against a common enemy.

This is history! What of time to come? The future still holds for us responsibilities. As in the past and the present, so in the future we will pledge the Alma Mater our support in promoting her interests and extending her influence. Loyalty cannot dwarf us, and it certainly will lead those of us who are now on the field of life, with heart, head and hands in action, to a larger measure of usefulness to our brethren.

What, then, is before us? The defence, maintenance and development of Homœopathy is a responsibility we accept as a willing duty to the full limit of our individual capability.

We all stand subject to call for the preservation of our legal and

equitable rights, and let us here to-night highly resolve to see to it that liberty of medical thought shall be held free and sacred in these great United States, and that the protection of the minorities shall be as carefully considered as are the rights of the majorities.

As members of the homœopathic profession we are all deeply interested in the earnest struggle now going on in the critical review of the sources of our materia medica. It would be hasty and inconsiderate to require of any science, at present, data which is final and complete, for this is not the final century of human progress; there is something yet to come, and while we naturally crave an authoritative standard of knowledge, we should not be content with what has been handed down to us, but with a wider horizon for observation we should systematically and scientifically, review the achievements of the past century of Homœopathy, and sweeping away the mists of ignorance and prejudice, acquire a fuller and more comprehensive understanding of the subject itself.

It is absurd to dogmatically assert that all the accumulated wealth of material of the past is infallible authority. If we do we will be cherishing faults as if they were virtues, and will continue in error. The writings of Hahnemann and the old masters possess no intrinsic right to absolute authority. Let us then break through narrow limitations; let us examine the sources for ourselves; let us gain a truer and more adequate comprehension of the real value of our material, and let us do our share by adding to and enlarging its scope; and if, as a result, we have nothing else, it will surely be a gain to realize our situation.

I have no fear in encouraging a free and honest inquiry, for truth will prevail, and there is but one truth, absolute and eternal. The difficulty is with ourselves; we see it differently or partially, as we are occupied with one aspect or another, and we fail to see it all.

A larger and better conception of our materia medica and its application is the duty of every alumnus of old Hahnemann, and if accepted it will lead us to higher appreciation and regard for the original sources, for the winnowing will bring out in bold relief the reliable from the unreliable.

As long as our purpose as a school is governed by principle, so long will we be truly worthy of the dignity, the honor and the privilege of a separate organization in the profession of medicine, and no longer. There is no danger of loss of principle, but this is the day of alliance, and in alliance there is danger of destructive entanglement. Our old-school brethren are fishing for us with baited hook; they have tried all things else to destroy our organization, and they are now inviting us to be one with them again, promising to make it easy for us. Is the fable of the lion and the lamb fated to be re-enacted, with us as the victim? And yet we must deal with this question in a broad spirit, and whatsoever we can do with honor and with a wise consideration for

the welfare of our own school, based upon the rules of safety and of prudence, we should hold ourselves ready to do, and do ungrudgingly. Still, we must remember that all over this broad land of ours we stand as one school, with one training, one cause, one purpose, and with one great bond of sympathy, and this should certainly be superior to any other combination.

The one hundred homœopathic physicians of 1849 have increased to fifteen thousand in 1898.

History has never been favorable to coalition, and it will not sanction the union of the old and the new.

Gentlemen, we want no entangling alliance. Let us keep the sword-arm free; let us know our law, have the courage to assert it and the character to maintain it, and all will be well with us.

These are our responsibilities, and we accept them. But a truce with our duty and with ourselves. Fill up your glasses, fill to the brim, and join me in a bumper to our Alma Mater.

Our Alma Mater. Long life and prosperity to her, her sons, and her sons' sons. May she continue to grow, blessing the world by bringing knowledge and light to her candidates, and succor and help to the sick.

“ Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee;
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee.”

At the close of Dr. Van Baun's address a beautiful basket of flowers was presented to him by the members of the Class of '80, to which he briefly responded. The Class of '98 followed with a rollicking song, excellently rendered, “ In the Wildwood.” Dr. Van Baun then arose and said: Gentlemen of the Alumni, we have with us to-night, in official capacity, one who has served us long and faithfully, and who so willingly responds to all burdens cast upon his sturdy shoulders that we are sometimes in danger of failing to appreciate the time and labor he so freely gives to our interests. To-night we royally welcome him, and I have great pleasure in introducing to you as our toast-master, Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey, of the Class of '72.

DR. JOSEPH C. GUERNSEY: In accordance with the custom that is observed at these banquets, our first toast to-night will be in memory of Samuel Hahnemann.

While searching through my father's papers recently I found a very beautiful tribute to the memory of Samuel Hahnemann that was addressed to Hahnemann's widow, his children and his grandchildren. I do not know positively the origin of this beautiful tribute; it was evi-

dently adopted by the first Faculty. To my knowledge this tribute has never been in print, and is wholly unknown, and I wish to present it to-night to this Association.

“To Melaine Hervilly, widow of Samuel Hahnemann, and to his Children and Grandchildren: Fully sensible that to you, who stood nearest to the venerable Hahnemann, the sorrow occasioned by his death must be the severest, we desire to send you a word of condolence from this far-away land. You will receive this expression of our sympathy as a token also that he lives, still lives, not only in the world to which he has gone, but here also, where he was and where we yet are. He lives in the great principle which he asserted; he lives in the faithful regard of the great multitude whom he has relieved; he lives, for he is still ministering to human infirmities, still alleviating human suffering, and he will live, so long as the healing art continues to be a blessing to the world!”

The words “golden anniversary” and the word “jubilee” are full of happy significance, because they mean, first, fully fifty years rounded out in honor, in youth and in success; and secondly, the very word *jubilee*, taken from a loud-sounding trumpet, calls for a racket and a hurrah, and we are here to-night to have a jolly good time in memory of our dear *Alma Mater*, who is fifty years old to-night.

No speech has been more earnestly desired and more earnestly sought after than the speech on behalf of our Faculty to respond to our *Alma Mater*. I have received information through a private source that the competition was so keen among our worthy professors to respond to this toast that they were in continuous session for many continuous hours.

Our College Registrar—you all know him, “my private room, 12 o'clock, noon”—opened the ball by saying that he thought he ought to make the speech to-night, and he proved himself up to the spirit of the times by saying: “I handled all the money of the students for the year, and I can afford to pay *more* for it!” He said: “Some men are willing to pay for the privileges of United Gas, and some are willing to pay for the privilege of water filtration; now, I am willing to pay for making this speech to-night—‘The *Alma Mater*.’”

Then our honest ex-Registrar James severely said: “Of speeches from that source, let us have no more.” (Cries of “Oh!”)

Then I am told that Dean Dudley got up and said that he did not believe in bribery, but thought that fair exchange was no robbery, and he was willing that each of his colleagues should take turns in being Dean for three months each, if they would vote for him to be orator of the Faculty.

Quite a number of faces brightened at the prospect of taking turns at being Dean, but Prof. Charles Thomas sat down on him by saying: “Pooh, who wants to be Dean? I would not, if the office were offered to me.”

Then our eager Prof. Bigler jumped up and said: "That speech belongs to me for a scientific reason. I have always taught the students that all progress is in the line of the least resistance, and there will be less resistance on my part to make the speech than on the part of anyone else." For a minute or two it looked as if that argument was going to win, but Prof. Van. Lennep said: "The conservation of knowledge is a great thing, Bigler, and you need to conserve all your knowledge to teach physiology." That killed Bigler.

And then Prof. Mercer said he thought he ought to have that speech, that he had done more than anyone else to make these Alumni banquets a success by selling more tickets and getting more names of men to join the Association, but Prof. Howard brushed away his hopes by saying that Mercer was too fresh.

Then our professor of practice remarked in a very quiet tone that he would like to have the speech.

Then Prof. Northrop very scornfully said: "Why should you have this speech? Are you any good? No."

At this pun on his name Goodno was so hurt that he burst into tears, and the Faculty, out of sheer pity at his distress, unanimously voted that he should respond to the toast of "Our Alma Mater." Now that you are all through with Prof. Goodno's lectures, we would like to know what you are going to do.

Before Dr. Goodno arose Dr. A. B. Twitchell, Jr., '98, called upon his class to sing "The Pill-Box Song," which brought out great applause.

DR. W. C. GOODNO: Gentlemen: After all that has been said regarding this speech, I shall have to take the advice of a man in a Western audience. The orator appeared, rubbed his hands, and said: "Gentlemen, what shall I talk about?" A lanky fellow in the audience rose up and said: "Just about a minute." I will try not to exceed this time very much.

I feel that I am a victim of circumstances; I trust you may not find that you are victimized. I am a victim of circumstances because, at a recent Faculty meeting—which has not been accurately reported—I was the only absentee, and it was voted that I should occupy this very responsible position and reply for the Faculty.

Now, at the risk of being a little tedious, and perhaps at the risk of being rejected, I want to say a very few words seriously regarding an important subject, namely, the reciprocal relations which exist between medical colleges and their graduates. What does the college owe to the Alumni? What do the Alumni owe to the college?

First, what does the College owe to the Alumni? In a very general way it may be said that we owe to the graduates of this Institution, as does the Faculty of every institution owe to its graduates, unqualified support along all normal professional lines. But what can we do specifically for our graduates? If we could, I can tell you what I

should like to do first for these young men who have just gone out, that is, demolish our State Board of Examiners (great applause). I suppose that you take it that this Board of Examiners has been established for the public good. Nothing could be further from the truth. It may sound a little severe when I say "demolish this board." I would not hurt a single individual on this board, if I could. I have great respect for very many of them. As long as we have to have a board, and the positions have to be filled, I am very happy that we have on this board such men as we have—particularly our genial toast-master who is such a "pee-tik-i-lar" man. The fact is that this board has grown out of rivalry for place, out of the effects of wire-pulling politicians, out of college rivalries. If you think it has done anything to advance medicine, you are mistaken (applause). It is a direct indignity to the college faculties. We are told that a college faculty is not fit to decide whether a man shall be received to study medicine. We are told that we are not fit to decide whether a man is fit to practice medicine. We are not honest men! If we are not honest, is the State Board honest? What is the logical outcome of this? Why, as human nature is the same the world around, we shall have to have a second State Board to watch the first (applause). The latest indignity is this, that we cannot examine men for entrance into medical colleges. While the Faculty of this Institution, of any well-established school of medicine, any medical college, cannot do this, yet any little academy or university can do so, and such a certificate will be accepted. But this is enough of this matter. I hope the time will come when the true status of these boards will be understood. The State Boards do not stand for progress in medicine.

What can we do specifically for our alumni? Very little has been done in this direction. Much can be done, and I want to make these suggestions in order that they be accepted, not merely as talk. We ought to have a Bureau of Information made up of college members and alumni members, to select openings for graduates—men who shall look over the fields, tell the young men who want locations where they can find them. This could be done very satisfactorily indeed. We ought to have peopled the field.

What else can we do? A great deal. One suggestion I would like to make. We can establish a method of improved study of medical education carried on in a quiet way—improve the alumni by following such a plan as that adopted by the Chautauqua or University Extension. There is no reason why this cannot be done, and very satisfactorily indeed. We ought to adopt measures to keep up the interest of graduates in the institution. This can be done by acquainting the graduates of the college with what is going on, letting them become interested in our affairs, in our progress. There is no reason why each graduate of the college should not have something to say in regard to great and improved steps in medical education carried by the institution.

What can the alumni do for the college? In the first place, the graduates of the medical college owe us unbounded loyalty. You owe it to us to send us your students; but above all, you owe it to us to carefully select a better educated class of students. No one can look upon this class, which we turn out to-day, and say a better class was ever turned out of Hahnemann Medical College (great applause). But no class can be so well qualified but what it can be improved. And it is your important duty to select carefully from the proper sources men well qualified to enter Hahnemann College. If you are determined in this direction, you will give us an entrance class of 200 next fall. But I have promised not to talk much. There are a great many to be heard this evening. We have gone on now for many years in this institution. When I first began the practice of medicine here, twenty-five years ago, it reminded me of the time when Juno and her progeny took interest in the affairs of this sphere, but the gods took sides—every man's hand was against every other man. There was continual conflict; but now we stand like brothers, shoulder to shoulder in the work of treating the sick and educating medical men. But with this success there comes the danger of absorption, of disappearance. Our old-school brethren would take us in as the phagocyte does the parasite, and cause us to disappear. Do not permit this, but remember the struggles, the sufferings of our fathers in medicine here—the names of the men you have heard this evening—of Hering, of Raue, of Lippe, of Thomas, and others. Keep them in mind, and, in the language of him who uttered that memorable statement, "Remember the Maine," "O Lord of Hosts, can we forget!"

DR. J. C. GUERNSEY: We extend a hearty welcome to one of the ablest managers of that morning paper, of which every Philadelphian is proud, *The Public Ledger*.

MR. JOEL COOK: I want, in a preliminary way, to thank you, it seems, for a first-class notice of the *Public Ledger*, and in the second place, I find to-night that the cue for the practiced orator is to be apologetic. Therefore am I apologetic?

I rise here, Mr. Toast-master, with some hesitation and with some trepidation to attempt to represent on this august occasion that great body known as the Board of Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital (applause). I do not believe that any of you fellows ever knew I was a trustee in this college! The Board of Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College, it should be explained on this occasion, consists of two classes of members—one class who do the work, and the other class who think that they do it. The leading members in your faculty are all trustees, and they run the college and hospital. The rest of us are purely and entirely ornamental. In fact, so ornamental are we that if we attempted to do anything we would be set down and

put out, and we are getting gradually into that condition of some of those rare old pieces of ancient bric-a-brac that, as they get older they become mellow and have a peculiar coloring. So our representative, as he sits here, as he grows mellow and as he comes along with the advance of age, represents us in that gradual coloring that we are all getting. So much for the trustees. Why I was made a trustee I have never been able to find out. Why I was expected to respond for the trustees I am still at a loss to know, unless it was to come here to-night and show you that the process of evolution and selection goes still on. I presume that some other trustee declined and I was the only one who was left; but possibly it might have been—and this thought comes to me because here is an assembly of doctors and I am one of a very few who are here who come under the designation of a *patient*—I am here as a patient to be prescribed for and pitied, as I stand up here, by all this grand assembly. Now, Mr. Toast-master, I ought not to have been a homœopath. If I had been let alone, I would not have been. "I am here as a patient," as the great Daniel Webster said. I think they were his last words. "I am here as a patient for these many years under this school of treatment, and still live!" But I started on the other side. I can recollect the treatment I used to get. I can recollect the castor-oil and applications of goose-grease; and then that treatment modified as I got a little older, and was instructed not only by the physician—but by physicians nearer home—that the great sovereign remedy for every disease was a little good whiskey, and I think that remedy runs through all the schools of medicine (applause). I knew I would strike a sympathetic chord at last—it runs through the faculty. Gentlemen, let me say this: that is the way I was started and was brought up, until there came into our house the other school of medicine for the baby and the children—the school of medicine that was soothing, kind, pleasant, and potential with them; that is the reason it came to treat me; it was the process of revolution and development. I was taught, by that, the advantages and the benefits of what I have heard well described as the beneficent system of medicine.

The trustees of this college—very few of them now, I do not think any of them—can go back in the dim past and recall the time of its origin fifty years ago, when the three grand masters met and started your Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania—Dr. Hering, Dr. Jeanes and Dr. Williamson (applause)—in 1848; and think of what that means in the development not only of your school of medicine, but of the development of the world. In the day when that College was started and chartered, the place where this magnificent temple is erected was an open common, and yet now it is the center of the City of Philadelphia. At that time the United States had just emerged from its first war for the acquisition of territory. The war against France then first touched the threshold of a revolution for a republic, which resulted in

the second Emperor, Louis Napoleon. Prussia was then a third-rate European power, and had not grown, as it has since, into the great empire of Germany. But one of these nations then existed, and still exists, as it did then—the great Queen, the English Victoria, sitting on the thorne as she does now (applause); the best friend the United States has outside of its own boundary.

Your College began in a small way, and your College, like everything else that ever began, had its quarrels and disputes, which resulted in two colleges; but they concluded to come together, and it produced the College as you know it. Your great stride in success began fifteen years ago, for I can remember the first meeting that was held in a house on Chestnut street, when the matter was talked over as to whether the corporation of the Hahnemann College should acquire the land on Broad street and build this great institution. That meeting was held in the house of the grandest man, the greatest physician in the United States, Dr. A. R. Thomas. (Great and tremendous applause, with college "yell.") That meeting was held to discuss whether they should take an option on the land and go on with the erection of the building, and it was decided that they should do it. There was a donation of ten thousand dollars, and upon that it was started.

It has grown into this great college; it has lifted you to the front rank of your school in the whole round world. And what have you done? Your president told you to-night of the 2,372 graduates who have been turned out of this college to practice the beneficent art, and within their ranks they have included men of all races and all lands in the globe; they have carried the flag of your school everywhere, and carried it with success!

As a patient and a layman, let me say that the best doctrine in these days, in this time of your high success, is the doctrine that your president preached to-night, the catholic spirit of toleration. What have you accomplished? The State of Pennsylvania recognizes you, for your hospitals are upon the charity roll, the same as all the other hospitals, and they occupy the front rank in this grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania! (Applause.) The City of Philadelphia recognizes you, for you have your school in the city's possession—the medical examiners and the Board of Health; and the chief of the municipality sits at your table to-night, Mayor Warwick. (Great applause.) The educational organization of Philadelphia recognizes you, for the Board of Education at its meeting last Tuesday unanimously passed a resolution accepting the offer of the Hahnemann Medical College to present scholarships to the pupils of the High School and the Manual Training School, if they are accepted.

And now let me say, in conclusion, that we had in Philadelphia at one time, as her leading citizen, a man who carried out the idea of the true Philadelphian, William Welsh, who was at the head of the Centennial Exposition in 1876; he was American Minister to London in

1878; he put up on that grand and beautiful gorge in the Wissahickon the statue of William Penn, and on the base of the statue he carved the single word, "TOLERATION." And let *toleration* be your watchword! You are strong enough, you are grand enough, you are powerful enough to let the others do what they please. You have passed the period of neglect, you have passed the period of criticism, you have triumphed over the period of open opposition, and now go on and follow the admonition of the Prince of Peace and the Divine Healer. Let your case be to alleviate the misery of humanity and become the healer of all human ill. (Great applause.)

The Class then sang "Rosey O'Grady," the orchestra joining.

The Class of '98 being introduced, Dr. H. B. Harper responded.

Mr. Toast-master, Gentlemen of the Faculty and of the Alumni and Class of '98: After what has been said about the "baby," I am sure we can throw ourselves at once upon your kindness, your gentleness and your quietness. For four years I have been called the "pop" of the class." To-night you call me the "baby."

It is not often, gentlemen, that a class of young men will receive a man who has climbed to the top of the hill of life and treat him as one of themselves. This the Class of '98 has done. All along these four years, when the race has been swift, when the load has been heavy, when the hill has been steep and hard to climb, some friendly hand of one stronger and swifter than myself has helped me over the hard places, and I am here to-night, not because of "cribs" that have been given or used, but because they have helped me with a kindly word all along the years we have been together.

We have heard a good deal about the Jubilee Year. This is the fiftieth year, the Class of '98 is the fiftieth class, and I am fifty-two. And perhaps you think, "Well, your days are numbered;" so may this be. How is that? I have a boy; some of you know him. He was a baby a little while ago. To-day in the Academy he said to me, after the session was over, "Pa, I will be a doctor." I will live in heaven if he lives and can carry on the work that I am soon to lay down. That is for Hahnemann! That is for our *Alma Mater!* There's one!!

Time would fail to speak of our Class. We shall soon *separate*—not *part*—because we shall *never part*. We have met and we have written each other's names on each other's hearts; and no matter where we may go—we may live in foreign climes, live north or south, or east or west—but again and again, where the battle rages most of the year, faces will come up in our memory and we shall be charged onward to the foe!

We have sworn, not by word, but by action, to help each other, and that is our motto to-day. Listen! Out of seventy men, there was not

one in that seventy who has been a stone in my path since the day we first entered as strangers in yonder hall. This for '98!

Where is the Alumni? You have invited us to come in with you. We are here. We are here to stay—provided you treat us as one of yourselves. If you do not, we will get out on our own hooks. It was said during the war when—perhaps there may be some here to night who tramped in the night air—as men marched on to meet the gray, when they could scarcely see each other, “Stand out, comrades; touch my elbow!” You have invited us to be with you; will you allow us to touch your elbows as we march on? We know your faces, we know by the words you have uttered, we know by the actions you have already done, that we are one of yourselves. We may not be brilliant, but brilliant men do not always reach the goal. It is sometimes the shaft-horse, the wheel-horse, the steady man, who wins after all.

We thank you for your cordial welcome. Now for the professors. Four years ago we met as strangers. Perhaps the majority of us had never met before, and these professors had never seen us at all. The first year we were together they charged us; the second year they recharged us; the third year they surcharged us, and the fourth year they discharged us! (Applause.)

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Just another word and I am done. I am not a prophet, neither am I the son of a prophet, but our future depends upon ourselves. I read somewhere, “Behold I have set before thee an open door which no man can shut.” No man can shut that door but ourselves, and if we are true to our principle, to our *Alma Mater*, God himself will close that door. He sets the whole land before us, and the Prophet is just as true to-night as He was 3000 years ago. “Go in and possess the land if ye are able.” Somebody said to me the other day, “You are living in the twilight,” and I know it was in his mind that the night was fast coming on. I said, “Yes, we are living in the twilight, but as the twilight before the rising sun, and not before the setting of the same!”

A great privilege is ours, and let us be true to that privilege. Let us be true, and let others be false if they will. We should be true to our principles, true to our privileges, true to our opportunities, forgetting self and not living for filthy lucre, but living because God has placed us here in this world for a purpose. What is that purpose? To bless the world in which we live, carrying the sunshine in either hand and scattering that sunshine, so that some day, somewhere, when the grass covers our faces, some little heart will say, “This doctor was my doctor, and he helped me and blessed me when I was sad.” Oh, that is a monument. And I remember one other thing. It was the Great Physician who said, “Inasmuch as ye do it unto the least of these my brethren ye do it unto me.” And what next—everlasting life for being good and doing good and following in the steps of that wondrous Nazarene! (Prolonged applause.)

Music.

DR. J. NICHOLAS MITCHELL spoke to "Homœopathy" in part as follows: Mr. Toast-master and Fellow-Members of the Alumni Association: There has been a great deal of reference to-night to the great men of the past, to the men who made the history of homœopathy at its beginning, the men who laid the foundation of the school and practice we all follow. There has been one intimation that in these early days there used to be a considerable amount of difference of opinion amongst the different members of the profession, but I think at the same time it should be emphasized that at that time all had one common cause, and all worked for one common cause. Whatever their individual difference of opinion may have been, they were united for the cause of homœopathy, and believed in it absolutely, and they were all in the broadest sense of the word specialists in medicine, specialists in therapeutics. We never should allow ourselves, no matter how much in the course of time we may differ with those men of the early days, we should never allow ourselves to forget the immense debt that we owe to them. In the course of time I believe, without any doubt, the majority of them seeking always in the one line of specialism neglected by degrees the other branches of medicine, and at last got so wedded to the thought of their symptomatology that they may possibly have carried the thing to an extreme. The pendulum swung too far, the specialist and specialism carried the thing too far.

I want to draw a particular point to this idea of specialism. I believe, as deeply as I believe anything else, that one of the reasons why the pendulum used to swing too far in those early days was because of the excess of specialism. I think in these latter days we have yet to stop and think somewhat whether specialism is not likely to swing it too far in the other direction. In the early days when we needed counsel, when we found it was necessary to educate men of our school in specialisms, we turned to the old school, with the expectation that they would help us as general practitioners to understand the totality of the symptoms. Is that the case? Has not the time come for us to stop and think seriously? Has that been fulfilled by the specialist? I read recently that gynæcology and laparotomy were synonymous terms. What is there, then, in the development of all these symptoms that we get from our forefathers? What has become of the study of these symptoms? I say where has specialism helped us to the full development of our *materia medica*?

Homœopathy of necessity, gentlemen, is a specialism. All the outside specialisms that come into it are simply aids, and nothing but aids. I have nothing against the specialist; they are all friends of mine; but it seems to me that it is well for us to stop right here, and take into consideration somewhat whether we are not perhaps neglecting to a very marked degree the gift of the *materia medica* that was given to us by our forefathers of homœopathy, whether we are not getting to a cer-

tain degree careless, whether we have not reached that point where we are apt to make wrong judgments with regard to the past.

I want to raise my voice to-night to the idea that if we are to continue as a school we are to beware of that tendency of which Dr. Goodno spoke—to be absorbed by the old school; that tendency to fly away from the stonemarks of homœopathy; that tendency to fail to take our remedies from the proven remedies, and to take the hearsay of this man, that man and the other man who recommends some drug as useful in his experience.

Music.

HON. CHAS. F. WARWICK, Mayor of Philadelphia, responded to "Our Country."

"Our Country"—God bless her! God keep her in His goodness and His kindness! God watch over her! and so weave it in the web and woof of time that she may be a shining light to all the nations of the earth—to hold the lamp that will lead all people to liberty, justice and law. (Applause.)

Cuba for half a century has been lying prostrate under the power of Spain, and almost at the threshold of the republic. She has appealed to us for aid and assistance. She has writhed under the most cruel and bitter tyranny. Spain, not actuated by toleration, moderation, justice or humanity, has used that isle—which is called the Gem of the Antilles—simply as a source of revenue for her coffers. Her captain-generals have been severe and brutal; they have set up the stake; they have touched with fire the fagots; they have made the dungeon damp; they have made the scaffold hell. But poor Cuba's appealing is reaching the dome of a brighter day; her appeals have been heard, and they have touched our hearts. I was in favor of averting war; I prayed to the God of Nations, that in His judgment he might not weave it into our destiny that war should come. He pressed to our lips the bitter cup of war. War is direful; it is dreadful; it means tears, blood, anguish and sorrow; it means separation of mother and child; it means all that is worse in life—more than history or fiction can describe; it means the charge, it means the crush, the crash of battle; it means the desolation of homes, and ashes upon the hearthstone. There is nothing that comes to a nation worse than war. Pestilence may be the handmaid of war, but there is nothing worse than war. There may have been a reason in the minds of some why war should not have come upon this nation, but that has gone by. We are face to face with our foe, and it behooves every man who has a patriotic impulse to stand by the republic to-night in this conflict that is being waged. (Great applause.) The argument and the discussion have ceased, and now it is only at the point of the cannon that a settlement can be made. Arbitration is not in consideration. It is a struggle, a hand-to-hand conflict, face to face, looking into the stern and wicked eyes of war. We have an enemy relentless and vindictive; an enemy that has forgotten the principles and rules

that govern humanity and civilization. The judgment of history will be—no matter whether or not war could have been averted—that no nation ever went into battle for a holier cause; that no nation ever called together her resources to strike a blow for humanity as this nation has done to-day. That will be the judgment of history. Mistakes may have been made, but our impulses are honest, our motives are humane. And in that little brown book, carried close to the breast of Dr. Harper (referring to the Bible), together with the diploma of his *alma mater*, if he will turn the pages, will be found a text that applies to this cause—"Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his brother." Cuba is our brother. We are striking the blow for our brother. Greater love than this no nation has ever shown for another. (Great applause.)

* * * * *

Music.

DR. WILLIAM H. HANCHETT, Omaha, Nebraska, responded to the American Institute of Homœopathy: Mr. Toast-master, Members of the Alumni of Old Hahnemann College, and Fellow-Practitioners of Medicine of Whatever School You May Represent: It gives me pleasure to be here to-night, coming half-way across the continent to meet you. This is one of the happiest and pleasantest evenings of my life. I feel highly honored to be able to speak to you for a few moments at this late hour. I know you are weary, that you have heard the eloquence of your honorable Mayor who has just addressed you, being one of the most eloquent speeches to which it has been my pleasure to listen.

I have listened to your speakers with the greatest pleasure, and I feel that it is really an intrusion for me to offer a single word to-night at this very late hour; but, as you will remember, the American Institute of Homœopathy is to meet in the extreme West, far beyond the Alleghenies, far beyond the great Mississippi, and far beyond the beautiful territory lying in the Missouri Valley, on the bluffs and banks of that noble stream, the longest and greatest river of our globe. It has been my pleasure to be a member of this great American Institute for the past twelve or fourteen years, and it has been my pleasure to attend every session since I have been a member. I have travelled from the far West to the extreme Atlantic coast, Newport, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and your eastern cities, and I have met the grand Alumni of old Hahnemann College year after year until your faces have become familiar and your name seemed like a familiar name to me. Many of your honored presidents of this great Association have been my friends and associates in years gone by. I felt for many years that our grand and noble cause, that of Homœopathy, would be benefited by having our National Medical Society meet in the West next year. To this end we made great efforts to induce the members of the American Institute of Homœopathy to come to the far West

next year. You have decided upon this place for your next meeting, and on June 23d our national organization will convene in Omaha. Many of you have never been so far west, and feel that the journey is great, that the undertaking will be large and expensive; but let me assure you that, as an alumni and faculty of the first homœopath college in the world, you can render no grander or nobler act than for each and every one of you at this early day to begin to make your plans to take this westward journey. You will not be astounded by the learning, the literature and dignity of the West, but you will find that the western homœopathic physicians will grant you a cordial and royal western welcome. You will find that the old Hahnemann College of Philadelphia has ramified through every section of this grand country, of which we are all citizens and of which your Hon. Mayor has so loyally spoken. You will find that your college will be benefited by coming out there and helping us to more firmly establish and take root in the soil of the western country, and to establish the tenets of homœopathy in the far West!

To-day it is my pleasure to say that one of the members of this alumni, Dr. Charles McDowell, is now in charge of my practice while I am in the East. Many of you will remember that name. He is one of your graduates. He has established himself there in the West.

And I want to say to these young men that there are opportunities in the West of which you little dream. I honor the East. My ancestry came from the East. My father was a New England man and my mother was born in New York, and although I was born in the West, in the great and grand city of Chicago, I have that respect and deference for the old Hahnemann College and for the East that is past expression. We must go back to our Pilgrim fathers and remember that only a few years ago, comparatively, on the banks of a New England stream, settled a few tried and true and worthy people who have made this grand republic, of which the Honorable Mayor has just spoken. When you think that westward the march of empire has taken its course, that from Plymouth Rock to Philadelphia, from Philadelphia to Chicago, and so on to San Francisco, this great country has grown, let us remember that we are one people, and that it is only a few years that all of us were here in this locality, and that our ancestry were simply the progeny of a people of which the Mayor has spoken, the great and grand Britons who are standing by our country, and from every soil has come the mingled blood that has made the United States of America what they are to-day!

I beg and beseech of you, Mr. Toast-master, as a representative of old Hahnemann College, which is the mother college of all homœopathic colleges in this country, that you all try to come to our American Institute of Homœopathy, and become members, if you are not. I know all your faculty are members, and I want to urge on these young men who have just graduated that if you are not able to take

this western trip this summer, join the American Institute of Homœopathy and become members of that great and dignified body of which many of your representatives here to-night have been honored as presidents.

In the West we are feeble. I reside in a city, a small town of 200,000 people. Omaha, on the banks of the Missouri, is a western town, and sparsely settled by homœopathic physicians. There is room to-day for fifty homœopathic physicians, and it would give me pleasure to welcome any of these young students who leave the old Hahnemann College to-night to our splendid, young and thriving city. I wish to urge upon you the importance of joining this grand national homœopathic body. Your old Hahnemann College takes all the glory and credit for the establishment of this national body, as it was the mother of all the homœopathic colleges; and as I have been initiated many times in your alumni at the different meetings of our American Institute, I propose this year that we have one night during the medical convention devoted to the alumni of all medical colleges instead of having a night that shall be devoted to any one particular college, that the alumni of all the colleges meet, and that the chairman of the banquet which we expect to hold in Omaha shall be a Philadelphia man, and a man who is a graduate of old Hahnemann College. We will welcome you, and I hope that your honorable Mayor will be there. I know that the Mayor of Omaha would welcome him. We are all heart and sympathy with these questions of our national protection and the good that we hope may come from this war, which we are sure will come from it. Our Nebraska boys will be side by side with those of Pennsylvania in this struggle of right.

Music.

The following telegrams were received and read, and the Banquet then adjourned:

From "The Alumni Association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital:"

"Congratulations and best wishes to old Hahnemann; may she in the future, as in the past, steadily increase in prosperity, honor and fame."

Signed, EUGENE H. PORTER, M. D.,
 GEO. G. SHELTON, M. D.,
 FRED. J. KNOTT, M. D.

From "The Minneapolis Auxiliary of the Alumni Association of Old Hahnemann:"

“The Alumni send greetings and congratulations to the Alma Mater.”

Signed, H. C. ALDRICH, M. D.,
A. P. WILLIAMSON, M. D.,
J. A. STEELE, M. D.,
G. E. RICKER, M. D.,
W. E. LEONARD, M. D.,
R. D. MATCHAN,
H. S. LIDDLE, M. D.

From “The California State Medical Society:”

“The California State Medical Society sends greetings and congratulations. May God bless the pioneer school of homœopathy.”

Signed, E. R. BRYANT, M. D.,
WILLIAM BOERICKE, M. D.,
C. A. WAYLAND, M. D., *Committee.*

From Dr. T. Griswold Comstock, St. Louis, Mo.:

“I sincerely regret I cannot be present. With highest regards and kind memories for my fellow-alumni who will be present at the fiftieth class reunion.”

From Benj. F. Bailey, M. D., Lincoln, Nebraska:

“Filial congratulations to Faculty and fraternal greetings to Alumni.”

Among the gentlemen present were:

Louis D. Adams, A. B. Arthur, Judge E. A. Armstrong, Camden; E. S. Adams, New Haven; C. C. Allen, Bridgeton; L. B. Amsboy, A. A. Appel, Collegeville; R. B. Armour, Harrisburg; Joshua Allen, R. A. Adams, Rochester; F. M. Abbott, T. S. Adams, G. S. Adams.

Prof. W. H. Bigler, W. D. Bayley, F. C. Benson, G. H. Boone, Pottsville; S. G. A. Brown, Shippensburg; J. A. Bullard, J. A. Brook, Wilkesbarre; J. E. Bellville, F. W. Brierly, A. W. Bailey, Atlantic City; W. F. Baker, W. I. Baker, Camden; J. B. Bates, Binghamton; A. C. Blair, Pittsburg; O. E. Boericke, W. T. Bond, J. P. Birch, W. Bartine, Z. T. Babbitt, Clark Burnham, Brooklyn; C. L. Bonnell, Brooklyn; A. W. Ball, L. D. Balliet, Atlantic City; Alonzo Barnes, C. M. Brooks, John Boileau, Wilson H. Brown, G.

H. Bickley, W. K. Brown, J. S. Barnard, G. F. Baier, J. W. Branin, Mt. Holly.

Mr. Theo. L. Chase, T. H. Carmichael, E. L. Clark, Media; Duncan Campbell, Woodbury; Thomas A. Capen, Fall River; W. D. Culin, W. D. Carter, J. H. Closson, G. H. Carmichael, T. O. Cooper, Peter Cooper, S. B. Challinor, Pittsburg; W. T. Chamberlin, Ottawa, Canada; D. E. Chase, Jr., Somerville, Mass.; Edgar Clement, Haddonfield; S. W. Clover, Palmyra; Macpherson Crichton, Washington, D. C.; G. R. Critchlow, New Brighton, Pa.; C. T. Cutting, Jr., A. M. Cushing, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. J. B. G. Custis, Washington, D. C.; E. G. Cowperthwait, Theo. L. Chase, W. A. Corson, Atlantic City; H. H. Carr, Mullica Hill; G. M. Christine, G. M. Conard, Joel Cook, Esq., J. P. Cheesman, N. H. Chaffe, D. C. Campbell, J. W. Crumbaugh.

Mr. E. E. Davis, Prof. Pemberton Dudley, F. Douglass, T. S. Davis, Plainfield; W. E. Dake, Rochester; Mr. C. A. Diamon, P. H. Dudley, Thos. Dunning, R. G. Dock, Wm. F. Doyle, H. M. Eberhard, T. M. Embeley, J. A. Evans, Baltimore; P. H. Ealer, A. L. W. Foster, B. K. Fletcher, A. S. Fell, Trenton; A. E. Frantz, Wilmington; H. S. Furman, I. M. Flinn, Wilmington; L. W. Flinn, Wilmington; S. J. Fairbank, Utica, N. Y.; Prof. C. E. Fisher, Chicago; Mr. Wm. G. Foulke, W. L. Frank, Jr., Olney; J. A. Fischer, M. R. Faulkner, Vineland; W. H. A. Fitz.

Joseph C. Gray, Esq., J. B. Given, L. E. Griscomb, Camden; Prof. W. C. Goodno, E. M. Gramm, F. C. Gray, J. C. Guernsey, B. H. Garrison, Elmer; W. D. Gates, Sayre; J. M. Gerhart, J. R. T. Gray, Jr., Chester; C. E. Greason, Carlisle; M. Greenwood, Millville; C. F. Goodall, Frederick, Md.; William Griffith, Silas Griffith, Louis Griffith, W. Geiser, T. J. Gramm, Oliver Grimshaw, M. D., Swedesboro; I. B. Gilbert, W. T. Gardner.

H. B. Hall, Riverton; E. M. Howard, Camden; O. S. Haines, P. S. Hall, Morris Hughes, Kennett Square; James Hoffman, Jersey City; W. C. Hunsicker, J. W. Hassler, R. T. Hart, Joseph Hancock, C. S. Hoag, Bridgeport; Dr. Wm. H. Hanchett, Omaha, Nebraska; Richard Haehl, Kirchheimunter-Teck, Germany; C. T. Haines, Clarksboro; H. B. Har-

per, G. H. Harry, Bradysville, Pa.; Arthur Hartley, Palmyra; G. W. Hartman, Littlestown, Pa.; J. K. Hedrick, Perkasio; L. E. Hetrick, Asbury Park; J. B. Hill, T. H. Hollinshead, Moorestown, N. J.; J. R. Hood, G. E. Houck, Frederick, Md.; E. S. Hubbs, W. H. Huber, Glenside, Pa.; F. L. Hughes, E. Humphrys, G. H. Haas, Allentown; H. F. Heilner, Scranton; C. H. Hubbard, Chester; Hon. W. B. Hanna, Mr. H. S. Hopper, F. J. Haerer, F. C. Holler, W. B. Holcombe, J. B. Heritage, I. W. Heysinger, Mr. William Ivins, W. I. Ingersoll. D. H. Johnson, John E. James, H. I. Jessup, D. B. James, E. W. Jones, Mr. Isaac W. Jeanes, H. B. Justice, Ironton, O.; G. C. Jenkins, Mr. William D. Kelley, Rev. A. G. Kynett, W. D. Kennedy, Lansdowne; E. H. Kase, Charles W. Karsner, W. R. King, Washington, D. C.; A. L. Kistler, Allentown; Bayard Knerr, Danie lKarsner, T. Y. Kinne, Paterson; August Korndoerfer, August Korndoerfer, Jr., Hon. J. F. Keator, E. A. Krusen, Collegeville; C. B. Knerr, O. A. Koch, A. J. Kurtz, D. C. Kline.

I. C. Leedon, Bordentown; W. F. Lee, Manoa, Pa.; A. G. Layman, M. S. Lyon, Haddonfield; J. P. Lukens, Wilmington; F. L. Lanphear, Boston; R. W. Larer, F. B. Livezey, N. F. Lane, H. W. Leopold, New York; J. D. Lawrence, Merchantville, N. J.; A. B. Lichtenwalner, H. Litchfield, F. M. Lawrence, W. H. Lyle, T. W. Lange.

L. E. Marter, Prof. Charles Mohr, F. W. Messerve, Mr. J. P. Moore, H. K. Mansfield, J. R. Mansfield, N. M. Miller, D. P. Maddux, Chester; E. W. Mercer, G. B. Moreland, Pittsburg; T. H. McWhorter, H. S. Meily, Lebanon; F. L. Muth, East Mauch Chunk; W. J. Martin, Pittsburg; T. L. Macdonald, Washington; J. N. Mitchell, R. P. Mercer, Chester; Mr. William McGeorge, Jr., Mr. James W. McAllister, C. S. Middleton, M. L. Munson, Atlantic City; J. H. McClelland, Pittsburg; C. E. Myers, B. R. Marsden, Duncan Macfarlan, W. H. Malin, F. A. Mullen, West Chester; A. C. Marozzi, Honeybrook; C. F. Manson, Wallace McGeorge, Camden.

Prof. H. L. Northrop, E. T. Negendank, Wilmington; M. J. Nevinger, E. R. Northrop, Seymour, Conn.; Professor A. B. Norton, New York; C. R. Norton; G. S. Ogden, York;

W. B. Ormsby, Brooklyn; L. P. Posey, Professor E. H. Porter, New York; W. A. D. Pierce, Mr. Charles Platt, C. R. Palmer, West Chester; Mr. James Pollock, E. T. Prizer, Lancaster; C. W. Perkins, Chester; F. Powell, Chester; R. R. Paxson, O. H. Paxson, J. W. Pratt, W. C. Powell, Mr. C. Pope.

C. S. Raue, D. J. Roberts, W. S. Roney, Esq., W. E. Rotzell, J. H. Reading, L. W. Reading, C. W. Roberts, Scranton; E. G. Randall, Poultney, Vt.; F. L. Richards, Oswego; H. E. Riddell, W. J. Robbins, Norman Roberts, W. N. Rogers, Media, Pa.; C. E. Roth, J. B. Ruffell, J. L. Redman, Atlantic City; J. Harmer Rile, Wilmington; J. R. Reeves, E. F. Rink, Burlington; F. Roberts, O. Ritch.

C. W. Simmons, Walter Strong, I. H. Sandel, Plymouth; E. R. Snader, I. G. Shallcross, W. W. Speakman, A. T. Schoonmaker, Westfield, Mass.; W. G. Steele, G. W. Stewart, D. W. Shoemaker, W. Spencer, I. G. Smedley, J. F. Slough, Allentown; M. R. Skinner, LeRoy, N. Y.; Professor L. B. Swormstedt, Washington, D. C.; E. E. Snyder, Binghamton; S. Starr, Chester; E. P. Swift, Pleasantville; Mr. George S. Strawbridge, G. S. Stubbs, J. G. Streets, Bridgeton; G. W. Smith, Mr. Jacob Seeds, C. D. Smedley, Wayne; J. C. Stirk, Horace Still, Norristown; G. T. Stewart, N. Y.; S. S. Stearns, Washington; W. A. Sharretts, N. H. Somerville, Mr. Walter Scott, N. Smilie, E. S. Sharpless, D. Steinmetz.

Professor C. M. Thomas, L. Thompson, N. Thorn, Woodstown; R. L. Truitt, Wilmington; A. B. Twitchell, Newark; Dr. Thompson, Scranton; J. J. Tuller, C. S. Trites, E. C. Thomas, J. J. Thompson, Carbondale; D. B. Umstead; Professor W. B. Van Lennep, G. A. Van Lennep, J. L. Van Tine, W. W. Van Baun, C. V. Vischer; Mr. F. E. Wessels, H. S. Weaver, F. E. Williams, George D. Woodward, Camden, N. J.; A. H. Worthington, Trenton, N. J.; H. R. Worthington, Trenton, N. J.; R. B. Weaver, H. K. Weiler, Delanco, N. J.; R. T. Wiltbank, W. A. Weaver, Mr. Horace F. Whitman, J. M'E. Ward, Mayor Warwick, C. V. Webb, H. S. Wetzel, H. B. Ware, Scranton; Professor Charles E. Walton, Cincinnati; George Webster, Chester; Mr. E. B.

Warren, M. S. Williamson, Professor J. C. Wood, Cleveland; W. P. Weaver, Bristol; Mr. C. F. Warnick, John D. Ward, Professor George Wheeler, Mr. John J. Wilson, M. D. Youngman, Atlantic City; C. A. Yocum, Pottstown; A. F. Ziegenfus.

CHAPTER VIII.

COMPLETE LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

YEAR.	PRESIDENTS.	FIRST VICE PRESIDENTS.
1885	Augustus Korndorfer, M. D., '68.	William B. Trites, M. D., '69.
1886	William Tod Helmuth, M. D., '53.	Edward S. Breyfogle, M. D., '75.
1887	J. H. McClelland, M. D., '67.	George A. Hall, M. D., '56.
1888	John W. Dowling, M. D., '57.	J. C. Budlong, M. D., '63.
1889	J. C. Budlong, M. D., '63.	L. B. Hawley, M. D., '63.
1890	Hugh Pitcairn, M. D., '80.	Samuel Starr, M. D., '69.
1891	J. P. Dake, M. D., '53.	C. B. Adams, M. D., '72.
1892	T. Griswold Comstock, M. D., '51.	E. Melville Howard, M. D., '76.
1893	Tullio deSuzzara Verdi, M. D., '57.	E. L. Mann, M. D., '86.
1894	I. Tisdale Talbot, M. D., '57.	C. S. Middleton, M. D., '61.
1895	Asa S. Couch, M. D., '55.	L. H. Willard, M. D., '66.
1896	L. H. Willard, M. D., '66.	Lyman B. Swormstedt, M. D., '77.
1897	C. B. Adams, M. D., '72.	C. A. Gale, M. D., '80.
1898	W. W. Van Bunn, M. D., '80.	C. W. Roberts, M. D., '89.

YEAR.	SECOND VICE PRESIDENTS.	THIRD VICE PRESIDENTS.
1885	Horace F. Ivins, M. D., '79.	J. H. McClelland, M. D., '67.
1886	Horace F. Ivins, M. D., '79.	J. H. McClelland, M. D., '67.
1887	J. W. Dowling, M. D., '57.	J. Lester Keep, M. D., '60.
1888	J. F. Cooper, M. D., '53.	H. Noah Martin, M. D., '65.
1889	Charles H. Lawton, M. D., '71.	Alonso P. Williamson, M. D., '76.
1890	J. Heber Smith, M. D., '66.	Allen Noxen, M. D., '66.
1891	C. M. Thomas, M. D., '74.	J. C. Burgher, M. D., '54.
1892	Clitus S. Hoag, M. D., '77.	Tullio deSuzzara Verdi, M. D., '56.
1893	E. E. Snyder, M. D., '72.	T. S. Dunning, M. D., '70.
1894	Asa S. Couch, M. D., '55.	William J. Hawkes, M. D., '67.
1895	Wallace McGeorge, M. D., '68.	Frederick W. Lange, M. D., '90.
1896	W. B. Van Lennep, M. D., '80.	William H. Malin, M. D., '58.
1897	J. B. McClelland, M. D., '79.	J. P. Lukins, M. D., '78.
1898	A. W. Bailly, M. D., '86.	L. deV. Wilder, '55.

YEAR.	PERMANENT SECRETARY.	PROVISIONAL SECRETARY.	TREASURER.
1885	W. W. Van Bunn, M. D., '80	Clarence Bartlett, M. D., '79	Wm. H. Bigler, M. D., '71
1886	"	"	"
1887	"	"	"
1888	"	"	"
1889	"	"	"
1890	"	"	"
1891	"	"	"
1892	"	"	"
1893	"	"	"
1894	"	Geo. W. Smith, M. D., '79	"
1895	"	Edmund H. Kase, M. D., '88	"
1896	"	"	"
1897	"	"	Wm. H. Keim, M. D., '71
1898	W. D. Carter, M. D., '94	F. W. Brierly, M. D., '94	"

ACTING PRESIDENTS.

1888	J. F. Cooper, M. D., '53.		1891	C. B. Adams, M. D., '72.
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

	ONE YEAR.	TWO YEARS.	THREE YEARS.
1885	W. T. Helmuth, M. D., '53 A. Cowperthwait, M. D., '69 Isaac G. Smedley, M. D., '80	J. C. Budlong, M. D., '63 C. H. Lawton, M. D., '71 W. B. Van Lennep, M. D., '80	H. Noah Martin, M. D., '65 John K. Lee, M. D., '51 J. C. Guernsey, M. D., '72
1886	J. C. Budlong, M. D., '63 Chas. H. Lawton, M. D., '71 W. B. Van Lennep, M. D., '80	H. Noah Martin, M. D., '65 John K. Lee, M. D., '51 J. C. Guernsey, M. D., '72	A. P. Williamson, M. D., '76 Isaac G. Smedley, M. D., '80 Richard C. Allen, M. D., '68
1887	H. Noah Martin, M. D., '65 John K. Lee, M. D., '51 Jos. C. Guernsey, M. D., '72	A. P. Williamson, M. D., '76 I. G. Smedley, M. D., '80 Richard C. Allen, M. D., '68	W. B. Van Lennep, M. D., '80 M. S. Williamson, M. D., '72 Horace F. Ivins, M. D., '79
1888	Isaac G. Smedley, M. D., '80 Richard C. Allen, M. D., '68 A. P. Williamson, M. D., '79	W. B. Van Lennep, M. D., '80 M. S. Williamson, M. D., '72 Horace F. Ivins, M. D., '79	John K. Lee, M. D., '51 Samuel Starr, M. D., '69 J. C. Guernsey, M. D., '72
1889	W. B. Van Lennep, M. D., '80 M. S. Williamson, M. D., '72 Horace F. Ivins, M. D., '79	J. L. Seward, M. D., '73 Samuel Starr, M. D., '69 J. C. Guernsey, M. D., '72	Isaac G. Smedley, M. D., '80 Daniel Karsner, M. D., '87 Richard C. Allen, M. D., '68
1890	J. L. Seward, M. D., '73 M. S. Williamson, M. D., '72 J. C. Guernsey, M. D., '72	Isaac G. Smedley, M. D., '80 Daniel Karsner, M. D., '87 Richard C. Allen, M. D., '68	W. B. Van Lennep, M. D., '80 J. N. Mitchell, M. D., '73 F. W. Messerve, M. D., '85
1891	Isaac G. Smedley, M. D., '80 Daniel Karsner, M. D., '88 Richard C. Allen, M. D., '68	W. B. Van Lennep, M. D., '80 J. N. Mitchell, M. D., '73 F. W. Messerve, M. D., '85	M. S. Williamson, M. D., '72 Wm. H. Keim, M. D., '71 J. C. Guernsey, M. D., '72
1892	W. B. Van Lennep, M. D., '80 J. N. Mitchell, M. D., '73 F. W. Messerve, M. D., '85	M. S. Williamson, M. D., '72 Wm. H. Keim, M. D., '71 Jos. C. Guernsey, M. D., '72	Carl V. Vischer, M. D., '87 T. H. Carmichael, M. D., '86 Edw. W. Mercer, M. D., '84
1893	M. S. Williamson, M. D., '72 Wm. H. Keim, M. D., '71 J. C. Guernsey, M. D., '72	Carl V. Vischer, M. D., '87 T. H. Carmichael, M. D., '86 Edw. W. Mercer, M. D., '84	W. B. Van Lennep, M. D., '80 Isaac G. Smedley, M. D., '80 Wm. R. King, M. D., '81
1894	Carl V. Vischer, M. D., '87 T. H. Carmichael, M. D., '86 Edw. W. Mercer, M. D., '84	W. B. Van Lennep, M. D., '80 Isaac G. Smedley, M. D., '80 Wm. R. King, M. D., '81	M. S. Williamson, M. D., '72 Wm. H. Keim, M. D., '71 J. C. Guernsey, M. D., '72
1895	W. B. Van Lennep, M. D., '80 Isaac G. Smedley, M. D., '80 Wm. R. King, M. D., '81	M. S. Williamson, M. D., '72 Wm. H. Keim, M. D., '71 J. C. Guernsey, M. D., '72	Carl V. Vischer, M. D., '87 Edw. W. Mercer, M. D., '84 E. R. Snader, M. D., '84
1896	M. S. Williamson, M. D., '72 Wm. H. Keim, M. D., '71 Jos. C. Guernsey, M. D., '72	Carl V. Vischer, M. D., '87 Edw. W. Mercer, M. D., '84 E. R. Snader, M. D., '84	Wm. R. King, M. D., '81 Peter Cooper, M. D., '81 J. H. Reading, M. D., '78
1897	Carl V. Vischer, M. D., '87 Edw. R. Snader, M. D., '84 Edw. W. Mercer, M. D., '84	W. H. King, M. D., '81 Peter Cooper, M. D., '81 J. H. Reading, M. D., '78	Isaac G. Smedley, M. D., '80 D. P. Maddux, '83 J. C. Guernsey, M. D., '72
1898	Wm. H. King, M. D., '81 Peter Cooper, M. D., '81 J. H. Reading, M. D., '81	I. G. Smedley, M. D., '80 D. P. Maddux, M. D., '83 J. C. Guernsey, M. D., '72	C. V. Vischer, M. D., '87 Edw. W. Mercer, M. D., '84 J. H. Closson, M. D., '86

NECROLOGISTS.

1886	J. Lester Keep, M. D., '60	1893	Eldridge C. Price, M. D., '75
1887	I. Tisdale Talbot, M. D., '53	1894	Alfred W. Baily, M. D., '86
1888	Alonzo P. Williamson, M. D., '76	1895	Peter Cooper, M. D., '81
1889	Pemberton Dudley, M. D., '61	1896	Isaac Crowther, M. D., '80
1890	E. M. Howard, M. D., '76	1897	Horace W. Ware, M. D., '86
1891	T. M. Johnston, M. D., '78	1898	Clitus S. Hoag, M. D., '79
1892	George W. Smith, M. D., '76		

TOAST-MASTERS.

NAME	PLACE OF MEETING	DATE
Augustus Korndorfer, M. D., '68,	Colonnade Hotel,	April 2, 1885
William B. Trites, M. D., '69,	St. George Hotel,	March 31, 1886
J. H. McClelland, M. D., '67,	Alumni Hall,	April 7, 1887
Joseph C. Guernsey, M. D., '72	Bullitt Building,	April 6, 1888
"	The Stratford,	April 4, 1889
"	"	April 2, 1890
"	"	April 7, 1891
"	"	April 12, 1892
William H. Bigler, M. D., '71,	"	April 19, 1893
Joseph C. Guernsey, M. D., '72,	"	May 8, 1894
"	"	May 2, 1895
"	The Walton,	May 5, 1896
"	"	May 12, 1897
"	Horticultural Hall,	May 12, 1898

1849.	CLASS ROLL.				1896.
'49- 1	'59- 1	'69-27	'79-31	'89-51	
'50- 3	'60- 4	'70-17	'80-42	'90-54	
'51- 8	'61- 6	'71-20	'81-39	'91-43	
'52- 7	'62- 3	'72-13	'82-27	'92-57	
'53-17	'63- 4	'73-18	'83-24	'93-59	
'54- 5	'64- 3	'74- 7	'84-19	'94-60	
'55- 8	'65- 6	'75-22	'85-30	'95-59	
'56- 9	'66-14	'76-21	'86-38	'96-71	
'57-11	'67-13	'77-16	'87-35	'97-37	
'58- 5	'68-20	'78-16	'88-35	'98-88	

Total membership of Alumni Association, 1,242.

HONORARY DEGREE MEMBERS.

1856. †James Kitchen, M. D. 715 Spruce street, Philadelphia.
 1855. †Lemuel Stephens, M.D., 1717 Master street, Philadelphia.
 1870. T. F. Allen, M. D., 10 East 36th street, New York City.
 1886. John E. James, M. D., 1521 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 1886. John C. Morgan M. D., 1015 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 1886. †A. R. Thomas, M. D., 113 S. 16th street, Philadelphia.
 1891. Rufus B. Weaver, M. D., 844 N. 10th street, Philadelphia.
 1892. †Charles G. Raue, M. D., 121 N. 10th street, Philadelphia.

CLASS SECRETARIES.

1849. †Daniel R. Gardiner, Woodbury, New Jersey.
 1850. Barton Muusey, Gilford Village, New Hampshire.
 1851. John C. Henry, Montgomery, Alabama.
 1852. H. A. Houghton, 12 Cardis street, Boston, Mass.
 1853. G. E. E. Sparhawk, Burlington, Vermont.
 1854. J. C. Burgher, 860 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
 1855. Louis deV. Wilder, 227 W. 34th street, New York City.
 1856. Tullio deSuzzara Verdi, Florence, Italy.
 1857. Horatio M. Hunter, Lowell, Massachusetts.
 1858. William H. Malin, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.
 1859. †Varney L. Moore, Waukesha, Wisconsin.
 1860. J. Lester Keep, 460 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1861. R. P. Mercer, Chester, Delaware county, Pa.
 1862. F. P. Slough, Allentown, Lehigh county, Pa.
 1863. John C. Budlong, Providence, Rhode Island.
 1864. Van R. Tindall, 323 Reed street, Philadelphia.
 1865. William Willits, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.
 1866. Jacob G. Street, Bridgeton, New Jersey.

1867. W. J. Hawkes, Central Music Hall, Chicago, Ill.
 1868. O. S. Wood, Omaha, Douglass county, Nebraska.
 1869. Samuel Starr, Chester, Delaware county, Pa.
 1870. Thomas S. Dunning, 1328 N. 15th street, Philadelphia.
 1871. C. F. Bingaman, 922 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
 1872. J. Arthur Bullard, Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa.
 1873. Chas. H. Thomas, 66 E. Baltimore street, Baltimore.
 1874. Wm. B. Kenyon, 84 W. Mohawk street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 1875. Edw. S. Breyfogle, 14 Dupont street, San Francisco.
 1876. George S. Adams, Westborough, Pa.
 1877. L. B. Swormstedt, 1455 14th street, N. W., Wash., D. C.
 1878. J. Paul Lukins, 911 Washington street, Wilmington, Del.
 1879. Wm. E. Leonard, 425 2d Ave., Minneapolis.
 1880. Lrwaence C. Wilberton, Winona, Minnesota.
 1881. Clark Burnham, 182 Clinton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1882. Oliver E. Janney, 837 N. Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.
 1883. Henry Chandlee, 1019 Linden avenue, Baltimore.
 1884. R. W. McClelland, 5th and Wilkins avenue, Pittsburg.
 1885. J. William Giles, Nyack, New York.
 1886. Alfred W. Bailey, 1618 Pacific avenue, Atlantic City.
 1887. Joseph Rodes, San Diego, California.
 1888. Charles A. Ayers, 1513 Morris street, Philadelphia.
 1889. George W. Crock, Vicksburg, Mississippi.
 1890. Oscar L. Gumbrecht, Cramer Hill, Camden, N. J.
 1891. William E. Sherwood, Wilmington, Delaware.
 1892. J. Wyllis Hassler, 729 N. 17th street, Philadelphia.
 1893. Frank W. Hardenstein, Memphis, Tennessee.
 1894. William D. Culin, 4028 Parrish street, West Philadelphia.
 1895. William C. Hunsicker, 2111 N. 29th street, Philadelphia.
 1896. William A. Weaver, 1537 Master street, Philadelphia.
 1897. William E. Suplee, 1509 Porter street, Philadelphia.

NECROLOGICAL LIST.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS	DATE OF DEATH
1879	Abbott, Clarence G.	Woodbury, N. J.	October 27, 1897.
1877	Allen, George,	Collins, N. Y.	November 14, 1897.
1857	Angell, Samuel M.,	New Orleans, La.	October 5, 1895.
1867	Baer, Oliver Perry,	Richmond, Ind.	August 17, 1888.
1881	Barnes, William H.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	August 1, 1895.
1889	Bashore, Elmer E.,	Pine Grove, N. J.	
1870	Blackwood, T. R.,	Camden, N. J.	July 30, 1895.
1853	Brown, Titus L.,	Binghampton, N. Y.	August 17, 1887.
1854	Burpee, John A.,	Malden, Mass.	November 10, 1887.
1863	Childs, Wm. Riddle,	Pittsburg, Pa.	November 11, 1888.
1853	Clay, George B.,	Moorestown, N. J.	January 20, 1898.
1882	Clowe, J. Bruce,	San Jose, Cal.	December 11, 1885.
1853	Cowley, David,	Pittsburg, Pa.	October 30, 1886.
1851	Dake, Jabez P.,	Nashville, Tenn.	October 28, 1894.
1881	Davis, E. Everett,	Philadelphia, Pa.	April 11, 1892.
1880	Dean, S. Eugene,	Minneapolis, Minn.	February 8, 1894.
1890	Doane, George M.,	Wilmington, Del.	March 19, 1895.
1857	Dowling, John Wm.,	New York City, N. Y.	January 14, 1892.
1855	Earhart, Jacob R.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	June 23, 1891.
1876	Earl, Frank M.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	December 11, 1893.
1868	Farrington, Earnest A.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	December 17, 1885.
1856	Felti, Cethe C.,	East Providence, R. I.	February 4, 1896.
1897	Fleming, William J.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	December 11, 1897.

NECROLOGICAL LIST.

CLASS	NAME	ADDRESS	DATE OF DEATH
1887	Fortner, George R.,	Camden, N. J.	November 29, 1894.
1858	Freligh, Martin,	Kingston, N. Y.	August 31, 1889.
1849	Gardiner, Daniel,	Woodbury N. J.	June 30, 1889.
1857	Gardiner, David E.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	July 8, 1890.
1857	Gause, O. B.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	January 11, 1895.
1881	Gause, Percival O. B.,	Aiken, S. C.	November 10, 1897.
1856	Griffith, Jethro, J.,	Manayunk, Phila.	July 25, 1893.
1856	Hall, George A.,	Chicago, Ill.	April 4, 1893.
1853	Hawley, L. B.,	Phoenixville, Pa.	March 20, 1890.
1864	Hunt, Henry F.,	Camden, N. J.	October 3, 1895.
1882	Janney, Edgar O.,	Washington, D. C.	January 3, 1898.
1854	Jones, Elijah Utley,	Taunton, Mass.	November 18, 1894.
1880	Kemble, James,	Philadelphia, Pa.	August 3, 1888.
1856	Kitchen, James,	Philadelphia, Pa.	August 19, 1894.
1871	Lawton, Charles Henry,	Wilmington, Del.	July 6, 1894.
1890	Lazear, L. L.,	Pittsburg, Pa.	January 9, 1898.
1851	Lee, John K.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	November 10, 1887.
1869	Lee, John K.,	Johnstown, Pa.	May 31, 1889.
1857	Louge, William H.,	Lawrence, Mass.	November 18, 1897.
1852	Lungren Samuel S.,	Toledo, O.	March 7, 1892.
1860	Malin, John,	Philadelphia, Pa.	November 29, 1889.
1865	Martin, H. Noah,	Philadelphia, Pa.	September 1, 1889.
1886	Mercer, C. Sharpless,	Media, Pa.	February 8, 1891.
1883	Mickle, Frank B.,	Baltimore, Md.	—, 1897.
1853	Minton, Henry	Brooklyn, N. Y.	June 1, 1895.
1859	Moore, Volney L.,	Waukeska, Wis.	April 3, 1885.
1887	Morris, William S.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	January 30, 1895.
1853	Musgrave, John F.,	Swedesboro, N. J.	June 20, 1891.
1894	Neff, Henry S.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	June 22, 1895.
1857	Nichol, Thomas,	Montreal, Can.	June 14, 1890.
1886	Oatley, Eugene L.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	November 1, 1891.
1854	Pierce, Levi,	Everett, Mass.	April 28, 1891.
1861	Preston, Mahlon,	Norristown, Pa.	October 2, 1895.
1870	Roth, Amos A.,	Frederick, Md.	June 24, 1890.
1852	Reed, Wm. Ashton,	Philadelphia, Pa.	January 15, 1895.
1853	Reading, Edward,	Hatboro, Mon'y Co., Pa.	March 3, 1889.
1856	Rosman, John Gaul,	Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 28, 1892.
1852	Sargeant, Rufus,	Philadelphia, Pa.	April 10, 1886.
1855	Slocum Mortimer,	San Antonio, Tex.	May 25, 1890.
1869	Smith, Ralph C.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	February 20, 1895.
1867	Swan, Samuel,	New York City, N. Y.	October 18, 1883.
1865	Stephens, Lemuel,	Philadelphia, Pa.	April 1, 1892.
1893	Stewart, Allen W.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	April, 1895.
1886	Thomas, Amos Russell,	Philadelphia, Pa.	October 31, 1895.
1855	Thomas, Henry,	Llandudno, N. W., G. B.	February 6, 1894.
1856	Thorne, Joshua,	Kansas City, Mo.	June 9, 1893.
1890	Tindall, Harry Brooks,	Philadelphia, Pa.	January 16, 1892.
1853	Titsworth, Randall,	Plainfield, N. J.	March 13, 1890.
1851	Toothaker, Chas. E.,	Philadelphia, Pa.	October 5, 1890.
1869	Trites, Wm. Budd,	Manayunk, Phila.	November 29, 1890.
1853	Turner, John,	New York City, N. Y.	
1858	deVorona, Adolfo A.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 10, 1888.
1882	Wade, John K.,	Pasadena, Cal.	August 16, 1889.
1881	Wilcox, Henry T.,	Youngstown, O.	November 26, 1888.
1850	Williams, Theodore S.,	Haddonfield, N. J.	June 29, 1889.
1893	Wilson, J. Connor,	Philadelphia, Pa.	
1854	Wood, J. Bayard,	West Chester, Pa.	April 15, 1889.

CONSTITUTION.

1898.

ART. I.—NAME.—This Association shall be known as the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

ART. II.—OBJECTS.—The objects of this Association shall be:

1. To promote the interests and extend the influence of the Alma Mater;

2. To advance a higher medical education;

3. To secure intellectual and social benefit.

ART. III.—MEMBERS.—1. Any physician on whom has been regularly conferred the degree of the Homœopathic Medical College or Pennsylvania or the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, of who has received the honorary degree of said institution shall be eligible to election to membership upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

2. Any one so recommended may become a member upon paying the initiation fee, after having received two-thirds of the votes of the members present at an annual meeting.

3. Any member found guilty of unprofessional conduct may be expelled. (See By-Law, No. 3).

ART. IV.—QUORUM.—Fifteen members present at any meeting shall constitute a quorum, but ten members shall constitute a quorum to adopt or table reports of the Executive Committee.

ART. V.—OFFICERS.—1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Permanent and a Provisional Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of thirteen members, including the President, the two Secretaries and the Treasurer, as *ex-officio* members.

2. The above named officers shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Meeting, excepting the Executive Committee, three of whom shall be elected annually, for a term of three years, or until their successors are duly elected. The term of office shall commence October 1st of each year.

3. Should a vacancy occur in any of the offices, the Executive Committee shall have power to fill the same, if not otherwise provided for, until the time of the next annual meeting.

4. The President shall appoint every third year, to serve for three years, one member from each class, who shall be styled "Class Secretaries." Their duties shall be to find the address of all members of their respective classes; to correspond with their members and to endeavor to get all interested in the Alumni Association, and to collect money from the Alumni to help liquidate the indebtedness incurred by the College Trustees. The Class Secretaries are to report to the Permanent Secretary.

ART. VI.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.—1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association, and to call special meetings when requested to do so, in writing, by ten members or by the Executive Committee. He shall preserve, in strict exercise, the rules established by parliamentary usage. He shall nominate all special committees, except a majority of the members present direct otherwise. He shall present at each annual meeting a report of the operations of the Association during the year, with such information relating to its condition and prospects, together with such suggestions for its future government as may seem to him proper.

2. The Vice-Presidents shall, in the temporary absence or inability of

the President, preside and perform his duties, according to the order of their election.

3. The Permanent Secretary shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of all the meetings of the Association and carefully preserve and file all reports, essays and papers of every description received by the Association, and furnish such copies or extracts as may be required for publication. He shall furnish the Chairman of every special Committee with a list of its members, and a draft of the business submitted and shall publish the time and place of each annual meeting in the homœopathic journals.

4. The Provisional Secretary shall, under the direction of the Executive Committee, conduct all correspondence of the Association. He shall keep in a book (provided for him) copies of all letters written by him relating to the affairs of the Association, and file all received by him in reference to its contents.

5. The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due the Association. He shall pay no moneys unless so ordered by the Executive Committee. He shall keep a correct and full account of his transactions, and report to the Committee, when required, and to the Association at its annual meeting.

6. The Executive Committee shall take general supervision of the Association during the recess, and shall meet when necessary. The Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings, and report the same at any meeting of the Association when called for; they shall make, keep, and, when necessary, revise a roll of the members of the Association, such roll to be the official register of the Association only after having been reported to, and ratified by, the Association.

ART. VII.—MEETINGS.—I. The Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held in Philadelphia, on commencement night.

2. In the absence of the Permanent Secretary, the President shall appoint a Secretary *pro tem*.

ART. VIII.—DISBANDING.—A proposition to disband the Association may be presented in writing at any special meeting called for that purpose, or at the annual meeting; each member shall be notified of the fact by the Permanent Secretary. The proposition shall lie on the table until the next annual meeting, when action may be taken thereon; if ten members vote against the proposition, the Association shall not be dissolved. *This article shall not be altered, suspended, repealed or amended, if ten members object.*

ART. IX.—AMENDMENTS.—This Constitution (with the exception of Article viii.) may be altered, suspended, repealed or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any annual meeting; *provided*, that notice of such proposed alteration, abrogation or amendment shall have been given through the Executive Committee in the call for the meeting.

- BY-LAWS.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading of the President's Annual Report and the proper action thereon.
2. Report of Executive Committee.
3. Election of New Members.
4. Report of Faculty.
5. Appointment of a Committee to nominate Officers for the ensuing year. Said committee to consist of one member from each class represented.
6. Necrologist's Report.
7. Treasurer's Report.
8. Report of Committee on Nominations.
9. Election of Officers.
10. Reading of Correspondence from absent members.
11. Report of Committees.
12. Unfinished Business.
13. New Business.
14. Adjournment.

No. 2. Notice of meetings shall be given to all members by the Permanent Secretary, at least two weeks prior to the date of meeting.

No. 3. When any charge or charges of unprofessional conduct shall be made against any member, the Executive Committee shall give said member due notice of such charge or charges with the name or names of the accusers, that he may appear and make defence. If the charge or charges shall have been sustained by the evidence, the Executive Committee shall then report the case to the Association at its next annual meeting, when such member may be expelled by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

No. 4. The admission fee to the Association shall be one dollar. The Executive Committee shall have power to levy assessments as required; such assessments not to exceed two dollars in any one year.

Recent graduates of one year, or less, shall be exempt from assessments.

MEMBERS.

1849.

†Daniel R. Gardiner.

1850.

*Barton Munsey, Gilford Village, New Hampshire.

Thomas Pierce, Winona, Minnesota.

†Theodore S. Williams.

1851.

Smith Armor, Columbia, Lancaster Co., Penna.

*Class Secretary. †Deceased.

Thomas Armor, Emporia, Kansas.

*T. Griswold Comstock, 3401 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

†J. P. Dake.

John C. Henry, Montgomery, Alabama.

†John K. Lee.

J. C. Raymond, Oakland, California.

†Charles E. Toothaker.

1852.

†Henry B. Clarke.

*H. A. Houghton, 12 Cardis street, Boston, Mass.

†S. S. Lungren.

Alonzo R. Morgan, Waterbury, Conn.

Leonard Pratt, 520 N. Second street, San Jose, Cal.

†Wm. A. Reed.

†Rufus Sargeant.

1853.

†Titus L. Brown.

M. L. Casselbury, Morgantown, W. Va.

†George B. Clay.

†David Cowley.

J. F. Cooper, 105 Arch street, Allegheny City, Pa.

B. B. Gumpert, 840 Franklin street, Philadelphia.

†L. B. Hawley.

Wm. Tod Helmuth, 504 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Stacy Jones, 120 Eighth street, North Fargo, North Dakota.

†Henry Minton.

†John T. Musgrave.

Lester M. Pratt, Albany, New York.

†Edward Reading, Hatboro, Penna.

*G. E. E. Sparhawk, Burlington, Vermont.

I. Tisdale Talbot, 685 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

†Randolph Titsworth.

†John Turner.

Thomas C. Williams, 567 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

1854.

*J. C. Burgher, 960 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Penna.

†John A. Burpee.

†E. U. Jones.

†Levi Pierce.

†J. Bayard Wood.

1855.

Thomas C. Bunting, East Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Asa S. Couch, Fredonia, New York.

Chas. Caleb Cresson, 5009 Green street, Germantown, Pa.

†J. R. Earhart.

Perry E. Johnston.

†Henry Thomas.

†Mortimer Slocum.

*Louis de Valois Wilder, 1286 Broadway, New York City.

1856.

H. C. Bradford, Lewiston, Maine.

James C. Burbank, Freeport, Stephenson county, Ill.

A. M. Cushing, Springfield, Mass.

†Jethro J. Griffith.

†George A. Hall.

†James Kitchen (Hon.).

†J. Gaul Rosman.

†Joshua Thorne.

*Tullio Suzzara Verdi, Florence, Italy.

1857.

†S. M. Angell.

†J. W. Dowling.

†David E. Gardiner.

†O. B. Gause.

Horatio M. Hunter, Lowell, Mass.

David R. Hindman, Marion, Ohio.

Bushrod W. James, Eighteenth and Green streets, Philadelphia.

†William H. Lougee.

†Thomas Nichols.

Alex. R. Shaw, 902 Susquehanna avenue, Philadelphia.

Joseph B. Ward, Lyons Farm, New Jersey.

Monroe L. Van Sant, 1122 Vine street, Philadelphia.

1858.

Edgar S. Evarts, Cato, Cayuga county, New York.

†Martin Freligh.

* William H. Malin, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Wilson Peterson, 656 Madison avenue, New York City.

†A. A. DeVarona.

1859.

* †Volney L. Moore.

1860.

*J. Lester Keep, 460 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

†John Manlin.

Ward C. Pardee, 86 Monroe avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

O. S. Wood, Omaha, Douglass county, Nebraska.

1861.

Pemberton Dudley, 1405 North Sixteenth street, Philadelphia.

Alex. H. Laidlaw, 137 West Forty-first street, New York City.

*Class Secretary. †Deceased.

W. D. McAfee, 102 West State street, Rockford, Ill.
 *R. P. Mercer, Chester, Delaware county, Penna.
 Robert Emmett Miller, Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y.
 †Mahlon Preston.

1862.

George W. Bailey, Elizabeth, New Jersey.
 Caleb S. Middleton, 1523 Girard avenue, Philadelphia.
 *F. J. Slough, Allentown, Lehigh county, Penna.

1863.

F. E. Boericke, Hammondsport, New York.
 *John C. Budlong, 604 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.
 †William R. Childs.
 Leonard Kittenger, Wilmington, Delaware.

1864.

William J. Earhart, 1904 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 †Henry F. Hunt.
 *Van R. Tindall, 323 Reed street, Philadelphia.

1865.

C. H. Gundelach, 3900 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.
 Levi R. Lentz, Fleetwood, Berks county, Pa.
 †H. Noah Martin.
 William H. H. Neville, 1833 Wallace street, Philadelphia.
 †Lemuel Stephens (Hon.).
 *William Willits, Williamsport, Pa.

1866.

Edwin S. Anderson, Dover, Delaware.
 Samuel H. Boynton, Los Angeles, California.
 Cl. E. Campbell, 327 Queen avenue, London, Ontario.
 J. J. Currie, Beverly, New Jersey.
 Silas Griffith, 1431 Girard avenue, Philadelphia.
 James S. Sheppard, Petaluma, Cal.
 Edward Payson Small, 111 N. 16th street, Philadelphia.
 J. Heber Smith, 279 Dartmouth street, Boston, Mass.
 T. Hart Smith, 1313 Girard avenue, Philadelphia.
 *Jacob G. Street, Bridgeton, N. J.
 Z. D. Walker, Marietta, Ohio.
 J. Max Werder, 36 Geary street, San Francisco, Cal.
 L. H. Willard, 236 Western avenue, Allegheny City, Pa.
 †L. Younghusband.

1867.

†Oliver P. Baer.
 David J. Chaffee, 8 South Clinton street, Rochester, N. Y.
 C. B. Dreher, Tamaqua, Pennsylvania.
 G. E. Gramm, Ardmore, Montgomery county, Pa.

*Class Secretary. †Deceased.

†W. D. Hall.

M. H. Harpel, Shamokin, Pennsylvania.

*W. J. Hawkes, 100 State street, Chicago, Illinois.

J. P. Johnson, Hightstown, N. J.

J. H. McClelland, 5th and Wilkins avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

John R. McClure, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Edmund H. Packer, Lowell, Massachusetts.

R. A. Phelan, 3419 Morgan street, St. Louis, Mo.

†Samuel Swan.

†Mahlon M. Walker.

1868.

Reuben A. Adams, Rochester, New York.

Richard C. Allen, Frankford, Philadelphia.

B. Frank Betts, 1609 Girard avenue, Philadelphia.

S. T. Birdsall, Glen's Fall, New York.

†E. A. Farrington.

Joseph M. Gerhart, 1127 Mt. Vernon street, Philadelphia.

Wm. M. Gwynn, Throopsville, Cayuga county, N. Y.

W. N. Kneass, 1001 W. Lanvale street, Baltimore, Md.

Augustus Korndorfer, 1728 Green street, Philadelphia.

George Loelkes, Belleville, Illinois.

Melbourne F. Middleton, 425 Market street, Camden, N. J.

Wallace McGeorge, 521 Broadway, Camden, N. J.

C. C. Miller, 31 Winder street, Detroit, Michigan.

Frederick Wm. Payne, 162 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

Christian P. Seip, 636 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Scott W. Skinner, LeRoy, Genesee county, N. Y.

James A. West, Genesee, N. Y.

*O. S. Wood, Omaha, Douglass county, Nebraska.

J. U. Woods, 8 Park street, New Haven, Conn.

1869.

A. Augustine Bancroft, Stanton, Virginia.

Francis W. Boyer, Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa.

S. Hastings Brown, 1408 N. 12th street, Philadelphia.

Edward P. Brunner, 1108 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia.

W. W. Braden, Penn Yan, New York.

Thomas L. Bradford, 1862 Frankford avenue, Philadelphia.

A. C. Cowperthwait, 188 Warren avenue, Chicago, Ill.

John Mitchell Curtis, Wilmington, Delaware.

Hiram R. Fetterolf.

W. Biddle Gilman, 837 Reed street, Philadelphia.

Chas. H. Goodman, 3329 Washington avenue, St. Louis.

H. B. Hall, Riverton, Burlington county, New Jersey.

W. F. Hathway, Weymouth, Massachusetts.

Walter M. James, 1231 Locust street, Philadelphia.
 Julian Henry Jones, Bradford, Vermont.
 Calvin B. Knerr, corner 12th and Spruce streets, Philadelphia.
 †John K. Lee.
 W. F. Marks, Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania.
 Allen Noxen, 344 Bathurst street, Toronto, Canada.
 William A. D. Pierce, 2004 Mt. Vernon street, Philadelphia.
 A. C. Rembaugh.
 William C. J. Slough, Emaus, Lehigh county, Pa.
 †Ralph C. Smith.
 *Samuel Starr, Chester, Delaware county, Pa.
 H. Knox Stewart, 1627 Fairmount avenue, Philadelphia.
 †William B. Trites.
 Matthew Thomas Wilson, 824 Ellis street, San Francisco.

1870.

Myron H. Adams, Rochester, New York.
 T. F. Allen (Hon.), 10 E. 36th street, New York City.
 Henry Bæthig, 350 Pennsylvania street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 J. Marcus Barton, Worcester, Massachusetts.
 J. P. Birch, 3801 Powelton avenue, Philadelphia.
 †T. R. Blackwood.
 *Thomas S. Dunning, 1328 N. 15th street, Philadelphia.
 William C. Goodno, 1724 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
 Alfred K. Hills, 669 Fifth avenue, New York City.
 Jacob Iszard, Glassboro, Gloucester county, N. J.
 Henry M. Lewis, 171 Remsen street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 George W. Parker, 1404 South 6th street, Philadelphia.
 James H. Patton.
 C. W. Perkins, Chester, Delaware county, Pa.
 N. A. Pennoyer, Kenosha, Wisconsin.
 T. Pratt, Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.
 †Amos A. Roth.
 William G. Taylor, Columbia, Lancaster county Pa.

1871.

William H. Bigler, 118 North 17th street, Philadelphia.
 *C. F. Bingaman, 922 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
 C. L. Bonnell, 3 Hansom Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Charles D. Crank, 2405 Auburn avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 W. F. Edmundson, 1321 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
 James A. Fechtig, 951 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 A. L. Fisher, 315 Pigeon street, Elkhart, Indiana.
 William H. Keim, 1716 North 18th street, Philadelphia.
 J. W. Klein, Louisville, Kentucky.
 George J. W. Kirk, 1613 Girard avenue, Philadelphia.
 †C. H. Lawton.

*Class Secretary. †Deceased.

Thomas Mathison, 1413 Salisbury street, St. Louis, Mo.
 George H. McLin, Huntingdon, Indiana.
 George E. Morgan, 2024 Madison avenue, New York City.
 F. H. Packer, Virginia City, Nevada.
 Elijah P. Rogers, Pendleton, Indiana.
 Frank H. Rorkwith, West Saginaw, Michigan.
 J. W. Thatcher, 3500 Hamilton street, Philadelphia.
 Charles M. Thomas, 1623 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 William K. Williams, 1330 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

1872.

C. B. Adams, New Haven, Connecticut.
 *J. Arthur Bullard, Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa.
 H. W. Fulton, 5949 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
 William M. Griffith, 1827 North 17th street, Philadelphia.
 Joseph C. Guernsey, 1923 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
 Chas. D. Herron, 3505 Butler street, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Robert Murdock, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 Edwin Simmer, 612 North 38th street, Philadelphia.
 Edward E. Snyder, Binghamton, N. Y.
 George D. Streeter, Waco, McLennon county, Texas.
 Samuel M. Trinkle, 1641 North 11th street, Philadelphia.
 Theodore R. Waugh, St. Albans, Vermont.
 M. S. Williamson, 1311 Arch street, Philadelphia.

1873.

B. F. Bromson, Bridgeport, Connecticut.
 D. M. Castle, 2017 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 J. B. Chantler, Sewickley, Pennsylvania.
 Charles D. Clawson, Montour Springs, Havana, N. Y.
 George E. Davis, 730 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.
 Harlow B. Drake, 512 Oregonian Building, Portland, Oregon.
 Edward P. Gregory, Bridgeport, Connecticut.
 J. G. Grosscup, Reading, Pennsylvania.
 Frederick Hiller, Jr., 33 Dupont street, San Francisco, California.
 Robert K. Kneass, 1001 West Lanvale street, Baltimore, Maryland.
 J. Nicholas Mitchell, 113 South 16th street, Philadelphia.
 S. H. Quint, 633 Market street, Camden, N. J.
 John W. Pratt, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.
 J. V. Roberts, Beverly, New Jersey.
 Samuel S. Salisbury, Los Angeles, California.
 *J. L. Seward, Orange, Essex county, New Jersey.
 Charles H. Thomas, 123 South Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
 George U. Van Derveer, Mt. Holly, Burlington county, N. J.

1874.

W. N. Bahrenburg, 1240 Washington street, St. Louis, Mo.

*Class Secretary.

Robert W. B. Cornelius, 2512 N. 6th street, Phila.
 Henry Hutchinson, Manheimer Block, St. Paul, Minn.
 James R. Humes, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.
 Charles W. Karsner, 316 S. 12th street, Philadelphia.
 *Wm. B. Kenyon, 86 W. Mohawk street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 C. Van Artsdalen, Ashbourne, Pennsylvania.

1875.

*Edwin S. Breyfogle, 213 Geary street, San Francisco, Cal.
 John L. Capen, 907 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 John S. Crawford, Greensburg, Pa.
 E. W. Dean, Bradford, Pennsylvania.
 J. B. S. Egee, 2045 N. 8th street, Philadelphia.
 J. H. Hamer, 1600 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 Monroe Jacob Holben, Slatington, Pennsylvania.
 J. Cresswell Lewis, 4536 Paul street, Frankford, Pa.
 Duncan Macfarlan, 3924 Chestnut street, Phila.
 J. W. Metcalf, 1287 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Charles Mohr, 1823 Green street, Philadelphia.
 Reuben Owen, 2024 N. 20th street, Philadelphia.
 J. Elwood Peters, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.
 Eldridge C. Price, 1012 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 E. B. Rossiter, Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pa.
 Wm. P. Sharkey, 20th and Girard avenue, Phila.
 J. G. Sharp, 1418 Christian street, Philadelphia.
 Lewis F. Smiley, 1106 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 P. G. Souder, Woodstown, New Jersey.
 Wm. H. Tomlinson, 33 E. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Phila.
 James W. Thomson, 149 W. 48th street, New York City.
 James Utley, Newton, Massachusetts.
 Henry W. Webner, 723 W. Lombard street, Baltimore, Md.

1876.

*George S. Adams, Westbrough, Massachusetts.
 George T. Borden, Caledonia, New York.
 M. J. Buck, 805 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md.
 William Cunningham, Bay City, Michigan.
 J. W. Dehoff, York, Pennsylvania.
 G. W. Dungan, Tremont, Pennsylvania.
 †Frank M. Earle.
 Samuel Eden, 1340 Bushwick Boulevard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 William E. Fellows, Bangor, Maine.
 George W. Gardiner, 1621 Columbia avenue, Phila.
 Chas. B. Gilbert, 1403 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Horace G. Griffith, 173 Green Lane, Manayunk, Pa.
 Charles H. Hall, Madison, Wis.

C. Franklin Manson, 2040 North 7th street, Phila.
 Robert W. Mifflin, 402 Cathedral street, Baltimore, Md.
 A. S. Nichols, DeKurn Building, Portland, Oregon.
 George T. Parke, 1505 South Broad street, Philadelphia.
 George W. Smith, 806 North Broad street, Philadelphia.
 William L. Shoemaker, 2248 Howard street, Philadelphia.
 Alonzo P. Williamson, 602 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis.
 John B. Wurtz, 2431 North 5th street, Philadelphia.

1877.

†George Allen.

John F. Beaumont, 103 State street, Chicago, Ill.
 Charles H. Brace, Cumberland, Maryland.
 Eugene R. Corson, Savannah, Georgia.
 Walter M. Dake, Nashville, Tennessee.
 William Erwin, Walter's Park, Pennsylvania.
 Clitus S. Hoag, 321 Lafayette Place, Bridgeport, Conn.
 E. M. Howard, 401 Linden street, Camden, N. J.
 Calvin Lockrow, Roxana, Mich.
 Franklin O. Lyford, Farmington, Maine.
 W. J. Martin, 1712 Carson street, Pittsburg, Penna.
 E. C. Parsons, Meadville, Pennsylvania.
 Fred. L. Preston, Chester, Delaware county, Penna.
 Joseph M. Reeves, 1609 Mount Vernon street, Philadelphia.
 E. F. Rink, Burlington, Burlington county, N. J.
 Horace Still, 409 Cherry street, Norristown, Pa.
 *Lyman B. Swormstedt, 1455 14th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

1878.

Charles M. Brooks, 1613 North 10th street, Philadelphia.
 J. M. A. Cannon, Kidder, Caldwell county, Missouri.
 Joseph Hancock, 1639 Columbia avenue, Philadelphia.
 A. J. Harvey, Newport, Maine.
 Theo. M. Johnson, 200 Susquehanna avenue, Pittston, Pa.
 H. A. Klock, Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania.
 F. P. Lefferts, Belvidere, New Jersey.
 *J. Paul Lukins, 911 Washington street, Wilmington, Del.
 George W. Marter, 1631 Race street, Philadelphia.
 Wm. G. McCollough, 213 Perry street, Trenton, N. J.
 F. P. McKinstry, Washington City, N. J.
 J. Herbert Reading, 1811 Green street, Philadelphia.
 C. C. Rinehart, Centre and Aiken avenues, Pittsburg, Pa.
 D. Lafayette Snyder, 1635 Girard avenue, Philadelphia.
 Henry C. Sheppard, 2110 N. 11th street, Philadelphia.
 D. B. Umstead, 6928 Tulip street, Tacony, Philadelphia.

*Class Secretary. †Deceased.

1879.

†Clarence G. Abbott.

Clarence Bartlett, 1506 Arch street, Philadelphia.

†Frank Buchman.

Harry M. Bunting, 521 Swede street, Norristown, Pa.

Willard B. Carpenter, Columbus, Ohio.

F. F. Casseday, 401 Century Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

John P. Cheeseman, Elmer, New Jersey.

John Cooper, 54 Arch street, Allegheny City, Pa.

Arthur M. Eastman, 299 Endicott Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.

M. Edgerton, 1106 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.

J. G. Fickel, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

John L. Ferson, 137 Wylie avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

M. Gutierrez Gonzales, 1917 Montgomery avenue, Philadelphia.

William H. Gardiner, 1521 Oxford street, Philadelphia.

Walter E. Harvey, 10 Magazine street, Cambridge, Mass.

Horace F. Ivins, 1621 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

*Wm. E. Leonard, 1809 Portland avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

George Maxon Lamb, Hoosac Falls, New York.

J. Robert Mansfield, 5620 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia.

J. B. McClelland, 411 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa

F. D. Mount, 1207 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

S. A. Mulin, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

A. Leight Monroe, Louisville, Kentucky.

William C. Powell, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Max J. Reinhold, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

J. Harmer Rile, Wilmington, Delaware.

Samuel F. Shannon, Dennison Building, Denver, Col.

J. W. Strong, 2049 North 13th street, Philadelphia.

J. Ross Swartz, Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Penna.

Chandler Weaver, Fox Chase, Pennsylvania.

Frank E. Williams, Haddonfield, New Jersey.

A. E. Ziegenfuss, 1124 Wallace street, Philadelphia.

1880.

T. Louis Adams, 600 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

E. O. Anderson, Braddock, Pennsylvania.

William H. Baker, Lynn, Massachusetts.

L. D. Balliet, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Wm. Boericke, 1812 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal.

J. R. Boynton, 103 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Frank E. Caldwell, 151 Henry street, Brooklyn.

Isaac Crowther, Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

Walter H. Curtis, 109 Webster avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

†S. Eugene Dean.

- M. E. Douglass, Danville, Virginia.
 Wm. M. DuFour, Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa.
 Eduardo Fornias, 1229 Spruce street, Philadelphia.
 Charles A. Gale, Rutland, Vermont.
 Edward M. Gramm, 1883 Chestnut street (Room 710), Philadelphia.
 Lewis B. Griffith, 2526 Ridge avenue, Philadelphia.
 Francis O. Gross, 1504 North 7th street, Philadelphia.
 S. W. Hurd, Lockport, New York.
 Augustus B. Kehrer, 935 N. Y. avenue, N. W., Washington.
 †James Kemble.
 Enos L. Kirk, 1704 North 18th street, Philadelphia.
 Wm. E. Kunkle, Newbury, Lycoming county, Pa.
 F. F. Laird, Utica, New York.
 Alfred S. Mattson, Moorestown, New Jersey.
 John McDonald, 2005 Jefferson street, Philadelphia.
 E. K. Magill, 2240 North 20th street, Philadelphia.
 Franklin F. Marsh, St. Augustine, Florida.
 T. Elwood Parker, Woodbury, New Jersey.
 Hugh Pitcairn, 206 State street, Harrisburg, Pa.
 L. Willard Reading, 1629 Green street, Philadelphia.
 F. C. Richardson, 1 Saratoga street, East Boston, Mass.
 Christian B. Sanders.
 Norman A. Saylor, 1940 Diamond street, Philadelphia.
 Charles W. Schwartz, Ticonderoga, New York.
 Edward S. Sharpless, 915 North 11th street, Philadelphia.
 Horace J. Shinkle, 129 Mechanic street, Philadelphia.
 S. H. Simon, 115 Bergen street, Jersey City, N. J.
 Isaac G. Smedley, 1705 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 C. S. W. Thompson, Helena, Montana.
 William W. Van Baun, 1402 Spruce street, Philadelphia.
 William B. Van Lennep, 1421 Spruce street, Philadelphia.
 Benjamin P. Wall, Berkeley, California.
 George E. White, Sandwich, Barnstable county, Mass.
 *Lawrence G. Wilburton, Winona, Minn.

1881.

- Henry C. Aldrich, 313 Medical Block, Minneapolis, Minn.
 John V. Allen, 4637 Frandford avenue, Philadelphia.
 Jerome L. Artz, Cramer Hill, New Jersey.
 Benjamin F. Bailey, 1347 L street, Lincoln, Neb.
 †William H. Barnes.
 Charles H. Beebe, 173 W. Cumberland street, Philadelphia.
 F. C. Bowman, Duluth, Minnesota.
 *Clark Burnham, 182 Clinton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Malcolm Cameron, 1027 22d street, N. W., Washington.

*Class Secretary. †Deceased.

- Peter Cooper, Wilmington, Delaware.
 H. P. Christman, Washington, Washington county, Pa.
 E. A. Dakin, 497 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.
 †E. Everett Davis.
 Franz B. Erwein, Mainz, Germany.
 H. J. Evans, 101 N. Carey street, Baltimore, Md.
 George D. Fay, Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey.
 †Percy O. B. Gause.
 Joaquin Gonzalez, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Theodore J. Gramm, 846 North Broad street, Philadelphia.
 A. O. Hardenstein, Vicksburg, Mississippi.
 J. H. Hazfield, Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pa.
 J. P. Hershberger, Lancaster, Ohio.
 Edward Humphrey, Somerton, Philadelphia.
 E. R. Jackson, Dubuque, Iowa.
 C. B. Jennings, 135 South 8th street, Reading, Pa.
 H. P. Johnson, Preble, Courtland county, New York.
 Wm. R. King, 1422 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Leonard A. Kittenger, Wilmington, Delaware.
 F. L. McIntosh, Newton, Massachusetts.
 William P. Mullin.
 F. Powell, Chester, Delaware county, Pa.
 D. Webster Shoemaker, 1925 Green street, Philadelphia.
 W. H. Somerville, 1214 Hanover street, Philadelphia.
 C. F. Stenger, 2413 North 10th street, Philadelphia.
 D. A. Strickler, 705 14th street, Denver, Colorado.
 E. P. Swift, Pleasantville, West Chester county, N. Y.
 Willet W. Whitehead, Mount Holly, New Jersey.
 Alpha M. Whiton, South Byron, Genessee county, N. Y.
 †Henry T. Wilcox.
 William Yearsley, 1636 Susquehanna avenue, Philadelphia.

1882.

- J. Wylie Anderson, 12 Steele Block, Denver, Col.
 James S. Barnard, 2112 N. Charles street, Baltimore, Md.
 Thomas M. Bulick, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
 J. G. Becker, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.
 Frank T. Chaplain, 324 Summer avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 †J. B. Clowe.
 Edwin T. Davis, Sayreville, Middlesex county, N. J.
 John S. Fleming, 1903 Pacific avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.
 A. E. Franz, Wilmington, Delaware.
 W. H. Follmer, Milton, Pennsylvania.
 Irwin B. Gilbert, 2027 Columbia avenue, Philadelphia.
 Oliver S. Haines, 137 North 15th street, Philadelphia.

 †Deceased.

Walter S. Hatfield, 802 Madison avenue, Covington, Ky.
 Henry Jackson, Salem, New Jersey.
 Oliver Edward Janney, 637 Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.
 Alfred Layman, 1630 North 18th street, Philadelphia.
 William T. Maguire, Darby, Delaware county, Pa.
 Willis H. Middleton, 1704 Girard avenue, Philadelphia.
 N. M. Miller, 4101 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
 A. J. Richardson, 1227 E. Susquehanna avenue, Philadelphia.
 J. T. Ridge, 1617 North 7th street, Philadelphia.
 Charles S. Rounsevel, Nashua, New Hampshire.
 John C. Shaw, New Bedford, Massachusetts.
 Clayton S. Schwenk, 1319 Jefferson street, Philadelphia.
 D. F. Shipley, Westminster, Carroll county, Maryland.
 Geo. Taylor Stewart, Metropolitan Hospital, B. I., N. Y. C.
 †John K. Wade.
 W. Lawrence Woodruff, Phoenix, Arizona.

1883.

Herbert E. Aldrich, 1645 South Broad street, Philadelphia.
 B. F. Books, Altoona, Pennsylvania.
 J. Monroe Beyer, Bustleton, Philadelphia.
 *Henry Chandlee, 1019 Linden avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 N. M. Collins, Rochester, New York.
 Charles F. Goodell, Frederick, Maryland.
 William A. Haman, Reading, Berks county, Pa.
 Charles H. Hubbard, 1637 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 †Edgar Janney.
 D. Howard Johnson, 4504 Chester avenue, Philadelphia.
 David C. Kline, Reading, Berks county, Pa.
 A. Lincoln Kistler, Allentown, Pennsylvania.
 F. Morton Long, 2729 Columbia avenue, Philadelphia.
 Daniel P. Maddux, Chester, Delaware county, Pa.
 Albert McWayne, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
 †Frank B. Mickle.
 F. Pfefferkorn, Lawrence, Massachusetts.
 Louis P. Posey, 1435 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
 Upton A. Sharets, Frederick, Maryland.
 Amos Ogden Taylor, 1415 Twelfth avenue, Altoona, Pa.
 George Willis Titman.
 Willis P. Weaver, Bristol, Bucks county, Pa.
 H. K. Weiler, Riverside, New Jersey.
 John W. Walter, Altoona, Pennsylvania.

1884.

William Berkenstock, 1639 Girard avenue, Philadelphia.
 W. J. Burleigh, 3117 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

*Class Secretary. †Deceased.

John W. Cooper, Jr., Elkton, Maryland.
 Chas. A. Davis, 1010 15th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 T. S. Davis, Plainfield, New Jersey.
 Alfred E. Heritage, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.
 J. S. Hoverder, Atco, New Jersey.
 Morris Hughes, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania.
 T. C. Imes, 518 South 15th street, Philadelphia.
 Horace E. James, 1240 South Broad street, Philadelphia.
 Halton I. Jessup, 1829 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 William B. Pryor Jones, Petersburg, Virginia.
 William D. King, 1046 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
 *R. W. McClelland, 411 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Edward W. Mercer, 157 North Fifteenth street, Philadelphia.
 J. Reed Osman, Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.
 Hibbard S. Philips, 326 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Edward R. Snader, 140 North Twentieth street, Philadelphia.
 George D. Woodward, 211 Broadway, Camden, N. J.

1885.

R. Bauer, 1514 Fairmount avenue, Philadelphia.
 A. J. Becker, Catasauqua, Lehigh county, Penna.
 Henry M. Car, Mullica Hill, New Jersey.
 William H. A. Fitz, 819 North Twenty-fifth street, Philadelphia.
 Geo. B. McC. Focht, Myerstown, Lebanon county, Pa.
 B. Frank Gibbs, 2934 Fourteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 *J. William Giles, Nyack, N. Y.
 Alfred Graham, 85 Miami avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 William D. Garvin, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.
 Elmer E. Hancock, 1443 North Seventeenth street, Philadelphia.
 E. S. Harrington, 224 South Broad street, Philadelphia.
 James Hoffman, 461 Jersey avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
 William F. Kaercher, 1452 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
 H. Edwin Kistler, Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa.
 Carl J. Luyties, 2816 Lafayette avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
 H. K. Mansfield, 130 West Chelton avenue, Germantown, Phila.
 Antonio J. Marquez, Barrinquilla, U. S. Col., S. A.
 Biddle R. Marsden, 8328 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia.
 Louis A. Melze, 132 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
 Fred. W. Messerve, 1607 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 Eugene P. Mitchell.
 John M. Prilay, Bangor, Maine.
 Walter D. Rink, 295 Halsey street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 J. S. Rittenhouse, Reading, Berks county, Penna.
 Wm. T. Rodgers, 225 Perry street, Trenton, N. J.
 L. A. Schollenberger, Reading, Pennsylvania.

*Class Secretary.

Charles D. Smedley, Wayne, Delaware county, Pa.
 Charles E. Spahr, Pork, Pennsylvania.
 Carl A. Schutze, 49 East Main street, Columbus, Ohio.
 C. A. Yocum, Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pa.

1886.

*Alfred W. Baily, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
 Theodore G. Bieling, Atlantic City, N. J.
 Richard Bewley, 116 Queens Falls, Philadelphia.
 Gustave E. Bonnet, 606 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
 Thomas H. Carmichael, 7127 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia.
 Douglass Cauklin, Knoxville, Tennessee.
 James H. Closson, 70 West Cheltenham avenue, Germantown, Phila.
 Edw. H. Condon, 1403 West Fayette street, Baltimore, Md.
 Persifer M. Cooke, 1290 Race street, Denver, Col.
 James R. Cooper, 211 East State street, Trenton, N. J.
 William Cowley, 6412 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Robert Fraley, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania.
 †Cethe C. Feltz.

W. Furman Fryer, Middleboro, Massachusetts.
 Jacob M. Hinson, 391 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.
 George Hipkiss, 218 Columbia avenue, Boston, Mass.
 John E. James (Hon.), 1521 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 F. Harry Kirby, 2540 North Sixteenth street, Philadelphia.
 Greenwood H. Knight, Dexter, Maine.
 Martin N. Lehmayr.
 John W. LeSeur, Batavia, New York.
 Eugene L. Mann, 681 Endicott Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.
 George A. Martin, Des Moines, Iowa.
 †C. Sharpless Mercer.
 E. Delmont Merrill, Dover, Maine.
 John C. Morgan (Hon.), Millville, N. J.
 J. Wesley Mullin, Wilmington, Delaware.
 †Eugene L. Oatley.

Byron M. Peters, Doylestown, Bucks county, Penna.
 C. Albert Reger, 725 North Forty-fourth street, Philadelphia.
 William G. Steele, 1431 Girard avenue, Philadelphia.
 Joseph A. Stegman, 4632 East Thompson street, Philadelphia.
 Henry St. G. Strouse, Belgrade, Nance county, Neb.
 William Tonkin, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
 †A. R. Thomas (Hon.).
 Horace Bacon Ware, Scranton, Pennsylvania.
 Frederick P. Wilcox, 2116 Columbia avenue, Philadelphia.
 Henry R. Worthington, Trenton, New Jersey.

1887.

Joseph DeB. Abbott, Bristol, Bucks county, Penna.
 Millsen R. Allen, 118 West Main street, Norfolk, Va.

*Class Secretary. †Deceased.

- Charles W. Benedict, Findlay, Ohio.
 John D. Boileau, 804 Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia.
 Irvine M. Flinn, 409 West Eighth street, Wilmington, Del.
 Lewis W. Flinn, 909 Washington street, Wilmington, Del.
 †George R. Fortiner.
 Charles A. Geiger, Rosewell, Georgia.
 George H. Haas, 434 Turner street, Allentown, Pa.
 Herbert F. Heilner, Scranton, Pennsylvania.
 Lafayette H. Horter, 4161 Westminster avenue, West Philadelphia.
 Robert B. Johnstone, 2159 North Nineteenth street, Philadelphia.
 Dan. Karsner, 205 Tulphocken street, Germantown, Philadelphia.
 Edward A. Krusen, Collegeville, Pennsylvania.
 G. M. Kuhry, 638 North Fourth street Philadelphia.
 Orville Wilbur Lane, Great Barrington, Mass.
 Horace Lindsley.
 Chas. H. McDowell, 1121 Shackamaxon street, Philadelphia.
 Jesse C. Millen, Denver, Colorado.
 Will F. Minard, Waterbury, Connecticut.
 †William S. Morris.
 F. F. Negendenk, 901 Washington street, Wilmington, Del.
 Albert A. Norris, 4818 Chester avenue, Philadelphia.
 William R. Powell, Erie, Pennsylvania.
 William M. Pulsifer, Waterville, Maine.
 †*Joseph Rodes.
 †Clarence M. Selfridge, Oakland, California.
 Isaac G. Shallcross, 1617 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 William W. Speakman, 1623 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 William Spencer, 1617 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
 William S. Taylor, Malvern, Pennsylvania.
 L. W. Thompson, 1701 Green street, Philadelphia.
 Carl V. Vischer, 1429 Poplar street, Philadelphia.
 Jos. M. Walborn, Missouri Valley, Harrison county, Iowa.
 John D. Ward, 806 South Third street, Philadelphia.

1888.

- *Charles A. Ayers, 1643 South Broad street, Philadelphia.
 George F. Baier, Norwood, Pennsylvania.
 Weston D. Bayley, 1438 Poplar street, Philadelphia.
 Henry Bierman, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania.
 John D. Brannin, Mount Holly, New Jersey.
 Henry C. Chisolm, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.
 James C. Clarke, Jr., 1307 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 Herbert B. Coy, 2724 Girard avenue, Philadelphia.
 George W. N. Curtis, 112 East Capitol street, Washington, D. C.
 Frank C. Drain, 1001 West Lanvale street, Baltimore, Md.
 Everett B. Finney, Lincoln, Nebraska.

*Class Secretary. †Deceased.

Horace D. Furman, 1705 Tioga street, Philadelphia.
 William G. Gardiner, Wayne, Delaware county, Pa.
 Samuel G. Goodshall, Edge Hill P. O., Montgomery county, Pa.
 John Philip Haag, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.
 Gustav Ernst Hanig, Thompsontown, Pennsylvania.
 Wm. H. Heron, 1214 Sixth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 E. H. Hill, Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, Penna.
 Edmund H. Kase, 1325 Girard avenue, Philadelphia.
 Harvard Lindley, 3129 Lucas avenue, St. Louls, Mo.
 T. L. MacDonald, 1402 Massachusetts avenue, N. W., Wash., D. C.
 Stoddard S. Martin, Woodsville, New Hampshire.
 Finley McPherson, Lyons, New York.
 Franklin E. Merriam, 3009 Kensington avenue, Philadelphia.
 Samuel W. Price, 1830 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.
 Thomas H. Reading, Hatboro, Pennsylvania.
 W. C. Seitz, Glen Rock, York county, Pennsylvania.
 Lewis Lippincott Sharp, Palmyra, New Jersey.
 Bowman H. Shivers, Haddonfield, New Jersey.
 James S. Shoemaker, 3112 Frankford avenue, Philadelphia.
 Adam S. Sierer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
 S. Bryan Smith, 233 Broadway, Camden, N. J.
 A. Emile Tortat, 3727 Ridge avenue, Philadelphia.
 John K. Tretton, Rochester, New York.
 Wilmer W. Trinkle, 1641 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
 Robert Walter, Walters Park, Berks county, Pa.
 Wm. S. S. Young, Lehman P. O., Luzerne county, Pa.

1889.

Charles M. Allmond, Newark, Delaware.
 Herbert A. Anderson, 391 West avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
 J. Stowe Ballard, 205 Powell street, San Francisco, Cal.
 †Elmer E. Bashore.
 Wm. H. Bishop, 119 East 47th street, New York City.
 William W. Blair, 406 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Thomas B. Bradley, 952 North 6th street, Philadelphia.
 Edwin R. Bryant, 317 Powell street, San Francisco, Cal.
 Joseph M. Caley, 1513 Green street, Philadelphia.
 Thomas D. Clegg, 2038 North 39th street, Philadelphia.
 Allison A. Clokey, 2d & Chestnut streets, Louisville, Ky.
 José Congosto, 222 South 3d street, Philadelphia.
 Guy Coulter, 1013 High street, Columbus, Ohio.
 *George W. Crock, Vicksburg, Mississippi.
 Harry Lee Dodd, Chesterton, Maryland.
 Frederick M. Eaton, 1709 Broadway, Camden, N. J.
 Nevins W. Fryer, 1426 Snyder avenue, Philadelphia.
 Charles R. Fulmer, 2040 North 6th street, Philadelphia.

*Class Secretary. †Deceased.

Frank A. Garis, 227 Broad street, West Bethlehem, Pa.
 Joseph S. Garrison, Easton, Maryland.
 James A. George, 438 Pine street, Camden, N. J.
 Theodore P. Gittens, 1716 Diamond street, Philadelphia.
 Alpheus W. Gregg, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania.
 Charles E. Grove, Spokane, Washington.
 Horatio B. Hollifield, Sandersville, Georgia.
 Geo. M. Hoover, 153 West Maine street, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
 Nathan M. Humphrey, Springwater, New York.
 Amos D. Krewson, 4613 Paul street, Frankford, Philadelphia.
 Grant M. Kistler, Lansford, Carbon county, Pa.
 John A. Kressly, New Tripoli, Pennsylvania.
 Alonzo S. Larkey, 1168 Washington street, Oakland, Cal.
 William F. Lee, 823 North 40th street, Philadelphia.
 Samuel P. Low, Santa Barbara, California.
 Melvern S. Lyon, Haddonfield, New Jersey.
 Granville R. Markle, Union Bridge, Maryland.
 Horace W. McKenzie, Duncannon, Pennsylvania.
 William S. Moslander, 837 Penn street, Camden, N. J.
 Charles E. Myers, 3840 Terrace street, Wissahickon, Philadelphia.
 Herbert L. Northrop, 1729 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 John J. Oeschle, 239 E. Thompson street, Philadelphia.
 William S. Rambo, Rochester, New York.
 George Rhoads, Springfield, Massachusetts.
 C. Wesley Roberts, Scranton, Pennsylvania.
 Grant Selfridge, 145 Croker Building, San Francisco, Cal.
 Charles A. Shephard, Bristol, Connecticut.
 Charles S. Stafford, 2015 North 19th street, Philadelphia.
 George Alson Suffa, 229 Berkeley street, Boston, Mass.
 Robert S. Summers, 2610 North 12th street, Philadelphia.
 Richard E. Tomlin, 2057 North 8th street, Philadelphia.
 Frederick H. Van Gunten, 2407 N. 17th street, Philadelphia.
 Clarence J. Wallace, 899 Warren avenue, Chicago, Ill.

1890.

William J. Arlitz, Hoboken, New Jersey.
 Leon T. Ashcraft, 1318 Spruce street, Philadelphia.
 Zeno B. Babbitt, 810 11th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 John M. Barthmaier, 2731 North 5th street, Philadelphia.
 Charles A. Bigler, 1919 North 13th street, Philadelphia.
 C. Corson Burnley, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.
 C. Gray Capron, Utica, New York.
 George F. Clark, Hightstown, New Jersey.
 Charles F. Cooper, 130 Shonnard street, Syracuse, N. Y.
 James F. Cullin, 3623 Hamilton street, Philadelphia.
 Arthur L. Cunningham, 1168 Washington street, Oakland, Cal.
 Marvin A. Custis, 631 E. Capitol street, Washington, D. C.

†George M. Doane.

George I. S. Cudley, 4521 Frankford avenue, Philadelphia.

Percy H. Ealer, 815 North 24th street, Philadelphia.

Richard H. Edmondson, Gallup, New Mexico.

James B. Given, 315 11th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Oliver Grimshaw, Swedesboro, New Jersey.

*Oscar L. Gumbrecht, Mount Holly, New Jersey.

Walter V. Hanscom, Rockland, Maine.

Martin H. Haines, Ellsworth Falls, Maine.

Edw. A. Heath, 114 Ebury street, London, S. W., Eng.

Edw. W. Jones, 2731 Columbia avenue, Philadelphia.

Oscar J. Jordan, Coopersburg, Pennsylvania.

Frederick W. Lange, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

†Lyttleton L. Lazear.

Albert A. Lindaburg, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Francisco M. Lucena.

Howard S. Mace, 910 N. 41st street, West Philadelphia.

Guy E. Manning, 754 Oak street, San Francisco, Cal.

James I. McDonald, Ellsworth, Maine.

Robert S. Marshall, 424 Shady avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Edward M. McCency, 1243 Bluff street, Dubuque, Iowa.

Peter J. McPherson, Millport, New York.

Richard Wallace Montgomery, 48 W. 94th street, New York City.

Milton Lavelle Munson, 1307 Pacific avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oliver H. Paxson, 123 North 16th street, Philadelphia.

Milton Powell, 163 W. 76th street, New York City.

J. Ferdinand Raue, 121 North 10th street, Philadelphia.

Charles L. Rumsey, 819 Park avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Walter Strong, 2049 North 13th street, Philadelphia.

George P. Stubbs, 4012 Haverford avenue, Philadelphia.

Jacob H. Sherman, Manchester, Maryland.

Bradford W. Sherwood, Syracuse, New York.

William Sonneborn, 2311 East York street, Philadelphia.

William C. Sooy, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

†Harry B. Tindall.

Sylvester Ulrich, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania.

Clarence M. Ustick, 709 Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.

Samuel C. Webster, Westerley, R. I.

Daniel A. Wilson, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Joseph R. Witzel, 4037 St. Vincent street, Tacony, Philadelphia.

George B. Wix, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

William E. Wright, Burlington, New Jersey.

1891.

Francis L. Abbott, 3039 North 15th street, Philadelphia.

William S. Ackley, 2336 North 29th street, Philadelphia.

*Class Secretary. †Deceased.

- Johannes Arschagouni, 745 Lexington avenue, New York City.
 George W. Brose, York, Pennsylvania.
 Theodore L. Chase, Jr., 1687 North 54th street, Philadelphia.
 G. Maxwell Christine, 2043 North 12th street, Philadelphia.
 Frank R. Clarke, Berwick, Pennsylvania.
 Arthur R. Cobb, 3720 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia.
 Walter B. Fraley, Berwyn, Chester county, Pennsylvania.
 J. B. Griffith, Lewistown, Pennsylvania.
 Edward S. Haines, Morton, Pennsylvania.
 Phillipe Sharples Hall, 1604 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 Charles R. Haman, Reading, Pennsylvania.
 J. B. Heritage, Langhorne, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.
 †Peter Hally Kirk.
 Henry A. Lacy, 741 North 17th street, Philadelphia.
 Nathaniel F. Lane, 1435 Poplar street, Philadelphia.
 Abbot B. Lichtenwalner, 2435 North 7th street, Philadelphia.
 Frederick M. Miller, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
 T. Addison McCaren, Dayton, Ohio.
 Edward M. Morgan, Perth, Ontario, Canada.
 Frank F. Pierson, Wilmington, Delaware.
 Charles L. Reading, 1423 Porter street, Philadelphia.
 Stanley M. Rinehart, 293 Western avenue, Allegheny, Pa.
 Henry F. Schantz, Reading, Pa.
 *W. E. Sherwood, 813 Washington street, Wilmington, Del.
 Charles T. Shinn, Norristown, Pennsylvania.
 Samuel M. Shirk, New Holland, Pennsylvania.
 Albert Clement Shute, Connellsville, Pennsylvania.
 Robert Studel, Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania.
 James C. Stirk, 4700 Chester avenue, Philadelphia.
 Eugene Talmadge, Canton, Ohio.
 Bartus Trew, 1827 Guilford avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 John McE. Ward, 1915 Susquehanna avenue, Philadelphia.
 Charles A. Wayland, San Jose, California.
 Rufus B. Weaver, (Hon.), 1553 Park avenue, Philadelphia.
 Chas. H. Wells, 1482 North 55th street, Philadelphia.
 Elmer G. Whinna, 320 North 41st street, Philadelphia.
 Bertrand K. Wilbur, Sitka, Alaska.
 †John C. Williams.
 Lewis D. Wilson, 316 B street, S. E., Washington, D. C.
 Rutledge T. Wiltbank, 1410 South 5th street, Philadelphia.
 Wells Woodward, 1114 N. Y. avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

1892.

- Charles Showell Abbott, Bristol, Pennsylvania.
 Arthur Norman Allen, Clearmont, New Hampshire.
 William R. Andrews, Rockville, Maryland.

*Class Secretary. †Deceased.

- Morris Cavileer Ashley, Middletown, New York.
 George Andrews Barrows, 1608 Mt. Vernon street, Philadelphia.
 Samuel G. A. Brown, Shippensburg, Pa.
 John Godfrey Campbell, Elmer, New Jersey.
 Newton T. Chaffee, Chesterfield, New Jersey.
 James H. Darby.
 Charles E. Dennis, 422 N. Green street, Baltimore, Md.
 Perry Hall Dudley, 1405 North 16th street, Philadelphia.
 William R. Geiser, 322 New street, Philadelphia.
 John R. Gillette, 1808 North 15th street, Philadelphia.
 Hamilton Graham, Trenton, N. J.
 Edward R. Gregg, Dawson City, Alaska.
 Frederick J. Haerer, 1410 North Broad street, Philadelphia.
 Edward F. Harpel, Shamokin, Pennsylvania.
 Gove Saulsbury Harrington, 487 West 45th street, New York City.
 J. Allen Harrison, 3703 North 5th street, Philadelphia.
 *J. Wyllis Hassler, 1503 Poplar street, Philadelphia.
 James S. Hickey, 1831 North 11th street, Philadelphia.
 Royal G. Higgins, Princeton, Indiana.
 William L. Hill, Dallas, Texas.
 William Milby Hopkin, 2620 North 5th street, Philadelphia.
 Leonard A. Hudson, Milford, Delaware.
 Noah Jackson, Norfolk, Virginia.
 Milton S. Kistler, Shenandoah, Pennsylvania.
 William N. Leedom, 1232 North 5th street, Philadelphia.
 Harry Litchfield, 1409 North 19th street, Philadelphia.
 George W. Mays, 1221 West Somerset street, Philadelphia.
 John H. McCullough, 213 Perry street, Trenton, N. J.
 Charles H. McDowell, 3001 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.
 Charles S. Means, Columbus, Ohio.
 Caleb S. Middleton, Jr., Jackson, Mississippi.
 Harry W. Moore, 1308 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 Clarence Nichols, 1429 East Eagle street, Baltimore, Md.
 Winfred W. Nuss, 3614 Howell street, Wissinoming, Pa.
 Lewis R. Palmer, 1025 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 Alfred C. Pedrick, Jr., Passaic, New Jersey.
 W. H. Phillips, Cape May, New Jersey.
 J. Darwin Pines, 2161 North 19th street, Philadelphia.
 Robert L. Piper, Tyrone, Pennsylvania.
 Willett E. Rotzell, Narberth, Montgomery county, Pa.
 †Charles G. Raue (Hon.).
 H. M. Sanger, 1040 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.
 Charles F. Souder, 1607 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 Albert G. Stevens, Cape May, New Jersey.
 Charles E. Tegtmeier, 1237 Shackamaxon street, Philadelphia.

Edward C. Thomas, 711 North 33d street, Philadelphia.
 John J. Tuller, 1931 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
 James M. Tyson, 222 East Cheltenham avenue, Philadelphia.
 William M. Vaughn, Dover, Delaware.
 Charles Wagner, Hanover, York county, Pa.
 Fowler Alfred Walters, Lockport, New York.
 Harry S. Weaver, 1621 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
 Lewis C. Wessels, 1914 North 22d street, Philadelphia.
 Edmund L. Yourex, 1138 Druid Hill avenue, Baltimore, Md.

1893.

William S. Ambler, 4448 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia.
 Alvin W. Atkinson, Trenton, New Jersey.
 Albert S. Atkinson, 1037 Caroline street, Baltimore, Md.
 B. G. Arnold, Downingtown, Pennsylvania.
 Albert M. E. Baker, McEwensville, Pennsylvania.
 Charles Becker, Jr., 1828 Tioga street, Tioga, Philadelphia.
 William F. Beggs, 399 Seventh avenue, Newark, N. J.
 G. John Berlinghof, Scranton, Pennsylvania.
 Charles S. Brown, 3036 Frankford avenue, Philadelphia.
 Charles B. Burnett, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
 Thomas W. Byerly, Laurel, Maryland.
 Ernest Labose Clark, 110 Mercer street, Jersey City, N. J.
 Thomas H. Conarroe, 872 North Twenty-sixth street, Philadelphia.
 Edward O. Cyphers, Belleville, New Jersey.
 O. Herbert Evans, Cheswold, Delaware.
 Elmer E. Fuller, Plymouth, Massachusetts.
 William T. Graham, 2463 North Eighteenth street, Philadelphia.
 John Q. Griffith, 1336 South Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.
 Harrie D. Handy, Brockton, Massachusetts.
 * Frank W. Hardenstein, Memphis, Tennessee.
 Charles H. Harvey, 4821 Lancaster avenue, Philadelphia.
 Charles E. Hewitt, Meridian, Connecticut.
 Clarence A. Hull, Dunmore, Pennsylvania.
 Joseph F. Hurff, 2117 Market street, Galveston, Texas.
 J. Lewis Ireland, Erie, Pennsylvania.
 Lewis Johnston.
 Walter Jones, Mount Vernon, New York.
 B. Frank Kehler, 1708 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.
 William W. Knowlton, 620 Benson street, Camden, N. J.
 Gustav A. Kuhnelt, Adelaide, Australia.
 Alfred J. Kurtz, 1531 South Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.
 John W. Leckie, Jr., Hazleton, Pennsylvania.
 William Lillienthal, 1 West Eight-third street, New York.
 George W. MacKenzie, Somerton, Pennsylvania.
 Walter W. Maires, 1231 Fairmount avenue, Philadelphia.

*Class Secretary.

- George W. Maust, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania.
 William G. McComas, Frederick, Maryland.
 W. S. McFadyen, 4502 Baker street, Manayunk, Philadelphia.
 George B. Moreland, 1321 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
 H. D. Moore, Naugatuck, Connecticut.
 Emile R. Paillon, 119 North Seventh street, St. Louis, Mo.
 Charles Rees Palmer, West Chester, Pennsylvania.
 Emil Reith, Nineteenth and Parrish streets, Philadelphia.
 Edward Ames Robinson, 6505 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia.
 Desiderio Roman, Jinotepe, Nicaragua, C. A.
 Charles W. Scarborough, Madison, New Jersey.
 John H. Schall, Jr., Homœopathic Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Frederick R. Smith, 400 East Main street, Rochester, N. Y.
 Harry S. Snyder, Allentown, Pennsylvania.
 Samuel Sparhawk, Burlington, Vermont.
 † Allen W. Stewart.
 James J. Thomson, Rockaway, New Jersey.
 Eugene Underhill, 224 South Broad street, Philadelphia.
 J. Lewis Van Tine, 1613 Girard avenue, Philadelphia.
 Ernest M. Vaughn, Royersford, Pennsylvania.
 William Rankin Ward, Jr., Lyons Farms, New Jersey.
 George C. Webster, Chester, Pennsylvania.
 John J. Whelin, 4353 Paul street, Frankford, Philadelphia.
 Frank H. Widman, Wyncote, Montgomery county, Pa.
 Harry H. Wilford, Bangor, Pennsylvania.
 † J. Conner Wilson.
 I. N. Woodman, Morrisville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.
 Frank Aylmer Woods, Holyoke, Massachusetts.
- 1894.
- Mahlon B. Ballard, Troy, Pennsylvania.
 Frank Steele Barnard, Los Angeles, California.
 Willis L. Barris, 3042 Berks street, Philadelphia.
 John Strickler Behm.
 Frank C. Benson, Jr., 153 North Fifteenth street, Philadelphia.
 George Henry Bickley, 1512 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.
 Daniel C. Bohn, Lickdale, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania.
 George H. Boone, Pottsville, Pennsylvania.
 Frank W. Brierly, B. S., 2109 W. Susquehanna avenue, Philadelphia.
 George R. Carmichael, 805 West street, Wilmington, Delaware.
 Woodward D. Carter, 1533 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia.
 Walter A. Corson, 716 Atlantic avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
 William H. Cooper, Oakmont, Pennsylvania.
 Mark H. Cornish, 6949 Hagerman street, Tacony, Philadelphia.
 * William D. Culin, 4028 Parrish street, Philadelphia.
 Edward M. Deacon, Homœopathic Hospital, Reading, Pa.

*Class Secretary. †Deceased.

- Robert G. Dock, 236 School Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia.
 William DeHaven Eaches, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania.
 William L. Edgar, Masonic Block, Athol, Massachusetts.
 Robert Y. Fechtig, Cumberland, Maryland.
 Howard A. Fehr, 221 North Ninth street, Allentown, Pa.
 Alton S. Fell, 923 South Clinton avenue, Trenton, N. J.
 David E. Fitzgerald, 3044 Frankford avenue, Philadelphia.
 Charles J. V. Fries, 1933 Bainbridge street, Philadelphia.
 George W. Gann, Dubois, Pennsylvania.
 George J. Ganow, Smithville Flats, Chenango county, N. Y.
 Howard Chew Garrison, 419 N. Fifth street, Camden, N. J.
 Thomas W. Gebhard, Wilmington, Delaware.
 William B. Griggs, 1534 N. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.
 Edward S. Grigsby, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.
 Lemuel D. Hardy, 222 Parke avenue, Norfolk, Va.
 Raymond J. Harris, 1300 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia.
 David G. Harvey, Maple Lane, Holmesburg, Pennsylvania.
 William M. Hillegas, 934 North Forty-third street, Philadelphia.
 James Hollowell, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.
 Frank S. Jewett, 64 Jackson street, Providence, R. I.
 Harry B. Justice, Ironton, Ohio.
 Henry Klopp, Westboro, Massachusetts.
 Fred. M. Lawrence, 1601 Girard avenue, Philadelphia.
 George F. Lazarus, 6 Caton avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Simon S. Mann, Columbia, Pennsylvania.
 Emerson P. McGeorge, 1740 Broadway, Camden, N. J.
 Alfred C. Mills, Norristown, Pennsylvania.
 Carl W. Moffitt, 19 Rossdale street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
 Albert C. Morozzi, Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa.
 Alpheus B. Morrill, Concord, New Hampshire.
 † Henry S. Neff.
 Joseph F. Norwood, 68 Main street, Auburn, Maine.
 William F. Roth, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.
 Arthur T. Schoonmaker, Westfield, Massachusetts.
 Frank W. Seidel, 362 North Front street, Reading, Pa.
 Arthur P. Seligman, Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania.
 Nathan Smilie, 4624 Chester avenue, West Philadelphia.
 Henry B. Strock, Bedford, Pennsylvania.
 Frederick Traganza, 2210 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.
 Joseph C. Tripp, Saxon, Pennsylvania.
 Gustav A. Van Lennep, 1421 Spruce street, Philadelphia.
 Edward R. Walters, 6117 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
 George P. Weaver, Arendtsville, Pennsylvania.
 Frank E. Yerkes, Ambler, Pennsylvania.

† Deceased.

1895.

- Robert J. Abele, 718 South 21st street, Philadelphia.
 Benjamin H. Bainbridge, Jr., 2305 Cedar street, Philadelphia.
 William A. Barnes, Hagerstown, Maryland.
 Charles A. Betts, Reading, Pennsylvania.
 Martin S. Budlong, Providence, Rhode Island.
 Duncan Campbell, Woodbury, New Jersey.
 Herbert H. Carter, Jacksonville, Illinois.
 Marsden T. Cleckley, Augusta, Georgia.
 Francis V. Colon, Porto Rico, West Indies.
 Alfred Cookman, Williamsport, Pa.
 George Mc. Conard, 323 Berks street, Philadelphia.
 George M. Cooper, 527 Marshall street, Philadelphia.
 Edwin C. Cowperthwaite, 3343 N. Seventeenth street, Philadelphia.
 Robert B. Cuthbert, Hahnemann Hospital, New York.
 S. Ashen Dieffenderfer, Mazeppa, Pennsylvania.
 Louis M. Diemer, 1900 E. Allegheny avenue, Philadelphia.
 George N. Dolbeck, Portchester, New York.
 Atwater L. Douglass, Ellsworth, Maine.
 John A. Evans, 1837 Pennsylvania avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 Morris R. Faulkner, Vineland, New Jersey.
 John A. Fischer, 319 Green street, Philadelphia.
 Benj. K. Fetcher, Maternity Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Albert W. Gernert, Lebanon, Pa.
 Jnanendra Narayan Ghose, Calcutta, India.
 Lee E. Griscom, 919 S. Third street, Camden, N. J.
 Samuel B. Hanlin, Middleport, Ohio.
 John E. Henshall, 1129 Diamond street, Philadelphia.
 Harry Henshillwood, 243 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.
 William B. Holcombe, 1509 Girard avenue, Philadelphia.
 Frank V. Horne, Toledo, Ohio.
 * Wm. C. Hunsicker, 2111 N. Twenty-ninth street, Philadelphia.
 Edward J. Kendall, 54 Elizabeth street, West Detroit, Mich.
 Cephas D. Kinsley, Cheshire, Massachusetts.
 William D. Kinsloe, Masonic Temple, Denver, Col.
 Joseph V. Klock, Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania.
 Wm. Krause, 4813 Beaumont avenue.
 William H. Lyle, 1833 Master street, Philadelphia.
 Alexander R. Mackenzie, Tunkhannock, Penna.
 Robert H. McCarthy, 1010 N. 44th street, West Philadelphia.
 Olin K. McGarrah, Altoona, Pennsylvania.
 Bertrand O. Morse, Atlantic, Iowa.
 Herman A. Newbold.
 Herbert S. Nichols, Portland, Oregon.

* Class Secretary.

Gilbert J. Palen, Philadelphia.
 Theodore E. Perkins, 1831 Park avenue, Philadelphia.
 Roy C. Pitcairn, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
 Howard J. Powelson, Middletown, New York.
 Charles S. Raue, 141 North Tenth street, Philadelphia.
 Maitland W. Rendell, 1533 Morris street, Philadelphia.
 Charles A. Ritchie, Middletown, Delaware.
 John F. Rowell, Stamford, Connecticut.
 Edward S. Sheldon, Collingswood, New Jersey.
 John R. Shetter, 1423 North 16th street, Philadelphia.
 Zuber N. Short, Memphis, Tenn.
 Byron D. Spencer, Bangor, Maine.
 Deacon Steinmetz, 2541 North 17th street, Philadelphia.
 William H. Taylor, Macon, Georgia.
 Charles J. Wendt, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
 Carl A. Williams, Mystic, Connecticut.

1896.

Francis E. Archibald, 2553 North 16th street, Philadelphia.
 Alexander B. Arthur, 1705 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
 William H. Armstrong, Rockland, Maine.
 Allan B. Black, Swedesboro, New Jersey.
 Edwin C. Blackburn, Altoona, Pennsylvania.
 Carl A. Blackley, Lockport, New York.
 John A. Brooke, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.
 John L. Casselbury, Morgantown, West Virginia.
 John G. Chadwick, 262 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Ralph W. Chaffee, Syracuse, New York.
 Chas. DeL. Chandler, 1710 D street, N. W., Lincoln, Neb.
 Thomas W. Clarke, 1721 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 William C. Comstock, Lockport, New York.
 Thomas O. Cooper, Wilmington, Delaware.
 Lemuel E. Davies, Scranton, Pennsylvania.
 Thomas S. Dedrick, Jr., Lafayette, New Jersey.
 Fullerton, J. Douglass, 35 South 19th street, Philadelphia.
 John A. Douglass, Lykens, Dauphin county, Pa.
 William F. Doyle, Pottsville, Pennsylvania
 Thomas W. Embley, Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York.
 Howard M. Engle, Mount Joy, Pennsylvania.
 Howard J. Evans, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
 Harvey Farrington, 1738 Green street, Philadelphia.
 George S. Fisher, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.
 Maurice M. Fleagle, Hanover, York county, Pennsylvania.
 Harry H. Grace, 309 Market street, Camden, N. J.
 Frederick C. Gray, 1211 Arch street, Philadelphia.
 Russell T. Hart, 41 Harvey street, Germantown, Philadelphia.
 Earl G. Heaton, Syracuse, New York.

- Harvey P. Hess, Lickdale, Pennsylvania.
 Raymond P. Higgins, Nat. Hom. Hos., Washington, D. C.
 Harrison W. Howell, 724 King street, Wilmington, Del.
 David B. James, 2005 North 12th street, Philadelphia.
 George C. Jenkins, 6226 Hancock street, Germantown, Philadelphia.
 Clarence Klaer, Florida, Orange county, New York.
 Augustus Korndoerfer, Jr., 112 North 17th street, Philadelphia.
 Herbert P. Leopold, Allentown, Pennsylvania.
 Linnaeus E. Marter, 1631 Race street, Philadelphia.
 Archibald S. McDowell, Reading, Pennsylvania.
 William A. McDowell, Reading, Pennsylvania.
 William R. Mesick, Georgetown, Delaware.
 Harvey D. Miller, Myerstown, Lebanon county, Pa.
 William B. Morford, Red Bank, New Jersey.
 Harry S. Nicholson, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
 William B. Ormsby, Wyoming, Ohio.
 Richard R. Paxson, 4816 Baltimore avenue, Philadelphia.
 Ernest L. Peet, Skinners Eddy, Pennsylvania.
 Wm. A. Plaucher, 5915 Walker street, Wissinoming, Philadelphia.
 Elmer T. Prizer, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
 John L. Redman, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
 John T. Robinson, South Bound Brook, New Jersey.
 Victor M. Roman, Jinoteffe, Nicaragua, C. A.
 Joseph H. Romig, Bethel, Koskoquin River, Alaska.
 Clarence W. Simmons, 1628 North 18th street, Philadelphia.
 Elwood S. Snyder, Watsonstown, Pennsylvania.
 Ralph L. Souder, Woodstown, New Jersey.
 Charles F. Smalley, corner Delaware and Madison streets, Wilmington, Delaware.
 Clinton S. Straughn, Matawan, New Jersey.
 J. W. Stitzel, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania.
 Leon M. Thurston, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
 Charles S. Trites, 4500 Baker street, Philadelphia.
 Geo. L. Van Duersen, Meriden, Connecticut.
 Gilbert E. Wallace, Muncie, Indiana.
 Francis V. Ware, Millville, New Jersey.
 Rowland J. Wasgatt, Union, Maine.
 Daniel W. Weaver, Greensburg, Indiana.
 *William A. Weaver, 1537 Master street, Philadelphia.
 James L. Whiteman, 716 Franklin street, Wilmington, Delaware.
 Herbert F. Williams, Woodbury, New Jersey.
 Albert F. Woll, 2439 North 6th street, Philadelphia.
 Robert C. Woodman, Lambertville, New Jersey.

1897.

- John L. Bacon, Jr., Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia.
 Daniel J. Baker, 1436 Hanover street, Philadelphia.

*Class Secretary.

Arthur W. Ball, 4445 Frankford avenue, Philadelphia.
 Clyde E. Barton, West Coulter street, Germantown, Philadelphia.
 Frank L. Bateman, Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia.
 William B. Boggess, 615 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia.
 W. Kempton Browning, Plainfield, New Jersey.
 Thomas A. Burneson, Monoca, Beaver county, Pa.
 Wilda E. Butler, Grace Hospital, New Haven, Conn.
 Edward P. Clark, Homœo. Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Clarence H. Dobson, Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia.
 Harold R. Edwards, 615 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia.
 Jacob F. Erwin, 53 Lincoln avenue, Providence, R. I.
 Howard Reiner Faringer, Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island,
 New York.

†William John Fleming.

A. L. W. Foster, 6338 Woodbine avenue, Overbrook, Pa.
 William L. Franck, Jr., Overbrook, Pennsylvania.
 Evans J. Hackney, 1617 Vine street, Philadelphia.
 George C. Haller, Jr., Hulmeville, Pennsylvania.
 James M. Heimbach, M. E., Kane, Pennsylvania,
 Henry S. Liddle, 2201 Lyndale, avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
 J. Lyman Peck, M. S., Metropolitan Hospital, N. Y.
 Benejah B. Powell, Ph. G., 1925 Wallace street, Philadelphia.
 David J. Price, Shenandoah, Pennsylvania.
 Geo. W. Ramsey, 2436 Nicholas street, Germantown, Philadelphia.
 Wesley H. Rennie, Metropolitan Hospital, B. I., N. Y.
 Frederick W. Roberts, St. Luke's Hom. Hos., Philadelphia.
 Samuel W. Sappington, 1826 N. 13th street, Philadelphia.
 Abbott Satterthwait, Crosswicks, New Jersey.
 Walter H. Steel, Newark, Delaware.
 Francis W. Sunanday, 2945 Diamond street, Philadelphia.
 *William Zerns Suplee, A. B., 1509 Porter street, Philadelphia.
 William F. Ward, Homœo. Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Franklin Watson, Langhorne, Pennsylvania.
 Harry Adelbert Watts, Portland, Maine.
 Alfred W. Westney, A. B., Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia.
 Harry D. Wilson, Children's Homœopathic Hospital, Philadelphia.

1898.

Burdett Sheriden Adams, New Haven, Connecticut.
 Charles Clifford Allen, Bridgeton, New Jersey.
 Lewis Brownson Amsbry, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 Albert Alphonse Appel, Ph. G., Collegeville, Pennsylvania.
 Russell Bigler Armor, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
 William Franklin Baker, A. B., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 Walter Isaac Baker, Camden, New Jersey.
 D. W. Bartine, Ocean City, N. J.

*Class Secretary. †Deceased.

- J. Bonnar Bates, Binghamton, New York.
Alexander Chambers Blair, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
Oscar Eugene Boericke, A. B., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
William Thomas Bond, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
E. W. Brickley, York, Pa.
Thomas A. Capen, Fall River, Mass.
Samuel Boyd Challinor, A. B., Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
William Taylor Chamberlin, Ottawa, Canada.
Daniel Emery Chase, Jr., Somerville, Massachusetts.
John N. Clarke, Rosiclare, Ill.
Edgar Clement, Haddonfield, New Jersey.
Samuel Williams Clover, Palmyra, New Jersey.
Macpherson Crichton, Washington, District of Columbia.
George Read Critchlow, A. B., New Brighton, Pennsylvania.
Charles Theo. Cutting, Jr., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
William Embury Dake, Rochester New York.
Wm. L. DeLap, Gloucester, N. J.
W. H. Dewing, Clayville, N. Y.
Harry Martin Eberhard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
L. N. Esrey, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Stuart John Fairbank, Utica, New York.
Biddle Hiles Garrison, Elmer, New Jersey.
William Dunn Gates, Sayre, Pennsylvania.
Joseph Milton Gerhart, Jr., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
James G. Gilchrist, 215 College street, Iowa City, Iowa.
Joseph Rea Taylor Gray, Jr., Chester, Pennsylvania.
Charles Edwin Greason, M. E., Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
Mitchell Greenwood, Millville, New Jersey.
Richard Haehl, Kirchheim, Germany.
Charles Tomlinson Haines, Clarksboro, New Jersey.
Henry Benjamin Harper, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
George Harry Harry, Bradysville, Pennsylvania.
Arthur Hartley, Palmyra, New Jersey.
George Willis Hartman, Littlestown, Pennsylvania.
John Krupp Hedrick, Perkasio, Pennsylvania.
Llewellyn E. Hetrick, Asbury Park, New Jersey.
John Bruce Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Theodore Higbee Hollinshead, Moorestown, New Jersey.
Joseph Robinson Hood, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
George Emory Houck, Frederick, Maryland.
E. F. Hoyt, New York City, N. Y.
Ellwood Samuel Hubbs, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
William Henry Huber, Glenside, Pennsylvania.
Francois Louis Hughes, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
J. P. Iliff, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
E. L. Kirk, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Bayard Knerr, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 Frederick Leonard Lanphear, Boston, Massachusetts.
 J. D. Lawrence, Merchantville, N. J.
 Richard White Larer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 J. C. Lingle, Middletown, Pa.
 Frank Barrett Livezey, A. B., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
 Thomas H. McWhorter, M. D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 Harry Seltzer Meily, Lebanon, Pennsylvania.
 Martin Luther Miller, B. S., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 Frederick Lucius Muth, E. Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania.
 Martin J. Nevinger, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 George Nichols, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Edward Raymond Northrop, Seymour, Connecticut.
 George Stewart Ogden, York, Pennsylvania.
 Edward Gove Randall, A. B., Poultney, Vermont.
 N. G. Reiff, Albion, Ind.
 Frank Llewellyn Richards, A. B., Oswego, New York.
 Herbert Ewing Riddel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 Walter John Robbins, M. D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 Norman Roberts, A. B., M. D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 William Norwood Rogers, Media, Pennsylvania.
 Charles Edward Roth, A. B., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 John Benjamin Ruffell, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 J. H. Sandel, Plymouth, Pa.
 Merton Ross Skinner, Ph. B., LeRoy, New York.
 J. Stearns, Washington, D. C.
 George W. Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Nathan Thorne, Woodstown, New Jersey.
 Ruliff Lawrence Truitt, Wilmington, Delaware.
 Adelbert B. Twitchell, Jr., Newark, New Jersey.
 J. E. Waaser, Mauch Chunk, Pa.
 L. W. Webb, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Charles Valores Webb, Salem, Ohio.
 Harry Stephenson Wetzel, Dayton, Ohio.

THE WASHINGTON CITY AUXILIARY OF THE ALUMNI AS-
 SOCIATION OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL
 COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Meetings, Annual, Third Monday in April. Specials at call of President.

OFFICERS.

President, L. B. SWORMSTEDT, M. D., '77.
Vice-President, EDGAR JANNEY, M. D., '83.
Secretary, W. R. KING, M. D., '81.
Treasurer, CHARLES B. GILBERT, M. D., '76.

1898.

President, B. F. GIBBS, M. D., '85.*Vice-President*, C. A. DAVIS, M. D., '84.*Secretary*, H. W. WOODWARD, M. D., '91.*Treasurer*, L. D. WILSON, M. D., '91.

MEMBERS.

- T. S. Verdi, M. D., Florence, Italy.
 C. B. Gilbert, M. D., '76, 1011 H street, N. W.
 L. B. Swormstedt, M. D., '77, 1455 Fourteenth street, N. W.
 Malcolm Cameron, M. D., '81, 1027 Twenty-second street, N. W.
 Wm. R. King, M. D., '81, 1422 K street, N. W.
 Edgar Janney, M. D., '83, 12 Iowa Circle.
 C. A. Davis, M. D., '84, 1010 Fifteenth street, N. W.
 B. F. Gibbs, M. D., '84, 2934 Fourteenth street, N. W.
 G. W. N. Custis, M. D., '88, 120 E. Capitol street, N. W.
 T. L. Macdonald, M. D., '88, 1402 Massachusetts avenue.
 Wm. H. Herron, M. D., '88, 1016 9th street, N. W.
 Marvin A. Custis, M. D., '90, 631 East Capitol street.
 Z. B. Babbitt, '90, 810 Eleventh street, N. W.
 L. D. Wilson, M. D., '91, 316 B street, S. E.
 H. Wells Woodward, '91, 1114 New York avenue, N. W.
 R. H. Higgins, M. D., '96, Nat. Homœopathic Hospital.

HAHNEMANNIAN INSTITUTE.

Hahnemann College has the honor to have a student's society as old as itself, one which has continued amid the vicissitudes of the College to regularly hold meetings during every College session, and to hold graduating exercises and issue diplomas, signed by its officers, each spring. The Hahnemannian Medical Institute was organized during the session of 1849-'50. Its original name was the Williamsonian Institute, but by request of Dr. Walter Williamson, in whose honor the name was originally bestowed, the name was in 1854 changed to the present name, which it has ever since held. Its meetings were at first held semi-weekly. Of late years meetings have only been held monthly during the College session. In the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy* for March, 1853, we find this society mentioned as follows: "This Association is composed of students attending the lectures in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania. The design of the organization is the mutual improvement of its individual members. Examinations on all the branches taught in the College are held regularly by members chosen from the society, and who receive as an incentive to the faithful performance of their duties the title of professors. At the close of each session they have adopted the plan of holding a commencement at which they have an annual oration and valedictory, and all those who have been sufficiently successful to become passed candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine in the College are rewarded with a diploma from this Institute also, provided they have complied with the rules and regulations."

The following is the constitution of 1891, the last one adopted:

CONSTITUTION.

ART. I.—*Name and Object*.—SEC. 1. This Association shall be known as THE HAHNEMANNIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

SEC. 2. The object of the Institute shall be the mutual improvement of its members, and the increase of their facilities for acquiring medical knowledge.

ART. II.—*Membership*.—SEC. 1. Any person may become an active member of the Institute who is a regular student, in good standing, in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

SEC. 2. No person shall become a member of the Institute until he has paid his initiation fee and signed the Constitution and By-Laws.

SEC. 3. All active members of the Institute become honorary members after graduation from the College.

ART. III.—*Officers*.—The officers of the Institute shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Critic and Quæsitores corresponding to each chair in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

ART. IV.—*Term of Officer*.—SEC. 1. The term of office of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Quæsitores shall be one year.

SEC. 2. The Critic shall be appointed by the President at each regular meeting, to serve until the appointment of his successor.

ART. V.—*Duties of the Officers*.—SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Institute, enforce a rigid observance of the Constitution and By-Laws, sign all orders for payment of bills which have been approved by the Institute; appoint committees, unless otherwise ordered, appoint Critic, Essayist, and supply all temporary vacancies in office.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to preside at all meetings in the absence of the President.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep an accurate record of the proceedings and business of the Institute, register of the names of the members, call the roll, keep correct account of absentees, take charge of all papers of the Institute and file the same for future reference; record the report of the Treasurer, purchase all books and stationery for the use of the Institute, and at the close of his official term of service deliver all books and papers to his successor in office.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect and take charge of the funds of the Institute, pay all bills accepted by the Institute and bearing the indorsement of the presiding officer, exhibit to the Finance Committee for audit a full statement of all receipts and expenditures, with vouchers of the same. It shall also be his duty to make a report at each regular meeting of moneys received and paid out, and to report all members who have been indebted to the Institute for a period of two months; at the close of his term of office deliver to his successor all property in his hands belonging to the Institute.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Critic to correct and criticise all errors of the members, either in decorum, in the style of quiz, in the answers thereof, or in the literary exercises; also any point in general decorum or proceedings which he may deem worthy of notice.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of each Quæstor to quiz one-half hour or more a week, on his particular branch, at such time and place as may be determined by the Institute.

ART. VI.—*Removal from Office or Membership*.—SEC. 1. Any member may withdraw from the Institute after one week's notice in writing, provided a certificate of non-indebtedness from the Secretary accompanies the notification.

SEC. 2. A complaint against any officer or member of a committee for failure to discharge the duties of his office, shall be referred to a committee for investigation, and, if substantiated, a vote of two-thirds of the members present shall remove the delinquent.

SEC. 3. Should any member be guilty of indecorous behavior he shall be dealt with as prescribed hereafter in the By-Laws.

SEC. 4. Should any member neglect or refuse to pay his dues or fines he shall be reported to the Institute by the Treasurer, and the President, unless otherwise directed by the Institute, shall declare such person suspended until said dues or fines be paid.

ART. VII.—*Vacancies in Office*.—SEC. 1. Should a vacancy occur in any office by death, resignation, or otherwise, the President shall order an election, to fill said vacancy, within one week of its occurrence.

SEC. 2. Should a vacancy occur in a committee it shall be filled by an appointment by the President.

ART. VIII.—*Diplomas*.—SEC. 1. Each member of the Institute, upon graduation from the Hahnemann Medical College, shall receive the diploma of the Institute.

SEC. 2. All diplomas shall be signed by the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Quæstors.

ART. IX.—*Amendments*.—Any amendment to the Constitution or By-Laws may be adopted at any regular meeting by a concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, provided that written propositions of such amendments have been submitted to the Institute at the regular meeting preceding.

BY-LAWS.

ART. I.—*Meetings*.—SEC. 1. Regular meetings of the Institute shall be held on the first Wednesday after the beginning of the regular College course, and on the first Wednesday in each month thereafter during the course.

SEC. 2. The members of the Institute shall meet for quiz at such time and place as may be determined by them.

SEC. 3. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, upon application in writing by six members in good standing, and notice of the time and the object of this meeting shall be given at least one day before, and no other business can be legally transacted in it, except that specified in the notice.

ART. II.—*Quorum*.—One-third of the active members in good standing shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting.

ART. III.—*Propositions for Membership*.—Any student of the Hahnemann Medical College, wishing to become a member of the Institute, shall present his name to the Secretary in writing, and upon election shall pay the initiation fee of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50), and sign the Constitution and By-Laws, before he shall be entitled to the privileges of the Institute.

ART. IV.—*Elections*.—SEC. 1. The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be chosen at the regular meeting in March.

SEC. 2. The Quæsitors shall be chosen at the first regular meeting of the College term.

SEC. 3. The officers shall be elected in the following order: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer. The Quæsitors shall be elected in alphabetical order of the chairs.

SEC. 4. In balloting for officers the Secretary shall call the roll, the members casting their ballots as their names are called.

ART. V.—*Fees and Taxes*.—SEC. 1. For defraying expenses of the Institute and for such other purposes as the Institute may see proper, there shall be an initiation fee of two dollars and fifty cents.

SEC. 2. If the funds shall at any time become exhausted or inadequate to meet the current or special demands, an equal tax shall be levied by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Institute upon each and every active member to make up the deficiency.

ART. VI.—*Certificate and Badge of Membership*.—SEC. 1. The certificate of the Hahnemannian Medical Institute shall be the same as that adopted by the classes of 1856 and 1875, and shall be issued to those active members only who have received from the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, notices of successful final examination, and are clear on the books of the Institute.

SEC. 2. The badge of the Hahnemannian Medical Institute shall be the monogram badge as adopted by the class of 1871, and any member will be entitled to wear the same by individual purchase.

ART. VII.—*Finance Committee*.—There shall be a committee of three, known as the Finance Committee. They shall be appointed at the first regular meeting of each session and their duty shall be to audit the account of the Treasurer and report the same to the Institute at the December and February meetings.

ART. VIII.—*Punishment for Misdemeanor*.—Any member who, by indecorous language or action, shall interrupt parliamentary order at a meeting, shall upon the first offense be reprimanded by the Chair, and upon continued offense shall be suspended and so remain until a majority vote of the members present shall reinstate him.

ART. IX.—*Essays and Valedictory*.—SEC. 1 One member of the Institute shall be appointed by the President at each regular meeting to read an essay at the second succeeding regular meeting; such essay to be upon some subject connected with the science of medicine, and the reading thereof shall not occupy more than fifteen minutes.

SEC. 2. A Valedictorian may be elected at the regular meeting in December, by ballot, from among those members in good standing, who are candidates for graduation, at the close of that session; the valedictory to be delivered at such time and place as the members of the Institute may decide upon.

ART. X.—*Disputed Questions*.—Any disputed question or point of order not provided for by these By-Laws shall be decided by Robert's *Rules of Order*.

ART. XI.—*Privileges of Members*.—The rules may be suspended at any time during a regular meeting on a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

ART. XII.—*Order of Business*.—The Order of Business of the Institute shall be as follows:

1. Calling of Institute to order.
2. Roll-call
3. Reading of the minutes of the preceding regular and special meetings.
4. Reading of essay.
5. Fifteen minutes for discussion of essay.
6. Lecture.
7. Propositions for membership.
8. Balloting on applications for membership.
9. Five minutes intermission.
10. Correspondence.
11. Reports of Officers and Committees.
12. Unfinished business.
13. New business.
14. Elections.
15. Appointment of Essayist, Critic and Committees.
16. Adjournment.

The commencements of the Institute have always been conducted with dignity. In many cases the address has been by a member of the Faculty, and quite a number of these addresses by the Faculty and the Institute members have been printed. In some cases there has been a poem delivered. Many of the Alumni will recall with feelings of pleasure the meetings of the Institute, the quizzes, the debates and the elections. The former professors are now called quæsitors. While the scope of the meeting may have broadened, it is still the same old Institute, the one Society of the Old College.

In 1886 a College journal was commenced, published by the Institute. It was called "The Medical Institute of Philadelphia," and was issued monthly during the College

session, the editor being chosen from the members of the Senior Class. This was discontinued with the March number, 1889 (Vol. 4, No. 3). With Vol. 3, No. 4, called "The Medical Institute of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia." In November, 1893, it was again revived under the title, "The Institute." With Vol. 2, No. 1, called "The Hahnemannian Institute," which title it still bears. It has been a small 4to, but with the initial number of Vol. (November, 1897) it became an 8vo. It is still published under the auspices of the Institute.

As early as 1857 there is record of a commencement held in the evening at the College building. During the session of 1867 steps were taken to procure a charter.

The twenty-first commencement was held in the Assembly Buildings, southwest corner Tenth and Chestnut streets, and was quite an elaborate affair. Here in the list of professors the name Quizitor is used. There was music, a valedictory address, and Dr. O. B. Gause conferred the degrees. The Valedictory was by C. D. Crank of Pittsburgh, Pa., and was afterwards published in pamphlet form.

The programme of the Commencement of 1878 is quite elaborate. The meeting was at Association Hall. There were the usual conferring of diplomas, addresses, etc., but it is especially noteworthy by the fact that there was an Institute orchestra which furnished the music. It consisted of L. J. Knerr, 1st violin; Harry Ellis, 2d violin; H. F. Ivins, flute; Harry Long, 1st cornet; James Bryan, 2d cornet; Walter Bell, clarionette; Clarence Bartlett, piano; Joseph Lever, bass. Dr. A. R. Thomas conferred the diplomas.

There have been commencements yearly, but the above are given to show the general scope of this important society. The compiler has an old diploma of the Institute granted years ago, signed by names some of which now "Are writ upon the tomb," and it is a pleasure to take out that parchment chart—for it is on parchment and has a grand seal on fine blue ribband—and go backward to the college days, the care-free, happy, student days. Prosper the Institute! May it wax strong as the years go by, even as has the College!

Of course Hahnemann College has its College colors.

Colors were first adopted in 1889, at which year the Alumni Association used ribands of these hues to fasten banquet cards, and they were to be the College colors. At the Alumni meeting in 1890, on motion of Dr. Malin, it was decided to adopt cardinal and orange as the Alumni colors. The secretary's letter to the Alumni for 1891 has on the outside the new pennon of the College with the colors blue and old gold. At this meeting Dr. C. B. Adams, on behalf of the Alumni Association, presented to the College Trustees and Faculty a large flag, 12x24 feet, with these colors. It is the flag now in use on festal occasions. And blue and old gold are the colors of Hahnemann College of Philadelphia.

ALPHA SIGMA ORDER.

Beta Chapter of Alpha Sigma Fraternity was instituted at Hahnemann in January, 1897, and was the only fraternity of more than local import existing in the College at that time. This organization marked the consummation of an effort on the part of a few students to enter into association for mutual benefit and advancement. Its inauguration was not in the nature of an innovation, however, but the further extension of a successfully established project at the New York Homœopathic College, where the initial chapter was founded in 1892.

Gamma Chapter, in the Baltimore Homœopathic College, was the third to be established, increasing the sphere of activity of the Fraternity and reflecting credit, by their staunch support of its precepts, to the name of Alpha Sigma, while "Delta," in the Boston University School of Medicine, welded more strongly the links of the bonds of fellowship uniting Alpha Sigma men, whether situated in New England or California.

The fraternity aims not only to develop the abilities of its members in every way possible, but also to increase the respect and attachment in which they hold their profession and its noble founder. Its social influence serves to engender firm and lasting friendships. The active members are undergraduates, it being the accepted policy to place more dependence on inherent worth than on reflected light from honorary or half members. Many of the alumni of Alpha Sigma have demonstrated the wisdom of this policy by distinctions already won, and its active members constantly fill positions of honor with a thoroughness that aims to leave no room for criticism.

The members of Beta Chapter are: O. E. Boericke, J. B. Bates, W. T. Chamberlin, M. Crichton, S. J. Fairbank, L. E. Hetrick, G. E. Houck, E. S. Hubbs, F. L. Hughes, B. Knerr,

R. W. Larer, F. B. Livezey, '98; J. H. Ackerman, E. D. Brumback, C. E. Paxon, E. E. Rowell, E. E. Rowell, Jr., E. H. Stoll, H. W. Taylor, '99; J. G. Blackwell, A. D. Ellsworth, A. P. Hallowell, S. L. Hetrick, P. T. Hoffmann, W. H. Padgett, A. W. Shaw, E. B. Smith, A. Spooner, J. K. Weatherby, 1900, R. J. McNeill, W. F. Satchell, E. T. Tripp, 1901.

Alumni Members are: J. L. Bacon, D. L. Baker, W. E. Butler, A. L. W. Foster, W. L. Franck, F. W. Roberts, W. H. Steel, W. T. Ward.

The development of fraternities in Hahnemann College is in full accord with the spirit of progression characterizing the institution in the last decade, and will doubtless prove an important factor in its history.

LIST OF GRADUATES.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE GRADUATES OF THE HOMEO-
 PATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA AND
 THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILA-
 DELPHIA, FROM 1848 TO 1898, INCLUSIVE.

Abele, Robert Jones,	Pa.,	1895
Abell, Daniel T.,	Pa.	1860
Abbott, Amos, Rev.,	India	1871
Abbott, Charles Shewell,	Pa.,	1892
Abbott, Clarence G.,	N. J., (d. 1897) ...	1879
Abbott, Francis L.,	Pa.,	1891
Abbott, Joseph de Benneville, ...	Pa.,	1887
Ackley, William S.,	Pa.,	1891
Adams, Burdett Sheriden,	Conn.,	1898
Adams, Clifford Burdett,	Conn.,	1872
Adams, Edward C. (A. M.),	Ill.,	1886
Adams, George Smith,	Mass.,	1876
Adams, Henry F. (M. D.),	N. Y., (d.)	1868
Adams, Ira R.,	N. Y., (d. 1862) ..	1860
Adams, Myron Howell,	N. Y.,	1870
Adams, R. A.,	N. Y.,	1868
Adams, Theodore Louis,	Pa.,	1880
Adreon, Harrison C.,	Pa.,	1886
Adriance, Frank W.,	N. Y.,	1877
Alabone, Edwin George (Sp.), ...	Eng.,	1864
Alday, John H. (M. D.),	Pa.,	1856
Aldrich, Henry C.,	Minn.,	1881
Aldrich, Herbert E.,	Pa.,	1883
Alexander, Anson C.,	N. H.,	1881
Alexander, Victor Felix,	Md.,	1870
Allcutt, David J.,	Pa.,	1888
Allen, Arthur Norman,	Vt.,	1892
Allen, Charles Clifford,	N. J.,	1898

Allen, Edmund T. (A. M., M. D.),	O.,	1886
Allen, George,	N. Y., (d. 1897),	1877
Allen, John V.,	Pa.,	1881
Allen, Joshua,	Pa.,	1878
Allen, Millson R.,	Va.,	1887
Allen, Richard Cox,	Pa.,	1868
Allen, Samuel E.,	Del.,	1869
Allen, Timothy F. (M. D., Hon.)	N. Y.,	1870
Allen, W. Carey,	N. Y.,	1883
Allmond, Charles M.,	Del.,	1889
Allshorn, George E. (Sp.)	Eng., (d. 1870.),	1857
Ambler, William Stroud,	Pa.,	1893
Ames, Charles Edwin,	Mass.,	1886
Armsbry, Lewis Brownson,	Pa.,	1898
Amthor, Robert J., Jr.,	Md., (d. 1884).	1881
Anderson, Daniel M.,	Pa.,	1878
Anderson, Edward Logan,		1867
Anderson, Edwin O.,	Pa., (d. 1897),	1880
Anderson, Edwin S.,	O.,	1866
Anderson, Herbert A.,	N. Y.,	1889
Anderson, John Wylie,	O.,	1882
Andrews, P. Alfred,	Pa.,	1886
Andrews, Purnell W.,	N. J.,	1867
Andrews, William R.,	D. C.,	1892
Angell, Edwin P., (M. D.),	Tex.,	1868
Angell, Henry C.,	R. I.,	1853
Angell, Samuel Minter,	La., (d. 1895),	1857
Appel, Albert Alphonse (Ph. G.),	Pa.,	1898
Apthorp, Harrison O.,	Mass.,	1856
Aragon, Jose Maria (M. D.),	Cuba,	1854
Archibald, Francis Edward,	Pa.,	1896
Arlitz, William J.,	Pa.,	1890
Armor, Russell Bigler,	Pa.,	1898
Armor, Smith,	Del.,	1851
Armor, Thomas,	Del.,	1851
Armstrong, James Monroe,	O.,	1871
Armstrong, William Havelock,	Me.,	1896
Arnold, Burt G.,	N. Y.,	1893
Arrowsmith, William L. (M. D.),	Can.,	1866

Arschagouni, Ohannes,	Turkey,	1891
Arthur, Alexander Beck,	Pa.,	1896
Arthur, Charles,	Pa.,	1866
Artz, Jerome L.,	O.,	1881
Ashcraft, Leon T. (Ph. B.),	Pa.,	1890
Ashley, Maurice Cavileer,	N. Y.,	1892
Ashton, Adolphus H.,	Pa., (d. 1883),	1852
Atkinson, Albert S. (M. D.),	Md.,	1893
Atkinson, Alvan W. (A. B.),	N. J.,	1893
Austin, Alexander G.,	N. Y.,	1853
Ayers, Charles A.,	Pa.,	1888
Babbitt, Zeno B.,	Vt.,	1890
Bablot, J. L. Lorenzo V.,	Cuba,	1857
Bacmeister, Theodore,	Pa., (d.),	1856
Bacon, Ebenezer H.,	Me.,	1850
Bacon, John L., Jr.,	Mass.,	1897
Baer, Oliver Perry (A. M., M. D.),	Ind., (d. 1888),	1867
Baethig, Henry, Jr.,	N. Y.,	1870
Bahrenburg, William Nast,	Mo.,	1874
Baier, George F.,	Pa.,	1888
Bailey, Alfred William,	N. J.,	1886
Bailey, George W.,	N. Y.,	1862
Bailey, Benjamin F.,	N. H.,	1881
Bainbridge, Benjamin H., Jr.,	Pa.,	1895
Baker, Albert M. E. (B. E.),	Pa.,	1893
Baker, Alfred E.,	Pa.,	1880
Baker, Barton L.,	Wash. Terr.,	1887
Baker, Daniel Jenks,	Pa.,	1897
Baker, Ellwood,	Pa., (d. 1896),	1861
Baker, Joseph C.,	N. H., (d. 1865),	1856
Baker, Joshua T.,	Pa.,	1855
Baker, Origen M.,	N. J., (d.),	1860
Baker, Walter Isaac,	N. J.,	1898
Baker, William Franklin,	Pa.,	1898
Baker, William Henry,	Pa.,	1880
Baldwin, Alva Morse,	N. Y.,	1880
Ball, Arthur William,	Pa.,	1897
Ballard, J. Stow, (Ph. B.),	Cal.,	1889

Ballard, Mahlon Blakeslee,	Pa.,	1894
Ballentine, Allen de Bow,	Pa.,	1886
Balliet, Lorenzo D.,	Pa.,	1880
Bancroft, Augustine A.,	Mich.,	1869
Bancroft, Ephraim K.,	Pa.,	1865
Banks, James O. H.,	Pa.,	1873
Barber, Isaac Ambrose,	N. J.,	1872
Barbour, Nathan R.,	Cal.,	1881
Barden, Oliver P.,	Pa., (d. 1892),	1868
Barden, William Wallace (M. D.),	N. Y.,	1869
Barnaby, John Easom,	Pa., (d. 1869),	1866
Barnard, Frank Steele,	Minn.,	1894
Barnard, James S.,	N. Y.,	1882
Barnart, Newton H.,	N. J.,	1888
Barnes, George L., Jr.,	R. I.,	1862
Barnes, William Allen,	Md.,	1895
Barnes, William H.,	Ill., (d. 1895),	1881
Barthmaier, John M.,	Pa.,	1890
Bartine, David Wesley (A. M.),	Pa.,	1872
Bartlett, Clarence,	Pa.,	1879
Bartlett, Horace C.,	Vt., (d. 1884),	1864
Barton, Clyde Edwin,	Pa.,	1897
Barton, Jedediah Marcus,	Mass.,	1870
Barton, Joseph,	Pa.,	1851
Barr, Benjamin,	Pa.,	1855
Barrett, Charles B.,	Pa., (d. 1871),	1867
Barris, Willis L.,	Pa.,	1894
Barrows, George Andrew (Ph. B., LL. B.),	Pa.,	1892
Barrows, George (M. D.),	Mass., (d. 1878),	1852
Barrows, William Ezra,	R. I.,	1871
Bashore, Elmer E.,	Pa., (d. 1897),	1889
Bateman, Frank L. (M. D.),	Cal.,	1897
Bates, J. Bonnar,	N. Y.,	1898
Bauer, George Joseph,	O.,	1851
Bauer, Rudolph F.,	Pa.,	1885
Bayley, Weston D.,	Pa.,	1888
Bayne, Archibald,	Barbadoes, (d.),	1879
Baynum, William Robert,	Me., (d. 1879),	1874

Beakley, George (Hon.),	N. Y., (d. 1879),	1855
Beakley, Henry	N. Y., (d.),	1857
Beal, Samuel A.,	Pa.,	1890
Beaumont, John F.,	Ill.,	1877
Bechtel, John Wesley, Jr.,	Pa.,	1875
Beckett, Albert Turner,	Pa.,	1873
Becker, Alfred J.,	Pa.,	1885
Becker, Benjamin,	Pa.,	1866
Becker, Chas., Jr.,	Pa.,	1893
Becker, Fred. J., (M. D.),	Ia.,	1887
Becker, John G.,	Pa.,	1882
Bedford, Lyman,	N. Y.,	1865
Beebe, Charles H.,	Pa.,	1881
Beebe, G. D. W.,	N. Y., (d. 1877),	1857
Beggs, William F.,	N. J.,	1893
Behm, John Strickler,	Pa.,	1894
Belding, Rufus E.,	N. Y.,	1866
Bell, James Bachelder,	Me.,	1859
Beltz, Franklin M., (M. D., Ph. G.),	Pa.,	1885
Bender, Jacob S.,	Pa.,	1862
Bender, Jonathan J.,	Pa., (d.),	1858
Benedict, Charles Winchester,	N. Y.,	1887
Benham, Charles M.,	N. Y.,	1891
Benson, Frank C., Jr.,	Pa.,	1894
Berkenstock, William F. (Ph. G.),	Pa.,	1884
Berlinghof, George John,	Pa.,	1893
Berridge, Edward William (M. B. B. S.),	Eng.,	1869
Berry, Freeman, Jr.,	R. I.,	1870
Betts, Benjamin Franklin,	Pa.,	1868
Betts, Charles Allen,	N. Y.,	1895
Bewley, Richard	Eng.,	1886
Beyer, J. Monroe,	Pa.,	1883
Bickley, George Henry (A. B.),	Pa.,	1894
Bieling, Theodore G.,	Pa.,	1886
Bierman, Henry	Pa.,	1888
Bigelow, Franklin,	N. Y., (d. 1879),	1853
Bigelow, Joshua Gregory,	N. Y., (d.),	1851
Bigler, Charles A.,	Pa.,	1890

Bigler, George W.,	Md., (d. 1871),	1850
Bigler, William Howard (A. M.),	Pa.,	1871
Bilisoly, Antonio Leon,	Va.,	1857
Bilisoly, L. Augustus,	Va.,	1855
Billingsley, Joseph Henry,	Ky.,	1858
Bingaman, Charles Francis,	Pa.,	1871
Birch, John Palmer (A. M.),	Pa.,	1870
Bird, Orpheus Brainard (B. E.),	Pa.,	1869
Birdsall, Asahel Houghton,	N. Y.,	1873
Birdsall, Steven T.,	N. Y.,	1868
Bishop, David Fowler,	N. Y., (d. 1885),	1854
Bishop, Frank Adelbert,	N. Y.,	1876
Bishop, Francis M.,	N. Y.,	1884
Bishop, William H.,	N. Y.,	1889
Black, Allan Brown,	N. J.,	1896
Black, James E.,	Can. W., (d. 1864),	1858
Blackburn, Edwin Clyde,	Pa.,	1896
Blackburn, William G.,	Pa.,	1891
Blackley, Carl Alvin,	N. Y.,	1896
Blackwood, Thomas Rakestraw,	N. J., (d. 1895),	1870
Blair, Alex. Chambers,	Pa.,	1898
Blair, William W.,	Pa.,	1889
Blaisdell, John M.,	Me.,	1852
Blake, Edmund H. (Sp.),	Tex.,	1858
Blake, James Dore (Sp.),	Eng., (d. 1874),	1853
Blake, James Harris,	Tex.,	1870
Blakely, William James,	Pa., (d. 1877),	1861
Blakely, James Manning,	N. Y., (d.),	1853
Blinn, Elmer Philo,	O.,	1874
Bloede, Gustavus,	Germany,	1852
Boericke, Francis E.,	Pa.,	1863
Boericke, Oscar Eugene (A. B.),	Pa.,	1898
Boericke, William,	Cal.,	1880
Boger, Cyrus M., Jr., (Ph. G.),	Pa.,	1888
Bogges, William Benjamin,	O.,	1897
Bohn, Daniel,	Pa.,	1894
Boileau, John D.,	Pa.,	1887
Boley, Albert,	Pa.,	1877
Bollinger, William Dee,	Pa.,	1867

Bond, William Thomas,	Pa.,	1898
Bonnell, Charles Lewis (A. B.), ..	N. Y.,	1871
Bonnet, Gustav Eugene,	Pa.,	1886
Bonschur, Gustave A.,	Pa.,	1885
Books, Benjamin F.,	Pa.,	1883
Boone, George Hughes,	Pa.,	1894
Borden, George Thomas,	N. Y.,	1876
Borland, William C.,	Pa., (d.),	1860
Bosley, Samuel Clement,	Pa.,	1872
Bowers, Josiah, Jr.,	N. Y. (d. 1868), . . .	1854
Bowker, Charles H.,	N. H.,	1892
Bowman, Fred C.,	Minn.,	1881
Boyce, C. W. (M. D., Sp.),	N. Y.,	1865
Boyer, Francis William (M. D.), ..	Pa.,	1869
Boyle, Edward Luke,	N. Y.,	1853
Boynton, F. M.,	Tex.,	1868
Boynton, John R.,	Mass.,	1880
Boynton, Sumner Hamilton,	Me.,	1866
Brace, Charles H.,	Md.,	1877
Bradford, Herbert C.,	Me.,	1856
Bradford, Martin,	O., (d. 1869),	1868
Bradford, Thomas Lindsley,	N. H.,	1869
Bradley, Daniel Hiester,	Pa.,	1872
Bradley, Thomas B.,	Pa.,	1889
Bragdon, Merritt C. (A. B.),	Ill.,	1873
Branen, Frank,	O.,	1891
Branin, John Walter,	Pa.,	1888
Bratt, Benj. Richard,	Pa., (d. 1872),	1858
Bratt, James D.,	Pa., (d. 1855),	1852
Breyfogle, Charles Wesley (A. M.), O.,	(d. 1895),	1868
Breyfogle, Edwin Solomon,	O.,	1875
Breyfogle, William L.,	O.,	1868
Brickley, Edward William,	Pa.,	1883
Brickley, Jeremiah W.,	Pa., (d. ?),	1863
Brickley, Obediah C.,	Pa.,	1855
Bridge, James H. A.,	Pa.,	1857
Brierly, Frank Walter (B. S.),	Pa.,	1894
Brobst, Francis H. (M. D.),	Pa.,	1889
Bronson, Benjamin F.,	N. Y.,	1873

Bronson, Miles H.,	N. Y.,	1861
Brooke, John Alfred (A. B.),	Pa.,	1896
Brooks, Charles A.,	N. H., (d. 1889),	1857
Brooks, Charles M.,	Pa.,	1878
Brose, George W.,	Pa.,	1891
Brouse, Henry Kelsay,	Pa.,	1862
Brown, Charles C.,	N. J., (d. 1893),	1887
Brown, Charles Sheble,	Pa.,	1893
Brown, Daniel E.,	Me.,	1886
Brown, Edward W.,	O.,	1879
Brown, John,	Pa., (d. 1869),	1861
Brown, Joseph R. (M. D.),	Tex., (d. 1854),	1853
Brown, Louis R.,	Pa.,	1864
Brown, Samuel,	Pa., (d. 1892),	1858
Brown, Samuel Alexander,	Pa.,	1875
Brown, Samuel G. A.,	Md.,	1892
Brown, S. Hastings,	Pa.,	1869
Brown, Titus Lonsen,	N. Y., (d. 1887),	1853
Brown, William,	Pa., (d. 1887),	1852
Brownell, Clarence M.,	N. Y.,	1883
Brownell, H. Tudor,	Ct.,	1855
Browning, W. Kempton,	N. J.,	1897
Bruce, William Thomas,	Pa.,	1876
Brunner, Edgar Pennypacker,	Pa.,	1869
Bruns, Frederick,	Mass.,	1876
Bryant, Benjamin,	Me.,	1852
Bryant, Edgar R. (Ph. M.),	Cal.,	1889
Bryant, James,	N. Y.,	1854
Bryant, J. Kemper,	Pa.,	1856
Buck, Abijah O.,	Vt.,	1890
Buck, John,	Eng., (d.),	1865
Buck, Michael Joseph (M. D.),	Pa.,	1876
Buckley, Moses,	N. Y., (d. 1863),	1860
Buchman, Francis,	Del., (d. 1898),	1879
Budlong, John C.,	R. I.,	1863
Budlong, Martin Salisbury (A. M.),	R. I.,	1895
Bullard, Julius Arthur,	Pa.,	1872
Bulick, Thomas M.,	Pa.,	1882
Bumstead, Lucius J.,	Neb.,	1881

Bumstead, Samuel J.,	Ill.,	1862
Bunting, Harry M.,	Pa.,	1879
Bunting, Thomas Crowell,	Pa.,	1855
Burbank, James C.,	Pa.,	1856
Burck, Francis Thomas,	Md.,	1876
Burdick, Joseph A.,	Pa., (d. 1859),	1859
Burd, Thomas B. J.,	N. J.,	1871
Burgher, John C.,	Pa.,	1854
Burleigh, William J. (M. D.),	Mo.,	1884
Burneson, Thomas Armer,	Pa.,	1897
Burnett, Charles B.,	N. J.,	1893
Burnham, Frederick I.,	Mass.,	1882
Burnham, N. Clark,	Pa., (d. 1890),	1881
Burnley, George Corson,	Pa.,	1890
Burns, John C.,	Pa., (d. 1887),	1885
Burpee, Jno. H.,	Mich., (d. 1887),	1854
Burr, Charles Hartwell,	Me., (d. 1885),	1859
Burroughs, George W. (Sp.),	N. Y.,	1857
Buswell, Albert (M. D.),	Mass., (d. 1873),	1869
Butler, Charles F.,	N. Y., (d. 1860),	1859
Butler, Wilda Edwin,	Md.,	1897
Byerly, Thomas W.,	Md.,	1893
Caldwell, Frank E.,	Minn.,	1880
Caley, Joseph Morse,	Pa.,	1880
Caley, Samuel, Jr.,	Pa.,	1878
Cameron, Hugh Angus,	Scotland,	1896
Cameron, Malcolm,	N. Y.,	1881
Campbell, Clarence T. (M. D.),	Can., W.,	1866
Campbell, Duncan (A. B.),	N. Y.,	1895
Campbell, John Godfrey,	N. J.,	1892
Campbell, William F. (M. D.),	Pa.,	1882
Cannon, J. M. Wilson,	Wis.,	1878
Capron, C. Gray,	N. Y.,	1890
Capen, John Lemuel,	Pa.,	1875
Capen, Thomas Allyn,	Mass.,	1872
Carels, Samuel (M. D.),	N. J.,	1855
Carmichael, George Robert,	Del.,	1894
Carmichael, Thomas H. (A. B.),	Pa.,	1886

Carpenter, Horace H.,	Vt., (d. 1871),	1854
Carpenter, Willard B.,	O.,	1879
Caruthers, Robert Ewing,	Pa., (d. 1885),	1873
Carr, Henry H.,	N. J.,	1885
Carrique, Richard,	Mass.,	1856
Carter, Herbert H. (A. B.),	Ill.,	1895
Carter, Woodward Davis,	Pa.,	1894
Castle, Asbury B.,	Pa.,	1880
Castle, David M.,	Pa.,	1873
Casanova, Antonio,	Cuba,	1869
Casseday, Frank F.,	Ill.,	1879
Casselberry, John Logan,	W. Va.,	1896
Casselberry, Melville L.,	Pa.,	1853
Cate, Harry H.,	N. J.,	1888
Caulkins, Douglass (A. B.),	Tenn.,	1886
Cayce, Eugene Genius,	Ky.,	1872
Chace, Nathaniel Ray,	R. I.,	1872
Chadwick, John Gartside,	Pa.,	1896
Chadwick, Sylvester,	Del.,	1880
Chaffee, David J. (M. D.),	N. Y.,	1867
Chaffee, Newton H. (Ph. G.),	N. J.,	1892
Chaffee, Ralph Waldo,	N. Y.,	1896
Challenger, Harry P.,	Del., (d. 1891),	1880
Challinor, Samuel Boyd,	Pa.,	1898
Chalker, Abraham Pollock (A. B.),	N. J.,	1870
Chamberlain, C. R. (M. D., Sp.),	Pa., (d.),	1853
Chamberlain, Charles H.,	Vt., (d. 1881),	1863
Chamberlin, William Taylor,	Canada,	1898
Chambers, William C.,	Pa., (d.),	1863
Chandlee, Henry (M. D.),	Md.,	1883
Chandler, Charles DeLong (B. S.),	Neb.,	1896
Chantler, Israel B.,	Pa.,	1873
Chaplain, Francis T.,	Pa.,	1882
Chapin, Solomon (A. M.),	Mass.,	1869
Chase, Daniel Emery, Jr.,	Mass.,	1898
Chase, Durfee,	N. Y., (d. 1872),	1852
Chase, Irah E. (M. D.),	Mass.,	1853
Chase, Theodore Livingston, Jr.,	Pa.,	1891
Cheesman, John P.,	N. J.,	1879

Chew, Edmund,	N. J.,	1876
Cheyney, Howard,	Pa.,	1875
Child, Nelson N.,	N. Y.,	1863
Childs, William Riddle,	Pa., (d. 1888),	1863
Chisolm, Henry Clay,	Pa.,	1888
Chittenden, George W.,	Wis.,	1850
Christine, G. Maxwell (M. D.), ..	Pa.,	1891
Christman, G. H. Percy,	Pa.,	1881
Church, William Irwin,	Pa., (d. 1862),	1859
Clare, William (Sp.),	England,	1857
Clark, Edward Perry,	Pa.,	1897
Clark, Ernest Labose,	N. J.,	1893
Clark, Frank R.,	Pa.,	1891
Clark, James C., Jr.,	Pa.,	1888
Clark, George F. (A. B.),	N. J.,	1890
Clark, George Henry,	Pa.,	1872
Clark, John Newton,	Ill.,	1869
Clark, Joseph K.,	Mass., (d),	1849
Clarke, Henry Bradford,	R. I., (d. 1888), ..	1852
Clarke, John Lewis,	R. I., (d. 1880), ..	1854
Clarke, Peleg (M. D., Sp.),	R. I., (d. 1875),	1853
Clarke, Robert Correy (Sp.),	Pa.,	1859
Clarke, Thomas Walter,	Pa.,	1896
Clawson, Charles D. (M. D.),	N. Y.,	1873
Clay, George Bolton L.,	Pa., (d. 1898),	1853
Claypool, John Blayney,	O.,	1893
Clayton, Abram H.,	Pa.,	1865
Cleckley, Francis V.,	Ga.,	1881
Cleckley, Marsden A.,	Ala.,	1856
Cleckley, H. M. (Sp.),	Ga., (d. 1898),	1859
Cleckley, Marsden Treutlen, (A.B.),	Ga.,	1895
Clegg, Thomas D.,	Pa.,	1889
Clement, Edgar,	N. J.,	1898
Clements, Thomas O.,	Md.,	1880
Cleveland, Saml. McCoskey (A.M.)	Pa.,	1875
Cleveland, Woodbury F.,	Me.,	1881
Clift, Alva,	Pa., (d. 1895 or '96),	1881
Clift, Walter David,	Md., (d. 1878),	1874
Climenson, Benjamin,	Pa.,	1873

Clokey, Allison A.,	Ind.,	1889
Closson, James Harwood,	Pa.,	1886
Cloud, Charles Reeves,	N. J., (d. 1876),	1867
Clowe, William Benson,	Wash. Terr.,	1883
Clover, Samuel Williams,	N. J.,	1898
Clow, J. Bruce,	Cal., (d. 1885),	1882
Cobb, Arthur R. (A. B.),	Pa.,	1891
Colburn, Samuel Hubbard,	Vt.,	1870
Coleman, Francis D.,	Me.,	1876
Collins, Newton Morse,	N. Y.,	1883
Colon, Francisco Vasquez, (M. D.),	W. Ind.,	1895
Compton, Cornelius B.,	N. J.,	1854
Comstock, Gates Samuel (B. P.),	N. Y.,	1874
Comstock, T. Griswold (M. D.),	Mo.,	1851
Comstock, William Carpenter,	N. Y.,	1896
Conant, Newton Colby,	N. Y.,	1893
Conard, George McClellan (Ph. G.),	Pa.,	1895
Conarroe, Thomas Henry,	Pa.,	1893
Condon, Edward H.,	Md.,	1886
Congosto, Jose,	Spain,	1889
Conlyn, Edward S.,	Pa.,	1880
Connell, Benjamin F.,	Pa.,	1869
Conner, David Wilmot,	Pa.,	1880
Conover, Charles Haight,	Pa.,	1880
Conover, Theodore F.,	Pa.,	1879
Constable, Charles B. (M. D.),	Md.,	1884
Constans, Frank Elmore,	Minn.,	1889
Conway, Thomas,	N. J., (d. 1871),	1858
Cooke, Nicho Francis,	R. I., (d. 1885),	1854
Cooke, Persifor Marsden,	Pa.,	1886
Cookman, Alfred (A. B.),	Pa.,	1895
Cook, Isaac Elmer,	Pa.,	1867
Cooley, George Pithin (Sp.),	Ct.,	1862
Coombs, E. Hoffman,	Va.,	1860
Coon, David (M. D.),	C. W.,	1866
Cooper, Charles N.,	W. Va.,	1885
Cooper, Charles S.,	N. Y.,	1890
Cooper, Clark J.,	N. J.,	1868

Cooper, George Madison,	O.,	1895
Cooper, Isaac,	N. J.,	1868
Cooper, James R. (M. D.),	Pa.,	1886
Cooper, John,	Pa.,	1879
Cooper, John F.,	Pa.,	1853
Cooper, John W., Jr.,	Del.,	1884
Cooper, Joseph E. (M. D.),	Minn.,	1881
Cooper, Peter,	Del.,	1881
Cooper, Thomas Oliver,	Del.,	1896
Cooper, William Henry (A. B.),	Pa.,	1894
Cooper, William Morris (M. D.),	Pa.,	1856
Cornelius, Robert William B.,	N. J.,	1874
Cornish, Mark Harpel,	Pa.,	1894
Corson, Eugene Rollin,	N. Y.,	1877
Corson, Walter Adelbert,	N. J.,	1894
Corwin, William Henry (A. M.),	O., (d. 1880),	1871
Couch, Asa S.,	Vt.,	1855
Coulter, Guy,	O.,	1889
Coutant, George Ferguson,	Pa.,	1872
Cowell, Joshua Matthew, (M. D., Hon.),	New Zealand,	1876
Cowgill, Walter H.,	Pa.,	1882
Cowley, David,	Pa., (d. 1886),	1853
Cowley, William,	Pa.,	1886
Cowperthwait, Allen Corson,	Ill.,	1869
Cowperthwait, Edwin C.,	Pa.,	1895
Coxe, Lorenzo Lewis,	Pa., (d. 1866),	1858
Coxe, John Redman, Jr.,	Pa., (d. 1863),	1850
Coy, Herbert B.,	Mass.,	1888
Craddock, William Louis,	Pa.,	1879
Cragin, Frank M.,	N. H.,	1860
Crank, Charles Dake,	Pa.,	1871
Crater, Henry,	N. J., (d. 1886),	1872
Crawford, John Shoenberger,	Pa.,	1875
Cresson, Charles C.,	Pa.,	1855
Crichton, Macpherson,	D. C.,	1898
Criley, John Michael,	O.,	1869
Crippen, John Howard,	N. Y.,	1872
Critchlow, George Read (A. B.),	Pa.,	1898

Crock, George W.,	Pa.,	1889
Crocker, Isaac Senter,	R. I., (1866),	1851
Crooks, James Palmer,	Pa., (d. 1870),	1869
Cropper, Thomas E.,	Md.,	1861
Croskey, Harry,	Pa.,	1878
Crow, William Henry,	Del., (d.),	1870
Crowth e r, Isaac,	Pa.,	188c
Culin, William Davis,	Pa.,	1894
Cullen, James F.,	Pa.,	1890
Cunningham, Arthur L.,	Cal.,	1890
Cunningham, William,	Mich.,	1875
Currie, Charles Clark,	N. J., (d. 1874),	1869
Currie, Joseph J.,	N. J.,	1866
Curry, George H.,	N. J., (d.),	1880
Curtis, John Mitchell (A. M.),	Del.,	1869
Curtis, Walter H.,	N. Y.,	1880
Cushing, Alvin M.,	Vt.,	1856
Cushing, Eugene Bonaparte,	Mass.,	1871
Cushing, John J.,	R. I., (d. 1879),	1851
Custis, George W. N. (A. M., M. D.),	D. C.,	1888
Custis, Marvin A.,	D. C.,	1890
Cuthbert, Elmer Paul (M. D.),	Pa.,	1894
Cuthbert, Robert Bennett,	Pa.,	1895
Cutting, Charles Theo., Jr.,	Pa.,	1898
Cyphers, Edward O.,	N. J.,	1893
Dailey, Richard C.,	Cal.,	1886
Dake, Charles A.,	N. Y.,	1855
Dake, Chauncey M. (M. D., Sp.),	N. Y., (d. 1872),	1856
Dake, Jabez Philander (A. B.),	Pa., (d. 1894),	1851
Dake, Walter M.,	Tenn.,	1877
Dake, William Embury,	N. Y.,	1898
Dakin, E. Arthur,	Nova Scotia,	1881
Darby, James Henry,	N. H.,	1892
Dare, Charles Virgil,	N. J., (d.),	1854
Darling, Charles B., (M. D.),	Vt., (d. 1860),	1852
Dartt, Robert Leroy,	Pa., (d. 1897),	1875
Dashiell, Robert Denison,	Md.,	1875

Davenport, Addington K.,	R. I., (d. 1864),	1855
Davies, Alfred R.,	Pa., (d.),	1857
Davies, Lemuel E.,	Pa.,	1896
Davis, Charles A. (M. D.),	D. C.,	1884
Davis, Edward Everett,	R. I., (d. 1892),	1881
Davis, Edwin T.,	N. J., (d. 1896),	1882
Davis, Frederick A.,	Me.,	1884
Davis, George Eugene (A. B.),	Cal.,	1873
Davis, Henry F.,	O., (d.),	1849
Davis, Joseph Dressor,	Nova Scotia,	1859
Davis, Thomas S.,	Del.,	1884
Davis, William,	N. J.,	1893
Deacon, Edward Magee,	Pa.,	1894
Deacon, Thomas Eayre,	N. J.,	1884
Dean, Edward Williams,	Pa.,	1875
Dean, S. Eugene,	Minn., (d. 1894),	1880
Deardorff, Jacob H.,	Pa.,	1876
Dedrick, Thomas Scott, Jr.,	N. J.,	1896
Dehoff, John Wesley,	Md.,	1876
Delap, William L.,	Pa.,	1886
Denman, Claire H. (A. B.),	N. J.,	1893
Denman, Horace Bradford,	N. J.,	1894
Dennett, George William,	Mass.,	1857
Dennis, Charles Edwin,	N. J.,	1892
Detweiler, Isaac C.,	Pa.,	1861
Dever, Isaiah (M. D.),	O.,	1866
Dewing, William H.,	N. Y.,	1882
Dexter, Byron P.,	Me., (d. 1880),	1880
Dickerman, Silas Barnet,	N. H.,	1870
Dickerson, Chas. Sept'mus Allen,	France,	1868
Dieffenderfer, Samuel Asher,	Pa.,	1895
Diehl, Howard Luther,	Pa.,	1876
Diemer, Louis Merrien,	Pa.,	1895
Dietz, William George,	Pa.,	1875
Dinsmore, J. Pitman,	R. I.,	1853
Dinsmore, Samuel Winfield Scott,	Pa.,	1876
Doan, Edward H.,	Pa.,	1881
Doane, George M.,	Mass., (d. 1896),	1890
Dobson, Clarence Henry,	Md.,	1897

Dock, Robert Garrett,	Pa.,	1894
Dodd, Harry Lee (A. B.),	Md.,	1889
Dodge, Lewis,	Mich., (d. 1890), . .	1850
Dolbeck, George Nelson,	Pa.,	1895
Doolittle, Willard,	N. Y.,	1877
Doran, Charles R. (M. D.),	Md.,	1866
Douglass, Atwater L.,	Me.,	1895
Douglas, Fullerton Johnson,	Pa.,	1896
Douglas, John Allen,	Pa.,	1896
Douglas, M. Eugene,	Me.,	1880
Dowdall, P. Bower,	Va.,	1851
Dowling, John William,	N. Y., (d. 1892), . .	1857
Downing, John C. Clark,	N. Y.,	1859
Doyle, George H.,	N. Y.,	1852
Doyle, William Francis,	Pa.,	1896
Drake, Harlan B.,	Mich.,	1873
Drake, Olin Milton,	Mass.,	1870
Drake, Thomas N.,	Me.,	1884
Drane, Frank C.,	Pa.,	1888
Dreher, Charles B.,	Pa.,	1867
Dreher, Edward C.,	Pa.,	1893
Dreibelbis, D. Frank,	Pa.,	1890
Dreibelbis, David L. (M. D.),	Pa., (d. 1872),	1866
Dreibelbis, Samuel L.,	Pa.,	1871
Driggs, H. C. (M. D.),	Mich.,	1854
Drum, John Marcellus,	Pa.,	1895
DuBois, William G.,	N. J.,	1880
Dudley, Evan,	N. J., (d. 1871), . .	1867
Dudley, George I. S. (A. B.),	Pa.,	1890
Dudley, Pemberton,	Pa.,	1861
Dudley, Perry Hall,	Pa.,	1892
Duffield, Henry,	Pa., (d. 1865),	1852
DuFour, William M.,	Pa.,	1880
Dunbar, Elwin Eugene,	Pa., (d.),	1873
Dungan, George Washington,	Pa.,	1876
Dunham, Carroll (M. D., Hon.),	N. Y., (d. 1877), . .	1870
Dunham, William Nelson (M. D.),	Ct.,	1854
Dunning, Thos. Stevenson (A. B.), Del.,		1870
Durand, Joseph P. (Sp.),	France,	1857

Eaches, William DeHaven,	Pa.,	1894
Ealer, Percy H.,	Pa.,	1890
Earhart, Jacob R.,	O., (d. 1891),	1855
Earhart, William J.,	Pa.,	1864
Earle, Frank Marsland,	Pa., (d. 1893),	1876
Eastman, Arthur M.,	Minn.,	1879
Eastman, Frank,	Tenn.,	1877
Easton, David J.,	N. Y.,	1852
Eaton, Frederick M.,	Me.,	1889
Eberhard, Harry Martin,	Pa.,	1898
Eden, Samuel,	Pa.,	1876
Edgar, William L.,	R. I.,	1894
Edgerton, Mark,	Minn.,	1879
Edmundson, Richard H., Jr.,	Tex.,	1890
Edmundson, Walter Fletcher,	Pa.,	1871
Edwards, Harold Romney,	Canada,	1897
Edwards, Thomas George,	Tex.,	1859
Egee, John Benton S.,	Pa.,	1875
Ege, John,	Pa.,	1883
Ehrman, Albert H. (M. D.),	O.,	1865
Ehrman, Christian,	Pa., (d. 1892),	1852
Ehrman, Hahnemann Francis (M. D., Sp.),	O., (d.),	1861
Ehrman, Louis Philip,	Ky.,	1859
Eisenbrey, Edward Hartley,	Pa.,	1870
Eliot, J. W.,	Cal.,	1868
Elwin, John F. (Sp.),	Eng., (d.),	1857
Ely, Jairus Robert;	Pa., (d. 1880),	1865
Embley, Thomas William,	N. Y.,	1896
Engel, Adolph Otto (Rev.),	Prussia,	1874
Engle, David Frank,	Pa.,	1881
Engle, Howard Missiner,	Pa.,	1896
Engle, Nathan S.,	N. J., (d. 1850),	1849
Erwein, Franz B.,	Germany,	1881
Erwin, William,	Ill.,	1877
Erwin, Jacob Frishmuth,	Pa.,	1897
Esrey, Lewis K.,	Pa.,	1888
Eustace, Andrew,	Pa.,	1853
Evans, Albert Job,	N. Y.,	1871

Evans, Charles Horace,	Pa.,	1869
Evans, George Addison,	Minn., (d. 1875), ..	1875
Evans, Henry J.,	Pa.,	1881
Evans, Howard J.,	N. J.,	1896
Evans, John Absalom,	Pa.,	1895
Evans, Owen Herbert,	Del.,	1893
Everts, Edgar S.,	N. Y.,	1858
Fairbank, Stuart John,	N. Y.,	1898
Fair, Benjamin F.,	Pa.,	1886
Fair, Hezekiah W.,	Pa.,	1880
Falligant, Louis A.,	Ga.,	1858
Fanning, E. Burrell,	N. Y.,	1885
Faringer, Howard Reiner,	Pa.,	1897
Farley, Robert,	Pa.,	1886
Farley, Walter B.,	Pa.,	1891
Farley, William C. (M. D.),	Mass.,	1894
Farnsworth, Floyd S.,	N. Y.,	1885
Farrington, Ernest A. (A. B.),	Pa., (d. 1885),	1868
Farrington, Harvey (A. B.),	Pa.,	1896
Farrington, Harvey Walter,	Pa., (d. 1886),	1864
Faulkner, Morris Ritner,	Pa.,	1895
Fay, George D.,	N. J.,	1881
Fechtig, George,	Md.,	1861
Fechtig, James Amos,	Md.,	1871
Fechtig, Robert Yoe,	Md.,	1894
Fegely, Malarius B.,	Pa., (d. 1879),	1874
Fehr, Howard A., (B. S.),	Pa.,	1894
Felch, Albert Huntington,	N. Y.,	1876
Fellger, Adolphus (Sp.),	Pa., (d. 1888),	1869
Fellows, William E.,	Me.,	1876
Fell, Alton S.,	N. J.,	1894
Feltz, Cethe C. (Rev.),	Pa., (d. 1896),	1886
Person, John L.,	Pa., (d. 1896),	1879
Fetherolf, James Allen (M. D.), ...	Pa.,	1883
Fetterhoff, Hiram Reichard,	Pa.,	1869
Fetterhoff, Ira L. (M. D.),	Md.,	1886
Fetterman, George W.,	Pa., (d.),	1857
Fetterman, Wilford Washington, .	Pa.,	1872

Fickel, James G.,	Pa.,	1879
Finch, Lemuel E.,	Pa.,	1879
Finney, Everett B.,	Neb.,	1888
Fischer, Charles,	Australia, (d. 1893)	1869
Fischer, Jacob,	Germany,	1885
Fischer, John Adolph,	Pa.,	1895
Fish, Charles Frederic,	N. J., (d. 1875),	1855
Fisher, Albert Le Roy,	N. Y.,	1871
Fisher, Ebenezer Everet,	N. Y.,	1869
Fisher, George Singer,	Pa.,	1896
Fitch, George W. Horton (M. D.),	D. C.,	1891
Fitz, William H. A.,	Pa.,	1885
Fitzgerald, David Edwin,	Pa.,	1894
Fitz Hugh, John A. (M. D.),	O.,	1881
Fitzmatthew, Joseph N.,	Eng.,	1875
Flanders, George Tyler,	Vt.,	1870
Fleagle, Maurice Monroe,	Pa.,	1896
Fleming, John R.,	N. Y.,	1882
Fleming, Richard K.,	Pa.,	1882
Fleming, William John,	Pa., (d. 1897),	1897
Fletcher, Benj. Kennard (Ph. G.),	Pa.,	1895
Fletcher, Samuel M.,	Pa.,	1856
Flinn, Irvine Moore (A. M., M. D.),	Del.,	1887
Flinn, Lewis Wesley (A. M., M. D.),	Del.,	1887
Focht, George B. McClellan,	Pa.,	1885
Follmer, William H.,	Pa.,	1882
Fornias, Eduardo,	Cuba,	1880
Fortiner, George Roseman (M.D.),	N. J., (d. 1894),	1887
Foster, Arthur Livingstone Wil- son,	Pa.,	1897
Foster, Ebenezer Johnson	Vt.,	1869
Foster, George S.,	Pa., (1867 or '68),	1859
Foster, Henry L.,	N. H., (d. 1867),	1857
Foster, Jeremiah Campbell,	Ky.,	1892
Foster, John M.,	Tenn.,	1882
Foss, Charles M.,	Me.,	1868
Fox, John,	N. Y.,	1854

Frame, Benjamin G.,	Pa.,	1882
Franck, William L., Jr.,	Pa.,	1897
Frantz, Abraham E.,	Pa.,	1882
Frantz, Frank F. (M. D.),	Pa.,	1875
Frantz, Jacob F.,	Del.,	1876
Freeman, Roscoe E.,	Mass.,	1886
Freeman, Warren,	Ga., (d. 1880),	1854
Freeman, William W.,	O.,	1881
Freligh, Martin (Sp.),	N. Y., (d. 1889),	1858
French, Benjamin F.,	Ind.,	1880
French, Edward E.,	N. J.,	1887
Fries, Charles Joseph Valentine, (Ph. G.),	Minn.,	1894
Friese, Michael, Jr.,	Pa., (d. 1880),	1860
Frost, James H. P.,	Me., (d. 1875),	1850
Frye, Moses M.,	N. Y.,	1870
Fryer, Nevins W.,	Pa.,	1889
Fryer, Winsor Farnham,	N. Y.,	1886
Fuerbringer, Gustavus H. (A. M.),	Mich.,	1874
Fuller, Elmer Ellsworth,	Mass.,	1893
Fuller, Eugene Sue,	Wis., (d. 1876),	1875
Fulmer, Charles R.,	Pa.,	1889
Fulton, Henry W.,	Pa.,	1872
Furman, Horace S.,	Pa.,	1888
Gale, Charles A.,	Vt.,	1880
Gale, George Goldsworthy,	Can.,	1876
Gallagher, Joseph H.,	Pa., (d.),	1855
Gann, George Willard,	Pa.,	1894
Gantenbien, John,	Switzerland,	1868
Ganow, George Jesse,	N. Y.,	1894
Gardiner, Daniel R.,	Pa., (d. 1889),	1849
Gardiner, David E.,	Pa., (1890),	1857
Gardiner, George Washington,	Pa.,	1876
Gardiner, Richard (M. D.),	Pa., (d. 1877),	1850
Gardiner, Richard, Jr.,	N. J.,	1870
Gardiner, Thomas U. Walter,	Pa.,	1875
Gardiner, William G.,	Pa.,	1888
Gardiner, William H.,	Pa.,	1879

Garis, Frank A.,	Pa.,	1889
Garrison, Biddle Hiles,	N. J.,	1898
Garrison, Howard Chew,	N. J.,	1894
Garrison, Joseph S.,	N. J.,	1889
Garrow, George Jesse,	N. Y.,	1894
Garvin, John J.,	Pa., (d. 1893),	1864
Garvin, William D.,	Pa.,	1885
Gaskill, Asa Shreve,	N. J.,	1870
Gates, Alfred,	Pa.,	1890
Gates, William Dunn,	Pa.,	1898
Gause, Owen Beverly,	O., (d. 1895),	1857
Gause, Percival O. B.,	Pa., (d. 1887),	1881
Gaylord, Edward P.,	N. Y.,	1854
Geary, John Fitzgibbon,	Pa., (d. 1883),	1855
Gebhart, Thomas Willard,	Del.,	1894
Geib, William,	Pa.,	1854
Geiger, Charles A., Jr.,	Ga.,	1887
Geiger, Charles A. (A. B., M. D.),	Md.,	1851
Geiger, Theodore S.,	Md., (d. 1863),	1854
George, James A.,	N. J.,	1889
Gerberich, Daniel P.,	Pa.,	1881
Gerberich, Morris B.,	Pa.,	1887
Gerhart, Joseph M.,	Pa.,	1868
Gerhart, Joseph Milton, Jr.,	Pa.,	1898
Gerhart, Weber L.,	Pa.,	1887
Gerhart, Wilfred,	Pa.,	1879
Gernert, Albert William,	Pa.,	1895
Getze, George M.,	Pa.,	1877
Ghose, Jnanendra Narayan,	India,	1895
Gibbs, B. Frank,	N. J.,	1885
Gieser, Wm. R.,	Del.,	1892
Giffin, Leverett W.,	N. Y.,	1877
Gifford, Gilbert L.,	N. Y.,	1863
Gilbert, Charles Badger,	Me.,	1876
Gilbert, Irwin B.,	Pa.,	1882
Gilbert, Samuel T.,	Pa.,	1879
Gilbert, William L.,	Va.,	1885
Gilborne, Henry	N. Y.,	1872
Gilchrist, James G.,	Pa.,	1863

Giles, Charles Henry,	Pa.,	1883
Giles, John William,	Pa.,	1885
Gillett, John R.,	Pa.,	1892
Gilliam, Edward W.,	Md.,	1889
Gilman, Willard Biddle,	Pa.,	1869
Gilman, William L.,	O.,	1865
Gilson, Eli D.,	O.,	1853
Gittens, Theodore P.,	Pa.,	1889
Given, James B.,	N. J.,	1890
Glidden, Charles Henry,	Vt.,	1876
Glover, William A.,	N. J.,	1876
Godshall, Samuel George,	Pa.,	1888
Gonzalez, Joaquin,	Mexico,	1881
Gonzalez, Manuel de J. G.,	Cuba,	1879
Goodell, Charles F. (M. D.),	Mass.,	1883
Goodhue, Walter S.,	O.,	1872
Goodman, Chas. Holmes (A. B.), ..	Mo.,	1869
Goodman, John R.,	S. America,	1857
Goodno, William Colby,	Pa.,	1870
Goodrich, Asa F.,	Minn.,	1889
Gorgas, Charles R.,	O.,	1853
Gosewich, Edgar W.,	Tenn., (d. 1883), ..	1877
Gourlay, George (M. D.),	Pa.,	1854
Grace, Harry Hoard,	N. J.,	1896
Graham, Alfred (A. M.),	Mich.,	1885
Graham, David M. (M. D.),	Pa.,	1877
Graham, Hamilton,	Pa.,	1892
Graham, Walter S.,	Pa.,	1884
Graham, William T. (A. B.),	Pa.,	1893
Gramm, Edward Marion	Pa.,	1880
Gramm, Gustavus E. (Rev.),	Pa.,	1867
Gramm, Theodore J.,	Pa.,	1881
Gray, Frederick Charles,	N. J.,	1896
Gray, John Franklin (M. D., Hon.),	N. Y., (d. 1882), ..	1876
Gray, Joseph Rea Taylor, Jr.,	Pa.,	1898
Greason, Charles Edwin (M. E.), .	Del.,	1898
Gregg, Alpheus W.,	Del.,	1889
Gregg, Rollin Robinson,	N. Y., (d. 1886); ..	1853
Gregg, Edward Rollin,	N. Y.,	1892

Gregory, Edward P.,	Ct.,	1873
Greenbank, John,	Pa., (d.),	1853
Greenwood, Mitchell,	N. J.,	1898
Green, E. Hadley (M. D.),	N. C.,	1879
Griffith, Horace Greeley,	Pa.,	1876
Griffith, John B.,	N. J.,	1891
Griffith, John Q. (Ph. D.),	Pa.,	1893
Griffith, Jethro Johnson,	Pa., (d. 1893),	1856
Griffith, Lewis B.,	Pa.,	1880
Griffith, Silas,	Pa.,	1866
Griffith, William Henry Gesner,	Can.,	1872
Griffith, William Mullen,	Pa.,	1872
Griggs, William Bentley,	Pa.,	1894
Grigsby, Edward Shepard,	Cal.,	1894
Grimshaw, Oliver,	N. J.,	1890
Griscom, Lee Eaton,	N. J.,	1895
Grosscup, Joseph,	Pa.,	1873
Gross, Francis O.,	Pa.,	1880
Gross, James E.,	Me.,	1850
Groth, H. Heinrich,	Pa.,	1879
Grove, Charles E.,	Pa.,	1889
Grumbein, William,	Pa., (d.),	1860
Grumbrecht, Oscar L.,	Pa.,	1890
Guernsey, Joseph Colburn (A. B.),	Pa.,	1872
Guernsey, William Fuller,	Vt., (d. 1877),	1852
Guernsey, William Jefferson,	Pa.,	1875
Gumpert, B. Barton,	Pa.,	1853
Gundelach, Charles H. (V. S.),	Ill.,	1865
Gushee, Frank A.,	Me.,	1881
Guy, Harry Perry,	N. Y.,	1875
Gwynn, William M.,	N. Y.,	1868
Haag, John B.,	Pa.,	1888
Haas, George H.,	Pa.,	1887
Habel, John M.,	Germany,	1867
Hackett, George Herbert,	N. H.,	1871
Hackney, Evan Jeffries,	N. J.,	1897
Haehl, Richard,	Germany,	1898
Haerer, Frederick Joseph,	Pa.,	1892

Haeseler, Henry Augustus,	Pa., (d. 1857),	1856
Haines, Charles Tomlinson,	N. J.,	1898
Haines, Edward S.,	Pa.,	1891
Haines, Franklin T.,	N. J.,	1867
Haines, Oliver S.,	Pa.,	1882
Haines, Walter M.,	Me., (d. 1897),	1877
Hall, Charles Henry,	Wis.,	1876
Hall, Ellis Bently,	N. J., (d. 1875),	1849
Hall, George Alexander,	N. Y., (d. 1893),	1856
Hall, Harrison B.,	N. J.,	1869
Hall, Irving S.,	Me., (d. 1897),	1867
Hall, James Branyan,	O.,	1871
Hall, James Walter,	N. Y.,	1869
Hall, Phillipe Sharples (B. S.),	Pa.,	1891
Hall, William D.,	Pa., (d. 1897),	1867
Hall, William S. (Rev., Hon.),	Pa., (d. 1867),	1867
Haller, George Christian, Jr.,	Pa.,	1897
Haman, Charles R.,	Pa.,	1891
Haman, William A.,	Pa.,	1883
Hambright, Edwin Atlee,	Pa.,	1874
Hamer, James Henry,	Pa.,	1875
Hamilton, William C.,	Pa.,	1861
Hammond, Albert,	Md., (d. 1879),	1871
Hancock, Elmer E.,	N. J.,	1885
Hancock, Joseph,	N. J.,	1878
Handy, Harrie Delmar,	Mass.,	1893
Hanlin, Samuel Bradbury,	O.,	1895
Hanscom, Walter V.,	Me.,	1890
Hanzig, Gustav E.,	Pa.,	1888
Harbison, William C.,	Ct., (d.),	1860
Hardenstein, A. Otto,	Miss.,	1881
Hardenstein, Frank W.,	Tenn.,	1893
Harding, Wilbur F.,	N. Y.,	1857
Hardy, James Ebenezer, (M. B., C. M.),	Va.,	1869
Hardy, Lemuel Denby,	Va.,	1894
Hardy, Thomas J. (M. D.),	Va., (d. 1886),	1853
Harlan, John,	Del., (d. 1873),	1872
Harley, M. P. (M. D.),	Pa.,	1869

Harman, George W.,	Pa.,	1884
Harman, Richard T.,	Pa.,	1866
Harpel, Edward F.,	Pa.,	1892
Harpel, Francis Eugene,	Pa., (d. 1879),	1871
Harpel, George W.,	Pa., (d. 1894),	1881
Harpel, M. H.,	Pa.,	1867
Harper, Henry Benj.,	Pa.,	1898
Harrington, Edwin S.,	Del.,	1885
Harrington, Gove Saulsbury,	Del.,	1892
Harris, David R.,	Va.,	1878
Harris, Handy,	Mass., (d. 1880),	1855
Harris, John T.,	Mass.,	1853
Harris, Raymond J. (A. M.),	Pa.,	1894
Harris, Sylvanus,	Eng., (d.),	1861
Harrison, J. Allen,	Pa.,	1892
Harry, Francis M.,	Pa.,	1878
Harry, George Harry,	Pa.,	1898
Hart, Russell Thayer,	Pa.,	1896
Hartman, George Willis,	Pa.,	1898
Hartley, Arthur,	N. J.,	1898
Hartranft, Joseph M.,	N. J.,	1879
Harvey, Austin I.,	Me.,	1878
Harvey, Charles Henry,	Pa.,	1893
Harvey, David Gaston,	Pa.,	1894
Harvey, Joseph Franklin,	Pa., (d.),	1855
Harvey, Joseph P.,	Pa., (d. 1866),	1865
Harvey, Walter Emerson,	Me.,	1879
Hassler, J. Wyllis (A. M.),	Pa.,	1892
Hatch, Louis Gene,	Minn., (d. 1874),	1874
Hatfield, Walter S.,	Ind.,	1882
Hathaway, William E.,	N. Y.,	1876
Hathaway, William Fales,	Pa.,	1869
Hatzfield, Joseph A.,	Pa.,	1881
Havens, Felix M.,	Can., W.,	1856
Hawkes, William J.,	Pa.,	1867
Hawley, Liverus B.,	N. Y., (d. 1890),	1853
Haylett, James,	Vt.,	1869
Haynes, Martin H.,	Me.,	1890
Hayward, Milton P.,	Ct.,	1857

Heath, Edward Alfred (F. L. S.),	Eng.,	1890
Heaton, Earl Gates,	N. Y.,	1896
Hedger, Frank S.,	Wash. Ter.,	1883
Hedrick, John Krupp,	Pa.,	1898
Heerman, Charles (M. D., Hon.),	France,	1870
Heilner, Herbert F.,	Pa.,	1887
Heimbach, A. Eugene,	Pa.,	1890
Heimbach, James Michael (M. E.), Pa.,		1897
Helffrich, Calvin E.,	Pa.,	1880
Helffrich, John A. Henry,	Pa.,	1875
Helmuth, William Tod,	Pa.,	1853
Helmuth, Wm. Sheaff (M.D.,Hon.) Pa., (d. 1880),		1857
Henry, John H. (M. D.),	Ala.,	1851
Henshall, John Eastwood,	Pa.,	1895
Herb, Charles K.,	Pa.,	1880
Herbert, Rev. Charles D. (A. M.),	N. H.,	1866
Heritage, Alfred C.,	Pa.,	1884
Heritage, Joseph B.,	Pa.,	1891
Hering, Constantine (M. D., Hon.), Pa., (d. 1880),		1876
Herman, Valentine Z.,	France,	1882
Heron, William H. (M: D.),	D. C.,	1888
Herron, Charles D.,	Pa.,	1872
Herron, James A.,	Pa., (d. 1868),	1856
Hershberger, Joseph P.,	O.,	1881
Hess, Harvey Peter (B. E.),	Pa.,	1896
Hetrick, Jacob Adam Werner,	Pa.,	1876
Hetrick, Llewellyn E.,	N. J.,	1898
Hewitt, Charles E.,	Pa.,	1893
Hewitt, H. T.,	Ct.,	1862
Hickey, James S.,	Pa.,	1892
Hickman, Lawrence M.,	Pa.,	1878
Hicks, Thomas H. (M. D.),	Tenn.,	1882
Higgins, Raymond Power,	D. C.,	1896
Higgins, Royal G.,	Me.,	1892
Hill, Charles Judson,	N. Y., (d. 1891),	1859
Hill, E. Hart,	N. J.,	1888
Hill, John Bruce,	Pa.,	1898
Hill, Merrill Washington,	Vt.,	1871
Hill, William L.,	Tex.,	1892

Hiller, Fred, Jr.,	Cal.,	1873
Hillegas, William Muthard,	Cal.,	1894
Hills, Alfred Kimball,	Mass.,	1870
Hindman, David R.,	Pa.,	1857
Hines, Frank,	N. C.,	1873
Hinshillwood, Harry,	Pa.,	1895
Hinson, Jacob Miller, Jr.,	Pa.,	1886
Hipkiss, George,	Mass.,	1886
Hitchens, Peter S.,	Pa., (d. 1887),	1858
Hoag, Clitus S.,	Vt.,	1877
Hoffman, James,	N. J.,	1885
Hoffman, Lewis A.,	Pa.,	1880
Hoffmeier, Richard Lee,	Md.,	1873
Holben, Monroe Jacob,	Pa.,	1875
Holcombe, William Buckman,	Pa.,	1895
Hollett, Arthur P.,	N. Y., (d. 1887),	1869
Hollifield, Horatio B. (M. D.),	Ga.,	1889
Hollinshead, Theodore Highbee,	N. J.,	1898
Hollowell, James,	Pa.,	1894
Holman, George M.,	Mass.,	1881
Holmes, William H.,	O.,	1851
Holsberg, William H.,	Pa.,	1878
Homer, Horace,	Pa., (d. 1883),	1863
Hood, Joseph Robinson,	Pa.,	1898
Hoopes, Levi,	Pa.,	1871
Hoover, George M.,	Pa.,	1889
Hopkin, William Milby,	Pa.,	1892
Hoppin, Washington,	R. I., (d. 1867),	1850
Horne, Frank Victor,	Pa.,	1895
Horning, Charles S.,	Pa.,	1881
Horter, Lafayette H.,	Pa.,	1887
Hosfeld, George, Jr.,	Pa., (d. 1884),	1871
Houard, John Gustavus,	Pa., (d. 1878),	1851
Houard, Louis I.,	Pa., (d.),	1858
Houck, George Emory,	Md.,	1898
Houghton, Henry Arvin,	Vt.,	1852
Houghton, J. Harrison,	Pa., (d. 1877),	1858
Houghton, John S. (M. D.),	Pa., (d.),	1856
Houghton, Milo G.,	Vt., (d. 1885),	1856

LIST OF GRADUATES.

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Hoverder, James I.,	Pa.,	1884
Howard, Erving Melville,	Mass.,	1877
Howard, John R.,	Ala.,	1855
Howe, William S. (M. D.),	Me., (d.),	1884
Howell, Harrison Worthington,	Del.,	1896
Howell, Stephen Y. (A. M., M. D.),	N. Y.,	1882
Hoy, Franklin Pierce,	Pa.,	1879
Hoy, Harvey K.,	Pa.,	1881
Hoyt, Eugene Frederick,	N. Y.,	1870
Hubbs, Ellwood Samuel,	Pa.,	1898
Hubbard, Charles H.,	N. Y.,	1883
Huber, William Henry,	Pa.,	1898
Hudson, Leonard A. (Ph. G.),	Del.,	1892
Huebener, O. T.,	Pa.,	1869
Hughes, Alfred,	Va.,	1853
Hughes, Francois Louis,	Pa.,	1898
Hughes, Morris,	Pa.,	1884
Hughes, Richard (M. D., Hon.),	Eng.,	1877
Hull, Clarence A.,	N. Y.,	1893
Hults, Eugene Arthur,	N. J.,	1886
Humes, James Randolph,	Pa.,	1874
Hummel, H. Richard,	Pa.,	1887
Humphrey, Charles R.,	N. Y., (d.),	1877
Humphrey, Nathan M.,	N. Y.,	1889
Humphreys, Edward,	Pa.,	1881
Humphreys, Frederick,	N. Y.,	1850
Hunsicker, William Cosgrove,	Pa.,	1895
Hunt, Henry Francis,	R. I., (d. 1895),	1864
Hunter, George,	Pa.,	1886
Hunter, Horatio M.,	Vt.,	1857
Hurd, S. Wright,	N. Y.,	1880
Hurff, Joseph F.,	N. J.,	1893
Hutchinson, Henry,	Minn.,	1874
Hutchinson, Thomas C.,	Del.,	1878
Hyde, Erastus C.,	Pa.,	1884
Hyde, Damon Y.,	Vt.,	1855

Iliff, J. Pearson, Pa., 1883

Imes, Thomas C., Pa., 1884

Ingerson, H. H.,	Vt., (d. 1883),	1860
Ingham, George W.,	Pa.,	1853
Ireland, John Lewis,	N. Y.,	1893
Irons, Alexander,	Pa.,	1856
Ironside, Allan Smith,	Can.,	1889
Irving, Alpheus V. D.,	Pa., (d. 1883),	1883
Isett, Joseph Frederic,	Pa.,	1876
Iszard, Howard,	N. J.,	1886
Iszard, Jacob,	N. J.,	1870
Ivins, Horace F.,	Pa.,	1879
Jackman, Charles Augustus,	Vt., (d. 1879),	1875
Jackson, Edward R. (M. D.),	Ia.,	1881
Jackson, Henry,	N. J.,	1882
Jackson, Noah,	Va.,	1892
Jahr, G. H. G. (M. D., Hon.),	Germany, (d. 1875)	1870
James, Bushrod Washington,	Pa.,	1857
James, David Bushrod,	Pa.,	1896
James, Horace E.,	Pa.,	1884
James, John E. (M. D., Hon.),	Pa.,	1886
James, Richard S. (A. M.),	Pa.,	1855
James, Walter M.,	Pa.,	1869
James, Wilmer,	Pa.,	1869
Janney, Daniel (M. D.),	Va., (d. 1859)	1850
Janney, Edgar, (M. D.),	D. C., (d. 1898),	1883
Janney, O. Edward (M. D.),	Md.,	1882
Jeanes, Jacob (M. D., Hon.),	Pa., (d. 1877)	1856
Jefferds, Henry Clark,	Me.,	1885
Jenkins, George Chapin,	Pa.,	1896
Jenks, George Henry,	Cal.,	1875
Jenner, Andrew J. B.,	Australia,	1866
Jennings, Chester B.,	Pa.,	1881
Jermon, N. Theodore, Jr.,	Del.,	1873
Jessup, Halton I.,	Pa.,	1884
Jewell, Henry E.,	Vt.,	1884
Jewett, Frank Sylvanus (A. M.),	Pa.,	1894
Johnson, Harry W.,	N. J.,	1882
Johnson, Howard P.,	N. Y.,	1881
Johnson, Isaac D.,	Pa.,	1852

Johnson, Irving W.,	Ill.,	1856
Johnson, Joseph P. (M. D.),	Pa.,	1867
Johnson, Lewis,	N. Y.,	1893
Johnson, Theodore M.,	Pa.,	1878
Johnston, D. Howard,	Pa.,	1883
Johnston, Edward R.,	Pa.,	1853
Johnston, James C. (M. D.),	Pa.,	1875
Johnston, Perry O. (M. D.),	Ill.,	1855
Johnstone, Robert Bruce,	Pa.,	1887
Jones, Albert Budd,	Pa., (d.),	1863
Jones, Daniel Lee,	Vt.,	1869
Jones, Edward W.,	Pa.,	1890
Jones, Edwin H.,	N. J.,	1889
Jones, Elijah Utley,	N. H., (d. 1894),	1854
Jones; Henry Guernsey,	Pa., (d. 1897),	1883
Jones, John Aten,	Pa.,	1859
Jones, Julian Henry,	Vt.,	1869
Jones, Samuel Arthur (M. D., Sp.),	N. Y.,	1861
Jones, Stacy,	Pa.,	1853
Jones, Walter,	N. Y.,	1893
Jones, William B. Pryor,	Va.,	1884
Jordan, Oscar J.,	Pa.,	1890
Joslin, Benjamin Franklin (M. D., LL. D., Hon.),	N. Y., (d. 1861),	1857
Judkins, Charles W.,	Me.,	1881
Justice, Harry Brick,	N. J.,	1894
Kaercher, William Frederick,	Pa.,	1885
Kalopothakes, Michael Demetrius, Greece, (d.),		1857
Karsner, Charles Waugh (M. D.),	Pa.,	1875
Karsner, Daniel (M. D.),	Pa.,	1887
Kase, Edmund Harris,	Pa.,	1888
Kaufman, John,	Pa.,	1888
Keen, George Ira,	Pa.,	1892
Keep, J. Lester,	Ct.,	1860
Kehler, B. Frank,	Pa.,	1893
Kehrer, Augustus B.,	Pa.,	1880
Keim, William Henry,	Pa.,	1871
Keller, Henry Schwartzbach,	Pa., (d. 1884),	1871

Keller, John David,	Pa.,	1874
Kelley, Lewis E.,	Ia.,	1876
Kelliher, Mayville S.,	Me.,	1891
Kellogg, Edwin S.,	W. T.,	1878
Kemble, James,	Pa., (d., 1888), ...	1880
Kendall, Edward James (Ph. G.),	Can.,	1895
Kennedy, James Clifford,	Pa.,	1871
Kennedy, Robert, Jr.,	Pa., (d. 1894), ...	1881
Kennedy, Samuel,	Pa.,	1870
Kennedy, William Frank,	Del.,	1873
Kenyon, William Benham,	N. Y.,	1874
Kern, Elmer G.,	N. Y.,	1881
Kern, George W.,	Pa.,	1878
Kern, William Henry H.,	Pa.,	1874
Keyes, Alvah E.,	N. Y.,	1857
Kiefer, James D. (M. E.),	Pa.,	1890
Kiefer, W. Jonathan,	Pa.,	1890
King, Barrington S.,	Ga.,	1859
King, William D.,	Pa.,	1884
King, William H.,	Can., W., (d.), ...	1858
King, William N. (M. D.),	Ga.,	1857
King, William R.,	Pa.,	1881
Kingsbury, Edward N.,	N. H.,	1880
Kinsley, Cephas Daniel,	N. Y.,	1895
Kinsloe, Wm. Doughmann,	Pa.,	1895
Kirby, Edmund Wesley (Rev.), ..	Pa.,	1874
Kirby, Frank Henry,	Pa.,	1886
Kirby, George Stewart,	Pa.,	1882
Kirby, Russell B.,	Pa., (d. 1889), ...	1879
Kirk, Enos L.,	Pa.,	1880
Kirk, George Jacob Washington, ..	Pa.,	1871
Kirk, Isaac E.,	N. Y., (d. 1859), ..	1857
Kirk, Peter Hally,	Pa., (d.),	1891
Kirkland, Edward,	Vt.,	1886
Kirkpatrick, Alexander (Sp.), ...	N. J.,	1861
Kirkpatrick, Horace B.,	N. J.,	1876
Kistler, Abraham Lincoln,	Pa.,	1883
Kistler, Douglas S.,	Pa.,	1893
Kistler, Grant M.,	Pa.,	1889

Kistler, Horace Edwin,	Pa.,	1885
Kistler, John S.,	Pa.,	1879
Kistler, Milton S.,	Pa.,	1892
Kistler, William Frank,	Pa.,	1874
Kitchen, James (M. D., Hon.), . . .	Pa., (d. 1894), . . .	1856
Kittenger, Leonard,	N. J.,	1863
Kittenger, Leonard A.,	Del.,	1881
Klaer, Clarence,	Pa.,	1896
Klein, John Wesley,	Ky.,	1871
Kline, David C.,	Pa.,	1883
Klink, Frederick,	Pa., (d.),	1881
Klock, Henry A.,	Pa.,	1878
Klock, Joseph Victor,	Pa.,	1895
Klopp, Calvin L.,	Pa.,	1887
Klopp, Henry Irwin,	Pa.,	1894
Knapp, Theodore P.,	N. Y.,	1854
Kneass, Nicholas W.,	Pa. (d. 1896), . . .	1868
Kneass, Robert K.,	Pa.,	1873
Knerr, Bayard,	Pa.,	1898
Knerr, Calvin Brobst,	Pa.,	1869
Knerr, Levi J.,	Pa.,	1880
Knight, George Reese,	Pa., (d. 1877), . . .	1873
Knight, Greenwood H.,	Me.,	1886
Knowles, William Kelley,	Me.,	1871
Knowlton, William W.,	N. J.,	1893
Knox, Joseph H.,	Me.,	1877
Koenig, Max J.,	Pa.,	1878
Koons, Tilghman D.,	Pa.,	1878
Korndoerfer, Augustus, Jr.,	Pa.,	1896
Korndoerfer, Augustus,	Pa.,	1868
Krause, William,	Pa.,	1895
Kreiss, Peter L.,	Pa.,	1883
Kressly, John A. (D. D. S.),	Pa.,	1889
Krewson, Amos D.,	Pa.,	1889
Krusen, Edward A.,	Pa.,	1887
Kuestner, John,	Pa.,	1887
Kuhnel, Gustav A., (M. D.),	Australia,	1893
Kuhry, George M.,	Can.,	1887
Kulp, Horace Landes,	Pa.,	1895

Kunkel, William E.,	Pa.,	1880
Kurtz, Alfred J.,	Pa.,	1893
Kurtz, Charles G.,	Pa.,	1881
Lacy, Henry A.,	N. J.,	1891
Laidlaw, Alexander H. (Sp.),	Pa.,	1861
Laird, Frank F.,	N. Y.,	1880
Lamb, George Mason,	N. Y.,	1879
Lanphear, Frederick Leonard,	Mass.,	1898
Lancaster, Joseph J. (Sp.),	Can., W.,	1857
Landis, Daniel M.,	Pa.,	1889
Lane, Charles Franklin,	Mass.,	1876
Lane, Charles I.,	N. H., (d. 1883),	1878
Lane, Nathaniel F.,	N. J.,	1891
Lane, Orville W.,	Vt.,	1887
Lange, Frederick W. (Ph. B.),	Pa.,	1890
Langer, Philip Joseph,	Pa., (d. 1887),	1883
Lansing, Taylor,	N. Y., (d. 1883),	1871
LaPlant, Hiram D.,	Pa.,	1891
Larer, Richard White,	Pa.,	1898
Larkey, Alonzo Sanford (Ph. B.),	Cal.,	1889
Lauck, Charles B.,	Pa., (d. 1879),	1878
Laurie, Joseph (M. D.),	Eng., (d. 1865),	1851
Lawrence, Frederick Mortimer,	N. Y.,	1894
Lawrence, Joseph Ditman,	Pa.,	1893
Lawton, Charles Henry,	R. I., (d. 1894),	1871
Layman, Alfred,	Pa.,	1882
Lazarus, George Frederick,	Pa.,	1894
Lazear, Lyttleton L.,	Pa., (d. 1898),	1890
Lear, John Thomas,	La.,	1859
Leavitt, Forrest,	Vt.,	1890
Leckner, John Davis,	Pa.,	1873
Leckie, John W. (Rev.),	Pa.,	1883
Leckie, John W., Jr.,	Pa.,	1893
Lee, Charles H.,	Pa.,	1864
Lee, John K.,	Pa., (d. 1887),	1851
Lee, John Kidd,	Pa., (d. 1889),	1869
Lee, William F.,	Pa.,	1889
Leech, William C.,	O.,	1867

Leedom, William Nathaniel,	Pa.,	1892
Lefevre, John R.,	Pa.,	1884
Lefferts, Frank P.,	Pa.,	1878
Lehmayer, Martin N.,	Pa.,	1886
Leland, Clarence H.,	Mass.,	1873
Lentz, Henry S.,	Pa., (d.),	1854
Lentz, Levi R.,	Pa.,	1865
Leonard, Ezra,	N. Y.,	1850
Leonard, Hursey K.,	N. Y.,	1881
Leonard, Henry C.,	Minn.,	1878
Leonard, William Edwin,	Minn.,	1879
Leopold, Herbert Preston (A. B.),	Pa.,	1896
LeRoy, Elmore W.,	N. Y.,	1883
LeSeur, John Wesley,	N. Y.,	1886
Levanway, William A.,	N. Y.,	1854
Lewis, Clarence Jarrett,	Pa.,	1891
Lewis, Henry Minton,	Nevada,	1870
Lewis, Hiram L. (M. D.),	Md.,	1883
Lewis, Joseph Cresswell,	Pa.,	1875
Lewis, Richard,	Pa., (d. 1883),	1861
Lichtenwalner, Abbott B.,	Pa.,	1891
Lichtenwalner, Milton D.,	Pa.,	1866
Liddle, Henry Sanford,	N. Y.,	1897
Lieb, Andrew G.,	Pa.,	1888
Light, George Washington,	O.,	1869
Lilliendahl, William,	N. Y.,	1893
Lindabury, Albert A. (M. D.),	Pa.,	1890
Lindley, Havard,	Md.,	1888
Lindsay, Albert,	Mass., (d. 1886),	1851
Lindsley, Horace,	Utah,	1887
Lingle, John C.,	Pa.,	1881
Lippe, Constantine (M. D.),	Pa., (d. 1885),	1866
Lippincott, Aquila B.,	N. J., (d.),	1866
Lippincott, Eldridge,	N. J.,	1873
Lippitt, Louis D.,	R. I.,	1889
Liscomb, D. P. (Sp.),	Pa.,	1867
Litchfield, Harry,	N. J.,	1892
Livezey, Frank Barrett,	Pa.,	1898
Locke, Melvin J.,	Pa.,	1891

Locke, William E.,	Vt.,	1884
Lockrow, Calvin,	N. Y.,	1877
Loelkes, George,	Prussia,	1868
Long, F. Morton (D. D. S.),	Pa.,	1883
Long, Howard W.,	Pa.,	1877
Long, Samuel,	Pa.,	1873
Longstreet, A. O.,	O., (d. 1879),	1867
Loomis, Joseph Griswold (M. D.),	N. Y., (d. 1853),	1850
Loucks, John, Jr. (M. D.),	N. Y.,	1854
Lougee, William H.,	N. H., (d. 1897),	1857
Lovett, Alfred Augustus,	O.,	1876
Low, Samuel Percy,	Cal.,	1889
Lowry, Charles,	N. J.,	1863
Lucena, Francisco M.,	S. America,	1890
Lufkin, Harry M.,	Ill.,	1883
Lukens, J. Paul,	Del.,	1878
Lungren, Samuel Smith (M. D.),	Md., (d. 1892),	1852
Luyties, Carl J. (M. D.),	Mo.,	1885
Luyties, Diedrich Reinhard,	Pa., (d. 1879),	1850
Lyford, Franklin O.,	Me.,	1877
Lyle, William Howard,	Pa.,	1895
Lyon, Melvern S.,	N. J.,	1889
Lytle, Randal M. (M. D.),	Tenn., (d. 1876),	1870
Macdonald, John,	Pa.,	1880
Macdonald, Thomas L.,	Mass.,	1888
Mace, Howard S.,	Pa.,	1890
Macfarlan, Duncan,	N. Y.,	1875
Macfarlan, Malcolm (M. D., Sp.),	Pa.,	1868
Mackenzie, Alexander Ross,	Nova Scotia,	1895
Mackenzie, George W., Jr., (A. B.),	Pa.,	1893
MacMahon, Walter G.,	Pa.,	1884
Macomber, William S.,	Mass.,	1892
Maddux, Daniel Parish,	Pa.,	1883
Maguire, William T.,	Pa.,	1882
Mahorney, John C.,	Ind.,	1878
Mahr, Edward,	Ky., (d. 1872),	1872
Maires, Walter W.,	Pa.,	1893
Malford, Clarence W. (Sp.),	N. J.,	1864

Malin, John,	Pa., (d. 1889),	1860
Malin, William H.,	Pa.,	1858
Mann, Eugene L.,	Minn.,	1886
Mann, Simon Seitz,	Pa.,	1894
Manning, Guy E.,	Nevada,	1890
Mansfield, Harry K.,	Pa.,	1885
Mansfield, Job Robert,	Pa.,	1879
Manson, C. Franklin,	Pa.,	1876
Marcy, Anson Liswell,	Ill.,	1873
Markel, Granville R.,	Pa.,	1889
Marks, William Fink,	Pa.,	1869
Marquez, Antonio J.,	S. America,	1885
Marsden, Biddle R.,	Pa.,	1885
Marsden, George F.,	Pa.,	1866
Marsh, Franklin F.,	N. H.,	1880
Marshall, Perry,	Vt.,	1871
Marshall, Robert S.,	Pa.,	1890
Marter, George W.,	Pa.,	1878
Marter, Linnaeus Esher,	Pa.,	1896
Martin, Alden Edwards,	Pa.,	1876
Martin, George A.,	N. H.,	1886
Martin, Henry Noah,	N. Y., (d. 1889), ..	1865
Martin, Robert W.,	Pa.,	1865
Martin, Stoddard Sprague,	Pa.,	1888
Martin, Thomas D.,	Ga., (d.),	1860
Martin, William J.,	Pa.,	1877
Mason, Chas. H.,	N. J., (d.),	1859
Masser, Frank B. (M. D.),	Pa.,	1881
Matchan, Robert D.,	Minn.,	1879
Mathison, Thomas,	La.,	1871
Mattson, Alfred S.,	Pa.,	1880
Maurer, Joseph Morgan,	Md.,	1875
Maust, George W.,	Pa.,	1893
Mays, George W.,	Pa.,	1892
McAfee, Edwin M.,	Pa.,	1855
McAfee, William Durham,	Ill.,	1861
McAllister, James Mairs,	Pa., (d.),	1856
McCann, T. Addison,	O.,	1891
McCants, Archibald C.,	Fla.,	1855

McCarty, Robert Henderson,	Pa.,	1895
McCeney, Edward M. (M. D.), . . .	Ia.,	1890
McChesney, A. B. (M. D.),	Ill.,	1856
McClatchey, Robert John,	Pa., (d. 1883),	1856
McClelland, James H.,	Pa.,	1867
McClelland, John Black,	Pa.,	1879
McClelland, Robert W., (B. S.), . .	Pa.,	1884
McClure, John B.,	Ky.,	1867
McComas, William G.,	Md.,	1893
McCullough, John H.,	N. J.,	1892
McCullough, William G.,	Pa.,	1878
McDonald, James T.,	Me.,	1890
McDonough, Charles M.,	Pa.,	1878
McDowall, John,	Eng.,	1851
McDowell, Archibald Sewell (A. B.),	Pa.,	1896
McDowell, Charles H.,	Ia.,	1892
McDowell, Charles H.,	Pa.,	1887
McDowell, William Archibald, . . .	Pa.,	1896
McDowell, William C.,	Ia.,	1878
McDuffee, J. W.,	La., (d.),	1860
McFadyen, Walter Scott,	Pa.,	1893
McFarland, M.,	Mass.,	1854
McGarrah, Olin K.,	Pa.,	1895
McGeorge, Emerson P.,	N. J.,	1894
McGeorge, Wallace,	Pa.,	1868
McGill, Edward Knight,	Pa.,	1880
McGranaghan, William Henry, Jr.,	Ky.,	1876
McGregor, John L. (D. D. S.),	N. H.,	1883
McIlroy, William P.,	Pa.,	1886
McIntire, Robert L.,	Pa.,	1870
McIntosh, Frederick L.,	Me.,	1881
McKenzie, Horace W. (A. B.), . . .	Pa.,	1889
McKinstry, Frank P.,	Pa.,	1878
McLaren, David C. (M. D.),	Can.,	1881
McLin, George Henry (M. D.), . . .	Mich.,	1871
McNulty, Peter R.,	Minn.,	1882
McPherson, Donald,	N. Y.,	1878
McPherson, Finley,	N. Y.,	1888

McPherson, John Clinton,	N. Y.,	1873
McPherson, Peter J.,	N. Y.,	1890
McPherson, William H.,	N. J., (d.),	1859
McWayne, Albert,	Honolulu,	1883
McWhorter, Thos. Henry (M. D.), Pa.,		1898
Means, Charles S. (M. D.),	O.,	1892
Meily, Harry Seltzer,	Pa.,	1898
Melze, Louis A. (D. D. S.),	Pa.,	1885
Mera, Harry P. (M. D.),	N. Y.,	1870
Mercer, Caleb Sharpless,	Pa., (d. 1891),	1886
Mercer, Edward W.,	Pa.,	1884
Mercer, Robert P.,	Pa.,	1861
Merrell, Albert F.,	N. Y.,	1888
Merrell, E. Delmont,	Me.,	1886
Merriam, Franklin Ealer,	Pa.,	1888
Merriman, Charles L.,	Mich.,	1851
Merriman, David LeRoy,	Pa.,	1894
Mertzmann, Bernard F.,	Pa.,	1885
Messerve, Frederick W.,	N. J.,	1885
Messick, William Rodney,	Del.,	1896
Metcalf, Jewett W.,	Cal.,	1875
Metcalf, William (Sp.),	Pa., (d. 1862),	1852
Metzger, Samuel H.,	Pa.,	1861
Mickle, Frank B. (M. D.),	Md., (d. 1897),	1883
Middleton, Caleb S.,	N. J.,	1862
Middleton, Caleb Scattergood, Jr., Miss.,		1892
Middleton, M. T.,	N. J.,	1868
Middleton, Willis H.,	Pa.,	1882
Mifflin, Robert W.,	Pa.,	1876
Millen, Jesse C.,	Pa.,	1887
Miller, Alexander C.,	N. J.,	1853
Miller, Alvin Isaac,	Pa.,	1872
Miller, C. C.,	N. Y.,	1868
Miller, Charles R. (M. E.),	Pa.,	1887
Miller, Frederick M.,	Pa., (d.),	1891
Miller, Harvey Donmeyer (B. S.), Pa.,		1896
Miller, Niles M. (M. D.),	Pa.,	1882
Miller, Martin Luther (B. S.),	Pa.,	1898
Miller, Robert Emmett,	N. Y.,	1861

Miller, Zachary T.,	Pa.,	1877
Mills, Alfred Cookman,	Pa.,	1894
Mills, James Porter (M. D.),	Ill.,	1874
Milson, Charles E.,	Pa.,	1884
Minard, William Frank,	Vt.,	1887
Minier, William S.,	N. Y.,	1851
Minton, Henry,	N. Y., (d. 1895),	1853
Mitchell, Eugene Poore,	Ill., (d. 1895),	1885
Mitchell, George W. (M. D.),	Ill.,	1868
Mitchell, John Nicholas,	Pa.,	1873
Moat, William Steele,	Pa.,	1876
Moffitt, Carl Walmer,	Me.,	1894
Mohr, Charles, Jr.,	Pa.,	1875
Moké, Joseph Anton,	Prussia,	1870
Moncure, W. Peyton,	Va.,	1882
Monell, John F.,	Pa.,	1862
Monroe, Andrew Leight,	Ky.,	1879
Montgomery, Richard Wallace,	N. Y.,	1890
Moore, Charles Aristides Russel,	Va.,	1870
Moore, Francis R.,	Pa.,	1853
Moore, Harry W.,	N. J.,	1892
Moore, Howard D.,	Ct.,	1893
Moore, John (M. D.),	Eng.,	1869
Moore, John D. (M. D.),	N. J., (d. 1867),	1856
Moore, Thomas (M. D., Sp.),	Pa., (d. 1882),	1868
Moore, Thomas C.,	Del.,	1884
Moore, Volney L.,	Wis., (d. 1885),	1859
Moreland, George B.,	Pa.,	1893
Morford, William Brown,	N. J.,	1896
Morgan, Alonzo R.,	N. Y.,	1852
Morgan, Edwd. M. (M. D., C. M.),	Can.,	1891
Morgan, George Evelyn,	N. Y.,	1871
Morgan, John C. (M. D., Hon.),	Pa.,	1886
Morozzi, Albert Cruse,	Pa.,	1894
Morrill, Alpheus Baker (B. S.),	N. H.,	1894
Morris, Madison Bayard,	Pa.,	1871
Morris, William Smith,	Pa., (d. 1895),	1887
Morrison, Benjamin Duncan,	W. Va.,	1888
Morrison, Charles C.,	Me.,	1883

Morrison, George H.,	N. H.,	1881
Morrison, Stanvers (F. R. C. S.),	Eng.,	1869
Morse, Asa W.,	N. Y.,	1853
Morse, Bertrand Osborne,	Ia.,	1895
Morse, Calvin Emory,	Mass.,	1856
Morse, George S.,	N. Y.,	1854
Morse, Lucius Daniel,	Tenn.,	1872
Morton, Edward W.,	Me.,	1856
Mosher, Byron D.,	N. Y.,	1879
Mosher, Elmer E.,	N. Y.,	1885
Moslander, William S.,	N. J.,	1889
Mount, Frederick D.,	Pa.,	1879
Mower, M. P.,	Ia.,	1868
Mowry, Samuel Robinson,	R. I., (d. 1876),	1873
Moyer, Samuel Clymer,	Pa.,	1872
Mueller, Clotar (M. D., Hon.),	Germany, (d. 1877),	1877
Mulford, Clarence H. (M. D.),	N. J.,	1883
Mulford, Joseph L.,	N. J.,	1851
Mullen, Sheppard A.,	Pa.,	1879
Mullin, John Wesley,	Pa.,	1886
Mullin, William P.,	Pa.,	1881
Munsey, Barton,	N. C.,	1850
Munson, Milton Lavelle,	N. Y.,	1890
Murdoch, Robert,	Pa.,	1872
Murphey, Francis E.,	N. Y.,	1873
Murphy, William,	Pa.,	1854
Murray, Arthur S.,	Vt.,	1882
Murray, George E.,	Md.,	1882
Musgrave, John Freedley,	Pa., (d. 1891),	1853
Muth, Frederick Lucius,	Pa.,	1898
Myers, Charles E.,	Pa.,	1889
Neeld, Charles M.,	Pa.,	1886
Neff, Henry Sagendorf,	Pa., (d. 1895),	1894
Negendank, Egmont T.,	Del.,	1887
Neville, William H. H.,	Pa.,	1865
Nevinger, Martin J.,	Pa.,	1898
Newbold, Herman Alexander,	N. J.,	1895
Newton, Charles (M. D.),	N. J.,	1867

Newton, Samuel Elwell,	N. J.,	1872
Nichol, Thomas,	Can., W., (d. 1890),	1857
Nichols, Anni Sibley,	Minn.,	1876
Nichols, Clarence,	Md.,	1892
Nichols, Clarence L.,	Ore.,	1885
Nichols, Frank,	Mass.,	1861
Nichols, George,	Mass.,	1861
Nichols, Herbert Strong,	Ore.,	1895
Nicholson, Harry Schuyler,	Pa.,	1896
Nogueira, Diego Puyso,	S. America,	1876
Norris, Albert A.,	Pa.,	1887
Northrop, Edward Raymond,	O.,	1898
Northrop, Herbert L.,	Ct.,	1889
Norton, Frank Russell,	N. Y.,	1872
Norwood, Joseph Frederick,	Me.,	1894
Nottingham, John,	N. J., (d. 1897), ...	1870
Nowell, John Fletcher,	Md.,	1875
Noxon, Allen (M. D.),	Can., W.,	1869
Nunez, Marquis de (M. D., Hon.),	Spain, (d. 1879), ..	1867
Nuss, Winfred W.,	Pa.,	1892
Oatley, Eugene Lyman,	N. Y., (d. 1891), ..	1886
Oberhalser, Martin H.,	Pa.,	1891
Oechsle, John J.,	Pa.,	1889
Ogden, Benjamin Harvey (B. A.),	Minn.,	1885
Ogden, George Stewart,	Pa.,	1898
O'Harra, John,	N. J.,	1885
Olds, Charles Louis,	N. Y.,	1893
Oliver, Andrew S.,	Mass.,	1881
Orenga, Francisco (M. D.),	Porto Rico,	1866
Ormsby, William Bert,	N. Y.,	1896
Osborn, James Ames,	Pa.,	1875
Osman, J. Reed,	Pa.,	1884
Ostander, Walter S., McI.,	Pa., (d. 1881),	1864
Owens, James B. (M. D.),	O.,	1866
Owen, Reuben (Rev.),	Pa.,	1875
Packer, Rev. David,	Pa.,	1866
Packer, Edmund H.,	Vt.,	1867

Packer, Frederick Herbert,	Vt.,	1871
Pahl, Henry F. (A. M.),	Tex.,	1868
Paillou, Emile R.,	Mo.,	1893
Paine, Bartlett L. (M. D.),	O.,	1877
Paine, Joseph P.,	Me.,	1852
Palen, Gilbert Joseph (A. B.),	Pa.,	1895
Palmer, Charles Rees,	Pa.,	1893
Palmer, Frederic Niles,	Me., (d. 1886),	1853
Palmer, Lewis Rufus,	N. Y.,	1892
Pardee, Ward C.,	N. Y.,	1860
Parke, George Taylor,	N. Y.,	1876
Parker, George Washington,	Pa.,	1870
Parker, H. C. (M. D.),	Tex.,	1868
Parker, Thomas Elwood,	Pa.,	1880
Parry, Edward H. (B. S.),	Ill.,	1893
Parsell, George H.,	N. Y.,	1866
Parsons, Arthur Lincoln,	Me.,	1891
Parsons, Edgar C.,	Ill.,	1877
Patch, Albert E.,	Me., (d. 1868),	1868
Patton, James H. (Sp.),	Va.,	1870
Paxson, Oliver H.,	Pa.,	1890
Paxson, Richard Randolph,	Pa.,	1896
Payne, Frederick W (M D.),	Me.,	1868
Peacock, Thomas H.,	Pa.,	1868
Peacock, Robert H.,	N. J.,	1881
Peacock, William,	Pa.,	1879
Pearce, Clarence Johnson (M. D.),	Ky., (d. 1892),	1877
Pearce, Robert W. (M. D.),	Ky.,	1877
Peirce, Thomas A.,	Me.,	1850
Pearman, Sylvan (A. M., M. D.),	Col.,	1891
Pearsall, Samuel J.,	N. Y.,	1858
Pearre, Walter (M. D.),	Md.,	1885
Peck, John Lyman (M. S.),	Pa.,	1897
Peckham, Allen Gifford,	N. Y.,	1871
Peckham, John J.,	N. Y.,	1874
Pedrick, Alfred C., Jr.,	Pa.,	1892
Peet, Ernest Leland,	Pa.,	1896
Peltzer, Alexander,	Germany,	1869
Pemberton, Harry H. (M. D.),	N. J.,	1873

Pennock, T. L. (M. D.),	.....	1867
Pennoyer, Nelson Alonzo,	..... Wis.,	1870
Perkins, Charles Williamson,	..... N. J.,	1870
Perkins, Daniel C.,	..... Me.,	1868
Perkins, Edward R.,	..... Minn.,	1878
Perkins, Robert Shield,	..... Va.,	1872
Perkins, Theodore Edward,	..... Pa.,	1895
Perrine, James K. M.,	..... Pa.,	1893
Peterman, John Frank,	..... Md.,	1886
Peterson, Alfred C.,	..... Pa.,	1877
Peterson, Orton W.,	..... N. Y.,	1859
Peterson, Wilson,	..... N. Y.,	1858
Peters, Byron M. E.,	..... Pa.,	1886
Peters, Isadore L.,	..... Pa.,	1888
Peters, John Elwood,	..... Pa.,	1875
Peters, M. Rutherford,	..... Pa.,	1881
Peters, William C.,	..... Pa.,	1881
Pfefferkorn, Ferdinand C. L.,	..... Mass.,	1883
Pfeiffer, George S. F. (M. D.),	..... Pa., (d. 1883),	1856
Phelan, Richard A. (A. B.),	..... Mo.,	1867
Philbrick, Charles S.,	..... Me.,	1881
Phillips, E. H. (M. D.),	..... N. J.,	1868
Phillips, Hibbard S. (A. M.),	..... Pa.,	1884
Phillips, Walter H.,	..... N. J.,	1892
Pierce, Levi,	..... Mass., (d. 1891),	1854
Pierce, Levi Judson,	..... N. H., (d. 1863),	1860
Pierce, Wm. Appleton Drown,	..... Pa.,	1869
Piersol, Jeremiah M.,	..... Pa., (d.),	1857
Pierson, Frank F.,	..... Del.,	1891
Pines, Jacob Darwin,	..... Pa.,	1892
Piper, Robert Lawrence,	..... Pa.,	1892
Pitcairn, Hugh,	..... Pa.,	1880
Pitcairn, Roy Campbell,	..... Pa.,	1895
Pitcher, Alfred O.,	..... Ia.,	1867
Platt, Joseph Hall,	..... N. Y.,	1856
Pleasanton, George W.,	..... Del.,	1887
Ploucher, William Allen,	..... Pa.,	1896
Poe, Robert W.,	..... Ala.,	1854
Pollock, Joseph Robert,	..... Ill.,	1871

Pope, Alfred Crosby, (Sp.),	Eng.,	1852
Porter, Edward,	Ill., (d. 1879),	1869
Porr, Frederick M.,	Pa., (d. 1865),	1860
Posey, Louis Plumer,	Pa.,	1883
Potter, Franklin W.,	N. Y., (d.),	1857
Pounds, William H.,	Pa.,	1886
Powel, Franklin,	Pa.,	1881
Powel, Howard,	Pa.,	1886
Powel, Milton (D. D. S.),	Pa.,	1890
Powel, William R.,	Pa.,	1887
Powell, Benajah Butcher (Ph. G.),	Pa.,	1897
Powell, William C., Jr.,	Pa.,	1879
Powelson, Howard Jackson,	N. Y.,	1895
Powers, Merrit L.,	Vt.,	1877
Pratt, David S.,	Pa.,	1851
Pratt, Davis R.,	Pa., (d.),	1861
Pratt, Henry C.,	Pa.,	1863
Pratt, Joseph W.,	Pa.,	1873
Pratt, Leonard,	Pa.,	1852
Pratt, Marcus L.,	N. Y.,	1854
Pratt, Theodore L.,	Pa.,	1853
Pratt, Trimble,	Pa.,	1870
Preston, Coates,	Pa., (d. 1881),	1853
Preston, Frederick L.,	Pa.,	1877
Preston, Mahlon,	Pa., (d. 1895),	1861
Price, David John,	Pa.,	1897
Price, Eldridge C. (M. D.),	Md.,	1875
Price, Ferris T.,	Pa.,	1879
Price, Samuel W.,	Pa.,	1888
Prilay, John M.,	Me.,	1885
Prince, Francis C.,	Pa.,	1882
Prish, William J.,	N. Y.,	1885
Prizer, Elmer Towers,	Pa.,	1896
Proctor, Willis H.,	N. H.,	1880
Puente, Francisco Donado,	S. America,	1872
Pulsifer, Horatio B.,	Me.,	1861
Pulsifer, Ralph H. (A. B.),	Me.,	1890
Pulsifer, Thomas Benton,	Me.,	1872
Pulsifer, William M. (M. D.),	Me.,	1887

Pursel, Jacob E.,	Pa., (d. 1885),	1877
Pusey, Edgar John,	Pa., (d.),	1871
Putnam, Charles M.,	Mich.,	1868
Putnam, Thomas,	N. Y.,	1857
Quackenbush, Arnley,	Can.,	1891
Quick, Theodore,	N. Y., (d. 1877),	1855
Quinby, Courtland F.,	Del.,	1877
Quint, Silas Hurd, Jr.,	N. J.,	1873
Rambo, William S.,	Pa.,	1889
Ramsey, George William,	Pa.,	1897
Randall, Howard E. (B. S.),	Pa.,	1889
Randall, Edward Gove (A. B.),	Vt.,	1898
Randel, John Massey,	Md., (d. 1858),	1852
Rankin, John S.,	Pa.,	1858
Ranson, William C., Jr.,	Pa.,	1882
Raue, Charles G. (M. D., Hon.),	Pa., (d. 1896),	1892
Raue, Charles Sigmund,	Pa.,	1895
Raue, J. Ferdinand,	Pa.,	1890
Rauterberg, Arthur Chas. (M. D.),	D. C.,	1896
Rawson, Edward,	Ill.,	1859
Ray, Wm. (M. R. C. S. E.),	Eng.,	1869
Raymond, Jonas C.,	N. Y.,	1851
Read, Edward Wayland,	N. Y., (d. 1897),	1884
Reading, Charles L.,	Pa.,	1891
Reading, Edward,	Pa., (d. 1889),	1853
Reading, J. Herbert,	Pa.,	1878
Reading, L. Willard,	Pa.,	1880
Reading, Thomas,	Pa.,	1888
Redman, George A.,	N. Y., (d.),	1858
Redman, John Leifried,	Pa.,	1896
Reed, Jacob, Jr., (Sp.),	Pa.,	1861
Reed, John N.,	Mass.,	1855
Reed, Rufus,	N. J.,	1871
Reed, Thomas E.,	O.,	1872
Reed, Theodore N.,	N. J., (d.),	1860
Reed, William Ashton,	Pa., (d. 1895),	1852
Reeves, Joseph M.,	Pa.,	1877

Reger, Charles Albert,	Pa.,	1886
Reich, Benjamin Franklin (M. D.), Pa.,		1870
Reiff, Nathan G. (A. B.),	Pa.,	1883
Reinhold, Hahnemann Etzler,	Pa., (d. 1879),	1869
Reinhold, Max J.,	Pa.,	1879
Reith, Emil (M. D.),	Pa.,	1893
Rembaugh, Alonzo Clark,	Pa.,	1869
Remington, Stephen, Jr.,	N. Y.,	1853
Rendell, Maitland W. (A. B.),	Pa.,	1895
Rennie, Wesley Hartmann,	Pa.,	1897
Reud, Wm. Robert,	Pa.,	1869
Reynolds, Herbert, Jr.,	Pa.,	1865
Reynolds, William Benjamin,	Pa.,	1870
Rhoads, George,	Vt.,	1883
Rice, Alfred,	O.,	1880
Rice, Hyland Washington,	Ill., (d. 1884),	1870
Rice, Thompson R.,	Ind., (d.),	1892
Richards, Frank Llewellyn (A. B.), N. Y.,		1898
Richards John C. (M. D.),	Pa.,	1866
Richards, Rosanna Scott,	Nova Scotia,	1868
Richardson, Aubrey J.,	Pa.,	1882
Richardson, Frank C. (M. D.),	Mass.,	1880
Richtstine, Frank B.,	Pa.,	1878
Ricker, George E.,	Minn.,	1878
Riddel, Herbert Ewing,	Pa.,	1898
Riddick, Nathaniel Henley,	Va.,	1879
Ridge, Jonathan T.,	Pa.,	1882
Ridgway, Philip R. (M. D., Sp.),	Mass.,	1858
Ridings, James H.,	Pa.,	1868
Riegal, Adam J.,	Pa.,	1887
Riehle, Charles B.,	Pa., (d.),	1861
Rile, James Harmer,	Del.,	1879
Rinehart, Clarence C.,	Pa.,	1898
Rinehart, Stanley M. (Ph. B.),	Pa.,	1891
Ring, Hamilton,	Md., (d. 1884),	1851
Rink, Eugene F.,	Pa.,	1877
Rink, Walter S.,	N. J.,	1885
Ritchie, Charles Archibald,	O.,	1895
Rittenhouse, Jacob S.,	Pa.,	1885

Robbins, Walter John (M. D.), .. Pa.,	1898
Roberts, C. Wesley,	D. C., 1889
Roberts, Charles S.,	Me., (d. 1890), ... 1890
Roberts, Frederick Walter,	N. J., 1897
Roberts, James V.,	Pa., 1873
Roberts, Lemuel M.,	O., 1883
Roberts, Norman (A. B., M. D.), . Pa.,	1898
Roberts, Osmore O.,	Vt., (d.), 1853
Roberts, R. Ross,	Pa., (d. 1875), 1858
Robertson, Thomas William, Mich.,	1872
Robinson, Edward Ames,	Pa., 1893
Robinson, James B.,	Minn., 1881
Robinson, John Turner,	N. J., 1896
Robinson, John W.,	Pa., 1877
Roby, George F.,	N. H., 1881
Rockafellow, Lavergne Lambert, . N. Y., (d.),	1876
Rockwell, Almon F.,	N. Y., 1858
Rockwith, Frank A. (M. D., Hon.), N. J.,	1871
Rodes, Joseph,	Pa., (d. 1896), 1887
Rogers, Elijah Pennypacker, Ind.,	1871
Rogers, William F.,	Pa., 1885
Rogers, William Norwood,	Pa., 1898
Roman, Desiderio,	Nicaragua, 1893
Roman, Victor Manuel,	Nicaragua, 1896
Romig, George M. (M. D.),	Pa., 1870
Romig, Joseph Herman,	Kann., 1896
Romig, William Henry (M. D.), .. Pa., (d. 1884),	1871
Roome, Edward (A. M., M. D.), . D. C.,	1889
Rose, John F.,	Pa., 1865
Rosenberger, Henry D.,	Pa., 1875
Rosman, John Gaul,	N. Y., (d. 1892), .. 1856
Rossiter, Edwin Bowen,	Pa., 1875
Roth, Amos Ashenfelter,	Pa., (d. 1890), 1870
Roth, Charles Edward (A. B.), .. Pa.,	1898
Roth, William F.,	Pa., 1878
Roth, William Fritchey,	Md., 1894
Rothermel, Felix D.,	Pa., 1891
Rotzell, Joseph Milton,	Pa., (d.), 1870
Rotzell, Willett Enos,	Pa., 1892

Rounseval, Charles S.,	Vt.,	1882
Rowell, James Frederick,	Ct.,	1895
Rowland, Joseph G.,	Ill.,	1852
Rubini, Rocco (M. D., Hon.),	Naples,	1867
Rueckert, Theodore J. (M.D., Hon.)	Germany, (d. 1885),	1866
Ruffell, John Benjamin,	Pa.,	1898
Rumsay, Charles L. (A. B.),	Pa.,	1890
Rupp, Aristides Beza Calvin,	Pa., (d.),	1872
Rush, John Calvin,	N. J.,	1896
Rush, Stephen Yarger,	Pa., (d. 1876),	1874
Rutter, Everett Webster,	Pa.,	1874
Rutter, John C.,	Pa.,	1855
Ryder, John C.,	O.,	1894
Sabas, Y Castillo, Francisco,	Cuba,	1889
Sackett, Edgar W.,	Pa., (d.),	1882
Sager, Cyril Wickfield (M. D.),	O.,	1894
Salisbury, Samuel S.,	Ill.,	1873
Sampson, Allen W.,	Me.,	1880
Sampson, Franklin S.,	Me.,	1882
Sandel, John H.,	Pa.,	1882
Sanders, Abraham B.,	Mass., (d. 1854),	1854
Sanders, Christian B.,	Tex.,	1880
Saunders, Charles F.,	R. I., (d. 1860),	1855
Sanford, Enoch W.,	Mass., (d. 1875),	1857
Sanger, Henry Mortimer,	R. I.,	1892
Sanger, Thaddeus E.,	N. H.,	1868
Sappington, Samuel Watkin,	Pa.,	1897
Sargent, Charles S.,	Cal.,	1881
Sargent, Rufus (M. D.),	Mass., (d. 1886),	1852
Satterthwait, Abbott,	N. J.,	1897
Satterthwait, Joseph H., Jr.,	Pa.,	1883
Savage, Charles Maury,	O.,	1870
Savage, William J.,	Va.,	1864
Sawtelle, George B.,	Me.,	1866
Saylor, George W. (M. D.),	Pa., (d.),	1876
Saylor, Norman A.,	Ia.,	1880
Saxton, Dana F.,	N. J., (d. 1878),	1878
Scarborough, Charles W.,	N. J.,	1893

Schall, John Hubley, Jr.,	Pa.,	1893
Schantz, Henry F. (A. B.),	Pa.,	1891
Scheliha, Paul W. von (M. D.),	Pa.,	1889
Scherzer, William,	Ga., (d. 1882),	1859
Scheurer, Emanuel Melancthon,	Pa.,	1871
Schmidt, Jacob (M. D.),	Md., (d. 1880),	1868
Schmits, Gustavus Adolphus,	Germany, (d. 1867),	1867
Schmucker, Elhanan Zook,	Pa., (d. 1894),	1870
Schollenberger, Lewis A.,	Pa.,	1885
Schoonmaker, Arthur Twing,	Mass.,	1894
Schulz, Richard,	Germany,	1870
Schulze, Carl A. (A. M.),	O.,	1885
Schwartz, Charles W.,	Pa.,	1880
Schwenk, Clayton S.,	Pa.,	1882
Scott, Chester Walter,	Vt.,	1854
Scott, Fremont W.,	N. Y.,	1880
Scott, James L.,	Pa., (d. 1876),	1860
Scott, John P.,	Pa., (d. 1879),	1877
Scott, Samuel C.,	Pa.,	1878
Scott, William R., Jr.,	Pa., (d.),	1869
Scudder, Nelson C.,	N. Y.,	1879
Scudder, Samuel O.,	N. Y., (d. 1895),	1849
Seavey, Marcian,	Me.,	1869
Seidel, Frank Wesley,	Pa.,	1894
Seip, Charles L.,	Pa.,	1882
Seip, Christian P.,	Pa.,	1868
Seitz, William Clinton,	Pa.,	1888
Selfridge, Clarence M.,	Cal.,	1887
Selfridge, Grant,	Cal.,	1889
Sellen, Theodore B.,	N. Y., (d.),	1859
Seligman, Abram Pott (M. D.),	Pa.,	1894
Severinghaus, Edwin A. (M. D.),	Ind.,	1891
Seward, John Leddel (M. D.),	N. J.,	1873
Shaffer, George Wesley,	Md.,	1877
Shallcross, Isaac G.,	Pa.,	1887
Shannon, Samuel F.,	Pa.,	1879
Sharetts, Upton A.,	Md.,	1883
Sharkey, William Penn (M. D.),	Pa.,	1875
Sharp, Anthony H.,	Pa., (d. 1864),	1864

Sharp, Edgar Barzillai,	N. Y.,	1876
Sharp, Lewis Lippincott,	N. J.,	1888
Sharp, Jacob Gordon,	N. J.,	1875
Sharpless, Edward S.,	Pa.,	1880
Shaw, Alexander R.,	Pa.,	1857
Shaw, John Cook,	Mass.,	1882
Shaw, Samuel M. (M. D.),	Ill.,	1869
Shearer, Thomas,	Pa.,	1858
Shearer, John H.,	Pa.,	1852
Sheek, Jacob Fred.,	Pa., (d. 1858),	1850
Sheetz, Henry Augustus, Jr.,	Pa., (d. 1884),	1875
Sheldon, Edward Schock,	N. J.,	1895
Shemp, Parker D.,	Pa.,	1879
Shepard, George Andrew (M. D.),	Conn.,	1889
Sheppard, Alfred (M. D.),	O., (d. 1891),	1866
Sheppard, Henry C.,	Pa.,	1878
Sheppard, James S. (M. D.),	Cal.,	1866
Sheppard, William R.,	N. J., (d.),	1861
Sherman, Jacob H.,	Md.,	1890
Sherwood, Bradford Wyckoff (A. M.),	N. Y.,	1890
Sherwood, William E.,	Del.,	1891
Shetter, John Rumbaugh,	Pa.,	1895
Shields, Edward W.,	Pa.,	1892
Shineman, Henry L. (M. D.),	Pa.,	1886
Shinkle, Horace J.,	Pa.,	1880
Shinn, Charles Tiel,	Pa.,	1891
Shiple, Daniel F.,	Md.,	1882
Shirk, Samuel M.,	Pa.,	1891
Shivers, Bowman H. (M. D.),	N. J.,	1888
Shoemaker, Daniel Webster,	Pa.,	1881
Shoemaker, James Singleton,	Pa.,	1888
Shoemaker, William L.,	Pa.,	1876
Short, Zuber Nathaniel,	Arkansas,	1895
Shower, Edmund G.,	Md.,	1878
Shower, George T.,	Md.,	1882
Shultz, Jonas Y.,	Pa.,	1850
Shurick, Christopher G.,	Pa., (d.),	1857
Shute, Albert Clement,	N. J.,	1891

Sierer, Adam L.,	Pa.,	1888
Simon, Samuel H.,	Pa.,	1885
Simons, Washington Jackson,	N. J., (d.),	1853
Simmer, Edwin,	Germany,	1872
Simmons, Clarence Wright,	Pa.,	1896
Sisson, Edward R. (M. D.),	Mass.,	1854
Sisson, William H. H.,	Mass., (d. 1873),	1863
Skeels, Alfred P.,	Ill., (d. 1872),	1867
Skillman, George M.,	N. J.,	1881
Skinner, Merton Ross (Ph. B.),	N. Y.,	1898
Skinner, Scott W.,	N. Y.,	1868
Slay, John Clark,	Del.,	1870
Sleght, Bevier H. B.,	N. Y.,	1882
Slocomb, C. C.,	Mass.,	1867
Slocum, Marshall C.,	O., (d. 1885),	1879
Slocum, Mortimer,	N. Y., (d. 1890),	1855
Slough, Franklin J.,	Pa.,	1862
Slough, Granville B. (M. D., U. S. N.),	Pa.,	1865
Slough, William Chester J.,	Pa.,	1869
Small, Edward Payson,	Me.,	1866
Smalley, Charles Fisher,	N. J.,	1896
Smedley, Charles D.,	Pa.,	1885
Smedley, Isaac G.,	Pa.,	1880
Smedley, Robert C.,	Pa., (d. 1883),	1860
Smiley, Louis Francis,	Pa.,	1875
Smilie, Nathan,	Vt.,	1894
Smith, Charles Ed.,	Pa.,	1873
Smith, Charles H. (A. B.),	Pa.,	1876
Smith, Darwin Crawford,	Pa.,	1869
Smith, Eugene R. (M. D.),	Tenn.,	1873
Smith, Francis Schuyler,	Pa.,	1882
Smith, Frederick R.,	N. Y.,	1893
Smith, George B.,	Ct.,	1863
Smith, George Washington,	Pa.,	1876
Smith, J. Heber,	Mass.,	1866
Smith, John M.,	Del.,	1880
Smith, John T. S. (Sp.),	N. Y., (d. 1876),	1857
Smith, John W., Jr.,	N. Y., (d. 1864),	1860

Smith, Linnaeus Alexander,	Pa.,	1876
Smith, Ralph C.,	Pa., (d. 1895),	1869
Smith, S. Bryan, Jr.,	N. J.,	1888
Smith, Thomas Hart,	Pa.,	1866
Smith, Truman Kellogg,	N. Y.,	1872
Smith, William,	Eng., (d.),	1855
Smith, William Henry,	Pa., (d. 1880),	1864
Smith, William Parker,	Pa.,	1880
Snader, Edward R.,	Pa.,	1884
Snyder, D. Lafayette,	Pa.,	1878
Snyder, Edward Eugene (M. D.),	N. Y.,	1872
Snyder, Elwood Shellenberger,	Pa.,	1896
Snyder, Harry S. (A. M.),	Pa.,	1893
Snyder, Leon Alfred,	Pa.,	1875
Somerville, William H.,	Pa.,	1881
Souder, Charles F.,	N. J.,	1892
Souder, Phillip George,	Pa.,	1875
Souder, Ralph L.,	N. J.,	1896
South, Ephraim W.,	Del., (d. 1888),	1869
Southwick, A. B. (A. M.),	N. Y.,	1867
Southwick, David E.,	N. Y.,	1857
Sonneborn, William,	Pa.,	1890
Sooy, Walter C.,	Pa.,	1890
Spahr, Charles E.,	Pa.,	1885
Sparhawk, George E. E.,	Vt.,	1853
Sparhawk, Samuel (A. B.),	Vt.,	1893
Speakman, William W.,	Pa.,	1887
Spencer, Byron DeLess,	Me.,	1895
Spencer, William,	Pa.,	1887
Spooner, George Robert,	Mass.,	1870
Sprague, William M.,	N. Y.,	1868
Springstead, David,	N. Y., (d. 1894),	1854
Stackhouse, A. M.,	N. J.,	1868
Stafford, Charles S.,	N. J.,	1889
Stambach, Henry Laing,	Pa.,	1879
Starkey, Daniel T.,	Mass.,	1863
Starkey, David W.,	O.,	1869
Starkey, George Rodgers,	Mass.,	1855
Starr, Samuel,	Pa.,	1869

Starritt, Simon P.,	..... Minn., (d. 1883),	.. 1878
Stearns, George W.,	..... Mass.,	..... 1858
Stearns, John Sargent (M. D.),	.... D. C.,	..... 1896
Steck, John H.,	..... Pa.,	..... 1852
Steckle, Ellwood K.,	..... Pa.,	..... 1884
Steddom, Charles,	..... O.,	..... 1871
Steel, Walter Hassinger,	..... Del.,	..... 1897
Steele, John A. (M. D.),	..... Vt.,	..... 1858
Steele, William G.,	..... Pa.,	..... 1886
Stegman, Joseph A.,	..... Pa.,	..... 1886
Stehman, Jacob G.,	..... Pa., (d.),	..... 1857
Stein, Louis M. (Hon.),	..... Va.,	..... 1858
Steinmetz, Deacon,	..... Pa.,	..... 1895
Stenger, Charles F.,	..... Pa.,	..... 1881
Stephens, Edmund B.,	..... Pa.,	..... 1873
Stephens, Lemuel (Hon.),	..... Pa., (d. 1892),	.... 1867
Sterner, Lewis H.,	..... Pa.,	..... 1889
Steudel, Robert (B. D.),	..... Tenn.,	..... 1891
Stevens, Albert Gallatin,	..... N. J.,	..... 1892
Stevenson, Thomas Collins,	..... Pa., (d. 1879),	.... 1851
Stewart, Allan W.,	..... Pa., (d. 1895),	.... 1893
Stewart, Ben. Byram (M. D.),	.... Ind.,	..... 1874
Stewart, George Taylor (A. M.),	.. N. Y.,	..... 1882
Stewart, George W.,	..... Pa.,	..... 1883
Stewart, Henry Knox,	..... Pa.,	..... 1869
Stiles, John A.,	..... Ct.,	..... 1858
Stiles, William, Jr.,	..... Pa.,	..... 1875
Still, Horace,	..... Pa.,	..... 1877
Stirk, James C.,	..... Pa.,	..... 1891
Stilson, Edward Henry,	..... Ill.,	..... 1871
Stilson, Willard C.,	..... Me.,	..... 1880
Stitzel, Jonas Wakefield (M. E.),	.. Pa.,	..... 1896
Stoddart, Alfred P.,	..... Pa.,	..... 1880
Stokes, Hiram M.,	..... Md.,	..... 1884
Stone, Joshua,	..... N. Y., (d. 1859),	.. 1852
Stouffer, David Ryder,	..... Pa., (d. 1874),	.... 1871
Stout, Henry V. S.,	..... Del.,	..... 1893
Straube, Rudolph,	..... Pa.,	..... 1878
Straughn, Clinton Clement,	.... Pa.,	..... 1896

Straup, David W.,	Pa.,	1877
Strayer, Robert F.,	Pa.,	1881
Streeter, George Dallas,	Neb.,	1872
Streets, David R. (M. D.),	N. J.,	1881
Streets, Jacob G.,	Del.,	1866
Stretch, Joshua B.,	Pa., (d. 1865),	1853
Strickler, David A.,	Pa.,	1881
Strock, Henry Borrell,	Pa.,	1894
Strong, J. Wilmer,	Pa.,	1879
Strong, Walter,	Pa.,	1890
Strouse, Henry St. George,	Pa.,	1886
Struck, D. Felix (Sp.),	Havana,	1861
Stubbs, George P.,	Pa.,	1890
Sturgus, John J.,	Ky., (d. 1860),	1856
Sturgus, John J.,	D. C.,	1883
Suess, Henry C. (M. D.),	Mo.,	1878
Suffa, George A. (M. D.),	R. I.,	1889
Summers, Robert S.,	Pa.,	1889
Sumner, Charles,	N. Y., (d. 1888),	1856
Sumner, Thomas F.,	Mass., (d. 1888),	1863
Sunanday, Francis Wesley,	Pa.,	1897
Suplee, William Zerns (A. B.),	Pa.,	1897
Sutphen, John Thomas,	O.,	1871
Sutton, J. L. (M. D.),	Pa., (d. 1863),	1856
Swan, Frank Salisbury,	N. Y.,	1876
Swan, Samuel,	N. Y., (d. 1893),	1867
Swartz, J. Ross,	Pa.,	1879
Swinney, Curtis O.,	N. J.,	1878
Swinney, John Gillette,	N. J., (d. 1894),	1872
Swormstedt, Lyman B.,	Md.,	1877
Swift, Edward Pease,	N. Y.,	1881
Sykes, John Wesley,	N. Y.,	1855
Taber, John Duncan,	Mass.,	1859
Tabor, John M.,	Vt.,	1880
Taft, George H.,	R. I.,	1857
Tait, Alexander,	Eng.,	1875
Talavera, Ismael (M. D.),	Mexico.,	1882
Talbot, I. Tisdale,	Mass.,	1853

Talmage, Eugene,	O.,	1891
Tantum, James D. (M. D.),	N. J.,	1879
Tantum, Joseph R.,	N. J.,	1865
Tatem, Jephtha William,	N. J., (d. 1870),	1870
Taxil, L. V. M. (Sp.),	La., (d. 1864),	1858
Taylor, Amos Ogden,	Pa.,	1883
Taylor, Richard G.,	Pa., (d. 1872),	1862
Taylor, William Gardiner,	Pa.,	1870
Taylor, Wm. Henry,	Pa.,	1895
Taylor, William S.,	N. J.,	1887
Teague, James P.,	Can., W.,	1859
Tebo, Levi D.,	Pa.,	1873
Tegtmeier, Charles Edwin,	Pa.,	1892
Tegtmeier, Christian F.,	Pa.,	1885
Terry, Jose Antonio,	Cuba,	1871
Thacher, George Hoover,	Pa.,	1892
Thatcher, Jesse Williams,	Pa.,	1871
Thayer, H. Reidel,	Pa.,	1855
Thomas, Amos Russell (M. D., Hon.),	Pa., (d. 1895),	1886
Thomas, Albert D.,	Pa.,	1881
Thomas, Charles H.,	Md.,	1873
Thomas, Charles Monroe (A. B.),	Pa.,	1871
Thomas, Edward C.,	Pa.,	1892
Thomas, Edwin R. (M. D.),	Pa., (d. 1882),	1882
Thomas, Frank William,	Pa., (d.),	1871
Thomas, Henry,	Eng., (d. 1894),	1855
Thomas, John Sperry,	Pa., (d. 1893),	1879
Thompson, Augustine,	Me.,	1867
Thompson, Charles H.,	N. Y.,	1867
Thompson, Charles S. W.,	O.,	1880
Thompson, Eugène C.,	O.,	1870
Thompson, George F.,	N. J.,	1877
Thompson, James Gilmore,	Pa.,	1872
Thompson, James J.,	N. J.,	1893
Thomson, James William,	Pa.,	1875
Thompson, Jos. Marshall (M. D.),	R. I.,	1879
Thompson, Landreth W.,	Pa.,	1887
Thompson, William L.,	Mass., (d. 1894),	1857

Thompson, William M.,	Pa.,	1877
Thorne, Joshua,	Md., (d. 1893),	1856
Thorne, Nathan,	N. J.,	1898
Thurston, Leon M.,	Va.,	1896
Tindall, Charles L.,	Pa.,	1888
Tindall, Harry Brooks (A. B.),	Pa., (d. 1892),	1890
Tindall, Van Room R.,	Pa.,	1864
Titman, George Willis,	N. J.,	1883
Titsworth, Randolph,	N. Y., (d. 1890),	1853
Tomlin, Richard Elmer,	Pa.,	1889
Tomlinson, William Hains,	Pa.,	1875
Tonkin, William,	Pa.,	1886
Toothaker, Charles Everett,	Vt., (d. 1890),	1851
Torre y Alphonso, John de la (Sp.),	Cuba,	1858
Torres, Peter Joseph de (Sp.),	Cuba,	1859
Tortat, A. Emile,	Pa.,	1888
Towner, Enoch, Jr.,	Pa., (d.),	1856
Townsend, John Shortwell,	Md.,	1874
Trafford, Alfred Freeman,	N. J., (d. 1895),	1877
Traganza, Frederick,	Pa.,	1894
Trego, Edwin H. (M. D.),	Pa., (d.),	1866
Tretton, John Kelliper,	Pa.,	1888
Trew, Bartus (M. D.),	Md.,	1891
Trinkle, Samuel Myers,	Pa.,	1872
Trinkle, Wilmer W.,	Pa.,	1888
Tripp, Joseph Charles,	Pa.,	1894
Trites, Charles Sutton,	Pa.,	1896
Trites, William Budd (A. B.),	Pa., (d. 1890),	1869
Troyer, Jacob Mast,	Ill.,	1861
Truitt, Ruliff Lawrence,	Del.,	1898
Tucker, Samuel G.,	R. I.,	1865
Tudor, Robert M.,	Pa.,	1893
Tuller, John J.,	N. J.,	1892
Tuller, Malcolm Bacon,	N. J.,	1873
Tullis, Eli,	N. J.,	1879
Turner, John,	Mich., (d.),	1853
Turner, William B. (M. D.),	Md.,	1879
Twinn, Clark H.,	N. Y.,	1879

Twitchell, Adelbert B. Jr.,	N. J.,	1898
Tyson, James M.,	Pa.,	1892
Ulrich, Sylvester,	Pa.,	1890
Umstead, David B.,	Pa.,	1878
Underhill, Eugene,	Pa.,	1893
Underwood, Benoni W F.,	Pa.,	1868
Underwood, F. H. (M. D.),	Mass., (d. 1879),	1867
Underwood, H. A.,	Pa.,	1873
Ure, Walter (A. M., M. D.),	Pa.,	1868
Urie, James William,	Md.,	1886
Urie, Wm. Thomas (A. B., M. D.),	Md., (d. 1897),	1867
Ustick, Clarence M. (A. B.),	O.,	1890
Ustick, H. Page,	O.,	1883
Utley, James (M. D.),	Mass.,	1875
Van Artsdalen, Christopher (A.B.),	Pa.,	1874
Van Baun, William W.,	Pa.,	1880
Van Derveer, George U.,	N. J.,	1873
Van Duerson, George L. (D. D. S.),	Tex.,	1896
Van Fleet, Walter,	Pa.,	1880
Van Gunten, Fredk. J., Jr. (A. B.),	Pa.,	1889
Van Lennep, Gustav A.,	Pa.,	1894
Van Lennep, William B.,	Mass.,	1880
Vansant, Monroe L.,	Pa.,	1857
Van Tine, John Lewis, Jr.,	Pa.,	1893
Varona, Adolph A. de,	Cuba, (d. 1888),	1858
Vastine, Thomas Jefferson (M. D.),	Mo., (d. 1873),	1851
Vaughn, William Lewis,	Del.,	1892
Vaughan, Ernest M.,	Pa.,	1893
Verdi, Tullio Suzzara,	Italy,	1856
Vernon, Thomas,	R. I.,	1853
Virgin, William T.,	Ia.,	1867
Vischer, Carl V.,	Pa.,	1887
Voak, J. Benson,	N. Y.,	1866
Voak, J. Emery (M. D.),	Pa., (d.),	1866
Von Gerhardt, Adolph (M. D.),	Pa.,	1868
Von Tagen, Charles Henry,	Pa., (d. 1880),	1858

Waaser, J. Edward,	Pa.,	1893
Wade, John K.,	Pa., (d. 1889),	1882
Wadsworth, Robert,	N. Y.,	1876
Waggoner, George J.,	Ia.,	1855
Wagner, Charles,	Pa.,	1892
Wakeman, John A. (M. D.),	O., (d. 1887),	1853
Walborn, Mathias,	Md.,	1887
Waldmann, Paul B.,	Cal.,	1884
Walker, Charles E.,	Mass.,	1873
Walker, Charles Henry,	N. H., (d. 1887), ..	1853
Walker, Mahlon M.,	Pa., (d. 1896),	1867
Walker, William E.,	Me.,	1891
Wall, Benjamin P.,	Cal.,	1880
Wallace, Clarence J.,	N. J.,	1889
Wallace, Gilbert Edward,	N. J.,	1896
Wallace, J. W. (Sp.),	C. W., (d.),	1862
Wallens, Miles W.,	Pa., (d. 1874), ...	1862
Walley, Louis Plette,	Pa.,	1883
Walter, Charles Henry,	Del.,	1894
Walter, Jacob A.,	Pa.,	1887
Walter, John P.,	Pa.,	1883
Walter, Joseph S.,	Pa.,	1855
Walter, Robert,	Pa.,	1888
Walter, Ziba D.,	Del.,	1866
Walters, Edward Reginald,	Pa.,	1894
Walrad, Caleb Beakley,	N. Y.,	1871
Wandell, James,	Pa., (d.),	1873
Ward, Edward Rufus,	Pa., (d. 1888),	1864
Ward, John Augustine (M. D., Hon.),	N. Y., (d. 1880), ..	1855
Ward, John D.,	Pa.,	1887
Ward, John McE.,	Pa.,	1891
Ward, Joseph B.,	N. J.,	1857
Ward, Walter (M. D., Hon.),	N. J., (d. 1888), ...	1855
Ward, William Ford,	N. Y.,	1897
Ward, William Rankin, Jr.,	N. J.,	1893
Wardwell, Percival G.,	Mass.,	1869
Ware, Francis Vernon,	N. J.,	1896
Ware, Horace Bacon,	N. J.,	1886

Wareheim, William W.,	Md., (d. 1892),	1878
Warner, N. H. (M. D., Hon.),	N. Y.,	1856
Warren, Erastus B.,	N. Y., (d. 1897),	1860
Warren, Solomon C.,	N. Y.,	1855
Warrington, Joseph H.,	Pa., (d. 1887),	1877
Wasgatt, Rowland John,	Me.,	1896
Waters, Harry Lee,	Pa.,	1877
Watson, Franklin,	Pa.,	1897
Watson, William Henry,	R. I.,	1854
Watters, Fowler Alfred,	N. Y.,	1892
Watts, Harry Adelbert,	N. H.,	1897
Waugh, Theodore Rogers,	N. Y.,	1872
Way, Jacob Heald (M. D.),	Neb., (d. 1887),	1872
Wayland, Charles A.,	Cal.,	1891
Weaver, Chandler,	Pa.,	1879
Weaver, Charles W.,	Pa.,	1884
Weaver, Daniel Witwer,	Pa.,	1896
Weaver, George Philip,	Pa.,	1894
Weaver, Harry S.,	Pa.,	1892
Weaver, Rufus B. (M. D., Hon.),	Pa.,	1891
Weaver, Sylvester Bachman,	Pa.,	1872
Weaver, William Arthur,	Pa.,	1896
Weaver, Willis P.,	N. Y.,	1883
Webb, Charles Valores,	O.,	1898
Webb, Lanphear W.,	O.,	1878
Webner, Henry William,	Md.,	1875
Webster, Frank P. (M. D.),	Va.,	1879
Webster, George C. (Ph. G.),	Pa.,	1893
Webster, Samuel C. (Ph. G.),	Pa.,	1890
Weed, Theodore J.,	Pa.,	1854
Weeks, Robert D.,	Pa., (d. 1888),	1861
Wehrmann, Ernest Augustus,	O.,	1872
Weiler, Harry K.,	N. J.,	1883
Wells, Charles H. (D. D. S.),	Pa.,	1891
Wells, Thompson M.,	O.,	1875
Wendt, Charles I.,	Pa.,	1895
Werder, Maximilian,	Pa.,	1866
Wessels, Lewis C.,	Pa.,	1892
West, James A.,	N. Y.,	1868

West, Seymour,	N. Y., (d.),	1853
Westney, Alfred W. (A. B.),	N. J.,	1897
Wetzel, Harry Stephenson,	O.,	1898
Wheeler, William A.,	N. Y., (d. 1891),	1880
Whelin, John J.,	Pa.,	1893
Whinna, Rev. Robert,	Pa.,	1891
Whinna, Elmer G.,	Pa.,	1891
White, George E.,	Me.,	1880
White, Joseph B.,	Pa.,	1854
Whitehead, Wm. M. (A. M.),	Pa., (d. 1874),	1872
Whitehead, Willett W.,	N. J.,	1881
Whiteman, James Leonard,	Del.,	1896
Whiton, Alpha M.,	N. Y.,	1881
Widman, Frank H.,	Pa.,	1893
Widmayer, William C.,	Pa.,	1889
Wiest, Harry George,	Pa.,	1876
Wiggin, Nathan (M. D.),	Me.,	1866
Wilbur, Bertrand R.,	Pa.,	1891
Wilberton, Lawrence G.,	N. Y.,	1880
Wilcox, Asa S.,	Minn.,	1885
Wilcox, Franklin Samuel,	Pa.,	1894
Wilcox, Frederick P.,	Pa.,	1886
Wilcox, Henry T.,	Pa., (d. 1888),	1881
Wilcox, William B.,	Pa.,	1857
Wilder, Daniel,	Mass.,	1851
Wilder, Louis de Valois,	N. Y.,	1855
Wiley, Edward B.,	N. J.,	1882
Wilford, Harry H.,	Pa.,	1893
Wilkinson, James John Garth (Sp.), Eng.,		1853
Wilkinson, Ross M.,	Pa., (d.),	1853
Willard, Ephraim S.,	Mass., (d. 1873),	1860
Willard, Lewis H.,	Pa.,	1866
Williams, Alban,	Pa., (d. 1887),	1858
Williams, Carl Alonzo (D. D. S.), Ct.,		1895
Williams, Edwin C.,	Pa., (d. 1881),	1878
Williams, Franklin E. (M. D.),	N. J.,	1879
Williams, George Cushman,	Pa., (d. 1870),	1851
Williams, George Washington,	Kan., (d. 1888),	1872
Williams, Harry Eldridge,	Pa.,	1866

Williams, Herbert Forest,	Pa.,	1896
Williams, John C.,	Vt., (d.),	1891
Williams, John Henry,	Pa.,	1856
Williams, Theodore S.,	Pa., (d. 1889),	1850
Williams, Thomas C.,	Pa.,	1853
Williams, William C.,	N. J.,	1877
Williams, William Kennedy,	Pa.,	1871
Williamson, Alonzo Potter,	Pa.,	1876
Williamson, Matthew Strong,	Pa.,	1872
Williamson, Walter Martin,	Pa., (d. 1874),	1857
Willetts, William,	Pa.,	1865
Wilmot, Ephraim F. (M. D.),	N. Y.,	1854
Wilson, A. J.,	Del.,	1865
Wilson, Charles S.,	Del.,	1866
Wilson, Daniel A.,	Pa.,	1890
Wilson, David (M. R. C. S., Sp.), .	Eng., (d. 1889) . . .	1865
Wilson, Frank,	O.,	1891
Wilson, George W. S. (M. D.), . .	Pa.,	1868
Wilson, Harry Deacon,	Pa.,	1897
Wilson, J. Conner,	Pa., (d. 1898),	1893
Wilson, J. Theodore,	N. J., (d. 1882), ...	1881
Wilson, Lewis D. (B. S., M. D.), . .	D. C.,	1891
Wilson, M. T.,	Ill.,	1869
Wilson, Pusey,	Del.,	1862
Wilson, Thomas J.,	N. Y.,	1877
Wiltbank, Comly J.,	Pa., (d.),	1868
Wiltbank, Rutledge T.,	Pa.,	1891
Winne, Frank A.,	N. Y.,	1878
Winslow, William H. (M. D.),	Pa.,	1877
Wismer, Gabriel F.,	N. Y.,	1855
Witzel, Joseph R.,	Pa.,	1890
Wix, George B.,	Pa.,	1890
Wolfe, George,	Pa., (d.),	1855
Woll, Albert Frederick,	Pa.,	1896
Wood, Henry C.,	Pa.,	1867
Wood, James Bayard,	Pa., (d. 1889),	1854
Wood, John Gage,	N. H., (d. 1859), . .	1852
Wood, Orlando S.,	Ct.,	1860
Wood, O. S. (M. D.),	Pa.,	1868

Wood, Theodore Frelinghuysen, .. Pa.,	1872	
Woodbury, B. C.,	Me.,	1866
Woodman, Isaac N.,	Pa.,	1893
Woodman, Robert Carlile,	Pa.,	1896
Woodruff, William Lawrence,	N. J.,	1882
Woodward, George D.,	N. J.,	1884
Woodward, Lewis,	Del., (d. 1883), ...	1871
Woodward, Wells,	O.,	1891
Woods, Frank Aylmer,	Mass.,	1893
Woods, Jarvis U.,	Me.,	1868
Woods, Stephen,	Pa.,	1875
Wootten, William,	N. J.,	1882
Worthington, Anthony H.,	Pa.,	1860
Worthington, Henry R.,	N. J.,	1886
Wright, Albert,	Pa., (d. 1874), ...	1874
Wright, Augustus S.,	O.,	1850
Wright, Charles Edwin,	Pa.,	1883
Wright, George (M. D.),	N. J.,	1868
Wright, Joseph E.,	Pa.,	1884
Wright, S. B. (M. D.),	Mich., (d. 1886), ..	1867
Wright, William E.,	N. J.,	1890
Wrigley, Jonathan Kay,	Pa.,	1877
Wrisley, John A.,	N. H.,	1881
Wurtz, Charles B.,	Pa.,	1880
Wurtz, John B.,	Pa.,	1876
Yeagley, John M.,	Pa.,	1878
Yeagley, James M.,	Pa.,	1884
Yearsley, William,	Pa.,	1881
Yerkes, Frank Edgar,	Pa.,	1894
Yocum, Charles Alvin,	Pa.,	1885
Young, Charles B.,	Pa.,	1881
Young, James A.,	Ky.,	1868
Young, John William (A. M.),	O.,	1893
Young, William S. S.,	Pa.,	1888
Younghusband, Lancelot (A. M., M. D.),	Mich., (d. 1898), ..	1866
Yourex, Edmund L.,	Canada	1892

Zantzingher, Alfred,	Pa., (d. 1873),	1861
Zeitler, Augustus E.,	Pa.,	1867
Zerns, William Maurice,	N. J., (d. 1887), ..	1872
Zoller, William,	N. Y.,	1878
Ziegenfuss, Abram Frank,	Pa.,	1879
Zimmerman, Solomon (D. D. S.), .	Canada	1877
Zurzunegui, Sanchez (M. D.),	Cuba, (d.),	1856
Total Number,		2372

GRADUATES WHO ARE TEACHERS.

GRADUATES OF HAHNEMANN WHO ARE NOW TEACHING IN MEDICAL COLLEGES.—WITH NAME, YEAR OF GRADUATION, PRESENT COLLEGE, OFFICE, CHAIR.

- Adams, G. S., 1876, Boston University, Instructor in Mental Diseases.
- Anderson, J. W., 1882, Denver Hom. Med. College, Surgery.
- Ashcraft, Leon P., 1890, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Lecturer on Venereal Diseases.
- Babbitt, Zeno B., 1890, Southern Homœopathic College, Baltimore, Medical Diseases of Women.
- Barnard, J. S., 1882, Southern Homœopathic of Baltimore, Gynecology.
- Bartlett, Clarence, 1879, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Mental and Nervous Diseases.
- Bayley, W. D., 1880, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Insanity and Clinical Instructor in Neurology.
- Baumont, J. F., 1877, Dunham College of Chicago, Ophthalmology and Otology.
- Benson, Frank C., Jr., 1894, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Demonstrator of Surgery.
- Bigler, W. H., 1871, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Physiology and Pediatrics.
- Bishop, W. H., 1889, New York Hom. Med. College and Hospital, Fractures and Dislocations.
- Boericke, William, 1880, Hahnemann of San Francisco, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
- Bradford, T. L., 1869, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, History of Medicine.
- Braner, F., 1891, Dunham College of Chicago, Pathology.
- Bryant, E. E., 1889, Hahnemann of San Francisco, Surgery and Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
- Burleigh, W. J., 1883, Missouri Hom. Med. College, St. Louis, Clinical Diagnosis.
- Campbell, Duncan, 1895, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Lecturer on Medical Terminology.
- Carmichael, T. H., 1886, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Pharmaceutics.
- Clokey, A. A., 1889, Southwestern Hom. College, Louisville (Dean), Physiology.
- Comstock, T. G., 1851, Missouri Hom. Med. College, St. Louis, Emeritus of Obstetrics.

- Condon, E. H., 1886, Southern Homœopathic of Baltimore, Anatomy.
- Cookman, Alfred, 1895, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Demonstrator of Pathology.
- Cowperthwait, A. C., 1869, Chicago Hom. Med. College, Materia Medica.
- Dudley, P., 1861, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, (Dean) Institutes of Medicine and Hygiene.
- Edgerton, Mark, 1879, Kansas City Homœopathic Medical College, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
- Gilchrist, J. G., 1869, Iowa University Hom. Dep't. (Registrar), Surgery and Surgical Gynæcology.
- Goodrich, A. F., 1889, Hom. Dep't., University Minnesota, Skin and Genito-Urinary Diseases.
- Goodno, W. C., 1870, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Practice.
- Gramm, E. M., 1880, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Dermatology.
- Haines, O. S., 1882, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Clinical Professor of Medicine.
- Hall, P. Sharples, 1891, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Professor of Pathology and Director of Histological Laboratories.
- Harris, R. J., 1894, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Ass't. in Chemistry.
- Hawkes, W. J., 1867, Hering of Chicago, Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.
- Helmuth, William Tod, 1853, New York Hom. Med. College (Dean), Surgery.
- Howard, E. M., 1877, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Associate Professor of Materia Medica.
- James, J. E., 1886, Hahnemann of Philadelphia (Honorary), Gynæcology.
- Janney, O. E., 1882, Southern Hom. College of Baltimore, Diseases of Children.
- Jessup, H. I., 1884, Hahnemann, Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology and Clinical Instructor.
- King, W. R., 1881, Southern Hom. College of Baltimore, Ophthalmology and Otology.
- Leonard, W. E., 1879, Hom. Dep't., University of Minnesota, Materia Medica.
- Lufkin, H. M., 1884, Hom. Dep't., University of Minnesota, Diseases of Children.
- Luyties, C. J., 1885, Missouri Homœopathic College, St. Louis. Clinical Pedagogy.
- Maires, W. M., 1893, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Demonstrator of Histology.
- Mann, E. L., 1886, Hom. Dept., University of Minnesota, Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat.
- Matchan, R. D., 1879, Hom. Dep't., University of Minnesota, Surgery.
- McDonald, T. L., 1888, Southern Hom. Med. College of Baltimore, Surgery.

- Mercer, E. W., 1884, Hahnemann of Phila., Obstetrics.
- Messerve, F. W., 1885, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Lecturer and Demonstrator in Histology and Instructor in Ophthalmology.
- Miffiin, R. W., 1876, Southern Hom. Med. College of Baltimore, Practice of Medicine.
- Mohr, Charles, 1875, Hahnemann of Philadelphia (Registrar), Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
- Monroe, A. L., 1879, Southwestern Hom. College of Louisville (Dean), Gynæcology.
- Nichols, C., 1892, Southern Hom. of Baltimore, Demonstrator in Ophthalmology and Otology.
- Northrop, H. L., 1889, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Anatomy.
- Ogden, B. H., 1885, Hom. Dep't, University of Minnesota, Obstetrics.
- Palmer, L. R., 1892, Southern Hom. College of Baltimore, Demonstrator of Obstetrics.
- Pearce, R. W., 1877, Southwestern Hom. College of Louisville, Obstetrics.
- Peterson, A. C., 1877, Hahnemann of San Francisco, Diseases of the Throat and Anatomy of the Eye and Ear.
- Price, E. C., 1875, Southern Hom. College of Baltimore, Materia Medica.
- Ricker, G. E., 1878, Hom. Dep't, University of Minnesota, Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis.
- Rotzell, W. E., Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Lecturer on Botany and Zoölogy.
- Rumsey, C. L., 1890, Southern Hom. College of Baltimore, Clinical Ophthalmology.
- Severinghaus, E. A., 1891, Southwestern Hom. College Louisville, Minor Surgery.
- Shallcross, I. G., 1887, Hahnemann, of Philadelphia, Lecturer on Rhinology and Laryngology and Clinical Instructor.
- Smedley, I. G., 1880, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Lecturer on Gynæcology and Clinical Instructor.
- Smith, J. Heber, 1866, Boston University, Materia Medica.
- Snader, E. R., 1884, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Professor of Physical Diagnosis.
- Speakman, W. W., 1887, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Clinical Instructor in Otology.
- Strickler, D. A., 1881, Denver Hom. Med. College, History of Medicine, Organic and Medical Terminology.
- Talbot, I. T., 1853, Boston University (Dean), Surgery.
- Thomas, C. H., 1873, Southern Hom. College of Baltimore, Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis.
- Thomas, C. M., 1871, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Ophthalmology and Otology.
- Thompson, L. W., 1887, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Lecturer on Minor Surgery and Emergencies.

Trew, B., 1891, Southern Hom. College of Baltimore, Demonstrator of Diseases of Children.

Van Lennep, W. B., 1880, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Surgery.

Vischer, Carl V., 1887, Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Surgical Pathology.

Weaver, R. B., 1891 (Honorary), Hahnemann of Philadelphia, Professor of Regional and Applied Anatomy and Demonstrator.

Williamson, A. P., 1876, Hom. Dep't, University of Minnesota (Dean), Mental and Nervous Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence.

Yourex, E. L., 1892, Southern Hom. College of Baltimore, Chief of Clinic.

PART IV.

Complete List of Officers of the College.

Complete List of the Faculty and Lecturers.

Synopsis of Commencements.

Dates of Introductory Lectures.

Rosters.

Complete List of Officers of the College.

ADVISORY BOARD.

- Bartol, B. H., 1891-'95.
Belfield, T. Broom, 1890-'98.
Berens, Joseph, M. D., 1885-'98.
Bergner, C. William, 1889-'98.
Church, W. A., 1887-'98.
Clothier, Isaac H., 1890-'98.
Collins, Alfred M., 1883-'96.
Cook, Joel, 1883-'93.
Crozer, J. Lewis, 1883-'97.
Day, Conrad B., 1887-'98.
Dick, John, 1888-'98.
Downing, R. H., 1885-'98.
Duhring, Rev. Herman C., 1891-'98.
Fassitt, Horace, 1896-'98.
Furness, Horace Howard, Ph. D., LL. D., 1887-'98.
Furness, Rev. W. H., D. D., 1887-'96.
Garrett, Caspar, 1887-'98.
Hanna, Hon. Wm. B., 1883-'86.
Harrah, Charles J., Jr., 1885-'87.
Hart, William H., Jr., 1890-'98.
Houston, H. H., 1891-'96.
Houston, Samuel F., 1896-'98.
Hunter, John, 1883-'85.
Hurley, W. H., 1891-'98.
Hey, Emanuel, 1885-'92.
Ingersoll, Wyllys K., M. D., 1893-'98.
James, Bushrod W., M. D., 1883-'84, '85 to '98.
Jeanes, Joseph, 1887-'95.
Karsner, Daniel, M. D., 1887, 1890.
Kennedy, Francis W., 1883-'85.
Kitchen, James, M. D., 1883-'95.

- Lee, J. K., M. D., 1883-'88.
 Loper, Richard F., 1893-'95.
 Martin, Henry Noah, M. D., 1885-'90.
 McLeod, G. I., M. D., 1885-'98.
 Milne, Caleb J., 1885-'98.
 Moorhead, J. Barlow, 1883-'90.
 Morris, John T., 1891-'92.
 Neidhard, Charles, M. D., 1883-'95.
 Price, J. Sergeant, Esq., 1890-'91.
 Reed, Charles D., 1887-'89.
 Sellers, Coleman, 1883-'91.
 Stetson, John B., 1896-'98.
 Strawbridge, Justus C., 1890-'98.
 Stevenson, John B., 1883-'84.
 Smith, Charles Emory, 1896-'98.
 Smith, John F., 1887-'89.
 Sweetser, Rev. Edwin C., D. D., 1895-'98.
 Thomas, George C., 1889-'95.
 Townsend, Henry C., 1883-'98.
 Warren, Rev. Bishop Henry W., 1883-'98.
 Worcester, William L., 1895-'98.

CORPORATION TRUSTEES.

- Barrett, Rev. B. F., 1871-'76.
 Boericke, F. E., 1867, 1882-'83.
 Brown, W. Hobart, 1871, 1882-'83.
 Burnham, George, 1871-'83.
 Butler, Bayard, 1876-'78.
 Carrow John, 1871-'83.
 Coffin, Lemuel, 1880-'83.
 Cooke, Jay, Jr., 1871-'83.
 Dick, John, 1871-'83.
 Davis, Hon. William Morris, 1871-'75.
 Evans, Oliver, 1871-'83.
 Fennimore, Jason L., 1867-'69.
 Fleck, William A., 1878-'83.
 Gregg, Henry L., 1878-'83.
 Keehmle, William C., 1871-'82.
 Kennedy, Francis W., 1876-'83.

Knight, Edward C., 1871-'73.
 Koch, Augustus W., 1867-'76.
 Lawrance, Edward S., 1867-'78 (Chairman).
 Lewis, Richard A., 1876-'84.
 Marshall, John A., 1867-'76.
 Malcom, Howard, D. D., 1867-'79.
 McGeorge, William, Jr., 1871-'83.
 Midnight, John T., 1867-'73.
 Norton, Charles F., 1869-'71.
 Pratt, D. T., 1869-'71-'73.
 Potts, Horace I., 1876-'83.
 Richardson, George J., 1871-'75.
 Ramborger, William K., 1878-'83.
 Reed, James B., 1867-'80.
 Sexton, John W., 1867-'71, 1873-'84.
 Smith, Pemberton, 1871-'73.
 Smith, T. Guilford, 1867-'74.
 Stoddart, Joseph M., 1871-'84.
 Simons, George W., 1876-'83.
 Stevenson, John B., 1880-'83.
 Troutman, George M., 1867-'71.
 Woodward, Byron, 1867-'75.
 Warren, E. Burgess, 1878-'83.
 Whittaker, William M., 1878-'83.

CURATORS.

Ashton, A. H., 1877 to 1882-'83.
 Earhardt, J. R., 1868-'77.
 Gause, O. B., 1867.
 Gardiner, Richard, 1867-'71.
 Houard, J. G., 1867-'78.
 James, Bushrod W., 1877-'83.
 Kitchen, James, 1867-'83.
 Lee, J. K., 1868-'83.
 Lentz, H. S., 1867-'71.
 McClatchey, Robert J., 1869-'77.
 Neidhard, Charles, 1867-'83.
 Williamson, Walter, 1867-'71.

DEANS.

- Beakley, Jacob, 1859-'60.
 Brooks, Silas S., 1861-'62, 1863-'64.
 Dudley, Pemberton, 1896-'98.
 Gardiner, William A., 1851-'52 to 1855-'56.
 Guernsey, H. N., 1865-'6 to 1868-'9, 1871-'72 to 1873-'74.
 Heermann, Chas., 1864-'65.
 Hering, Const., 1867-'68, 1868-'69, 1870-'71.
 James, John E., Acting Dean from 1894 to 1896.
 Semple, Matthew, 1860-'61.
 Thomas, Amos R., 1874-'75 to 1894-'95.
 Williamson, Walter, 1848-'49 to 1850-'51, 1856-'57 to 1858-'59.

MANAGERS.

- Agnew, W. G. E., 1851-'60.
 Bishop, Stillwell S., 1849-'50.
 Boller, Henry J., 1849-'50.
 Burnham, George, 1863 to 1865.
 Coxe, Alfred, 1858.
 Davis, Edward M., 1849-'51.
 Deal, Daniel, 1849-'51.
 Dillingham, Simeon, 1850-65.
 Garrigues, James R., 1864 to '65.
 Glenn, Benjamin F., 1862-'64.
 Hoeckley, T. H., 1851.
 Homer, Henry, 1855-'64.
 Johnson, Lawrence, 1849-'50.
 Kennedy, John M., 1849, and 1863-1864.
 King, Francis, 1849-'50.
 Kelly, Hon. William D., 1862.
 Lewis, E. M., 1850.
 Lewis, Richard A., 1862-'64.
 Lloyd, Henry P., 1849 to '60 and 1864.
 McIntosh, W. C., 1851.
 Mehan, J. C., 1864.
 Miller, Benjamin R., 1848 to '52, 1860-1862-'3.

Milligan, William C., 1855-'58.
 Moore, William H., 1851-'55.
 Peterson, Thomas K., 1851.
 Peterson, George, 1850-'57.
 Price, Joseph N., 1861.
 Reeves, I. Cooper, 1858-'62.
 Sartain, John, 1849-'52.
 Simons, Henry, 1863-'65.
 Tindale, Hector, 1850 to 1857.
 Townsend, Henry C., 1861.
 Waterman, Isaac S., 1850-'55.
 Waterman, Isaac I., 1849.
 Wetherald, Haworth, 1849-'52.
 Walter, Jacob S., 1862.
 Woodward, Gavin H., 1859-'62.

PRESIDENTS.

Fennimore, Jason L., 1867-'69.
 Townsend, Henry C., 1861.
 Hanna, William B. Hon., 1885-'98.
 Kennedy, John M., 1863-'65.
 Kelly, Hon. William D., 1862.
 Malcom, Howard, D. D., 1871-'79.
 McGeorge, William, Jr., 1879-'85.
 Norton, Charles F., 1869-'71.
 Parsons, Hon. Anson V., 1848-61.
 Potter, Alfred R., 1865-'69.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Broom, James M., 1848.
 Brown, Charles, 1848.
 Geisse, William, 1848.
 McGeorge, William —., 1885-'98.
 Snider, Jacob, Jr., 1848.

PROFESSORIAL TRUSTEES.

Betts, B. F., 1874-'83.
 Dudley, Pemberton, 1876-'83.
 Farrington, E. A., 1874-'83.
 Gause, O. B., 1871-'83.

Guernsey, Henry N., 1871-'74.
 Hæselser, Charles H., M. D., 1871.
 James, John E., M. D., 1879-'83.
 Koch, Richard, M. D., 1871-'73.
 Korndoerfer, Augustus, M. D., 1876-'80.
 Martin, Henry Noah, M. D., 1871-'76.
 Macfarlan, Malcolm, M. D., 1871-'76.
 McClatchey, R. J., M. D., 1877-'83.
 Morgan, John C., 1871-'75.
 Stephens, Lemuel, 1871-'83.
 Thomas, A. R., 1871-'83.
 Thomas, Charles M., 1879-'83.

REGISTRARS.

Frost, J. H. P., 1865, 1866, 1867.
 Gardiner, Wm. A., 1850-1851.
 Gause, O. B., 1873-'74 to 1887-'88
 Helmuth, Wm. Tod, 1857.
 James, John E., 1888-'89 to 1895-'96. (Acting Dean and Registrar, 1894 to 1896.
 Koch, Richard, 1867-'68 to 1872-'73.
 Loomis, J. G., 1851 to 1854.
 Macfarlan, Malcolm, 1867-'68, 1868-'69.
 Mohr, Charles, 1896-'97, 1897-'98.
 Reed, W. A., 1856-'57 to 1858-'59.
 Small, A. E., 1854-'55 to 1855-'56.
 Starkey, G. R., 1860-'61 to 1863-'64.
 Wilson, Pusey, 1864, 1865.

SECRETARIES.

Coxe, John Redman, Jr. (Corresp.), 1860-'61.
 Foulke, William G., 1892-'98.
 Griffith, Jethro J. (Recording), 1861-'65.
 Hannis, William C., LL. B., 1883-'92.
 Hempel, Charles J. (Corresp.), 1859.
 Keene, Henry E., 1865-'69.
 Kitchen, James (Corresp.), 1862-'65.
 Marshall, John A., 1867-'68,
 Neidhard. Chas. (Corresp.), 1848.

Pratt, D. T., 1869-'83.
 Reed, W. A. (Recording), 1855-'60.
 Semple, Matthew (Recording), 1860.
 Sims, Francis (Recording), 1848-'55.
 Williamson, Walter, M. D., (Corresp.), 1849-'59.

TREASURERS.

Brock, Richard S., 1865-'67.
 Madeira, Louis C., 1867-'69.
 Homer, Henry, 1858-'65.
 Rhoads, William, 1848-'58.
 Sexton, John W., 1867, 1869-'84.
 McAllister, J. W., 1884-'98.
 Marshall, John A., 1868.

TRUSTEES.

Arthur, T. S., 1865.
 Baldwin, M. W., 1865.
 Baily, Joel J., 1883-'85.
 Barclay, Richard D., 1888-'90.
 Barrett, Rev. B. F., 1867.
 Betts, B. F., M. D., 1883-1900.
 Bigler, William H., M. D., 1893-'98.
 Brock, John Penn, 1865-'69.
 Brown, W. Hobart, 1885-'87.
 Burnham, George, 1885-'98.
 Coffin, Lemuel, 1883-'95.
 Cook, Joel, 1894-'99.
 Dick, John, 1885-'88.
 Dudley, Pemberton, 1883-'92, 1896-1900.
 Farrington, E. A., 1883-'85.
 Foulke, William G., 1888-'98.
 Furness, H. H., 1883-'85.
 Gause, O. B., 1883-'85.
 Goodno, William C., 1883-'85.
 Guernsey, Joseph C., 1885-'98.
 Harrah, Charles J., Jr., 1887-1900.
 Hannis, William C., LL. B., 1883-'98.

- Hanna, W. B., Hon., 1886-'98.
Hopper, Harry S., 1890-'98.
Hill, Thomas C., 1887-'94.
Hunter, John, 1885-'91.
James, John E., M. D., 1883-1901.
Janes, Isaac W., 1897-1900.
Krasner, Daniel, 1890-1901.
Kennedy, Francis W., 1885-'92.
Keene, Henry E., 1866-'69.
Lewis, Richard A., 1883-'87.
Loper, Richard F., 1895-1900.
Lucas, John C., 1883-'85.
Madeira, Louis C., 1865-'69.
Morgan, S. Rodman, 1865.
McGeorge, William, Jr., 1883-1901.
Morris, John T., 1892-'94.
McAllister, J. W., 1884-1902.
McKellar, William B., 1890-'95.
McVickar, Rev. William N., 1891-1902.
Middleton, C. S., 1885-'99.
Mohr, Charles, 1883-'99.
Oellers, Richard G., 1883-'88.
Parker, J. Brown, 1866-'69.
Ritter, A., 1868-'69.
Ramborger, William K., 1885.
Sexton, John W. 1883.
Stoddart, J. M., Jr., 1883-'84.
Stephens, Lemuel, 1883-'85.
Stevenson, John B., 1884-'87.
Strawbridge, Geo. S., 1891-1901.
Smith, Ralph C., 1885-'96.
Smith, John F., 1889.
Smith, Frank W., 1887-1900.
Thouron, Nicholas E., 1865-'69.
Thomas, A. R., 1883-'95.
Thomas, Chas. M., 1883-'85, 1891-'98.
Thomas, George C., 1883-'99.
Trites, Wm. B., 1885-'90.
Watts, Henry M., 1866-1868.

Warriner, H. Ryland, 1866-'68.
Warren, E. Burgess, 1883-1901.
Williamson, Matthew S., 1885-1901.

CHANGES IN NAMES OF BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

Advisory Board, 1883-1898.
Corporation Trustees, 1867-'82.
Curators, 1867-'82.
Managers, 1849-'64.
Presidents, 1849-'98.
Vice Presidents, 1848 and 1885-'98.
Secretaries, 1849-'98.
Treasurers, 1849-'98.
Trustees, 1865 to 1868, 1883 to 1898.

Complete List of Faculty and Lecturers.

- Arrowsmith, W. L., Physiology, 1867-'68.
- Ashcraft, Leon T., Lecturer on Venereal Diseases, 1897-'98; Lecturer on Venereal Diseases and Clinical Instructor, 1898-'99.
- Ashton, A. H., Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children and Medical Jurisprudence, 1860-'61. (Dr. Ashton resigned on October 5, and Dr. Thomas Moore was elected.)
- Bartlett, Clarence, Lecturer on Neurology, 1890-'91; Lecturer on Medical Electricity and Neurology, 1891-'92; Lecturer on Neurology, 1892-'93, 1893-'94, 1894-'95; Lecturer on Neurology and Insanity, 1895-'96, 1896-'97; Professor of Neurology and Medical Semeiology, 1897-'98, 1898-'99.
- Bayley, Weston D., Lecturer on Insanity and Clinical Instructor in Neurology, 1897-'98, 1898-'99.
- Beakley, Jacob, Surgery, 1853-'54 to 1858-'59; Institutes and Practice of Surgery, 1859-'60. Dean, 1859-'60.
- Benson, Frank C., Demonstrator of Surgery, 1897-'98; Demonstrator of Surgery and Clinical Instructor, 1898-'99.
- Betts, B. Frank, Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy, 1873-'74, 1874-'75, 1875-'76; Gynæcology, 1876-'77, 1877-'78, 1878-'79 to 1885-'86; Gynæcology and Pædology, 1886-'87 to 1893-'94; Gynæcology, 1894-'95.
- Bigler, William H., Lecturer on Diseases of Eye and Ear (spring course), 1880-'81, 1881-'82, 1882-'83; Lecturer on Ophthalmology, 1886-'87, 1887-'88, 1888-'89, 1889-'90; Associate Professor of Physiology, 1890-'91; Professor of Physiology, 1891-'92, 1892-'93, 1893-'94, 1804-'95; Physiology and Pediatrics, 1895-'96, 1896-'97, 1897-'98, 1898-'99.
- Boericke, F. E., Lecturer on Homœopathic Pharmaceutics, 1868-'69, Lecturer on Homœopathic Pharmaceutics, 1869-'70, 1870-'71.
- Bradford, T. L., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1868-'69 (took Dr. Wiltbank's place after the holidays) Librarian, 1894-'95 to 1898-'99; Lecturer on History of Medicine, 1895-'96 to 1898-'99.
- Brooks, Silas S., Homœopathic Institutes and the Practice of Medicine, 1860-'61, 1861-'62; Institutes and Practice of Medicine, 1862-'63, 1863-'64. Dean, 1861 to 1864.
- Campbell, Duncan, Medical Terminology, 1896-'97, 1897-'98, 1898-'99.
- Carmichael, Thomas H., Lecturer on Pharmaceutics, 1897-'98, 1898-'99.

Chase, Theodore L., Librarian, and Secretary to the Dean, 1887 to 1894; Secretary to the Dean, 1894 to 1898.

Conarroe, Thomas H., Instructor in Biology, 1898-'99.

Cookman, Alfred, Demonstrator of Pathology, 1897-'98.

Couch, Asa B., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1855-'56, 1856-'57.

Cowperthwait, A. C., Lecturer on Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, 1877-'78.

Coxe, John Redman, Jr., Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology and the Practice of Medicine, 1857-'58, 1858-'59, 1859-'60.

Dake, Jabez P., Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1855-'56, 1856-'57; Pathology and Principles and Practice of Medicine, 1876-'77.

Dalton, E. G., Physiology and Pathology, 1868-'69. (Only lectured until the holidays, after which Dr. Wiltbank took his place.)

Davies, Alfred R., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1858-'59.

Dudley, Pemberton, Chemistry, 1868-'69; Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy, 1876-'77, 1877-'78, 1878-'79, 1879-'80; Physiology and Sanitary Science, 1880-'81 to 1889-'90; Physiology, Institutes of Medicine and Hygiene, 1890-'91; Institutes of Medicine and Hygiene, 1891-'92 to 1898-'99. Dean, 1896 to 1898.

Farrington, Ernest A., Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, 1870-'71, 1871-'72, 1872-'73; General and Special Pathology and Diagnosis, 1873-'74; Materia Medica, 1874-'75, 1875-'76; Institutes and Materia Medica 1876-'77, 1877-'78, 1878-'79; Materia Medica, 1879-'80, 1880-'81; Institutes and Materia Medica, 1881-'82, 1882-'83, 1883-'84, 1884-'85, 1885-'86.

Flanders, A. H. Chemistry and Toxicology, 1858-'59.

Foote, George F., Surgery, 1866-'67.

Freedley, Samuel, Botany, 1848-'49; Botany and Medical Jurisprudence, 1849-'50, 1850-'51, 1851-'52.

Frost, J. H. P., Physiology, 1865-'66, 1866-'67; General Pathology, 1867-'68. Registrar, 1865-1867.

Gardiner, Richard, Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology and Practice of Medicine, 1868-'69. (Finished Dr. Stowe's course from the holidays and signed the diplomas.)

Gardiner, William A., Anatomy, 1848-'49, 1849-'50, 1850-'51, 1851-'52, 1852-'53, 1853-'54, 1854-'55, 1855-'56; Surgery, 1860-'61. Dean from 1851 to 1856. Registrar, 1850 to 1851.

Gardiner, W. H., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1883-'84 to 1886-'87.

Gauntt, C. Stockton, Natural Philosophy, General and Medical Chemistry, 1886-'87, 1887-'88, 1888-'89.

Gause, O. B., Physiology, 1860-'61, 1861-'62; Physiology and Pathology, 1862-'63, 1863-'64; Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children,

1868-'69; Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, 1869-'70, 1870-'71, 1871-'72, 1872-'73, 1873-'74, 1874-'75, 1875-'76; Obstetrics, Puerperal Diseases and Diseases of Infants, 1876-'77, 1877-'78, 1878-'79, 1879-'80, 1880-'81, 1881-'82, 1882-'83, 1883-'84, 1884-'85, 1885-'86, 1886-'87, 1887-'88, Emeritus of Obstetrics, 1888-'89, 1889-'90, 1890-'91 to 1894-'95. Registrar, 1873 to 1888.

Giles, J. William, Demonstrator of Surgery, 1889-'90, 1890-'91.

Goodman, John R., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1859-'60, 1860-'61.

Goodno, W. C., Demonstrator of Surgery, 1878-'79, 1879-'80; Lecturer on Microscopy, Histology and Morbid Anatomy, 1880-'81, 1881-'82, 1882-'83; Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, 1883-'84 to 1895-'96. Practice of Medicine, 1896-'97, 1897-'98, 1898-'99.

Gramm, Edward M., Lecturer of Dermatology, 1889-'90, 1890-'91; Lecturer on Dermatology and Syphilology, 1891-'92; Lecturer on Dermatology, 1892-'93, 1893-'94, 1894-'95 to 1897-'98, 1898-'99.

Gramm, Theodore J., Obstetrics, 1895-'96, 1896-'97.

Griffiths, Jethro J., Dental Clinic, 1860-'61.

Guernsey, Henry N., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, 1861-'62, 1862-'63, 1863-'64, 1864-'65, 1865-'66, 1866-'67, 1867-'68, 1868-'69; Institutes and Materia Medica, 1871-'72, 1872-'73, 1873-'74; Emeritus of Materia Medica, 1874-'75. Dean from 1865 to 1874.

Haeseler, Charles H., Practice of Medicine, Special Pathology and Diagnostics, 1871-'72.

Haines, O. S., Demonstrator of Obstetrics, 1886-'87, 1887-'88, 1888-'89, 1889-'90; Lecturer on Clinical Medicine, 1890-'91, 1891-'92, 1892-'93, 1893-'94; Clinical Professor of Medicine, 1894-'95, to 1898-'99.

Hall, P. Sharples, Lecturer on and Demonstrator of Pathology and Bacteriology, 1895-'96, 1896-'97; Professor of Pathology and Director of Histological Laboratories, 1897-'98, 1898-'99.

Hamer, J. H., Demonstrator of Chemistry, 1889-'90, 1890-'91, 1891-'92, 1892-'93, 1893-'94; Professor of Chemistry, 1892-'93, to 1893-'94, 1894-'95.

Hamilton, W. C., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1862-'63, 1863-'64.

Harris, Raymond J., Assistant in Chemistry, 1895-'96, 1896-'97, 1897-'98; Demonstrator of Chemistry, 1898-'99.

Heermann, Charles, Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1863-'64; Physiology, 1864-'65. Dean, 1864-'65.

Helmuth, William S., Homœopathic Institutes and the Practice of Medicine, 1849-'50, 1850-'51; Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology and the Practice of Medicine, 1852-'53.

Helmuth, William Tod, Anatomy, 1856-'57, 1857-'58. (Dr. W. A. Gardiner's name appears on the printed announcement for 1856-'57, but he resigned in July, 1856, and Dr. Helmuth was elected to take his place.) Registrar, 1857.

Hempel, Charles Julius, *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, 1857-'58, 1858-'59, 1859-'60.

Hering, Constantine, *Institutes of Homœopathy and Practice of Medicine*, 1864-'65; *Institutes and Practice*, 1865-'66, 1866-'67; *Institutes and Materia Medica*, 1867-'68, 1868-'69; *Institutes and Practice of Medicine*, 1869-'70; *Institutes and Materia Medica*, 1870-'71; *Emeritus of Institutes and Materia Medica*, 1876-'77, 1877-'78, 1878-'79, 1879-'80. Dean from 1867 to 1871.

Hitchens, Peter S., *Anatomy*, 1861-'62; *Anatomy Descriptive and Surgical*, 1862-'63, 1863-'64.

Howard, E. M., *Lecturer on Botany (Spring Course)*, 1880-'81; (*Regular Course*) *Lecturer on Botany and Pharmacy*, 1881-'82, 1882-'83, 1883-'84, 1884-'85, 1885-'86; *Lecturer on Pharmacy and Toxicology*, 1886-'87, *Lecturer on Pharmacy, Toxicology and Materia Medica*, 1887-'88 to 1892-'93; *Lecturer on Botany, Pharmacy and Toxicology*, 1893-'94; *Associate Prof. of Materia Medica*, 1894-'95, 1895-'96, 1896-'97, 1897-'98, 1898-'99.

Humphreys, Frederick, *Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology and the Practice of Medicine*, 1853-'54, 1854-'55.

Ingersoll, W. K., *Lecturer on Microscopy, Histology and Morbid Anatomy*, 1883-'84, 1884-'85, 1885-'86; *Microscopy and Histology*, 1886-'87; *Lecturer and Demonstrator of Microscopy and Histology*, 1887-'88, 1888-'89, 1889-'90.

Ivins, Horace S., *Lecturer on Laryngology and Otology*, 1886-'87 to 1891-'92; *Lecturer on Laryngology*, 1892-'93; *Lecturer on Laryngology and Otology*, 1893-'94, 1894-'95, 1895-'96.

James, John E., *Adjunct to Chair of Surgery*, 1877-'78; *Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery*, 1878-'79, 1879-'80; 1880-'81, 1881-'82, 1882-'83 to 1888-'89; *Surgery*, 1889-'90 to 1894-'95; *Gynæcology*, 1895-'96, 1896-'97, 1897-'98, 1898-'99. Registrar, from 1888 to 1896. Acting Dean, 1894 to 1896.

Jeanes, Jacob, *Principles and Practice of Medicine*, 1848-'49.

Jessup, Halton I., *Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology and Clinical Instructor*, 1897-'98, 1898-'99.

Keim, William H., *Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy*, 1873-'74; *Demonstrator of Surgery*, 1878-'79, 1879-'80, 1880-'81, 1881-'82, 1882-'83, 1883-'84, 1884-'85, 1885-'86, 1886-'87, 1887-'88, 1888-'89

Kneass, N. W., *Demonstrator of Anatomy*, 1869-'70.

Knerr, Calvin B., *Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis and Laryngoscopy*, 1875-'76.

Koch, Richard, *Physiology, General Pathology and Microscopic Anatomy*, 1867-'68, 1868-'69; 1869-'70, 1870-'71, 1871-'72, 1872-'73. Registrar, from 1867 to 1873.

Korndoerfer, Augustus, *Clinical Medicine*, 1876-'77, 1877-'78, 1878-'79; *Institutes and Clinical Medicine*, 1879-'80, 1880-'81.

Lawrence, F. Mortimer, Assistant in Practice of Medicine, 1898-'99.

Lee, J. K., *Materia Medica*, 1860-'61, 1861-'62; *Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, 1862-'63.

Lippe, Ad., *Materia Medica*, 1864-'65, 1865-'66, 1866-'67, 1867-'68, 1868-'69.

Long, F. Morton, Lecturer on Medical Dentistry, 1886-'87.

Loomis, J. G., *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, 1851-'52, 1852-'53, 1853-'54. (Dr. Loomis died October 25, 1853, and Dr. I. M. Ward took his chair.) Registrar, 1851-1853.

Macfarlan, Malcolm, *Surgery*, 1867-'68, 1868-'69; *Clinical Surgery*, 1869-'70, 1870-'71, 1871-'72, 1872-'73, 1873-'74, 1874-'75, 1875-'76. Registrar, 1867-'68, 1868-'69.

Maires, Walter W., Demonstrator of Histology, 1897-'98, 1898-'99.

Martin, Henry Noah, *Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children*, and Lecturer on *Clinical Medicine*, 1867-'68; *Clinical Medicine*, 1868-'69; *Clinical Medicine*, 1869-'70, 1870-'71, 1871-'72; *Practice and Clinical Medicine*, 1872-'73; *Practice of Medicine and Diseases of Children*, 1873-'74; *Practice of Medicine, General and Special Pathology and Diagnostics*, 1874-'75, 1875-'76.

Matthews, Caleb, B. *Materia Medica*, 1848-'49; *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, 1849-'50, 1850-'51.

McClatchey, Robert J., Demonstrator of *Anatomy*, 1857-'58; *Anatomy*, 1867-'68, 1868-'69; *Pathology and Practice of Medicine*, 1877-'78 to 1882-'83.

McClelland, J. H., *Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery*, 1876-'77, 1877-'78.

Mercer, E. W., Demonstrator of *Obstetrics*, 1890-'91, 1891-'92, 1892-'93, 1893-'94 to 1896-'97; Professor of *Obstetrics*, 1897-'98, 1898-'99.

Messerve, F. W., Demonstrator of *Normal and Pathological Histology*, 1890-'91, 1891-'92; Demonstrator of *Normal Histology*, 1892-'93, to 1896-'97, Lecturer and Demonstrator in *Histology* and Instructor in *Ophthalmology*, 1897-'98; Instructor in *Clinical Ophthalmology*, 1898-'99.

Middleton, Caleb S., Demonstrator of *Anatomy*, 1864-'65.

Mitchell, J. Nicholas, Assistant Demonstrator of *Anatomy*, 1873-'74, 1874-'75, 1875-'76; Demonstrator of *Obstetrics*, 1876-'77, 1877-'78, 1878-'79; Demonstrator of *Obstetrics and Instructor in Microscopy*, 1879-'80; Demonstrator of *Obstetrics*, 1880-'81, 1881-'82, 1882-'83, 1883-'84, 1884-'55, 1885-'86; Adjunct Professor of *Obstetrics*, 1886-'87, 1887-'88; Professor of *Obstetrics*, 1888-'89, 1889-'90, 1890-'91, 1891-'92, 1892-'93, 1893-'94; *Obstetrics and Pediatrics*, 1894-'95.

Mohr, Charles, Lecturer on *Pharmacy*, 1879-'80, 1880-'81; Lecturer on *Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis*, 1881-'82, 1882-'83; Pro-

fessor of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis, 1883-'84, 1884-'85, 1885-'86; Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1886-'87, to 1898-'99. Registrar from 1896 to 1898.

Moore, H. F., Instructor in Biology, 1893-'94, 1894-'95, 1895-'96, 1896-'97.

Moore, J. Percy, Instructor in Biology, 1897-'98.

Moore, Thomas, Anatomy, 1858-'59; General Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, 1859-'60.

Morgan, A. R., Institutes and Practice of Medicine, 1867-'68.

Morgan, John C., Anatomy, 1865-'66, 1866-'67; Surgery, 1867-'68, 1868-'69; Surgery, 1869-'70, 1870-'71, 1871-'72, 1872-'73, 1873-'74, 1874-'75; Emeritus of Surgery, 1875-'76; Lecturer on History and Institutes of Medicine, 1886-'87; Institutes of Medicine, 1887-'88, 1888-'89, 1889-'90.

Neidhard, Charles, Clinical Medicine, 1849-'50, 1850-'51, 1851-'52.

Northrop, Herbert L., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, 1894-'95, 1895-'96; Professor of Anatomy, 1896-'97 to 1898-'99.

Oatley, E. L., Demonstrator of Chemistry, 1886-'87, 1887-'88; Demonstrator of Chemistry and Lecturer on Urinary Analysis, 1888-'89; Professor of Chemistry, 1889-'90, 1890-'91, 1891-'92.

Paxson, Oliver H., Instructor in Clinical Medicine, 1898-'99.

Percival, Geo. G., 1867-'68.

Petherbridge, J. B., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1850-'51, 1851-'52.

Platt, Charles, Chemistry, 1895-'96 to 1898-'99.

Platt, J. T., Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, 1873-'74, 1874-'75.

Raue, Charles G., Special Pathology and Diagnosis, 1864-'65, 1865-'66, 1866-'67; Practice of Medicine, Special Pathology and Therapeutics, 1867-'68; Practice of Medicine, Special Pathology and Diagnosis, 1868-'69, 1869-'70, 1870-'71.

Reed, W. Ashton, Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1852-'53, 1853-'54 Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence, 1855-'56; Physiology, 1856-'57, 1857-'58, 1858-'59, 1859-'60; Registrar, 1856-'57, 1858-'59.

Reeves, Joseph M., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1879-'80, 1880-'81.

Roney, W. S., Demonstrator of Chemistry and Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, 1879-'80 to 1885-'86; Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, 1886-'87 to 1898-'99.

Rotzell, Willett Enos, Lecturer on Botany and Zoology, 1895-'96 to 1898-'99.

Simple, Matthew, Chemistry, 1848-'49; Chemistry and Toxicology, 1849-'50, 1850-'51, 1851-'52, 1852-'53, 1853-'54, 1854-'55, 1855-'56, 1856-'57, 1857-'58, 1859-'60, 1860-'61; Chemistry, 1861-'62, 1862-'63; Dean, 1860-'61.

Shallcross, Isaac G., Lecturer on Rhinology and Laryngology and Clinical Instructor, 1897-'98, 1898-'99.

Sims, Francis, Surgery, 1848-'49, 1849-'50, 1850-'51, 1851-'52, 1852-'53.

Skeels, A. P., Prosector of Surgery, 1866-'67.

Small, Alvan E., Physiology and Pathology, 1848-'49, 1849-'50, 1850-'51, 1851-'52; Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence, 1852-'53, 1853-'54, 1854-'55; Homœopathic Institutes, Pathology and the Practice of Medicine, 1855-'56, 1856-'57. (Dr. Small resigned in August, 1856, Dr. Williamson, taking his place.) Registrar, 1854-'55, 1855-'56.

Smedley, Isaac G., Demonstrator of Gynæcology, 1891-'92; Lecturer on Gynæcology and Clinical Instructor, 1897-'98, 1898-'99.

Smith, C. Carleton, Special Pathology and Diagnostics, 1872-'73, Institutes and Clinical Medicine, 1873-'74, 1874-'75, 1875-'76.

Snader, E. R., Demonstrator of Physical Diagnosis, 1887-'88; Lecturer and Demonstrator of Physical Diagnosis, 1888-'89, 1889-'90, 1890-'91, 1891-'92; Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis, 1892-'93, 1893-'94, 1894-'95, 1895-'96, 1896-'97; Professor of Physical Diagnosis, 1897-'98, 1898-'99.

Speakman, William D., Clinical Instructor in Otology, 1897-'98, 1898-'99.

Starkey, G. R., Anatomy, 1860-'61; Surgery, 1861-'62, 1862-'63, 1863-'64, 1864-'65; Registrar, 1860-'61 to 1863-'64.

Stephens, Lemuel, Chemistry and Toxicology, 1863-'64; Chemistry, 1864-'65, 1865-'66, 1866-'67; Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Toxicology; 1867-'68, 1868-'69, 1869-'70, to 1885-'86.

Stowe, T. Dwight, Homœopathic Institutes and Pathology and Practice, 1868-'69. (After holidays Dr. Stowe resigned and Dr. Richard Gardiner finished the course and signed the diplomas).

Talcott, Selden H., Lecturer on Insanity, 1882-'83, 1883-'84, 1884-'85.

Thomas, Amos Russell, Anatomy, 1867-'68, 1868-'69, 1869-'70 to 1895, Dean from 1874 to 1895.

Thomas, Charles M., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum, 1871-'72; Curator of the Museum, 1872-'73, 1873-'74, 1874-'75; Demonstrator of Surgery, 1875-'76; Lecturer on Operative and Clinical Surgery, 1876-'77; Lecturer on Operative Surgery and Ophthalmology, 1877-'78; Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery and Ophthalmology, 1878-'79, 1888-'89; Clinical Surgery and Ophthalmology, 1889-'90, 1890-'91, 1891-'92, Ophthalmology and Otology, 1892-'93, 1893-'94, 1894-'95, 1895-'96, 1896-'97, 1897-'98.

Thompson L. W., Demonstrator of Surgery, 1891-'92, to 1894-'95; Lecturer on and Demonstrator of Surgery, 1895-'96, 1896-'97; Lecturer on Minor Surgery and Emergencies, 1897-'98, 1898-'99.

Trego, C., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1865-'66.

Trites, W. B., Lecturer on Venereal Diseases (Spring Course),

1880-'81, 1881-'82, 1882-'83, Lecturer on Clinical Medicine, 1887-'88, 1888-'89, 1889-'90.

Van Lennep, Gustav A., Lecturer on Orthopædic Surgery and Clinical Instructor, 1898-'99.

Van Lennep, W. B., Lecturer on General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, 1886-'87, 1887-'88, 1888-'89, 1889-'90; Lecturer on Surgery and General Pathology, 1890-'91, 1891-'92; Lecturer on Surgery, 1892-'93, 1893-'94; Associate Professor of Surgery, 1894-'95; Professor of Surgery, 1895-'96, 1896-'97, 1897-'98, 1898-'99.

Vischer, Carl V., Lecturer on General Pathology and Demonstrator of Pathological Histology, 1892-'93, 1893-'94, 1894-'95; Lecturer on Surgery, 1895-'96, 1896-'97; Lecturer on Surgical Pathology, 1897-'98; Lecturer on Surgical Pathology and Clinical Instructor, 1898-'99.

Von Tagen, C. H., Lecturer and Demonstrator of Surgical Anatomy, 1867-'68, 1868-'69.

Ward, Isaac M., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, 1854-'55, 1855-'56; Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, 1856-'57; Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children and Medical Jurisprudence, 1857-'58 (Dr. Ward resigned on October 29, 1857, and Dr. Williamson was chosen to lecture on Obstetrics in his place), 1859-'60.

Warriner, Mr. H. Ryland, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, 1860-'61, 1862-'63; Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, 1867-'68, 1868-'69.

Warrington, J. H., Demonstrator of Chemistry, 1876-'77, 1877-'78, 1878-'79.

Weaver, Rufus B., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1870-'71, 1871-'72, 1872-'73, 1873-'74, 1874-'75, 1875-'76, 1876-'77, 1877-'78, 1878-'79; Demonstrator of Anatomy and Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy, 1879-'80 to 1896-'97; Professor of Regional and Applied Anatomy and Demonstrator, 1897-'98, 1898-'99.

Willard, L. H., Lecturer on Surgery, 1865-'66; Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1866-'67.

Williamson, Alonzo P., Lecturer on Psychological Medicine, 1886-'87, 1887-'88, 1888-'89, 1899-'90.

Williamson, Matthew S., Librarian, 1871 to 1877.

Williamson, Walter, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, 1848-'49; Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, 1849-'50, 1850-'51; Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1852-'53, 1853-'54, 1854-'55; Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine, 1856-'57, 1857-'58; Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children and Medical Jurisprudence, 1858-'59; Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, 1869-'70, 1870-'71; Dean, 1848 to 1851, 1856 to 1859.

Wilson, Pusey, Anatomy, 1864-'65; Surgery, 1865-'66. (Soon after the opening of the session Dr. Wilson became ill and on October 16, 1865,

Dr. J. C. Morgan was invited to lecture temporarily on Surgery. On December 27, 1865, Dr. Wilson was relieved from lecturing the rest of the session, and Dr. L. H. Willard was invited to give the lectures the remainder of the term.) Registrar, 1864 to 1865.

Wiltbank, Comley J., Physiology, 1868-'69 (Dr. Dalton resigned at the holidays and Dr. Wiltbank lectured on Physiology the rest of the term, signing the diplomas.)

Synopsis of the College Commencements.

[It is to be regretted that more complete accounts of the earlier Commencements were not published in the journals of the time. The compiler has been unable to make the tables more complete, although careful search has been made for data.]

1849. 1st. At Musical Fund Hall, Thursday, March 15, 1849. Degree conferred by Hon. A. V. Parsons. Graduates, 6.

1850. 2d. At Musical Fund Hall, March 2 1850. Valedictory by Prof. William S. Helmuth. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Burrows. Degree conferred by Hon. A. V. Parsons. Music by Johnson's Band. Graduates 20.

1851. 3d. At Musical Fund Hall, March 3, 1851. Valedictory by Prof. Walter Williamson. Degree conferred by Hon. A. V. Parsons. Graduates, 29.

1852. 4th. Musical Fund Hall, March 1, 1852. Valedictory by Prof. Alvan E. Small. Degree conferred by Hon. A. V. Parsons. Graduates, 31.

1853. 5th. At Musical Fund Hall, Tuesday, March 1, 1853, noon. Valedictory by Prof. Matthew Semple. Degree conferred by Hon. A. V. Parsons. Graduates, 55.

1854. 6th. At Musical Fund Hall, Monday, March 1, 1854. Valedictory by Prof. Jacob Beakley. Degree conferred by Hon. A. V. Parsons. Graduates, 39.

1855. 7th. At Musical Fund Hall, March 1, 1855, noon. Valedictorian, Prof. William A. Gardiner. Degree conferred by Hon. A. V. Parsons. Graduates, 41.

1856. 8th. At Musical Fund Hall, March 1, 1856, noon. Valedictory by Prof. Isaac M. Ward. Degree conferred by Hon. A. V. Parsons. Graduates, 37. Honorary degrees, 3.

1857. 9th. At Musical Fund Hall, February 27, 1857. Valedictory by Prof. Jabez P. Dake. Chaplain, Rev. Henry Darling. Music by Germania Orchestra. Degree conferred by Hon. A. V. Parsons. Graduates, 40. Special degrees, 6. Honorary degrees, 2. Entertainment given to students by Faculty February 26, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Girard House.

1858. 10th. At Musical Fund Hall, March 2, 1858, noon. Valedictorian, Prof. William A. Reed. Chaplain, Rev. E. B. Newberry.

Degree conferred by Hon. A. V. Parsons. Graduates, 27. Special degrees, 5; honorary, 1.

1859. 11th. At Musical Fund Hall, March 3, 1859, noon. Valedictory by Prof. John Redman Coxe, Jr. Degree conferred by Hon. A. V. Parsons. Graduates, 23. Special, 3.

1860. 12th. At Musical Fund Hall, March 1, 1860. Valedictory by Prof. Matthew Semple. Degree conferred by Hon. A. V. Parsons. Graduates, 26.

1861. 13th. At Musical Fund Hall, March 1, 1861. Valedictory by Prof. Thomas Moore. Chaplain, Rev. R. A. Carden. Music by Hassler's Band. Degree conferred by Dr. Richard Gardiner. Graduates, 25. Special, 6.

1862. 14th. At Musical Fund Hall, March 3, 1862, noon. Valedictory by Prof. J. K. Lee. Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Alday. Degree conferred by Richard Gardiner, M. D. Graduates, 12.

1863. 15th. At Musical Fund Hall, March 3, 1863, noon. Valedictory by Prof. Silas S. Brooks. Chaplain, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith. Music by Davis' Band. Graduates, 18.

1864. 16th. At Musical Fund Hall, March 2, 1864. Valedictory by Prof. Henry N. Guernsey. Chaplain, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith. Degree conferred by John M. Kennedy, Esq. Graduates, 15.

1865. 17th. At Musical Fund Hall, on March 4, 1865. Valedictorian, Prof. G. R. Starkey. Chaplain, Rev. B. F. Barrett. Music by Carl Gaertner. Degree conferred by John M. Kennedy, Esq. Graduates, 19.

On March 3d the Class of 1860 met at the Continental Hotel and organized an Alumni Association, which was to meet every five years. (See Section on Alumni.)

1866. 18th. At Musical Fund Hall, March 1, 1866. Valedictory by Prof. Ad. Lippe. Chaplain, Rev. Geo. D. Boardman. Music by Johnson's Brass Band. Degree conferred by John M. Kennedy, Esq. Graduates, 43. Honorary degree, 1. Special degree, 1.

1867. 19th. At Musical Fund Hall, March 2, 1867. Valedictorian, Prof. John C. Morgan. Chaplain, Rev. B. F. Barrett. Music by Carl Gaertner. Degree conferred by the President, A. R. Potter. Graduates, 42; and three honorary degrees.

1868. 20th. At Musical Fund Hall, February 28, 1868, noon. Valedictory by Prof. A. R. Morgan. Degree conferred by Mr. A. R. Potter. Graduates, 27. Special degrees, 2.

1869. 21st. At Musical Fund Hall, Saturday, February 27, 1869, noon. Valedictorian, Prof. Pemberton Dudley. Music by Liberty Military and Orchestra Band, No. 1. Degrees conferred by Wm. McGeorge, Esq. Graduates, 30. Special degree, 1.

HAHNEMANN COLLEGE, 1867-'68, 1868-'69.

1868. 1st. At Musical Fund Hall, March 4, 1868, noon. Valedictory by Prof. O. B. Gause. Chaplain, Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D. Music by Carl Gaertner. Degree conferred by the President of Trustees, Mr. Edward S. Lawrance. Graduates, 26.

1869. 2d. At Academy of Music, Wednesday, March 3, 1869, noon. Valedictory by Prof. Henry Noah Martin. Chaplain, Rev. B. F. Barrett. Music by Carl Gaertner. Degree conferred by Mr. Edward S. Lawrance. Graduates, 35

1870. 22d. At Academy of Music, Wednesday, March 9, 1870, noon. Valedictory by Prof. C. G. Raue. Chaplain, Rev. Edward W. Appleton. Music by Carl Gaertner. Degree conferred by Mr. Edward S. Lawrance. Graduates, 41. Honorary, 2. Special, 1. Banquet in Parlor C of Continental Hotel in the evening.

1871. 23d. At Academy of Music, Friday, March 10, 1871, at 11:30 A. M. Valedictory by Prof. Richard Koch. Chaplain, Rev. E. G. Brooks. Music by Hassler's Orchestra. Degree conferred by Mr. Edward S. Lawrance. Graduates, 54. Honorary Degree, 1. Life-sized portrait in oil of Walter Williamson, M. D., was presented by the Graduating Class to the College. Dr. Geo. H. Hackett, of New Hampshire, for the Class; accepted for the Institution by Prof. O. B. Gause. It now hangs in Alumni Hall. Banquet at the Continental Hotel in the evening.

1872. 24th. At Academy of Music, Monday, March 11, 1872, at 11:30 A. M. Valedictorian, Prof. A. R. Thomas. Chaplain, Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman. Music by Hassler's Orchestra. Degree conferred by Howard Malcom, D. D., LL. D. Graduates, 51. Distinguished mention made of certain graduates.

1873. 25th. At Academy of Music, Monday, March 10, 1873, noon. Valedictory by Prof. M. Macfarlan. Music by Hassler's Orchestra. Degree conferred by Howard Malcom, D. D., LL. D. Graduates, 47.

1874. 26th. At Academy of Music, Tuesday, March 10, 1874, at 11 A. M. Valedictory by Dr. John C. Morgan. Chaplain, Rev. H. W. Warren, D. D. Degree conferred by Howard Malcom, D. D., LL. D. Graduates, 27. Music by Hassler. Banquet at the Continental Hotel in the evening.

1875. 27th. At the Academy of Music, Wednesday, March 10, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M. Valedictory by Prof. O. B. Gause. Chaplain, Rev. A. A. Willits. Music by Hassler's Orchestra. Degree conferred by Edward S. Lawrance. Graduates, 51. Banquet in the evening at the Continental Hotel.

Prizes first offered: First prize, a microscope, presented to George W. Dietz, of Prussia; second prize, a medicine case for the office, presented to George A. Evans, of Minnesota; third prize, a case of surgical instruments to Dr. Robert L. Dartt, of Pennsylvania. Prof. Gause presented obstetrical forceps for excellent written examinations in obstetrics to Drs. Samuel M. Cleveland, of Philadelphia, George A. Evans, of Minnesota, and Robert L. Dartt, of Pennsylvania. Prof. Martin's prize for the best thesis on Bright's disease to E. S. Breyfogle, M. D., Ohio. Prof. Thomas for the best anatomical dissection presented a case of instruments to Dr. J. H. Hamer, of Philadelphia.

1876. 28th. At Academy of Music, Thursday, March 9, 1876, at 11 A. M. Valedictorian, Prof. E. A. Farrington. Chaplain, Rev. R. D. Harper. Music by Hassler. Degree conferred by Edward S. Lawrance. Graduates, 54, and three honorary. Hahnemann Gold Medal to Geo. S. Adams, of Massachusetts. Hahnemann Silver Medal to Francis T. Burck, of Maryland. Hahnemann Bronze Medal to Frank A. Bishop, of New York. For best dissection a case of surgical instruments to Horace G. Griffith, of Pennsylvania. Reception in the evening at house of Dr. Henry Noah Martin.

1877. 29th. At Academy of Music, Thursday, March 8th, at 11 o'clock. Valedictorian, Prof. B. F. Betts. Chaplain, Rev. J. A. Kunkelman. Music by Hassler's Orchestra. Degree conferred by Edward S. Lawrance. Graduates, 51, and two honorary. Hahnemann Gold Medal to E. R. Corson. Hahnemann Silver Medal to George Allen. Hahnemann Bronze Medal to E. M. Howard.

1878. 30th. At Academy of Music, Monday, March 11, 1878, at 11 o'clock. Valedictory by Prof. Augustus Korndoerfer. Chaplain, Rev. J. A. Kunkelman. Music by Germania Orchestra. Degree conferred by Wm. McGeorge, Esq. Graduates, 53. Hahnemann Gold Medal to David R. Harris, of Virginia. Hahnemann Silver Medal to Frank P. McKinstrey, of Pennsylvania. Hahnemann Bronze Medal to Simon P. Starrett, of Minnesota. Reception at residence of Dr. O. B. Gause.

1879. 31st. At Academy of Music, Monday, March 10, 1879, at 11 o'clock. Valedictory by Prof. Pemberton Dudley. Chaplain, Rev. Chas. H. Tucker. Music by Germania Orchestra. Degree conferred by Wm. McGeorge, Jr., Esq. Graduates, 61. Hahnemann Gold Medal to John L. Ferson, of Pittsburg, Pa. Hahnemann Silver Medal to J. Robert Mansfield, of Philadelphia. Hahnemann Bronze Medal to Willard B. Carpenter, of Washington C. H., Ohio. A banquet was given by the graduating class to the Faculty on March 7th at the Continental Hotel.

1880. 32d. Academy of Music, Wednesday, March 10, 1880, at 11 A. M. Valedictory by Prof. R. J. McClatchey. Degree conferred by Wm. McGeorge, Jr., Esq. Graduates, 75. Gold Medal to William B. Van Lennep, of Massachusetts. Silver Medal to Frank F. Laird, of New York. Bronze Medal to William H. Baker, of Pennsylvania.

1881. 33d. At Academy of Music, Thursday, March 10, at 11 o'clock. Valedictory by Prof. O. B. Gause. Chaplain, Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D. Music by Germania Orchestra. Degree conferred by Wm. McGeorge, Esq. Graduates, 83. Hahnemann Gold Medal to Anson C. Alexander, of Lancaster, N. H. Hahnemann Silver Medal to John C. Lingle, of Harrisburg, Pa. Bronze Medal to Percival O. B. Gause, of Philadelphia. A Surgical Prize of Erichson's Surgery, in two volumes, was presented to Wm. H. Barnes, of La Fox, Ill., for the best examination in practical surgery. P. O. B. Gause presented, on behalf of the class, a portrait in oil of Dr. Constantine Hering to the College. Dr. A. R. Thomas responded. The portrait is in Alumni Hall.

1882. 34th. At Academy of Music, Tuesday, March 14, at 11 A. M. Valedictory by Prof. Charles M. Thomas. Chaplain, Rev. Wm. N. McVickar. Music by Germania Orchestra. Degree conferred by Wm. McGeorge, Esq. Graduates, 57. No medals, custom abolished. Prize of \$50.00 given by Dr. S. H. Talcott for best report of his Lectures on Insanity during College course won by O. E. Janney, of Baltimore. Prize of Erichson's Surgery, given by W. H. Keim, Demonstrator of Surgery, for best examination in Practical Surgery; won by George E. Murray, of Hagerstown, Md.

1883. 35th. At Academy of Music, Tuesday, March 13, 1883, at 11 o'clock. Valedictory by Prof. John E. James. Chaplain, Rev. Jacob Todd. Music by Germania Orchestra. Degree conferred by Wm. McGeorge, Jr., Esq. Graduates, 52. Dr. Talcott prizes for best synopsis of his Course on Insanity: 1st, of \$30.00, to Daniel P. Maddux, of Chester, Pa.; 2d, of \$20.00, to J. Pearson Iliff, of Kennett Square, Pa. Dr. Maddux requested his prize to be given to the father of Mr. Elbert J. Owen, of Philadelphia, who was drowned in the summer of 1882, and who, "had he lived," as said, "would have secured the prize, since his synopsis last year was superior to any other." Mr. Maddux, after Mr. Owen's death, worked for the prize with the intention of thus disposing of it, in honor of the memory of his unfortunate friend. Distribution of flowers abolished.

1884. 36th. At Academy of Music, Wednesday, April 2, 1884, at 11 A. M. Valedictory by Prof. Chas. Mohr. Chaplain, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, D. D. Music by Hassler's Orchestra. Degree conferred by Wm. McGeorge, Jr., Esq. Graduates, 41. Stage decorations by Hugh Graham & Co.

1885. 37th. At Academy of Music, Thursday, April 3, 1885, at 11 A. M. Valedictory by Prof. William C. Goodno. Chaplain, Rev. A. J. Gregory. Degree conferred by Wm. McGeorge, Jr., Esq. Graduates, 48. Alumni meeting held Wednesday, April 2, evening, at Colonnade Hotel. Banquet after business meeting.

1886. 38th. At Academy of Music, Wednesday, March 31, 1886, at 11 A. M. Valedictory by Prof. A. R. Thomas. Chaplain, Rev. Chas. D. Cooper, D. D. Music by Bastert's Orchestra. Degree conferred by

Hon. Wm. B. Hanna, D. C. L. Graduates, 58. Honorary, 3. Alumni Association met on Wednesday evening, March 31, at the St. George Hotel. Business meeting and banquet.

1887. 39th. At Academy of Music, Thursday, April 7, 1887, at 11 A. M. Valedictory by Prof. B. F. Betts. Chaplain, Rev. A. Spaeth, D. D. Music by Bastert's Orchestra. Degree conferred by Hon. Wm. B. Hanna, D. C. L. Graduates, 48. Alumni Association held its third meeting in New College Building, at 8:30 P. M. After the business meeting a reception was given to the graduating class in the Alumni Hall.

1888. 40th. At Academy of Music, Friday, April 6, 1888, at 11 A. M. Valedictory by Prof. Pemberton Dudley. Chaplain, Rev. John B. Gough Pidge. Music by Bastert's Orchestra. Degree conferred by Hon. William B. Hanna, D. C. L. Graduates, 48. Alumni Association held business meeting and banquet at Boldt's Restaurant, Friday evening, April 6th.

1889. 41st. At Academy of Music, Thursday, April 4, 1889, at 11 A. M. Valedictory by Prof. Charles M. Thomas. Chaplain, Rev. Henry Baker, D. D. Music by Bastert's Orchestra. Degree conferred by Hon. Wm. B. Hanna, D. C. L. Graduates, 65. Alumni meeting for business held on the evening of April 4th, at the Stratford Hotel. Banquet after the business.

1890. 42d. At Academy of Music, Wednesday, April 2, 1890, at 7:30 P. M. Valedictory by Prof. John E. James. Chaplain, Rev. James T. Satchell. Music by Bastert's Orchestra. Degree conferred by Hon. Wm. B. Hanna, D. C. L. Graduates, 64. Decorations by Evans & Battles. Alumni Association held business meeting in Alumni Hall on the afternoon of April 2d. Banquet at 10:30 P. M. at Hotel Stratford.

1891. 43d. At Academy of Music, Tuesday, April 7, 1891, at 7:30 P. M. Valedictory by Prof. Charles Mohr. Chaplain, Rev. Edwin C. Sweetser. Music by Bastert's Orchestra. Degree conferred by Hon. Wm. B. Hanna, D. C. L. Graduates, 59. Honorary, 1. Stage decorations by Evans & Battles. Alumni Business Meeting at 4:30 at Alumni Hall. Banquet at 10 P. M. at Hotel Stratford. The Alumni Association presented to the College, through Dr. C. B. Adams, a flag, 12x14 feet, in blue and gold, the College colors; received by Hon. Wm. C. Hannis, LL.D.

1892. 44th. At Academy of Music, Tuesday, April 12, 1892, at 7:30 P. M. Valedictory by Prof. William C. Goodno. Chaplain, Rev. John T. Beckley, D. D. Music by Bastert. Degree conferred by Hon. Wm. B. Hanna, D. C. L. Graduates, 64. Honorary, C. G. Raue. Decorations by Battles. Alumni Business Meeting at Alumni Hall at 7:30 P. M. Banquet at 10 P. M. at Hotel Stratford.

1893. 45th. At the Academy of Music, Wednesday, April 19, 1893, at 7:30 P. M. Valedictory by Prof. J. Nicholas Mitchell. Chaplain, Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D. Music by Bastert. Degree conferred by Hon. Wm. B. Hanna, D. C. L. Graduates, 77. Decorations by Bat-

bles. Alumni Association Business Meeting at Alumni Hall, 7:30 P. M. Banquet at 10 o'clock at the Hotel Stratford. Ex-Gov. Curtin present. Official buttons first used.

1894. 46th. At Academy of Music, Tuesday, May 8, 1894, at 7:30 P. M. Valedictory by Prof. William H. Bigler. Chaplain, Rev. James S. Stone, D. D. Music by Bastert. Degrees conferred by Hon. William B. Hanna, D. C. L. Graduates, 68. Decorations by Battles. Alumni Business Meeting at 4:30 at Alumni Hall. Banquet at 10 o'clock at the Hotel Stratford. Honors to Dr. A. R. Thomas, \$5,000 having been raised to dedicate a bed in the hospital, to be called the A. R. Thomas bed.

1895. 47th. At Academy of Music, Thursday, May 2, 1895, at 7:30 P. M. Valedictory by Dr. Asa S. Couch. Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Downey. Music by Bastert. Degrees conferred by Hon. Wm. B. Hanna, D. C. L. Graduates, 61. Decorations by Battles. Alumni Meeting at 4:30 at Alumni Hall. Banquet at the Stratford in the evening.

1896. At Academy of Music, Tuesday May 5, at 7:30 o'clock. Valedictory by Prof. Pemberton Dudley. Chaplain, Rev. Allen B. Phillpott. Music by Germania Grchestra. Degrees conferred by Hon. William B. Hanna. Graduates, 75. Alumni Meeting in Alumni Hall at 4:30. Banquet at Hotel Walton at 9:45.

1897. At Academy of Music, Wednesday, May 12, at 7:30 P. M. Valedictory by Prof. J. E. James. Chaplain, Rev. William L. McDowell. Music by Hassler's Orchestra. Degrees conferred by Hon. Wm. B. Hanna. Graduates, 37. Alumni Meeting at 4:30 in Alumni Hall. Banquet at Hotel Walton at 9:45.

1898. GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR. At Academy of Music, Thursday, May 12, at 2 P. M. Valedictory by Prof. Charles M. Thomas. Degrees conferred by Hon. Wm. B. Hanna. Music by Germania Orchestra. Chaplain, Rev. J. R. Taylor Gray. Jubilee Oration by Prof. William Tod Helmuth. Alumni Meeting in Assembly room of Horticultural Hall at 5 P. M. Banquet at Horticultural Hall at 7 P. M. (See Part V.)

Dates of Introductory Lectures.

1848. —————, October 16, 1848.
1849. Alvan Edmund Small, Monday, October 1, 1849.
1850. Caleb Bentley Matthews, Monday, November 4.
1851. William A. Gardiner, Monday, October 16.
1852. William S. Helmuth, Monday, October 11.
1853. William A. Gardiner, Monday October 12.
1854. Alvan E. Small (Oration on Dr. Loomis), January 12, 1854.
1854. Jacob Beakley, October 9, 1854.
1855. Jabez P. Dake, October 10.
1856. —————, October 13.
1857. Chas. J. Hempel, October 12.
1858. John R. Coxe, Jr., October 14.
1859. Jacob Beakley, October 14.
1860. (By different professors), October 8.
1861. O. B. Gause, October 14.
1862. George R. Starkey, October 13.
1863. Peter S. Hitchens, October 12.
1864. Charles Heerman, October 10.
1865. J. H. P. Frost, October 10.
1866. Geo. F. Foote, October 8.
1867. W. L. Arrowsmith, October 14.
1868. R. J. McClatchey, October 12.

HAHNEMANN COLLEGE, 1867-1868.

1867. Richard Koch, Monday, October 13, noon.
1868. A. R. Thomas, Monday, October 12, noon.
1869. Lemuel Stephens, Monday, October 11, noon.
1870. J. C. Morgan, Monday, October 10.
1871. Chas. H. Haeseler, Monday, October 9.
1872. C. Carleton Smith, Monday, October 14.
1873. O. B. Gause, Monday, October 13.
1874. E. A. Farrington, Monday, October 12, noon.
1875. B. Frank Betts, Monday, October 11, noon.
1876. J. P. Dake, Monday, October 2, 8 P. M.
1877. J. H. McClelland, Monday, October 1, 8:30 P. M.
1878. R. J. McClatchey, Monday, September 31, 8 P. M.
1879. Chas. M. Thomas, Monday, September 29, 8 P. M.
1880. John E. James, Monday, September 27, 8:30 P. M.
1881. Pemberton Dudley, Monday, October 3, 8:30 P. M.

- 1882. Lemuel Stephens, Monday, October 1, 8:30 P. M.
- 1883. A. R. Thomas, Monday, October 1, 8:30 P. M.
- 1884. O. B. Gause, Monday, September 29, 8:30 P. M.
- 1885. B. F. Betts, Monday, October 5, 8:30 P. M.
- 1886. Pemberton Dudley, Monday, September 27, 8:30 P. M.
- 1887. Charles M. Thomas, Monday, October 3, 8:30 P. M.
- 1888. C. Mohr, October 1.
- 1889. W. C. Goodno, September 30.
- 1890. J. Nicholas Mitchell, September 30.
- 1891. Wm. H. Bigler, September 28.
- 1892. A. R. Thomas, October 3.
- 1893. B. Frank Betts, October 2.
- 1894. Pemberton Dudley, October 1.
- 1895. W. B. Van Lennep, September 30.
- 1896. Chas. Platt, October 5.
- 1897. Herbert L. Northrop, September 30.

ROSTERS.

It has been deemed inadvisable to print the roster for each college year, but, in order to show the advancement in medical education from fifty years ago, three rosters are given. The first, just when the College was first in operation; the second, the first printed record of the three years' graded course, at that time not obligatory; and lastly, the roster of the last session, giving the studies which must be followed for four years in order to receive a diploma from Hahnemann College.

ROSTER 1850-'51.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
10 A. M.	Sims. Surgery.	Simple. Chemistry and Toxi- cology.	Sims. Surgery.	Simple. Chemistry and Toxi- cology.	Sims. Surgery.	Simple. Chemistry and Toxi- cology.
11 A. M.	Helmuth. Homœopathic Insti- tutes and Practice of Medicine.	Matthews. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	Helmuth. Homœopathic Insti- tutes and Practice.	Matthews. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	Helmuth. Homœopathic Insti- tutes and Practice.	Matthews. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
12 M.	Small. Physiology and Path- ology.	Small. Physiology and Path- ology.	Clinic.	Small. Physiology and Path- ology.	Small. Physiology and Path- ology.	Clinic.
1 P. M.	Neidhard. Clinical Medicine.	Williamson. Obstetrics and Dis- eases of Women and Children.	Williamson. Obstetrics and Dis- eases of Women and Children.	Williamson. Obstetrics and Dis- eases of Women and Children.	Williamson. Obstetrics and Dis- eases of Women and Children.	Neidhard. Clinical Medicine.
4 P. M.	Gardiner. Anatomy.	Gardiner. Anatomy.	Gardiner. Anatomy.	Gardiner. Anatomy.	Gardiner. Anatomy.	
5 P. M.		Freedley. Botany and Medical Jurisprudence.		Freedley. Botany and Medical Jurisprudence.		

ROSTER 1878-'79.—ORDER OF DAILY LECTURES AND PRACTICAL STUDIES.

FIRST YEAR—GRADED COURSE.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
10 A. M.	Anatomy.	Anatomy.	<i>Hospital.</i>	Anatomy.	Anatomy.	<i>Hospital.</i>
11 A. M.	Materia Medica.	Materia Medica.	<i>Hospital.</i>	Materia Medica.	Materia Medica.	<i>Hospital.</i>
12 M.	<i>Dissections and Laboratory work.</i> 2 hours.	<i>Dissections and Laboratory work.</i> 2 hours.	<i>Dissections and Laboratory work.</i> 2 hours.	<i>Dissections and Laboratory work.</i> 2 hours.	<i>Dissections and Laboratory work.</i> 2 hours.	<i>Dissections and Laboratory work.</i> 2 hours.
4 P. M.	<i>Microscopy.</i>	<i>Histology.</i>	Physiology.	<i>Microscopy.</i>	<i>Histology.</i>	
5 P. M.	Physiology.	Chemistry.	Chemistry.	Chemistry.	Physiology.	

SECOND YEAR—GRADED COURSE, OR TWO YEARS' COURSE.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
10 A. M.	Anatomy.	Anatomy.	<i>Hospital.</i>	Anatomy.	Anatomy.	<i>Hospital.</i>
11 A. M.	Materia Medica.	Materia Medica.	<i>Hospital.</i>	Materia Medica.	Materia Medica.	<i>Hospital.</i>
12 M.	Surgery.	Practice.	Surgery.	Surgery.	Practice.	Practice.
1 P. M.	Eye and Ear Clinic.	Surgical Clinic.	Medical Clinic.	Gynecol. Clinic.	Surgical Clinic.	Medical Clinic.
4 P. M.	Obstetrics.	Obstetrics.	Physiology.	Obstetrics.	Obstetrics.	Surgery.
5 P. M.	Physiology.	Chemistry.	Chemistry.	Chemistry.	Physiology.	Gynecology.
8 P. M.	<i>Practical Anatomy, Surgery and Obstetrics.</i>	<i>Practical Anatomy, Surgery and Obstetrics.</i>	<i>Surgical Anatomy.</i>	<i>Practical Anatomy, Surgery and Obstetrics.</i>	<i>Prac. Anatomy, Surgery and Obstetrics.</i>	

THIRD YEAR—GRADED COURSE.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
10 A. M.	<i>Morphol Anatomy.</i>	<i>Physical Diagnosis.</i>	<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Diseases of Children.</i>	<i>Nerv. Dis., Dis. of Skin.</i>	<i>Hospital.</i>
11 A. M.	Materia Medica.	Materia Medica.	<i>Hospital.</i>	Materia Medica.	Materia Medica.	<i>Hospital.</i>
12 M.	Surgery.	Practice.	Surgery.	Surgery.	Practice.	Practice.
1 P. M.	Eye and Ear Clinic.	Surgical Clinic.	Medical Clinic.	Gynecol. Clinic.	Surgical Clinic.	Medical Clinic.
4 P. M.	Obstetrics.	Obstetrics.	<i>Prac. Surg. and Obstet.</i>	Obstetrics.	Obstetrics.	Surgery.
5 P. M.	<i>Prac. Surg. and Obstet.</i>	<i>Prac. Surg. and Obstet.</i>	<i>Prac. Surg. and Obstet.</i>	<i>Prac. Surg. and Obstet.</i>	<i>Prac. Surg. and Obstet.</i>	Gynecology.

N. B.—Regular Lectures in dark type; Extra Lectures and Practical Studies in *italics*. Practical Classes will be divided into sections and distributed between the Laboratory, Operating and Dissecting Rooms, alternating daily.
 Surgical Clinics by Prof. J. K. James, on Tuesdays and Fridays at one o'clock, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at one o'clock.
 and hours by Prof. C. M. Thomas. Medical Clinic by Prof. A. Kornröder, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at one o'clock.
 Gynecological Clinic by Prof. B. F. Betts, every Thursday, and Eye and Ear Clinic by Prof. C. M. Thomas every Monday at one o'clock.

FRESHMAN YEAR, 1897-'8.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
A. M. 9 to noon.	Sectional Work in Biological Laboratory.					
P. M. 12 to 1	¹ Physics Gen'l Chemistry Platt	¹ Botany, 1st half Zoology, 2d half Kotzell	⁴ Pharmaceutics Carmichael	¹ Botany, 1st half Zoology, 2d half Kotzell	¹ Physics Gen'l Chemistry Platt	⁴ History of Med. Bradford
2 to 3	³ Minor Surgery Emergencies Thompson	² Physiology Bigler	² Physiology Bigler	³ Anatomy Northrop	³ Anatomy Northrop	¹ Medical Tern Prescription Writing Campbell
3 to 5	Sectional Work in Anatomical and Histological Laboratories.					

Didactic Lectures in rooms as numbered—1, 2, 3, 4.

ROSTERS.

SOPHOMORE YEAR, 1897-'8.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
A. M. 10 to noon.	Sectional Work in Anatomical and Pathological Laboratories.					
P. M. 12 to 1	Materia Medica ⁴ Howard	Institutes ² 1st half Dudley Surgical Pathol. 2d half Vischer	Med. Chemistry ¹ Toxicology Platt	Materia Medica ⁴ Howard	Institutes ² 1st half Dudley Surgical Pathol. 2d half Vischer	Med. Chemistry ¹ Toxicology Platt
2 to 3	Physiology ² Bigler	Anatomy ³ Northrop	Anatomy ³ Northrop	Physiology ² Bigler	Pathology ² 1st half Hall Obstetrics 2d half Mercer	Pathology ² 1st half Hall Obstetrics 2d half Mercer
3 to 5	Sectional Work in Chemical and Surgical Laboratories.					

Didactic Lectures in rooms as numbered—1, 2, 3, 4.

JUNIOR YEAR, 1897-'8.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
A. M. 10 to 11	³ Surgery Ashcraft 1st half Van Leinnep 2d half	¹ Medical Semeology Bartlett	³ Regional Anatomy Weaver	³ Surgery Ashcraft 1st half Van Leinnep 2d half	¹ Medical Semeology Bartlett	² Pediatrics Bigler
11 to 12 M.	³ Obstetrics Mercer	³ Obstetrics Mercer	⁴ Materia Medica. Mohr	³ Gynecology James	⁴ Materia Medica Mohr	³ Gynecology James
P. M. 1 to 2	Clinical Lecture Haines	Clinical Lecture Mohr	² Physical Diagnosis Snader	Clinical Lecture Goodno	Clinical Lecture Bigler	² Physical Diagnosis Snader
2 to 3:30	Sectional Work in Clinical Technique		² to 4 P. M. Gynecological Clinic James	Sectional Work in Clinical Technique.		² to 4 P. M. Surgical Clinic Van Leinnep
3:30 to 5:30	Sectional Work in Pathological and Obstetrical Laboratories		¹ ⁴ to 5 P. M. Ophthalmology Otology Thomas	Sectional Work in Pathological and Obstetrical Laboratories		¹ ⁴ to 5 P. M. Rhinology Laryngology Shallcross

Didactic Lectures in rooms as numbered—1, 2, 3, 4. Clinical Lectures and Clinics in Hospital Amphitheatre. Sectional Work—
in Clinical Technique in Clinical Hall.

ROSTERS.

SENIOR YEAR, 1897-'8.

HOURS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY	SATURDAY.
A. M. 10 to 11	1 Neurology Bartlett	Sectional Work in Obstetrical and Gynaecological Laboratories		2 Dermatology Gramm	Sectional Work in Obstetrical and Gynaecological Laboratories	
11 to 12 M.	4 Materia Medica Mohr			4 Materia Medica Mohr		
P. M. 1 to 2	Clinical Lecture Haines	Clinical Lecture Mohr	Sub-Clinic Sectional Work	Clinical Lecture Goodno	Clinical Lecture Bigler	Sub-Clinic Sectional Work
2 to 3:30	Sub-Clinic Sectional Work		2 to 4 P. M. Gynaecological Clinic James	Sub-Clinic Sectional Work		2 to 4 P. M. Surgical Clinic Van Lennep
3:30 to 4:30	1 Practice Goodno	1 Practice Goodno		1 Hygiene Dudley 2d half	1 Hygiene Dudley 2d half	
4:30 to 5:30	3 Surgery Van Lennep	3 Surgery Van Lennep	4 to 5 P. M. 2 Insanity Bayley	2 Med. Jurispru. Roney	3 Obstetrics Mercer	

Didactic Lectures in rooms as numbered—1, 2, 3, 4. Clinical Lectures and Clinics in Hospital Amphitheatre. Sub-Clinic Sectional Work in Clinical Hall.

PART V.

GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Being the Semi-Centennial Celebration of
the Hahnemann Medical College of
Philadelphia, May, 1898.

Golden Jubilee of 1898.

At the time of the Commencement in May, 1898, Hahnemann College celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary. Its Golden Jubilee.

For some years the subject had been discussed. In the *Medical Century* of September 1, 1898, Dr. Fisher very well voiced the sentiment of the Alumni and friends of Homœopathy as follows:

Fifty years a College. The "Mother of Homœopathic Colleges," Old Hahnemann of Philadelphia, will next celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of her founding. The early years of Hahnemann College were characterized by determined efforts to overcome the opposition confronting its founders and thus make it possible for those who might wish to adopt the homœopathic system to do so and become educated therein without having to meet with the prejudices existing in allopathic institutions, and without having first to learn and then unlearn the less successful and less scientific methods in vogue in old school practice and institutions. So well did they succeed that they laid deep and strong the foundation upon which has arisen the magnificent and successful Hahnemann Medical College of the present day.

It required courage, devotion and confidence in Homœopathy and themselves to succeed in this momentous undertaking in the day in which those men lived. Now medical colleges are born in a night. Then hard work, and plenty of it, confronted the courageous hearts which struggled against the most intolerable and intolerant opposition, imaginable. There were but a handful of them and the student possibilities of the yet pioneer profession were unknown. But they went ahead, guided by their convictions and their boundless faith in Homœopathy, and made the first homœopathic college of the world a living, educating, sustaining success. All honor to them and those who came after them.

Fifty years of honorable record as a homœopathic college is something of which to be proud. Hahnemann College will celebrate the event in fitting manner at sometime during the winter term. The nature of the jubilee has not yet been determined, but it should be made commensurate with the importance of the event. The whole profession should join with the college and its friends in celebrating the semi-centennial of our first educational institution. Its founding marked an epoch in our history which is of the greatest importance to us all, whether we be alumni of this splendid institution or not. It is the event we should celebrate. Fifty years of educational effort in our own colleges, where our students have been receiving instruction and

training how to cure the sick in the best possible manner known at the present day, without having had their minds poisoned by the bigotries, prejudices and ignorances of old school faculties, who know Homœopathy only to deride it, is an event of the greatest importance and we may all join in the celebration that Hahnemann College shall prepare with the utmost zeal and satisfaction. Let us congratulate "Old Hahnemann" and rejoice with her. Her past is ours; her celebration is ours; her joys are ours; her future is ours. She is not her own first homœopathic college, but our own. We rejoice with her and bid her God-speed as she goes on in the splendid work her early heroes so well and safely founded.

In April, 1898, the following circular was issued:

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, BROAD STREET,
BETWEEN RACE AND VINE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1898.

Dear Colleague: This year the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, in connection with her Annual Commencement, will celebrate her Semi-Centennial. Beginning Wednesday morning, May 11th, there will be a conference of homœopathic college workers for the discussion of a number of subjects of collegiate interest, among them being the following:

1. The Use and Abuse of the Didactic Lecture.
2. The Province and Value of the Laboratory in the Medical Course.
3. How can the Teaching of the Specialties, in the Undergraduate Course, be made to serve its Best Purpose—the Qualification of the Student for *General Practice*?
4. The Proper Place and Period of Clinical Work in a Four Years' Course.
5. Preparatory Studies and Preparatory Departments in Medical Colleges.

The Relation between the Literary School and the Medical College will also be made the subject of discussion at a Public Meeting, to be held on the evening of May 11th. Addresses will be delivered by representative educators from both classes of institutions, and those having special interest in educational work will probably constitute the main portion of the audience. The College Commencement will be held in the Academy of Music, on Thursday afternoon, May 12th, at which the Valedictory will be given by Prof. Charles M. Thomas, M. D., and an address delivered by Prof. W. Tod Helmuth, M. D., of New York, in commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the College. The Alumni Banquet, with the Class Reunions, will be on Thursday evening, and will be made specially attractive.

We earnestly solicit your attendance and participation in the Conference of College Teachers, and we invite your presence at the Commencement and Banquet. We are extremely desirous that the occasion

shall bring together the representative homœopathic educators of the entire country as well as the whole body of the College Alumni.

Kindly inform me at an early day if we may have the pleasure of expecting you; and, if so, please indicate to us on which of the subjects above mentioned you would like to participate in the discussion.

Fraternally yours,

PEMBERTON DUDLEY,
Chairman Committee on Programme.

This programme was very fully carried out. Lack of space forbids the publication of the various papers presented at the Medical Conference meetings. The following careful account, by Dr. W. W. Van Baun, of the celebration is quoted from the *Hahnemannian Monthly* for June, 1898.* The proceedings of the Alumni Association may be found in the section devoted to that organization, page 698.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.—“MEDICAL COLLEGE CONFERENCE.”

In the presence of a distinguished assemblage of physicians and teachers of the homœopathic system of medical science, representative of all parts of the United States, the celebration of the completion of half a century in the history of Hahnemann Medical College was inaugurated with fitting ceremonies and enthusiasm on May 11, 1898, at the College, Broad street, above Race, Philadelphia. This golden jubilee in the annals of an institution that ranks high among advocates of the “New School” of medicine, and is honored as the loved alma mater of 2,400 devoted sons, marked an epoch in the progress and development of Homœopathy in this country.

It was the occasion for a gathering of the clans whose members are the men of learning and of practical works for the alleviation of suffering in many cities and towns in many States, who returned to the fountain of knowledge whence they drew the learning and inspiration that are their open sesame, and made them welcome guests in thousands of stricken homes.

Some of them were back for the first time since graduation—perhaps forty or fifty years ago. All of them were tremendously enthusiastic. There was much hearty handshaking and glad greeting on the part of classmates who rubbed elbows in lecture halls ten, twenty, forty years ago; there was a bounteous overflow of good-fellowship; there was a liberal reminiscent outpour of the marvellous jokes that were new and the tricks that were played in the good old days when “Umpty-Ump” was an “undergrad.” It’s a way these honored “grads” have, this reminiscent flow of soul, wherewith the callow freshman grows wide-eyed and marvels.

The formal recognition of the completion of fifty years by the Col-

* The compiler has taken the liberty to add quotations from the MSS. of some of the addresses.

lege was embodied in an elaborate programme, lasting through two days and nights.

WEDNESDAY.

Morning Session.—At this session, which began at 10 A. M., the presiding officer was Professor John E. James, M. D., of Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, who cordially welcomed the distinguished visitors. A paper on "The Use and Abuse of the Didactic Lecture" was then presented by Eldridge C. Price, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at the Southern Homœopathic Medical College, Baltimore.*

Dr. Price said in part:

The question of how best to convey ideas to those desirous of learning was answered by the various nations of antiquity according to their necessities as nations. The methods of education in use at the present time are probably due to the influence of Froebel. He taught the absolute necessity of individual observation to secure the best results. From the kindergarten it is but a step to the modern laboratory of the advanced student, and the influence of Froebel was not limited by the kindergarten, but his system was intended to illuminate, to illustrate and to teach the pupil observation through "self-activity," so this system became the foundation for laboratory work.

The object of all study is to learn facts. To do this it is not only necessary to submit the subject of study to the five special senses, but it is as necessary to reason about, to investigate its possibilities, its probabilities and its certainties. Such a system of study includes both what is known as didactic instruction and individual observation, "self-activity."

We find two methods which are used in educational institutions for securing the desired end: the didactic method of instruction, and the observational and "self-activity" method. The first method is applied in the lecture room, and, to a limited extent, in the laboratory and at the bedside, and the second method is utilized in the laboratory and at the bedside.

I question if to-day didactic lecturing is abused; in the past it is certain that it was. Laboratory and clinical work may be neglected, but I doubt if the didactic lecture is abused to any serious extent. There are those who believe we should wholly abandon the didactic lecture and put into its place the laboratory and the hospital, but these persons have either not considered the case in all its bearings or they only remember the lecture room of the days of old. The didactic lecture is just as necessary to a thorough medical education as are the commonly accepted practical adjuncts to the lecture room.

The past and the present are not the same; they belong to two entirely different periods of growth of the human race. At the present time, show me a college without clinics and laboratories and I will show you an alumni of dreamers, careless observers and impractical ex-

* Am. Med. Monthly, June, 1898.

perimenters. Show me a college without didactic teaching and I will show you an alumni of materialists, drudges, unphilosophical men of detail. Combine the two, balance well the lecture room with the clinic and the laboratory, and from them is evolved the philosopher with a reason for the faith that is in him, and an ability to rationally apply knowledge which in time may grow into erudition. The men of unphilosophical detail practice medicine with drugs; the medical philosopher practices medicine with brains. Didactic teaching and laboratory work resemble the theologian's comparison of faith and works; neither is complete without the other. The abuse of didactic teaching is simply the improper use of didactic teaching, the remedy for all of which abuse is thought, use of brains. Didactic and clinical instruction go hand in hand in the process of education, and for the best results we can part with neither. It is not enough that the pupil, whether in medicine or any other walk of life, shall alone observe the process from which results are secured, or the results which are secured from the process, or both; he must know the reason why the given result follows the given cause, if it is possible. He must know something of the antecedents of his work, of his preference for this method or that method. He must know the why of his work; he must have faith in his work; for without this faith he cannot do the best for his patient, for his art, or for himself. And this faith, whence comes it? Not alone from observing, but in part because of a knowledge of the mainsprings of action by which the results are accomplished.

From the didactic lecture are drawn the motive, the theory of action, the plan of campaign, the higher aspirations for progress, the glimpses of future possibilities, and the step in advance of the multitude which keeps medicine and surgery from drifting back among the relics of barbarism, and being numbered with things useless.

The discussion which followed was to have been opened by Professor A. C. Cowperthwait, M. D., of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, but as he was not present, Professor Pemberton Dudley, of Hahnemann College, led in discussing Professor Price's paper.

Of late years, Dr. Dudley said, there has been much criticism of the didactic lecture as a mode of imparting instruction, much of which criticism has arisen out of a misconception of what the didactic lecture of to-day really is, the critics having been unfortunately familiarized with the didactic teaching of a quarter of a century ago. The latter was very different from that observable in the medical colleges of to-day. The principal use of the didactic lecture of to-day is to convey to the student's mind briefly and tersely that information which otherwise can be obtained only from laborious perusal of the text-books. It takes the place of the text-book, corrects its errors, simplifies and classifies its facts and supplements its subjects by the experience and observation of the teacher himself. But when it is allowed to take the place of laboratory and other work illustrative of methods it certainly may be said to be abused, and the charge of such abuse is not without some measure of justification, even to-day.

Dr. Dudley concluded by heartily thanking Professor Price for his paper, which was further discussed by Professor George F. Laidlaw, M. D., of the New York Homœopathic Medical College; Professor Charles E. Walton, M. D., of Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati; Professor Charles E. Fisher, M. D., of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, editor of the *Medical Century*; Professor W. B. Van Lennep, M. D., of Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, and Professor E. M. Howard, of Camden.

The second paper was written by Professor Joseph P. Cobb, M. D., of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. In his absence it was read by Professor Charles Mohr, M. D., Registrar of Hahnemann College, Philadelphia. Its subject was: "The Province and Value of the Laboratory in the Medical Course."*

"The value of the laboratory to medical science is recognized by all," the writer said, "and its importance cannot be over-estimated. It is not, however, within the limits of human possibilities that all physicians should become experts with the microscope, the balance and the retort; neither, if it were possible, is it necessary for the advancement of medical science that all students should master the intricacies of modern investigations. The province of the laboratory in the medical course is not completely defined in answering the questions of its value. Here we have to consider two fundamental conditions, viz., the student's training before he enters the medical college and how much time a just division of the course will allot to a purely scientific training. There can be no question that laboratory drill tends to inculcate precise methods; that it gives a mental bent toward exactness that is desirable in a physician. For these reasons the laboratory drill, to produce the best results, should come early in the course. It should not crowd out of the last years the opportunity for extensive clinical work, but neither should much clinical work be given to the first years of the course at the expense of the laboratory."

Professor Laidlaw, in the discussion which followed, spoke of the importance of laboratory work, and said that one of the reasons why some of the colleges had failed in it was the cost which it entailed. He approved of spending money for such work.

Professor H. L. Northrop said: "Laboratory work is invaluable and has come to stay. How can we get the best results out of it? Each college must answer that question for itself. I feel we are going to leave out some studies; that we are going to drop botany and biology, and demand a better preliminary education of students. Chemistry will take a less conspicuous place." Speaking of the tendency to experimental research, Dr. Northrop said the laboratory in a medical college was not the place for such work.

Professor W. H. Bigler said: "We want to make healers of the sick rather than medical scientists. Our instruction should be largely

* Am. Med. Monthly, August, 1898.

kindergarten instruction. The province of all this laboratory work is merely illustrative of what the students study in the college."

Professor C. E. Fisher said there was not a day in his life that he was not made heartily ashamed of his lack of knowledge of laboratory work. "In these days we don't look at, but into a patient. For correct diagnosis it is absolutely necessary to have a laboratory knowledge. I look on laboratory work as one of the most necessary things in medical education to-day. If there is any one thing that has put Homœopathy to the front it is the work being done in our colleges."

He believed that the first and second year could be put in profitably in laboratory and experimental work, and agreed with Dr. Rufus B. Weaver, who, in discussing the subject, had spoken of the evils arising from the use, or rather the abuse, of compendiums by students. Dr. Fisher said compendiums "are an abomination in the sight of the Lord."

Before adjourning the morning session Professor James said that if the departments for practical work in colleges were endowed the problem regarding the laboratory would be largely solved.

The Afternoon Session.—At this session two more addresses were presented. Prof. Chas. E. Fisher, of Chicago, ex-President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, presided. Dr. Charles E. Walton, Professor in Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, read an able paper on "The Place and Period of Clinical Work in the Four Years' Course,"* which precipitated considerable discussion, among those participating being Professor William B. Van Lennep, of the Faculty of Hahneman College.

Professor James C. Wood, of the Cleveland (O.) Homœopathic Medical College, spoke on the subject "How Can the Teaching of the Specialties in the Undergraduate Course be Made to Serve its True and Best Purpose—the Qualification of the Student for General Practice?"

Dr. Wood advocated that the student should be taught something of the history and evolution of medicine, the growth of its vast literature and its numerous systems. Medicine embraces many of the sciences—Microscopy, Biology, Chemistry, Bacteriology, Pathology, Physiology and Anatomy are now comprehended under the term medicine. The uncertainties characterizing medicine should be presented to the student early in his career that he may not be turned loose from college with a sublime faith in all that has been taught him. The medicine of to-day is but a consummation of nearly all that is good (and much that is bad) of the medicine of six thousand years ago. No school or sect has a monopoly of it. There is an advantage in specialties. Humanity has been greatly benefited by them. Yet the specialists should have a general knowledge of all diseases. Each lecturer usually seeks to give to his department exaggerated importance. But the medical student can usually distinguish the really useful, the genuine from the spurious. How shall we avoid in dealing with graduates this one-sided teach-

* Am. Med. Monthly, August, 1898.

ing? The student should be taught from the inception of his medical course to its very end that there is a totality of the organism as well as a totality of symptoms; that there is no organ of the body independent of its fellow or fellows; that all are connected anatomically and physiologically, and that disease or lesion of any one may, and frequently does, disturb other and distant organs. The mission of the physician is to prevent disease or cure it as easily and safely as possible. The student should be given an abiding faith in therapeutics, but he should be taught the limitations of the internal remedy. The specialist should so teach his branch that the student may understand its relation with other branches of medicine. This paper was extensively discussed.

Evening Session.—At the evening session William McGeorge, Jr., Vice-President of the College, presided. About him, on the platform, were grouped members of the trustees and faculty and prominent guests. Two papers of uncommon interest were presented, one by Dr. Pemberton Dudley, Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, and the other by Dr. George G. Groff, Professor in Bucknell University, and President of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health. The subject of Dean Dudley's address was "The Preparatory Educational Needs of the American Medical Student."*

In speaking on "The Relation of General and Higher Education to the Training of the Physician," after briefly describing the more thorough methods of teaching now adopted by the University, Dr. Groff said:

How shall the young man be prepared to enter upon the studies required for admission to so noble and responsible a profession as medicine?

In the light of the experience of all ages we plead for the continuance of a measure of scholastic culture in the preparation of the young medical student.

The medical student should go with Cæsar in his Gallic campaigns, with Virgil in his pastoral lays, with Cicero in his forensic flights and his philosophic discourses. He should know German and French, because of the scientific discoveries he will come in contact with in the reading of those languages. It is a great power, to think in two languages. It gives a man double power. But most important of all is science.

Arithmetic is indispensable. Geometry trains the reasoning powers as nothing else can do. The medical man certainly should be taught to reason correctly. Algebra is like a foreign tongue, it enables a man to reason in a new language. And science study? It develops the perceptive powers which are not needed by linguistic or mathematical studies. It acquaints us with the forces of nature.

The student should study chemistry because it lies at the foundation of all other sciences; it is at the basis of all modern life; Natural Phil-

*Hahn. Monthly, June, 1898.

osophy or Physics, treating of heat, light, etc.; Biology, Zoölogy and Botany.

We certainly cannot, as yet, demand the baccalaureate degree for entrance to the medical college. The time may never come when we can demand it. Yet we must demand all the training of intellect and all the culture possible. The existing requirements of a good common-school education is entirely too low. The medical student should have some of the higher education, in order that his intellect may be trained. If we cannot require the A. B. degree, I would suggest that we adopt a system whereby, at the end of three years, the degree of Bachelor of Medicine be conferred by our medical colleges; at five years the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and at eight years the rank of general practitioner.

A pleasant feature of the evening session was the presentation of a handsome oil painting of the late Dr. A. R. Thomas, for many years Dean of Hahnemann Medical College. It was the work and gift of one of Dean Thomas's devoted students, Dr. R. M. Tudor, who was an art-student of the Academy of Fine Arts when Prof. Thomas lectured on Artistic Anatomy in the late fifties; and he is also an alumnus of the Hahnemann Medical College of 1893. The painting was presented by Prof. Charles Mohr, Registrar of the College, to the Board of Trustees, and Vice-President McGeorge graphically accepted the handsome gift.

Two hundred physicians were in attendance at this meeting.

THURSDAY.

Morning Session.—The session was held at 10:30 o'clock, Dr. John E. James presiding.

The principal address of the session was given by Timothy Field Allen, M. D., L.L. D., of the New York Homœopathic Medical College. His subject was "Preparatory Studies and Preparatory Departments in Medical Colleges." He said that a thorough preparatory education is not only necessary, but greatly to the advantage of any man entering upon a career. It has been said that many a good doctor has been spoiled by too much Latin and Greek, but no good man was ever injured by too much education. When a student who is deficient in early education competes with one highly educated, the difference is clearly defined. To-day, more than ever before, it is necessary for a physician to be educated in literature, the fine arts and a knowledge of the world. Some of the most brilliant men in the profession in the past never entered a medical school, but that time is almost, if not quite, past.

The policy of the medical schools is in the direction of endorsing thorough preparation. What the country needs is greater restriction in the number of physicians annually turned out. Medical schools are turning out too many doctors. No preparatory studies should be taught in medical colleges. The man should come to the medical college prepared at all points to study medicine.

Professor William H. Bigler, of Hahnemann College, followed Dr. Allen. He said that it is not so much the subject taught, as the manner of teaching it. Much as we all desire that physicians shall be educated gentlemen, we cannot ignore the trend of education toward the practical. The whole educational tendency should be to make students practical practitioners. Preparatory studies should be taught to medical students in a different way than they are taught in other schools. How can this necessary course be gained and retained by medical colleges? Only in preparatory schools or departments under their exclusive and direct supervision. "Recognizing the present impossibility of such schools," said Dr. Bigler, "I have advocated, as the next best thing, seeking to gain some influence in institutions already established whereby the medical colleges could in a measure control, or at least shape, the presentation of subjects in a department which should be preparatory to their own courses."

In conclusion, Dr. Bigler spoke of the "unwarranted and, in my opinion, illegal encroachments upon the powers and immunities of medical colleges made by irresponsible and oftentimes ignorant legislators, and aided by ambitious and disgruntled members of our own profession. First they began by declaring that the faculties of medical colleges were unworthy or unable to decide upon the fitness of their graduates to practice medicine. Then they set to work at the other end, and virtually declared them equally incompetent to decide upon the fitness of students to begin the study of medicine; and I seem to see, looming up in the near distance, a further encroachment in the shape of denying to medical colleges the right to include in their four years' course the preliminary branches. What the next step after that will be I cannot foretell, but that there will be no end of this meddlesome legislation until the profession at large comes to realize how its own liberties are in danger, and, rising up in its united strength, asserts its independence of politics and political log-rolling, I do not doubt. That reform was necessary, I grant; that the shape it has assumed was also necessary, I emphatically deny."

Professor Charles Mohr, who followed Dr. Bigler, objected to the statement that too many physicians are "being turned loose on the community," as Dr. Allen expressed it. Dr. Mohr believed that there are not too many homœopathic physicians. Of 115,000 physicians in the country, there are about 100,000 of the old school. So long as there are many towns in Pennsylvania that have no homœopathic physicians, there is still room in this State, whatever may be the condition in New York.

Dr. Aug. Korndoerfer, President of the Board of Medical Examiners, took exceptions vigorously and warmly to the remarks made by Dr. Bigler. He said that the Board is not inimical to the medical colleges, and that it is not made up of disgruntled physicians. He said that when applicants came before the Board who speak of the "elementary canal,"

and who spell heart without an e, in whose papers are found not one, but many, misspelled words, the need of the Board is seen. The members intend to treat fairly those who come before it. One of his own friends was disappointed, and, when he took his examinations a year later, expressed himself as knowing thoroughly why he was not accepted in the first place. In conclusion, Dr. Korndoerfer said: "The medical colleges are giving larger, more complete and more satisfactory courses than they gave when the Board was organized."

Dr. Bigler said, with reference to Dr. Korndoerfer's remarks, that what was said was not intended as a criticism of the present administration. He meant to criticize the origin, and said that the movement was originated probably to crowd out homœopathic physicians.

Dr. A. M. Cushing, Springfield, Mass; Dr. C. W. Roberts, Scranton; and Professor J. C. Wood, Cleveland, also spoke.

The Medical College Conference then adjourned *sine die*.

GRADUATING EXERCISES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The great auditorium of the Academy of Music was packed to the roof with alumni, faculty, trustees, families and friends of the members of the graduating class, who rejoiced both in the completion of a half century of the college's career and the completion of its course of study by sixty-eight young men about to enter upon their professional careers.

On the stage were assembled men who stand at the summit of their profession, many from other States who came to join with the people of Philadelphia in generous recognition of Old Hahnemann's great day.

Judge William B. Hanna, D. C. L., and William McGeorge, Jr., president and vice-president, respectively, of the college, led the academy procession onto the stage. They were followed by trustees, faculty, alumni and graduating class in turn. Beside Judge Hanna and Mr. McGeorge, seated in the centre of the platform, were Dr. Pemberton Dudley, dean of the college; Dr. William B. Van Lennep, Dr. Charles M. Thomas, Dr. Charles Mohr, and other members of the Hahnemann Faculty; the trustees, Dr. W. Tod Helmuth, LL. D., of New York; Dr. Chas. E. Walton, of Cincinnati, O.; Dr. Chas. E. Fisher, of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. James C. Wood, of Cleveland; Dr. George F. Laidlaw, of New York; Dr. T. F. Allen, LL. D., of New York, and numerous other invited guests, besides an impressive array of physicians prominent in this and other cities, many of them distinguished alumni of Hahnemann.

Rev. Dr. J. R. Taylor Gray pronounced the invocation. Professor Charles M. Thomas, of the Hahnemann Faculty, delivered the valedictory address to members of the graduating class.

Dr. Thomas sketched the history of the Hahnemann College, showing its intimate association with the rise and development of the doctrine of Homœopathy in this country, and outlining the remarkable progress, against a stern and unrelenting opposition, of the therapeutical law of "*similia similibus curantur*."

He spoke of the wonderful growth of Homœopathy as follows: Fifty years ago, upon the opening of this College, there was not another in this country in which Homœopathy had a representation. Since that period they have sprung up in various localities, until now there are twenty-one in active operation.

Fifty years ago there were but fifteen students of homœopathic medicine in the United States. To-day the classes of our twenty-one colleges aggregate more than 2,000 students, while the alumni of all our colleges a year ago showed a total of 11,997.

Fifty years ago there was not a single hospital and but few dispensaries in the United States where the patient could receive homœopathic treatment, now we have sixty-six general and seventy-four special hospitals, a total of 140, with an aggregate of 10,000, beds besides large numbers of dispensaries in which hundreds of thousands receive annually gratuitous medical and surgical treatment.

In 1848 the number of homœopathic physicians in Philadelphia scarcely reached thirty, while in the whole country there were not more than 400. To-day we number 400 in Philadelphia alone, and more than 12,000 in the United States.

When he pronounced the valedictory to the graduating class a hush fell over the vast assemblage. He spoke in part as follows:

You are to-day to be dedicated to one of the most honorable, one of the most benevolent, one of the most responsible professions in which it is possible for men to engage. In behalf of my colleagues and your many friends here assembled, permit me to congratulate you on this happy consummation of your diligent and patient labor.

The life of a conscientious physician can never be a selfish one. It must, from very necessity, be one of continual concessions to his fellow-men. In no other profession is there required of its members greater sacrifices, more complete self-abandonment, than in that of medicine. The cry of the weak and suffering, from disease or accident; of the helpless infant, of the old and decrepit, must be responded to at any cost. By night as well as by day, through the heat of summer and the storms of winter, must the doctor ever stand ready to hasten to the side of the afflicted in all stations of life and apply judiciously the means of cure.

Though plague and pestilence are plying their deadly work on all sides, the physician is never to falter in his merciful ministrations. His task is the care of priceless human health and life, and no personal comfort or interest, no coveted pleasure, must stand in the way of the discharge of his responsible duties.

Gentlemen, you have indeed chosen a profession of the most exalted dignity. Be worthy of it. See to it that the correctness of your habits and the purity of your lives are such as to place examples before others worthy of their emulation.

You are about to sever relations which in the nature of things cannot be interrupted with indifference. The friendships which have grown

up among yourselves, the respect and kindly feeling which we hope may have been acquired for your instructors during our long association, must have created ties that cannot be surrendered without a pang of regret. While we shall observe with eager interest evidences of your future progress and success, may you forget not your alma mater. May you ever bear her in kind remembrance, and may your honorable career in life prove you deserving sons and worthy her maternal pride.

Gentlemen, in behalf of my colleagues, I reluctantly but sincerely bid you a hearty Godspeed.

The ceremony of conferring the degrees on the graduates was marked with grave formalities on the part of the authorities and recipients, and continuous and boundless enthusiasm on the part of the fond parents and joyously admiring friends. Standing at one side of the stage, with a heavy official document whose import gave authority for the conferring of sixty-eight degrees, was Dean Dudley, who read the names of the graduating class, whereat each man responded and walked to the platform as his name was pronounced, bowed gravely to Judge Hanna, standing on the opposite side of the stage, and passed on to join the crescent of new medical practitioners which formed across the stage.

Judge Hanna said: By the authority conferred on me by the sovereign Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I have the honor of conferring upon you the degree of doctor of medicine, and in addition thereto the degree of doctor of homœopathic medicine," and other things to the same import, and the men of '98 filed past their president, and each received from his hand a ribbon-tied bit of sheepskin, whose contents represented to each the reward of a long and arduous course of study.

Hahnemann is joyously proud of the record of her graduates, for in all the fifty years of her history no alumnus of Hahnemann has failed to pass the examinations of the State Medical Board.

President Hanna had a kindly word of congratulation for each new alumnus who received a diploma from his hand, and from the galleries came tumultuous applause as each man stepped into his place in the line.

Prof. Wm. Tod Helmuth, a graduate of the class of 1853, Dean of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, delivered the final address of the Commencement celebration.* Dr. Helmuth was delightfully reminiscent. He is the popularly recognized Poet Laureate of the Hahnemann.

After some introductory remarks he lauded his alma mater in this original verse:

Here, where my Alma Mater proudly rears
Her noble head, the pride of fifty years
In glory sitting on her radiant brow,
I stand to offer willing homage now.
First of her race who fearless dared proclaim
Similia in the Master's mighty name;

* See Hahn. Monthly, June, 1898.

First of the schools who to the startled world
The banner of our simple truth unfurled;
I love her yet, and may affection grow,
That budded here some fifty years ago.

Dr. Helmuth then gave a sketch of the Allentown Academy, holding in his hand the original pamphlet containing its Constitution and By-Laws, published in 1835. Continuing he said:

I am an Alumnus, with several others (alas! not many) on this platform, of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania. I was matriculated in the year 1850 and graduated in 1853, and was elected to the Professorship of Anatomy in 1856. My uncle, the late William S. Helmuth, was the Professor of Theory and Practice during my studentship. I had removed from Philadelphia when the colleges became united and knew nothing of the circumstances, excepting that the competition that always arises when two medical colleges are situated in same city or town resulted, and it was thought advisable, as 'in union there is strength,' to amalgamate the two institutions; necessarily, therefore, all my memories cluster round the old college in Filbert street. Ah! how well I remember it—with its winding stairs on each side of the hall, presided over by an old janitor who majestically handled a bell of most discordant clang at the beginning and end of each hour. Glad were we to hear at the end of the sixty minutes—it meant temporary freedom—hateful was its sound to us at the beginning, it meant another 'grind.' I may mention, however, *en passant*, that this consequential old and rotund janitor, who had his den under the staircase in the hall to the right side of the entrance, from which he viewed the incomings and outgoings of the students from a glass-door in his cubby-hole—could 'write himself M. D.' His name was Martin Derr. He never smiled save at the end of the term, when in exchange for a five-dollar gold piece he handed to each graduate a round, oblong, green, japanned tin box, containing the long-coveted parchment. I have my own now, dented, and scratched, and worn—but to be transferred to my children when the proper time shall come. I can see distinctly, even at this moment, the lower lecture-room, and Prof. Semple standing forth with his long hair behind his ears, demonstrating the production of hydrogen in a simple way from a pneumatic trough made out of an ordinary washing-tub and retorts constituted of pipe-stems and old bottles. The hobby of Dr. Semple was that an experienced chemist needed little apparatus that he could not prepare for himself with the exercise of a modicum of ingenuity and mechanical skill. But chemistry has become a vast and comprehensive science since then.

In the same room Prof. Small—whose name belied him both from a mental and physical point of view, for he was great both as to his corporeal and mental attributes—poured out his ponderous words on physiology, especially that of sleep, until their weight of wisdom o'er-

powered the sensibilities of his hearers. Often the subject of his lecture was practically demonstrated before him by the somnolence of his class. There also my revered uncle and preceptor, a second father to me, a conscientious student of Homœopathy and a painstaking physician, lectured upon the institutes and practice of medicine—orthodox, rhetorical, precise and scientific were his words; good, oh! how good, but dry as the sands of the Desert of Sahara. I may recite here a truth, never vouchsafed the public before, and that is, I never paid any great degree of attention to these lectures, because I lived with my respected relative during those years of student life. I knew just in what desk the lectures were kept, and where the prepared questions, accurately numbered for the coming quiz, could be found—who can blame me?—think of it, forty-eight years ago!

Passing up the winding stair to the second floor the museum was reached. It occupied the whole area of the building, and was really a fine, spacious apartment. Even in those days it possessed the nucleus of its present excellent collection of specimens, which had been purchased from the late Dr. Paul B. Goddard, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the old Pennsylvania College, by Prof. Francis Sims, our then Professor of Surgery. They stand to-day in the museum. Chief among them are the beautiful and complete wax preparations of diseases of the eye, and many well-colored plates of fractures and dislocations.

Over the museum was the little amphitheatre with a professor's room on the left and a private dissecting room on the right, wherein I have spent many happy hours preparing anatomical lectures. There, in the semicircle, I have heard dear old Matthews, blown and breathless from the ascent of the long and winding stairs, exhibiting too plainly the ravages of that incurable disease which was soon to close the scene of his labors on earth, seated in a chair (he was too weak to stand) and unfolding to us *Materia Medica* with an energy and enthusiasm that exhausted him. There also did Walter Williamson, in the earnestness of perfect faith and with the courage of his convictions, interweave the knowledge of the law of cure into all his teachings of obstetrics. There also from Gardiner I received the anatomical knowledge that rendered me fitted in two years afterwards to stand in his place in that self-same lecture room and to endeavor to emulate the lucidity of his teachings. It was in that same amphitheatre that

I crammed for each quiz, applauded with my feet,
And cut my name upon my chosen seat,
The right-hand corner of the second row;
I cut it there near fifty years ago.

Oh! how much we thought we knew in those old days! Never have I since had such an overwhelming sense of my unerring judgment, wisdom and knowledge, as I sat in the Filbert street lecture-room, and criticized the teachings of those men whose acquirements rendered

them as modest as my ignorance and inexperience proclaimed me both conceited and impertinent. I think most medical students are affected in this manner—why, I cannot tell. I remember once when that revered pioneer of Homœopathy, James Kitchen, a clear-headed thinker, and among the first in Philadelphia to embrace Homœopathy, stated in a clinical lecture that in a case of unlimited green apples in the stomach of a young robber of orchards he had ventured to suggest that perhaps a good old-fashioned dose of castor oil might prove efficacious, the whole class of inexperienced youngsters rose in rebellion because he had dared to express a sentiment so disastrous to the progress of Homœopathy. Think of a dose of old-fashioned castor oil administered with such good intent impeding the progress of a great scientific truth! As a matter of history I would like to read to you the advertisement of the first course of lectures of the old college. It is one of my most precious mementos. It is taken from the *American Journal of Homœopathy*, edited by Dr. S. R. Kirby, and published in New York in 1848.*

This was the public announcement of a great fact, viz., that Homœopathy was to be taught in a legally chartered and fully equipped institution, to all those who desired a medical education. No one at that time could imagine the immense significance of such an announcement. It marked an era from which in all time to come the progress of our school, as a school of medicine, would be dated. The statement is verified to-day in the computation and celebration of our first half a century. The foundation of the first college to teach Homœopathy *was* an epoch in the progress of its science. It *was* a focus from which has radiated streams of knowledge in every direction. When the position of Homœopathy in those days is considered and a comparison is made with its present status, I can boldly say that no new science ever introduced, no innovation in medicine ever announced, no system of therapeutics ever inaugurated since the time of the 80th Olympiad has spread with such amazing rapidity and settled itself so permanently among the intelligent and educated portions of the community as Homœopathy. The opposition that it encountered, the ostracism it received, the ridicule that was showered upon it, the persecution its early upholders were called upon to evidence, the fanaticism, bigotry and intolerance of the old school in those times are matters of history, and need not be repeated here. I was only cognizant of the latter portion of this fierce and demoralizing ebullition of sentiment; but even then I can recall friendships estranged, social relations sundered, kinship ignored, expulsion from societies and ejection from hospitals frequent—so deep was the feeling of the dominant school toward those who believed they saw in the law of *Similia Similibus Curantur* a better, safer, and more reliable method of curing the sick. To-day there are in the United States:

* See p. 16 of this book.

Nine National Homœopathic Medical Societies; 2 Sectional Homœopathic Medical Societies; 33 State Homœopathic Medical Societies; 85 Local Homœopathic Medical Societies; 39 Homœopathic Medical Clubs; 66 General Homœopathic Hospitals; 74 Special Homœopathic Hospitals; 57 Homœopathic Dispensaries; 20 Homœopathic Medical Colleges; 31 Homœopathic Medical Journals.

These statistics are perfectly authentic, have been prepared with great care, and are taken from the Report (1897) of the Committee of Organization, Registration and Statistics, presented to the American Institute of Homœopathy at its last meeting.

It would seem especially appropriate in this connection and upon this Commencement Day, which celebrates the first half century of the existence of the College, that allusion should be made to its first public Commencement, which took place in this city at the Musical Fund Hall, on March 15, 1849.

The Philadelphia Inquirer for March 16, 1849, gives a detailed account of the function.* * * * *

I can show to the audience, also, as matters of antiquarian interest, the tickets for many other commencements, which I have carefully preserved and which appear to possess a peculiar significance on this our Fiftieth Anniversary. Little did your speaker conceive, when he preserved these mementos of his college life, that they would be produced on such an occasion and with such surroundings. As I look at these faded and time-discolored bits of parchment, each one turns a page in the volume of the past, and by their mnemonic influence incidents of time and place, faces that had faded from memory, environments that had been entirely forgotten, rise before me with such sharpness of outline that I can scarcely believe they belong to the days that are gone, but have only been hidden by the daily and hourly duties and responsibilities of an arduous professional life. Here, for instance, are two of these tickets, one yellow and one white; both were issued for the same Commencement Day, viz., February 27, 1857. The yellow one was devised by one member of the Faculty, the white one by another respectable member of the same body. Those two tickets were the cause of such a hot contention at a certain Faculty meeting that an estrangement existed between the parties for some time thereafter. I would now recall an incident that took place at one of the final examinations in the early days of my Alma Mater, and finally say a few words to these fortunate young doctors who to-day commence their professional careers, premising that, after an experience of forty-two years in the amphitheatre, I may lay claim to the proper understanding of the tastes, the sentiments and the aspirations of applicants for the doctorate. My whole life has been interwoven with that of medical students, my hair has turned white in their service, the wrinkles have come upon my forehead, the crows' feet have gathered

* Dr. Helmuth quotes from the *Inquirer*.

about my eyes; the spectacles have become an integral part of the man; temper begins to wane, and muscularity abates; but I find no diminution in my attachment to the medical student, and, what is more, I think my classes know it. Therefore, I feel I have acquired the right to address a few words in conclusion to these young men. I have taken the liberty to put them into verse:

Once in the springtide of a year long pass'd
 A student sat, wrapt in profound surmise;
 Now that the Ides of March had dawn'd at last,
 Would he be call'd for honors or a prize?

For three long terms this Æsculapian son
 Had deeply delved in Hippocratic soil,
 Had "rushed" the Freshmen and the battles won,
 And lavishly had burned the midnight oil.

This was his last "exam"—the hour had come.
 Now for the bright-eyed girl he held so dear,
 Now for the love of those old folks at home,
 Now must his memory shine bright and clear.

The "oral" was the method in those days;
 "Cribbing," that wretched subterfuge, unknown;
 A manly student, howe'er wild his ways,
 Should scorn to stand by knowledge not his own.

But desultory dreaming soon did pass,
 When, ever eager for the student's weal,
 The old professor, idol of the class,
 Thus introduced Anatomy's ordeal:

"On the fourth ventricle's anterior wall
 A groove is found; now give its name to me."
 The youth flushed bright; he knew—he could not fall.
 "The *Calamus scriptorius*," said he.

"Describe the pharynx," said this quiet man;
 "Then give to me its muscles and detail
 The number of its op'nings—if you can.
 Remember, boy, there's no such word as fail."

"The pharynx," said the youth, his own so full
 That scarce a syllable would deign to flow,
 "Extends by its constrictors from the skull,
 And touches the œsophagus below.

"Its openings are seven—two are wide.
 Mouth, nares and œsophagus make four.
 A Tube Eustachian on either side,
 One for the larynx, and there are no more.

The questioner arose; his hand he laid
 Upon the shoulder of the trembling youth;
 "Well done, my boy," with gentleness he said,
 All creeds may fail, Anatomy is truth.

And that dear man, a learned professor then,
 Long since has pass'd to his eternal joy.
Facile princeps 'mong his fellow men,
 And I—well, yes—I was that beardless boy.

And why do these old scenes arise again
 Out of the past and colors fair display?
 By what peculiar fantasy of brain
 Do college days return to me to-day?

Sometimes a strain of music can exhume
 Sweet reminiscences of days long fled;
 The faintest breath of flowerets in bloom
 Can bring to life the faces of the dead.

So when Commencement time again rolls round,
 And "crams" and "quizzes" fill collegiate air,
 When students *always* in their seats are found,
 And "rushes," "choruses" and "yells" grow rare.

The very atmosphere that time recalls,
 When all my life was *forward* to my gaze;
 Then do I start—the present so appalls,
 For *backward* now I look through haze.

Then list to one now far upon his way
 Along the lines in which his life was cast;
 This is the lesson that he would convey,
 That *work in youth brings harvest at the last*.

Now is the time, while youth and strength abide;
 Now, while the current of your blood runs free,
 Now, when the world stands open to you wide,
 Join hands to battle for humanity.

Now is the time to face your secret foe,
 Now, when your self-reliance rises high,
 Now is the time to vanquish as you go,
 Now is the time to conquer or to die.

No memory freighted with the lapse of years,
 No sweet momento graven on the brain,
 No heart's remorse all sodden with your tears,
 Can call these youthful days to life again.

So buckle on your armor for the fight,
With knowledge rivet it at every pore;
The pestilence that walketh in the night
May spring upon you ere the day is o'er.

Disease and death are lurking by the way,
In secret ambush dire contagion lies;
Up, men ! and smite them while ye may,
With valor that e'en destiny defies.

Then, when the time shall come to lay you down
The battered armor which your fame has won,
And silver hair shall deck you with its crown,
While Conscience whispers in your ear " Well Done !"

Hark to the strain that steals upon your ear !
What tune is that resounding far away ?
What is that melody so sweet and clear ?—
" *The band is playing on Commencement Day.*"

Semi-Centennial Celebration.

The following is the official programme of the Jubilee Commencement; it is a booklet, its pages held by a silken cord of old gold and blue. On the cover are pictures of the Filbert street College, and the present College and Hospital. The last page of the cover contains portraits of Hering, Jeanes and Williamson, the founders.

OFFICERS.

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ADDITIONAL PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS.

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 Edward W. Mercer, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics
 Rufus B. Weaver, M. D. . . Professor of Regional and Applied Anatomy
 Erving Melville Howard, M. D. . . Associate Prof. of Materia Medica
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 Edward M. Gramm, M. D. Lecturer on Dermatology
 Fred'k W. Messerve, M. D., Lecturer on Histology and Ophthalmology
 Landreth W. Thompson, M. D.—

Lecturer on Minor Surgery and Emergencies

Carl V. Vischer, M. D. Lecturer on Surgical Pathology
 Isaac G. Shallcross, M. D. . . Lecturer on Rhinology and Laryngology
 Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D. . . Lecturer on History of Medicine
 Willett Enos Rotzell, M. D. . . . Lecturer on Botany and Zoölogy
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 Isaac G. Smedley, M. D.—

Lecturer on Gynæcology and Clinical Instructor

J. Percy Moore, Ph. D. Instructor in Biology
 Weston D. Bayley, M. D. . Lecturer on Insanity and Clinical Neurology
 William W. Speakman, M. D. Clinical Instructor in Otology

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 Thomas H. Carmichael, M. D. Lecturer on Pharmaceutics
 Raymond J. Harris, M. D. Assistant in Chemistry
 Walter W. Maires, M. D. Demonstrator of Histology
 Alfred Cookman, M. D. Demonstrator of Pathology

PROGRAM

MEDICAL COLLEGE CONFERENCE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE,
 BROAD STREET ABOVE RACE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, TEN O'CLOCK.

Prof. John E. James, M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, presiding.

Address by Eldredge C. Price, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Southern Homœopathic Medical College, Baltimore, Md., subject, "The Use and Abuse of the Didactic Lecture."

Discussions by Prof. A. C. Cowperthwaite, M. D., Chicago Homœopathic Medical College; Prof. Pemberton Dudley, M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and others.

Address by Joseph P. Cobb M. D., Professor of Physiology and Bacteriology, Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill., subject, "The Province and Value of the Laboratory in the Medical College Course."

Discussions by Prof. John S. Adriance, A. M., Ph. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College; Prof. Geo. F. Laidlaw, M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College; Prof. H. L. Northrop, M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and others.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 11, THREE O'CLOCK.

A. R. Wright, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y., President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, presiding.

Address by Charles E. Walton, M. D., Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery and Gynæcology, Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, O., subject, "The Place and Period of Clinical Work in the Four Years' Course."

Discussions by Prof. Allison Clokey, M. D., Southwestern Homœopathic Medical College, Louisville, Ky.; Prof. William B. Van Lennep, M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and others.

Address by James C. Wood, M. D., Professor of Gynecology, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, Cleveland, O., subject, "How Can the Teaching of the Specialties, in the Undergraduate Course, be Made to Serve its True and Best Purpose—the Qualification of the Student for General Practice?"

Discussions by Prof. Henry M. Dearborn, M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College; Prof. Chas. L. Rumsey, M. D., Southern Homœopathic College of Baltimore; Prof. Chas. M. Thomas, M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and others.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, EIGHT O'CLOCK. (IN THE CINICAL AMPHITHEATRE.)

Hon. W. B. Hanna, D. C. L., President of the College, in the Chair.

Address by Pemberton Dudley, M. D., Dean of the Hahueman Medical College of Philadelphia, subject, "The Preparatory Educational Needs of the American Medical Student."

Address by Geo. G. Groff, M. D., Professor of Organic Sciences in Bucknell University; President of the State Board of Health, subject, "The Relation of General and Higher Education to the Training of the Physician."

During Wednesday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock an informal reception will be held in the College Building, and the various lecture rooms and laboratories will be open for inspection. The festivities will be enlivened by music, including College songs by members of the College class.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 12, TEN O'CLOCK.

T. Y. Kinne, M. D., Paterson, N. J., Ex-President of the American Institute of Hymœopathy, presiding.

Address by Timothy Field Allen, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Director of the Laboratory of Experimental Pharmacology, New York Homœopathic Medical College, subject, "Preparatory Studies, and Preparatory Departments in Medical Colleges."

Discussions by Prof. Wm. H. Bigler, M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia; Prof. Chas. Mohr, M. D., Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and others.

During Thursday morning, Class Reunions will be held in the College Building.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
BROAD AND LOCUST STREETS, THURSDAY AFTER-
NOON, MAY 12TH, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Overture—"Festival" - - - - - *Leutner*
Operetta—"Beggar Student" - - - - - *Millöcker*
March—"Stars and Stripes" - - - - - *Sousa*
Entrance of Trustees, Faculty and Graduating Class.

Opera—"Prelude and Intermezzo" - - - - - *Mascagni*

Prayer

Rev. J. R. Taylor Gray, D. D.,
of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Song—"Parting" - - - - - *Julien*

Valedictory

Professor Charles M. Thomas, M. D.

Selection—"Carmen" - - - - - *Bizet*

Conferring of the Degrees,
Hon. William B. Hanna, D. C. L.,
President of the College.

- Operetta—"Heart and Hand" - - - - - *Lecocq*
 Address,
 W. Tod Helmuth, M. D.,
 Dean of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital.
 Waltz—"Au Revoir" - - - - - *Walteufel*
 Benediction.
 March—"E Pluribus Unum" - - - - - *Fehling*
 Music by the Germania Orchestra, Mr. William Stoll, Jr., Director.
 Floral Decorations by H. H. Battles, 108 South Twelfth street.

GRADUATES, CLASS OF 1898.

- Burdett Sheriden Adams, New Haven, Conn.
 Charles Clifford Allen, Bridgeton, N. J.
 Lewis Brownson Amsbry, Philadelphia, Pa.
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 Russell Bigler Armor, Harrisburg, Pa.
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 Alexander Chambers Blair, Pittsburg, Pa.
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 Mitchell Greenwood, Milville, N. J.
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 Charles Tomlinson Haines, Clarksboro, N. J.
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 John Bruce Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

- Theodore Higbee Hollinshead, Moorestown, N. J.
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 George Emory Houck, Frederick, Md.
 Ellwood Samuel Hubbs, Philadelphia, Pa.
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 Adelbert B. Twitchell, Jr., Newark, N. J.
 Charles Valores Webb, Salem, Ohio.
 Harry Stephenson Wetzel, Dayton, Ohio.

GOLDEN JUBILEE REUNION, HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD STREET
 BELOW LOCUST.

Thursday Afternoon, May 12, 4:30 o'clock.

The Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association for the transaction of business and the election of Officers will be held at Horticultural Hall immediately after Commencement.

Thursday Evening, May 12, 7 o'clock.

ANNUAL BANQUET.

Music by Military and Hungarian Bands. Choruses by Graduates of 1898. Response to toasts, by his Honor the Mayor, Charles F. Warwick, Esq., Mr. Joel Cook and Drs. Van Baun, Goodno, Harper, Mitchell and Laird. Toast-master, Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey.



