

## HISTORY OF THE CLEVELAND HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE FROM 1860 to 1870.

Mr. Editor:—

At your urgent request and at the solicitation of many graduates of the old Cleveland Homeopathic College, I reluctantly resume the historical work from the year 1860, and hope to be able to make it complete, including a brief sketch of all the professors who have been engaged as teachers, as well as the names of all who have received the college honors. I hope to have in the complete work a number of portraits of the professors and many of the graduates. The little volume when completed will thus be a keepsake for many of the living practitioners who have done honor to their Alma Mater.

D. H. B.

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At a meeting held April 15th, 1860, the Trustees and Faculty discussed the propriety of changing the name of the institution, and of obtaining a new charter. Nearly all the Faculty were comparatively new members, therefore April 26th, 1860, William Fuller, auditor of Cuyahoga county, appointed a committee of three and had the college property appraised, in compliance with the laws of the State of Ohio. The corporation was to be known and designated by the name of The Western Homeopathic College. The new charter was then obtained. Twenty-one articles were drawn up and adopted by the Trustees for the government of the Faculty. The committee spent some days in arranging a programme for the college work that would be most likely to secure prompt and thorough teaching, good government and harmony, and the advancement of higher medical education. This committee was Hon. Samuel F. Lester, Robert F. Paine, John C. Sanders, James Wade, S. F. Mellin, W. F. Burr ridge. The four last mentioned are still living and in good health.

May 10th, 1860, the Trustees met at the Forest City Hotel and elected the following Faculty:

John Ellis, M. D., of Detroit, Principles and Practice of Medicine.

A. O. Blair, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

J. C. Sanders, M. D., Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children.

R. F. Humiston, M. D., Chemistry and Toxicology.  
G. F. Turrill, M. D., General and Descriptive Anatomy.  
T. P. Wilson, M. D., Physiology and Special Pathology.  
S. R. Beckwith, M. D., Surgery.  
M. King, Esq., Medical Jurisprudence.

Prof. J. C. Sanders was elected President of the Board.

George R. Turrill, M. D., was selected as Demonstrator of Anatomy during the coming session. For his services he was to receive the amount paid by the class for demonstration tickets. Prof. S. R. Beckwith was chosen Dean.

November 24th, 1860, the Board of Trustees empowered the Secretary, N. A. Gray, to transfer all college property to T. P. Wilson, J. C. Sanders, George R. Turrill and S. R. Beckwith. At this meeting the Trustees gave a written notice to the Faculty and to the Demonstrator of Anatomy, that all dissecting material required for the students must be obtained outside of the Western Reserve. This imperative command of the board looked well upon the records; from my personal knowledge, it was not always obeyed. During this session the Demonstrator of Anatomy and a student in college made excursions in the surrounding counties with fair rewards for their dangerous work.

February 28th, 1861, the Dean, S. R. Beckwith, M. D., presented the following names for the honors of the college, viz.: F. H. Roberts, W. S. Butler, H. C. Allen, R. F. Turner, J. A. Gale, C. F. Cushing, J. S. Robinson, M. C. Earnsberger, M. Mattison, R. H. Milliken, M. A. Halstead, Wm. L. Cleveland, O. F. Brandows, R. A. Bishop, T. B. Benedict, Oliver Springer, F. Breck, Geo. H. Morrill, S. J. Knickerbocker, A. E. Smith, H. B. Fellows, D. H. W. Carley, H. Slosson, J. R. Hyde, S. P. Swift, H. F. Logee, D. M. Brown, A. F. Jencks, J. B. Flowers, Charles Osterlan, M. Y. Turrell. Thus thirty-one more homeopathic physicians were added to the list. The utmost harmony in the Faculty had prevailed. The students were delighted with the thorough course of lectures and the clinical teaching was greatly improved over that of the previous years of college work.

From February, 1861, to February, 1862, no changes were made in the Faculty. The course of lectures was more thorough than the previous year. However, a change was made in the Demonstrator of Anatomy; C. F. Cushing (now of Elyria), was appointed, and did good work for the students in his department.

The graduates February 27th, 1862, were: C. P. Alling, A. R. Bell, J. B. Bailey, S. A. Boynton, N. B. Covert, J. B. Crocker, T. E. Clark, B. F. Dake, Homer Dunn, G. M. Dorsey, J. C. Freeland, E. Fowler, H. G. Field, E. R. Fuller, C. P. Graves, B. F. Green, J. N. Ginley, W. H. Graham, W. C. Gribben, W. H. Jenney, C. A. Lenthstrom, W. F. Morgan, J. G. McLean, T. E. Pomeroy, F. F. Randolph, Thos. Rowsey, W. E. Saunders, C. M. Sampson, S. J. Smith, S. W. West, H. A. Wales, M. W. Wallace, S. G. Wilmot. The degree of Doctor of Medi-

cine was conferred on thirty-three, this number being a slight increase over that of the previous year.

June 13th, 1862, Dr. John Ellis tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees. His absence from Detroit during the college session seriously affected his business. The resignation was accepted, and A. O. Blair, M. D., was appointed to fill the chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine. This appointment gave universal satisfaction to the homeopathic physicians of Ohio, as Dr. Blair was considered one of the best prescribers in the medical profession. On the same date T. P. Wilson was appointed to fill the chair of Anatomy. Dr. Wilson was to supply the college with material for the dissecting class the coming session. The doctor's excursions, not only in Ohio but in other states, were always attended with success.

The class of 1863 consisted of E. J. Bates, H. S. Benedict, Alanson Bishop, D. J. Chaffee, Geo. W. Clark, E. C. Cook, S. S. Cook, S. N. Coons, H. Craig, John Frv. H. J. Hazelton, J. B. Hunt, E. D. Kanouse, J. H. Lancaster, E. L. Lodge, Francis D. Ormes, G. W. Rumsey, J. P. Russell, S. C. Shane, E. P. K. Smith, H. L. Sook, R. T. Speekman, Wm. Stanley, S. B. Taylor, S. P. Town, A. R. Vail, L. B. Waldo, H. A. Warren.

A strange sight appeared to one of the students as he entered the anatomical room December, 1863, a sight which came near causing the college to lose a good student, and the profession a future able physician and surgeon. In the room lay two of his former schoolmates and play-fellows. An accident had occurred in an adjoining state in which the two young men had been killed. After burial their bodies left their silent resting place and came by rail to the medical college on Ohio street. As soon as the student recovered from the shock, he sought the office of the Registrar and gave notice that he should leave the college. He was immediately taken to a private room and the Dean and three of the professors were sent for. He was informed that if he disclosed to anyone what he had seen in the dissecting room, his life would be taken by some member of a society that existed in the medical fraternity. Ku Klux oaths were feeble in comparison with those sworn on bended knees and with bowed head by this medical student. The oaths were never violated, to my knowledge. The young man proved to be a good student, and is at the present time a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and a leading physician in one of the western states.

February 25th, 1864, the following named students were made full-fledged doctors and received from the hand of Prof. J. C. Sanders the coveted prize in the form of a diploma: H. D. Squires, F. H. Spranger, P. B. Hale, F. Flowers, J. W. Sheldon, H. M. Logee, E. M. Knowles, M. E. Tripp, William Hemter, J. D. Brook, C. P. Chapman, L. Grosvenor, C. W. F. Metzger, J. F. Boynton, J. L. Evans, Nathaniel Schneider, H. B. Van Nor-

man, M. A. B. Woods, J. Rust, A. C. Hofie, Frank Thompkin.

A. O. Blair resigned the chair of Materia Medica and George W. Bettely, M. D., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Professor Bettely occupied this chair in the college for a few years; he was in the true sense of the word a self-made man. In early life he received a liberal education and engaged in business, for which he had no taste, and failed. He then took up the study of medicine as a student of S. R. Beckwith, and four years later, after spending a large portion of his time in the study of Materia Medica, he was appointed Lecturer on Materia Medica, and it is probable that he delivered as scientific a course of lectures on the subject as were ever delivered in any of the homeopathic colleges of this country. As soon as the Trustees appreciated his value he was made a full professor, and claimed the position until his death. His manuscripts ought to be published, as no other man ever more thoroughly studied the relation of drugs than he; and this was so well classified in his lectures that the students were materially assisted in selecting the specific remedy in any case for which they prescribed. He was a thorough teacher and always a gentleman in and out of college work. He died from pulmonary disease in the year 1865. While he was confined to his room he studied the remedies administered to him by his attending physician and would make such changes as his judgment dictated. At the request of his attending physician I took charge of his case during the last few weeks of his illness.

October 1st, 1864, the Trustees decided to adopt a seal described as follows: Centrally the head of Hahnemann, around it Similia Similibus Curentur, around both a wreath of aconite flowers, the seal to be engraved upon the diploma plate.

T. P. Wilson, M. D., resigning the chair of Anatomy, Henry C. Allen, M. D., was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. Allen was a student of Prof. T. P. Wilson, and in his college work gained quite an eminence, he being a good anatomist and a thorough teacher.

February 27th, 1865, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the following gentlemen: J. C. Harrington, W. D. Williams, W. H. Jackson, Wm. White, H. Trelles, L. M. Chariton, Joseph Hooper, H. B. Bagley, L. H. Sparhawk, Frank Noyes, S. G. Warren, N. B. Wilson, J. M. Pond, W. H. Nelson, M. B. M. Hausland, H. M. Warren, Edmund Beckwith, Peter McDonald, D. A. Davis, G. W. Burns, Wm. M. Eddy, W. D. Linn, Clarence T. Campbell, L. D. Crawford, H. L. Knapp, A. O. Hunter, L. W. Carpenter, N. T. Hubbell, Samuel Shell, J. Dixon. This class was somewhat larger than the class of 1864, having the same number of graduates as the class of 1862.

May 24th, 1865, the Deputy Treasurer, J. C. Sanders, M. D., made his report to the Trustees for the session of 1864 and 1865 as follows:

Matriculation fees (64)	\$ 320 00
General tickets	4252 60
Anatomical tickets	110 70
Graduating fees	810 00
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	\$5493.30
General expenses	\$1453 62
Professors' salaries	4000 00
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	\$5453 62
Balance in treasury	\$39 68

I produce this statement to show that the college was able to pay each professor nearly six hundred dollars for the work done during one session.

The Trustees convened February 26th, 1866, and authorized the honors of the college to twenty-six students, who had passed the examination of the Faculty and Censors. At this meeting the death of Prof. Bettely was reported to the Trustees, thus making vacant the chair of *Materia Medica*. It was no easy task to fill this chair with a competent teacher, but after a thorough canvass, Dr. Jabez P. Dake was selected to lecture on *Materia Medica*. Dr. T. P. Wilson was elected to fill the vacant chair of *Physiology*.

The college was very fortunate in the choice of Dr. Dake, as he had been a contributor for many years to the *Homeopathic journals*, was President of the *American Institute of Homeopathy* in Chicago, June, 1857, and one of the leading physicians in the country. He had given a course of lectures in the *Philadelphia college on Materia Medica* in 1856. He declined a professorship, but to advance Homeopathy and help the college, he again became a teacher for one session.

Dr. A. O. Blair was made Dean of the college by an unanimous vote of the Faculty.

Graduating class of 1866: E. T. Adams, G. D. Allen, T. R. Allen, W. P. Armstrong, D. P. Badger, H. F. Biggar, John Bryan, Thomas Bryan, W. P. Burge, J. M. Cadmus, L. D. Clark, Wm. Clark, J. A. Compton, Samuel Cowles, H. B. Cross, E. B. De la Martyr, H. T. Gatchell, E. B. Graham, J. A. Hall, Abner Hayward, G. C. Hibbard, P. S. Hollett, Robert A. Hudson, B. F. Jackson, P. J. Liedbeck (Hon.), Louis Merrette, J. R. Moody, E. C. Morrill, J. D. McCreary, H. E. Powell, L. W. Pratt, A. L. Roberts, J. G. Schmitt, J. W. Scott, W. G. Scott, M. C. Sturtevant, W. G. Ware.

The graduates of February 26th, 1867, were T. E. Allen, Brantford, Canada; Charles Allnard, New Orleans, La.; J. W. Buckley, Kenton, O.; W. E. Camabon, Lebanon, O.; O. D. Childs, Cleveland, O.; E. L. Cook, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. M. Day-foot, Hamilton, Canada; W. M. Detwiler, Findlay, O.; Alfred

Dickinson, London, England; D. Dodge, Illinois; G. A. Gifford, Watertown, N. Y.; J. Goucher, Alliance, O.; B. F. Grant, Bath, N. Y.; Wm. Hoyt, East Saginaw, Mich.; G. S. Kelsea, Derby, Ver.; A. P. Ketchum, Albany, N. Y.; J. E. Lowes, Brantford, Canada; G. H. McLion, Kalamazoo, Mich.; E. J. L. Parten, Providence, R. I.; B. L. Nye, Jefferson, O.; John Outhwaite, Portland, Mich.; N. L. Parmater, Solon, O.; E. H. Peck, Cleveland, O.; E. A. Robertson, Grass Lake, Mich.; J. B. Walters, Graves End, England; R. B. Woodward, Ohio.

Prof. King resigned as Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Hon. George Willey was chosen to fill the vacancy. He only gave one course, which was very thorough and complete. Mr. Willey was one of the leading lawyers of the state, but said he could not continue longer in college work, much as he loved it, on account of his professional work. Later he was made the president of the college, an office which he held for several years. He was succeeded in the chair of Medical Jurisprudence by Joseph Hooper, M. D. Dr. Hooper was an Englishman by birth, highly educated, and gave to the class a good course of lectures. He soon left the city, however, and located in the West. He died at Bay City, Mich., Feb. 28, 1876, of congestive chills.

The Board of Trustees held their annual meeting February 24th, 1868, Dr. A. O. Blair, President, in the chair. The President made a statement relative to the success of the college the past year, complimenting the various chairs for the prompt attendance at their lecture hours and for their thorough teaching in the various departments. The students were well satisfied and there existed the most perfect harmony among the teachers as well as among the students.

It was resolved that the President of the Board be authorized to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon the following students of the Western Homeopathic College: H. H. Baxter, H. C. Carpenter, W. W. Clapp, J. L. Bean, T. C. Wallace, W. M. Bailey, A. D. Johnston, R. N. Warren, M. M. Catlin, S. A. Harrington, H. L. Bradley, H. L. Ambler, G. A. Tracy, W. S. Whiting, A. S. Johnson, G. T. Blair, O. B. Spencer, J. W. Jenney, D. H. Cowley, C. S. Nellis, C. P. Burch, W. W. Booth, L. S. Ingram.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the Western Homeopathic College was held at the Hahnemann Insurance rooms February 16th, 1869. Changes and new appointments were made as follows:

J. C. Sanders, M. D., Principles and Practice of Medicine.

S. R. Beckwith, M. D., Operative Surgery and Surgical Pathology.

Hamilton F. Biggar, M. D., Descriptive Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.

J. D. Buck, M. D., Physiology and Microscopy.

Nathaniel Schneider, M. D., Surgical Anatomy.

Nelson B. Wilson, M. D., Pathology and Differential Diagnosis.

Lewis W. Sapp, M. D., Obstetrics.

H. F. Biggar, M. D., was elected Registrar.

The President was authorized to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon the following seniors at the commencement exercises: A. B. Armstrong, C. Arndt, W. E. Atwell, John Austin, W. M. Baldwin, Jr., H. H. Bartlett, D. R. Belding, New York; B. J. Brown, Ontario; W. J. Bryan, New York; H. H. Carter, Ohio; C. P. Collins, England; H. C. Coolman, Ohio; O. B. Crumbaker, Ohio; A. H. Dix, Ohio; J. G. Heaton, Australia; J. B. Hickson, Michigan; R. B. House, Ohio; R. B. Johnson, Ohio; L. E. Knapp, Michigan; R. C. W. Lewis, Ontario; L. S. Mann, Ohio; F. B. Marr, Ontario; H. W. Miller, Ontario; H. Pond, Ohio; J. A. Sapp, Ohio; W. L. Smith, Ontario; M. B. Smyth, Ohio; A. Southward, Ohio; G. W. Strong, Ohio; E. W. Viets, Ohio; M. T. Wallin, Sweden; W. H. Woodyett, Ontario; H. R. Arndt, Ohio; J. A. Hubinger.

The class of 1870 was made up of the following, viz.: U. F. Cassidy, Hazard D. Chase, Sarah B. Chase, B. L. Cleveland, F. L. Davis, T. K. Dawson, P. S. Duff, A. L. Gardiner, M. D., George A. Gordon, C. W. Hoyt, Mrs. E. Miller, Geo. W. Moore, O. B. Moss, G. C. McDermott, S. S. Parker, J. A. Partridge, Chas. F. Petsch, Jonathan M. A. Pettit, J. D. A. Pohle, E. D. Preston, W. H. Riley, A. S. Rosenberger, A. E. Scheble, F. B. Sherburne, B. Sovereign, G. O. Spence, M. D., H. S. Strong, L. P. Truman, E. V. Van Norman, W. B. Van Norman, I. J. Whitfield, W. A. Whitney, C. D. Woodburn, A. F. Worthington.

February 27th, 1871. No changes had been made in the Faculty during the year. Clinical teaching had, even at that early date, become one of the most important factors in the work of the college, and special efforts were being made to increase the already abundant supply of clinics. The surgical clinic, under the care of Professors Beckwith, Schneider and Biggar, had become very popular. In 1870 the college opened with an unusually large attendance of students.

In 1871 the following class was graduated, viz.: A. Baldwin, Jr., F. H. Barr, A. W. Blakeslee, H. W. Brozie, A. Colvin, Julia W. Dunning, J. C. Ellsworth, Julia A. Ford, M. B. Garver, J. G. Gates, R. S. Gee, U. R. Guilbert, E. M. Hall, C. W. Harinsfar, C. W. Hayes, S. Hoag, M. E. Hughes, A. J. Krehbill, B. H. Lawson, L. L. Leggett, S. S. Mills, J. H. McLellan, H. W. Osborn, O. S. Runnels, J. Schneider, Geo. A. Slack, J. Q. Smith, O. P. Sook, Anna A. Sowles, S. P. Town, Edward Ulrich, J. H. Wilson, W. H. Wise, Geo. Wright.

But few resurrectionists could be relied upon in and out of the state for material, so during the period of college work the demands of the students became such that some of the professors interested made excursions with one or two trusted students,

or were alone in exploring cemeteries. In the year 1863 the Professor of Surgery required material for his own use before the class. He visited a small town in the central part of the state, attended church, witnessed the burial, and during the evening service was ready to leave by rail with a trunk weighing 130 pounds. During his official labors, a couple of lovers strolled near the new made grave and quietly seated themselves. The evening being rather cool, they were compelled to move on, and the above mentioned surgeon was enabled to finish his work in a more complete and scientific way.

During the period from 1850 to 1870 it was no easy task to supply the proper material for the dissecting room. The laws of the State of Ohio made no provision for any of the dead that were in the work-house or prisons or among the unclaimed becoming the property of any college. To rob a grave was considered a heinous crime by the people, and a penitentiary offense by the state. The law also made malpractice of the surgeon liable to a fine of \$100 to \$1,000. Like most unjust and unreasonable laws that are made, these were often violated. College men had the fear of the law before them, but they were also morally bound to teach their students anatomy and surgery. The reputation of a new college largely depended upon the success of its surgeon, therefore he was in duty bound to have the proper material for his class.

## HISTORY OF THE CLEVELAND HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE FROM 1860 to 1870, CONCLUDED.

Mr. Editor:—

I have been requested by several of the alumni of the College, to make a more thorough and complete history of College work and College incidents during the period from 1860 to 1870 than was given in the November Reporter. In the year 1878, I find on the College records that a committee was appointed to gather facts and write up College history to that date. From the report of said committee, we are unable to gather together any information that will make a reliable history. The committee was discharged. After reading the report, I have concluded to give more detail of College work and of incidents that transpired in the class, and the professional work done in the ten years, which I have been enabled to glean from reports and journals.

We present in this number a picture and sketch of Prof. Schneider, who accepted the chair of Surgical Anatomy and Practical Surgery in 1869, and occupied the chair of Surgery until his death, a few years since. The sketch is by one who knew his generous and noble qualities better than myself. D. H. B.

DR. NATHANIEL CHURCHILL SCHNEIDER, 1830-95.

Nathaniel Churchill Schneider was born in Canada, in 1839. His earliest years were spent in Hamilton, Ontario. When he was yet a child, his father, owing to change of fortune, was obliged to move from his comfortable home in town, to a plainer one in the country, and much of the strength of constitution that enabled his son to stand the strain of an arduous profession he attributed to being thus brought into contact with nature in her

rougher aspects during the formative years. The household was one in which the father was the high priest, and the memory of his manliness, and high thinking, combined with the influence of a saintly invalid mother, proved a benediction for which he ever gave thanks. He could never remember when his determination to be a physician was formed—it seemed to have been born with him—and upon reaching the age of seventeen, he made up his mind that he would never be able to get the education necessary to prepare him for his life work in Canada, more money being required than he could furnish. The years had brought upon his father loss upon loss, and this youngest son could hope but for little aid, beyond his blessing. It so chanced that an older brother had years before come to Ohio, for the same purpose, only under better conditions. He had found an alma mater in Baldwin University, having joined the corps of professors after completing his college course. Having many warm friends there, although he himself had gone elsewhere, he advised his ambitious younger brother to do as he had done, that it would be possible there for him to work and study at the same time, thus paying for his tuition. This course was at once decided upon, and full of hope, undaunted by the “lions in the way,” the sturdy boy of eighteen left his home and came to Ohio. These College years could never in after life be referred to without smiles almost becoming tears, as he thought of the country lad who, desiring an education above all things, dared the “hazards of new fortunes,” among strange faces and under a strange flag. But brain and brawn were at the service of his ambition, and his courage was inexhaustible. Being as proud as he was brave battles royal with himself were not infrequent, as one can readily see. Upon leaving College, having thoughtfully made up his mind as to his future calling, he came at once to Cleveland, Ohio, and presented himself to Dr. S. R. Beckwith, telling of his expectations and desires, and offering his services as a student.

The same spirit that had made friends for him heretofore, operated in a like manner here, and he was at once taken into his new friend's office, and later into his home. Entering the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, he remained there until his degree was taken, then accepted partnership with Dr. S. H. Coburn, of Akron, Ohio. The climate soon proved unfriendly, and receiving a flattering offer to form a partnership with D. H. Beckwith, he returned, and settled down to what proved his life home. The measure of success that should crown diligent attention to business, and the unselfish giving of the best that was in him, speedily was his, and remained his through thirty years' devotion to his beloved profession.

In 1867, he married Miss Elizabeth A. Myers, daughter of Mr. R. P. Myers, at the time well known in business circles.

Surgery being a passion with him, his highest energies were devoted to that branch of his profession. Soon after being established in Cleveland, he was given a professorship in the medical

College from which he had taken his degree, and occupied the chair of Surgery, through many years of his professional life. For sixteen years he was one of the surgeons of the Lake Shore Railway. The Huron Street Hospital was built while he was an ardent member of its working staff.

During all these years of hard work, he was never so engrossed in it that he felt no need of increased knowledge in order that a higher standard might be reached in his profession, and never a year passed without his resorting to the centers of medical culture, at home or abroad, for "light and yet more light."

In 1873, he spent a year abroad, all available time being passed in hospital clinics, and in delighted contact with minds whose culture and skill he almost adored. In years later, the same thing was repeated, with the same enthusiasm, bringing home rich stores of books and surgical instruments. He was an ardent, steadfast member of the medical societies of his State, and many times held office in the American Institute of Homeopathy. Stricken desperately ill in the winter of 1889, he was compelled to leave his work for a year, but returned full of desire to labor on. Four more years of work were given him, but his strength was becoming weakness, and the last year was that of an invalid eager to finish his course manfully and well. "At eventide there was light."

"And thus this man died, leaving his death for an example of a noble courage, and a memorial of virtue, not only unto young men, but unto all his nation."

## A STORY OF PROF. H. P. GATCHELL.

FROM PROF. T. P. WILSON.

Among the distinguished men who formed the first Faculty of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, no one was more honored than Prof. H. P. Gatchell. Austere almost to a fault, he was especially hard upon students who were inattentive to his lectures. If he caught one of them at all particularly heedless, he would stop in the midst of his lecture and give that student a phillipic he would remember until the day of his death.

One day a luckless student leaning against a pillar fell into a sound sleep, with his head thrown back and his mouth open. A fellow student took advantage of the situation, and unloaded his own mouth of a full-sized quid of tobacco, and landed it squarely upon the sleeper's face and mouth. The result may be imagined. Pandemonium reigned. Gatchell, with his quick eye, saw the whole affair, and almost bursting with laughter, he cried out, "That is right, my boy; tobacco was indicated."

The following schedule of lectures was delivered before the class of 1862-3: Prof. A. O. Blair, 95; Prof. T. P. Wilson, 95; Prof. S. R. Beckwith, 80; Prof. Sanders, 70; Prof. Brainard, 28; Prof. Humiston, 20; Prof. Willey, 20, making four hundred and eight lectures. The money collected from the students was

divided in proportion to the number of lectures given by each Professor.

Thirteen successful courses of lectures had been given by the Professors of the Western College of Homeopathy, with no distinction as to male and female, black or white. All students were welcomed to the College hall, provided their qualifications admitted them.

In the College announcement of 1862-3, it says, "Medical Reform has at last taken the first place in the appreciation and favor of the intelligent public. Determined that this College shall be worthy to occupy the vanguard in the march of ideas, and to continue to hold the first rank in the standard of scholarship, thoroughness and completeness in all that pertains to a higher medical education, we have spared no endeavor to extend, to widen its facilities, and make it one of the most thorough and complete medical Colleges in the United States."

#### WOMEN REFUSED GRADUATION.

A resolution was presented to the Board of Trustees by Prof. S. R. Beckwith, January 29th, 1863, recommending that women should not be eligible hereafter to the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the Western Homeopathic College. The Board laid the resolution on the table for future consideration. The Faculty and Trustees well knew that the energy, perseverance and determination of Prof. Beckwith would not lie dormant, but in the near future, women would be excluded from the College.

The Faculty gave an excellent course of lectures during the session. Prof. John C. Sanders was President of the Board of Trustees, and presented diplomas to the class, after which he gave a practical and interesting lecture to the graduates. The number of lectures given to the class of 1864-5 was 426. The Professors were paid for their arduous labors in the College as follows: Prof. Blair, \$150.00; Prof. T. P. Wilson, \$100.00; Prof. Sanders, \$162.50; Prof. Humiston, \$62.50; Prof. Brainard, \$50.00; Prof. Willey, \$28.00; Prof. Turrill, \$175.00; Prof. Bettely, \$100.00; Prof. Beckwith, \$175.00.

For the session of 1865-6, the general lecture fee was increased from \$50 to \$75, and no half-term hereafter recognized by the Faculty.

August 7th, 1867, Prof. Sanders offered the following:

Resolved, That all laws and resolutions relating to the admission of women to lectures and graduation also be hereby rescinded. (Adopted).

Prof. T. P. Wilson moved that none but respectable male persons be allowed to matriculate or graduate at the College. (Lost).

#### WOMEN EXCLUDED.

October 7th, 1867, in the office of Drs. Blair and Sanders, the following members of the Faculty being present: S. R. Beck-

with, H. F. Biggar, T. P. Wilson, A. O. Blair, J. C. Sanders, and Prof. Humiston, it was resolved that, Whereas, the Faculty of the Western Homeopathic College are convinced that a change in the rules and regulations, if adopted, will enhance the best interests of the institution, Therefore, Be it resolved, that hereafter no female shall be recommended to a degree of Doctor of Medicine except those who have already attended one course of lectures in the Western Homeopathic College. This preamble and resolution was adopted. It was moved by Prof. Blair, That no suitable female shall be excluded from attending the lectures of any Professors, who may choose to issue their tickets. Approved.

The female students in the city raised a protest against their exclusion; circulated a petition, obtained many names among the citizens, and presented it to the Faculty. The petition said: We, as female students, are willing to abide by any standard of medical education which the Faculty see fit to adopt. The names of the female students who signed the protest were: S. Silliman, H. A. Warren, E. M. Runnels, Mary A. B. Wood, and Maria Brown. The protest was useless, and the Treasurer was instructed to refund the tuition that had been paid. The Trustees approved the plan marked out by the Faculty for the session of 1867-8.

The course adopted by the College did not meet the approval of the medical profession in the city or State.

## WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

The female students left the College. A Women's College was organized, a charter obtained January, 1868, Trustees selected and Professors chosen for the various chairs for a well-equipped institution. President, Myra K. Merrick, M. D.

## FACULTY.

Jehu Brainard, M. D. Prof. of Chemistry and Toxicology.

George H. Blair, M. D. Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Myra K. Merrick, M. D. Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Wm. E. Saunders, M. D. Prof. of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Microscopy.

Charles E. Brush, M. E. Prof. of Chemistry and Toxicology.

B. Cyriax, M. D. Prof. of Materia Medica.

S. A. Boynton, M. D. Prof. of Physiology, Pathology and Microscopic Anatomy.

P. B. Brown, M. D. Prof. General and Descriptive Anatomy.

T. R. Chase, M. A. Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence.

M. C. T. Canfield, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy.

George H. Blair, Dean. Wm. E. Saunders, Registrar.

## FEES.

For full course of lectures .....	\$ 60.00
Matriculation fee .....	5.00
Practical Anatomy .....	5.00
Graduation fee .....	30.00
Single tickets for each chair .....	12.00

During the first course of lectures, there were in attendance six students; during the second course, seventeen students.

The Faculty were well selected, and compared favorably with those of the old College. The third and last course had a class of twenty-two students.

The Faculty of the Western College of Homeopathy did not approve of the organization of the Women's College. Therefore, October 17th, the edict went forth: Resolved, That after this date no woman shall be admitted to matriculation, attendance on lectures, or graduation at the Cleveland Homeopathic College. The yeas and nays were called for. Those voting in favor of the resolution were Prof. H. F. Biggar, Prof. S. R. Beckwith, Prof. George W. Barnes, Prof. A. O. Blair, Prof. J. C. Sanders. Against the resolution were Prof. H. C. Allen, Prof. T. P. Wilson, Profs. Humiston and Hooper.

The "B's" carried the day by one vote, and now in the minds of some of the Professors, the women were to be excluded from the College educational halls forever. The Registrar, H. F. Biggar, gave notice to the ladies who were intending to matriculate or attend lectures, that no more ladies could be received.

## WOMEN OBJECT TO THE ACTION OF FACULTY.

November 11th, 1867, the Faculty received the following letter:

Cleveland, November 11, 1867.

*To the Faculty of the Western Homeopathic College.*

Gentlemen:—We acknowledge the receipt of a note from the Registrar (Dr. Biggar) communicating to us a resolution of your body, excluding women from the privileges of the College. As we are apprised that no fundamental change in the rules or regulations of the College can be made, only by the joint action of the Faculty and Board of Trustees, and as the change if consummated will occasion us serious disappointment, we respectfully request that we may be permitted to enjoy the benefits of the course, at least until there is a legal decision in the matter. Hoping this will meet your approval, we are,

Very respectfully yours,

A. P. KETCHUM,

M. R. FERRIS,

Committee.

This request was not complied with by the Faculty, nor did the legal threat disturb their equilibrium.

I have already alluded to the first College building that was

demolished by a mob; it was situated on the corner of Prospect and Ontario Streets. Also to the college building on Ohio Street that was occupied for sixteen years as a place for medical learning. On account of the increase of students and the greater demand for higher medical education, the Faculty concluded to purchase a building that would give greater facilities to the students.

### NEW COLLEGE BUILDING.

April 7th, 1868, the Committee reported that the Humiston Institute, situated on the Heights, would give the College all the room they required; also abundant room for Hospital purposes. The Faculty soon made arrangements to purchase the Institute with its philosophical and chemical apparatus; its library and museum. The College building was so large that it gave a spacious amphitheatre, a large general lecture room, and several smaller lecture rooms. The southern portion of the building was utilized for a hospital, which was soon occupied by the Cleveland Hospital Association, having fifty beds and all the rooms well furnished with the sanitary improvements desired for a first-class hospital.

The museum had many valuable specimens of mineralogy, ornithology, zoology, geology and pathology. This purchase included two acres of ground beautifully laid out and ornamented.

The nineteenth annual session commenced October 14, 1868, and continued eighteen weeks. Never in the history of the College could the Trustees send out broadcast so flattering an announcement under such proud auspices. The advantages of a higher medical education, of a harmonious union of didactic, recitative, chemical and clinical instruction, with a well filled hospital, both of surgical and medical cases, where students daily could witness capital and minor surgical operations.

A Department of Specialties was organized for the benefit of the students:

Orthopaedic Surgery—Prof. S. R. Beckwith.

Ophthalmology—Prof. T. P. Wilson.

Surgical Diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs—Prof. H. F. Biggar.

Military Surgery—Prof. N. Schneider.

Uterine Displacement—Prof. J. C. Sanders.

Instrumental Labor—Prof. L. W. Sapp.

### THE WOMEN REQUESTED TO RETURN TO THE OLD COLLEGE.

The success of the Women's College was a surprise to the Professors who voted to expel them, or, in a more polite phrase, requested them to stay away from College instruction. April 18, 1868, Prof. Beckwith had a change of heart, and became desirous to once more lecture to women. Therefore, the proposition was made to them to return and take knowledge at the Fountain

Head, Dr. Beckwith saying that the increase of College accommodations and the great advantages to be derived through the hospital enable the Faculty to offer to women desiring a medical education the full benefit of the annual course of lectures. All subjects best taught apart will be so given, thus avoiding the objections heretofore urged against medical education of the sexes. No distinction will be made in matriculation, course of instruction, or graduation. Prof. Beckwith offered the following which was unanimously adopted. Whereas, The Faculty of the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College having purchased the Cleveland Institute for College purposes, Resolved, That we tender to the Trustees of the Cleveland Homeopathic College for Women the use of the lecture room for their annual course for a period of three years, without charge. The next day the offer was modified to ten years as well as giving the women the clinical use of the hospital and a portion of the beds to be under their entire control—subject to the hospital Board, also giving the students of the Women's College the privilege of attending any or all of the lectures delivered in the Western Homeopathic College of Homeopathy. Also at the expiration of ten years, if desired by the Trustees of the Women's College, all their property shall be appraised and they shall be paid the sum of the appraised value Five days later, Profs. Wilson and Sanders were appointed to confer with the Trustees of the Women's College, the object being to insure harmonious action between the two medical institutions. The Trustees of the Women's College desired time to consider the generous proposition made by the committee before giving a definite answer.

### WOMEN'S COLLEGE REFUSE.

April 25, 1868, the answer was forwarded to the Faculty.

Gentlemen:—I am authorized to state to you, that we unqualifiedly decline a co-operation with you in your projected plan, upon the proposition hitherto named. We will not enter into detail as to circumstances which have led to this, but endeavor to throw a veil of charity over all seemingly contradictory manifestations, simply recording them in our own consciousness, and fall back unhesitatingly upon the original plan, which now legally holds us, and labor for its accomplishment. The important principle of justice to ourselves, not to say love to our kind, demands this, and for the time being, we are willing, if need be to abandon our *pet project*, a Women's College, and throw ourselves unreservedly into a humanitarian work for the good of all, and in due time the bread which we throw upon the waters will return to us in measures tenfold. As no sincere thought or noble endeavor can be entirely lost, however small in magnitude it may be, but is watched over and nourished carefully by the Good Father who sees the hearts of us all, therefore, we move with a confiding

trust in His sure providence which is undeviating in the laws of compensation as applied to us mortals in life.

Most Kindly,

M. B. AMBLER.

This letter after being read at the Faculty meeting was placed on file.

### MORE LIBERALITY.

At a meeting held May 25, the Trustees and Faculty held a joint meeting. It was Resolved, That in the admission of students to matriculation and graduation, there shall never hereafter be made any distinction in regard to sex, color, nationality or religion, and that all previous legislation in conflict with this rule is hereby repealed.

It was also deemed advisable for the best interest of the College to have a course of lectures on Dental Surgery. Therefore H. S. Ambler was appointed. The Faculty was instructed to rent a room on Ontario Street, opposite the Stone Church, to be used as a dispensary for the poor, and from that source could be obtained medical and surgical clinics, which could be utilized in College education.

### CONFERENCE OF THE TWO COLLEGES.

April 23d, 1868, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Women's College, a resolution was passed asking the Faculty of the Western Homeopathic College to appoint a committee of three to confer with a similar committee of the Women's College, to endeavor to adjust the difficulties now existing, signed W. S. Ambler, Secretary. After the reception of the above proposition, the Faculty appointed Profs. Barnes, Sanders and Wilson to meet in conference Mrs. S. F. Lester, Mrs. W. S. Ambler, and Mrs. Lindsley. The committee, after due consultation, agreed, First, To establish at the new College building, a Hospital for Women. Secondly, To establish a general hospital. Thirdly, The women to be allowed to devote their means and efforts to either Hospital they should choose. Fourthly, The homeopathic physicians of the city to manage their own department. By this harmonious action, the Women's College removed their patients from Wilson Street Hospital to the Hospital assigned to them on the Heights. This action was a brilliant move on the part of the Faculty, as by their pretended liberality, they had captured one of the strongholds of the Women's College. It required no great discernment to foresee the union of the two Colleges. A few female students preferred to attend the old college. In their opinion, they had a more practical Faculty to teach them.

### PROF. BECKWITH RESIGNS.

After delivering one course of lectures in the new College on the Heights, Dr. Beckwith presented his resignation March

26th, 1869. I make a few extracts from his address, as he bade the Faculty and Trustees farewell.

"I have watched the growth and prosperity of the College from its infancy, until it has reached its present prosperous and healthy condition. It has seen dark days, but I have never lost confidence in its ultimate triumph and success. Its sturdy growth among the intrigues, strifes from within, and competition without, is a good omen for its future. It now has a reputable Hospital connected with it, a new College building, an able Faculty, with a large alumni, all taking pride in its growth and prosperity, who will labor for the success of their Alma Mater. The health of my family compels me to sojourn in a warmer climate, therefore I must bid you and these College halls a sad farewell. Hoping your success will be in proportion to your labor and truthfulness of the cause you represent, I trust I shall always have an interest in the success of the College, and shall remain the personal friend of you all."

Prof. Beckwith was a very popular and pleasant teacher. The Trustees and Faculty deeply regretted his resignation. His resignation, however, brought his faithful and ever trusty student, N. Schneider, to take the chair of Surgery, a chair that he filled for many years. The reputation of this surgeon had become National when he passed to the Great Beyond. Dr. Schneider's death was a great loss to the College, to the city, to the State, and to the homeopathic profession throughout the world.

#### OHIO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER.

June 26th, 1869, it was resolved by the Faculty to adopt as its organ for the College, "The Ohio Surgical and Medical Reporter," a bi-monthly magazine of 32 pages; said journal to be conducted by the Faculty. This journal had been in existence since January, 1867, and had been conducted by D. H. Beckwith, T. P. Wilson, N. Schneider, for the interest and growth of homeopathy. It had a large circulation, and, no doubt, was a great advantage to the College in elevating the standard of medical education, as well as in inducing students to visit Cleveland. During the year 1867-1868, the Faculty paid the sum of \$100 per year for one page of advertising and local notices, relative to College work.

Reaching out for more students, Prof. George W. Barnes was authorized to travel through the Western States to solicit attendance at the Cleveland Homeopathic College. October 9th, 1869, George H. Foster was paid the sum of \$300 for his thorough course on Medical Jurisprudence. E. R. Taylor received the above sum for his practical and scientific course on Chemistry.

Prof. L. W. Sapp, after giving a practical course of lectures, came to the conclusion that he was better qualified to be a general practitioner than a teacher, and tendered his resignation of the chair of Obstetrics. It was at this meeting that the Trustees deemed it advisable to change the name to the Cleveland Homeo-

pathic Hospital College, saying that it now had a large and commodious Hospital building, well equipped. The announcement bearing the above name would be a drawing card, as well as to make the medical profession familiar with the change of buildings.

Prof. Nathaniel Schneider was appointed to procure a charter for the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, which was accomplished in due time.

#### CORNER TABLET REMOVED.

November 7th, 1869, members of the Faculty, with a large number of students, assembled on the new College grounds, accompanied by a band of music, and marched to the old College building, on High street, which had been transformed into a carriage factory.

The Superintendent told the students of the haunted rooms, of the spectered ghosts that often appeared before the workmen, driving them from their work to the nearest saloon; also of the unburied dead who came from hidden recesses, and that those who had slumbered in the College vaults during the past sixteen years, appeared too often before the workmen, and compelled them to leave their workshop; of the midnight revelry in the anatomical rooms, that often drove the nightwatchman from the building, to seek a solace in a glass of beer. The Faculty came not to hear imaginary tales well told, but for the purpose of removing the corner tablet that was placed in the corner of the building June, 1855.

Prof. Brainard and others made brief speeches, all of the speakers alluding to the great medical progress that had been made since the first College session; of the large number of well-informed physicians and surgeons that had gone forth to battle with disease and death. The tablet and the documents, deposited for over sixteen years, were removed, and found in good preservation.

The procession returned to the new College, placed the tablet as well as the box containing the archives of the old College, in the museum for safe keeping. The students and visitors assembled in the large lecture room, and listened to an able address by Prof. Brainard, on the Rise and Progress of Homeopathy. He said: "Our Hospital and College are both unmistakably homeopathic," and assured his audience that *ours* was the only school in the United States that could make good that claim.

At the close of the address, Henry Neville, in behalf of the class, presented Prof. Brainard a memorial for his long and successful work done in the College. He said: "It is the sincere wish of the students assembled here to-day, that when you reach the time in your well-spent life you may require support, may this gift be an aid and comfort to you. The head being gold, is illustrative of your pure and brilliant career; the ebony staff is a token of your never yielding to wrongs and injustice; and may

your life in the future be like the steel point, which will wear slowly for many years to come."

Prof. Brainard made a happy and feeling response, and thus closed a day that will long be remembered by the students of the class of 1868-1869.

The announcement of 1869-70 carried the glad news to all parts of the civilized world, that a Homeopathic Hospital, thoroughly equipped, and that a new College building, with a complete chemical and physiological apparatus, were under one roof. Prof. Schneider was the surgeon for the Lake Shore Railway, and this gave the young surgeon an opportunity of placing many surgical cases in the Hospital, where clinical teaching could be done at the bedside. Physicians in the surrounding counties brought to Cleveland many surgical and medical cases, and presented them before the class. Clinical teaching was better taught than ever before in the College.

Dr. I. A. Sawyer, of Monroe, Michigan, was selected to give the annual address to the class February 15th, 1870. It was a scholarly production. February 16th, a general meeting of physicians and students took place in the College building, to have a general discussion on a subject that was of vital importance to the young practitioner: "To What Extent are Opium and Alcohol to be Used in the Treatment of Surgical Cases?" Profs. Beckwith, Baxter and Schneider opened the discussion.

May 16th, 1869, the Ohio State Homeopathic Medical Society while in session, received through Dr. T. P. Wilson, an appointee of the Faculty, the following:

#### MEMORIAL ON EDUCATION.

Cleveland, O., May. 1, 1869.

*To the President and Members of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio:*

The undersigned, appointed in behalf of the Faculty of Cleveland Homeopathic College, and the Cuyahoga County Medical Society, to memorialize your honorable body on the subject of Medical Education, beg leave to present the following for your consideration:

The need of a higher standard of Medical Scholarship is too universally apparent to require proof. Moreover, we do not deem it necessary to arouse the minds and conscience of the members of the medical profession to a realization of this truth, for without exception, the proposition to elevate, enlarge, and otherwise improve medical education meets the hearty sanction of all.

It remains, therefore, for us to point out the steps to be taken in order to accomplish this most desirable result. And first, we believe that whatever recommendations to meet this end are adopted, they should spring from the great body of the profession, through its County and State Societies, and its National Institutes or Associations, for our Medical Colleges will adopt only such

improved plans of education as are known to be approved by the profession.

And secondly, we believe that in order that any proposed plan shall be successfully carried out, it is absolutely necessary that the concurrence and co-operation of all our medical schools should be secured. And we do not disguise the fact that it is extremely doubtful if the united Homeopathic Colleges can maintain an elevated standard of scholarship against the present loose and imperfect mode of education which prevails in other medical Colleges. We should, therefore, seek for a more desirable way of improving our present plan of medical examination.

Among the improvements to be adopted, we believe the following should be included:

1. Students wishing to matriculate at a medical College should be subjected to a preliminary examination, and should thereby show themselves proficient in English scholarship, and elementary scholarship, and elementary chemistry. A knowledge of the Latin language is especially to be commended; but the present state of popular education does not admit of its being made an indispensable part of preliminary acquirements.

2. The College course should be divided into three sessions of lectures, each session to consist of not less than sixteen weeks of lectures, with not more than four lectures daily. The studies to be pursued should be graded somewhat after the following order:

The first, or Freshman year, should be devoted to the study of Anatomy, Materia Medica, and Chemistry; the second, or Junior year, should add to the foregoing, Pathology, Principles, and Practice of Medicine, and Physiology; the third, or Senior year, should include a review of all previous studies, and the study of Surgery, Obstetrics, and Medical Jurisprudence. Students should be subjected to an examination for each year, and prove themselves qualified, before being admitted to either of the several classes.

An A. B. or a B. S. should have the right of admission to the Junior year. No student should be graduated in course who does not first attend on the foregoing course, and otherwise prove to be properly qualified.

We would further recommend that the time-honored but useless requirements of thesis from candidates for graduation be abandoned; that each candidate be required to give written answers to printed questions, and that each member of the Faculty shall furnish a copy of his questions, together with the per cent of each candidate to a joint Board of Censors, to consist of such persons as may be appointed by the highest collective body of the profession. Such Board of Censors are to have advisory powers only, and are to keep a yearly record of the standing of all persons who may be from time to time admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE FOREGOING MEMORIAL.

The Committee appointed to consider the memorial of the

Cleveland Homeopathic College, respectfully submit the following report :

WHEREAS, There exists an imperative necessity for a more elevated standard of literary and medical training for the members of our profession ;

WHEREAS, It is evident that the teachers in our Medical Colleges cannot effect this much-needed reform without the support of the profession at large ;

WHEREAS, The Faculty of the Cleveland Homeopathic College have, through their Committee, memorialized the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio, asking an expression of opinion upon certain measures of reform in the course of study ; therefore

*Resolved*, That we will, individually and collectively, use all honorable means to sustain the Faculty of said College in their efforts to elevate the standard of Medical Education.

*Resolved*, That we heartily endorse the general outline of reform, as set forth in the petition of said Faculty.

J. B. HUNT, M. D.,  
E. B. THOMPSON, M. D.,  
Committee.

A copy of the memorial on education was also forwarded to the Northern (?) Homeopathic Society, from which the Faculty received the following :

#### MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The Homeopathic Medical Society, of the 27th Congressional District of Ohio, at its late meeting, passed the following :

WHEREAS, The science of Homeopathic Medicine having become the accepted practice of the more enlightened portion of the people of our country, and,

WHEREAS, The demand of the times is for a more thorough and comprehensive course of medical studies on the part of those who practice, and those who teach medical science ; and,

WHEREAS, The Faculty of the Cleveland Homeopathic College, seeing this want, are ready and anxious to take an advanced position in enlarging and dividing its curriculum into Freshman, Junior and Senior years ; and,

WHEREAS, The said Faculty desire the opinion of the profession upon the proposed change, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we, the members of the Homeopathic Society of the 17th Congressional District, having duly considered the proposition of the Cleveland school, do deem this one of the most important steps to be taken for the advancement of medical science.

*Resolved*, That this is the only means of reaching governmental recognition, and of obtaining those rights which have so long been withheld from our school.

*Resolved*, That we extend a hearty support to our colleagues at Cleveland, and to all other homeopathic institutions having in view such projects for elevating the standard of medical education.

D. G. CURTIS, M. D.,  
R. R. BOURNE, M. D.  
B. F. CONNELL, M. D.  
Committee.

### A COLLEGE INCIDENT.

• During the session a little incident occurred in the general lecture room. A student of Beckwith and Brown was a young man of excellent habits, a good student, polite and affable to those with whom he came in contact. It would be readily supposed that a student from our office would prefer to attend a prayer meeting than any other social gathering. He was a student who had but few friends, and gave his studies his undivided attention. His books were his friends and companions. One evening, on his way to the lecture room, he accompanied one of the young lady students who attended College. The next day in the general lecture room, one of the students made a casual remark that was intended as an insult to the young lady in question. As quick as a thunderbolt from the clear sky, the student, with a thud, lay sprawling on the floor. Two students who were his friends came to his rescue; the right arm shot out from the shoulder, then the left; and the three students were in one heap upon the floor. The young athlete backed against a pillar in the room, and quietly said: "If Mr. ——— has any more admiring friends, I will gladly receive them." No friends came to their aid, but in their place came an angry Professor, who gave the class a good moral lecture, threatening the students with expulsion from the College if the scene occurred again.

In private, Prof. Beckwith complimented the young student on his fighting qualities, and told him that publicly he done wrong; privately, he acted as any young man should have done. The former student is one of the leading physicians in the State, occupying a costly home, and surrounded by a charming family. He has had no occasion since to display his athletic qualities.

### PRELIMINARY TERM.

A preliminary term was a feature of the session of 1870-1871. It began September 27th, 1870, and continued two weeks. The object of this was to present prominently before the minds of students, certain special subjects of practical value; they were mostly surgical, and were amply illustrated in the clinical rooms. The course was thoroughly practical and well attended. The lecturers and their subjects were as follows:

Prof. Sanders—The Use of Obstetrical Instruments.

Prof. Biggar—Orthopædic Surgery.

Prof. Schneider—Plastic Surgery.

Prof. Baxter—Pharmacy and Hygiene.  
Prof. N. B. Wilson—Pulmonary Diseases.  
Prof. T. P. Wilson—Diseases of the Eye.  
Dr. D. H. Beckwith—Cholera.  
Dr. J. B. Hunt—  
Dr. C. F. Cushing—  
Dr. J. B. Massey—  
Dr. H. H. Jackson—  
Dr. B. P. Brown—  
Dr. C. F. Brush—Chemistry.

## HISTORY OF THE CLEVELAND HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE FROM 1870 TO 1880.

Hundreds of the graduates of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College scattered in many parts of the world will greet with pleasure the genial face of their old and faithful teacher. Prof. Sanders is one of the veterans of Ohio. For nearly half a century he has been one of the leading and popular physicians of his native state. He has seen the number of physicians practicing in his own city grow from twenty-five to over two hundred. He has lived to see College, hospitals and dispensaries reared, and equipped for the great work of healing the sick. I have known him as a school boy, a graduate from Yale, a medical student and a practitioner. He had a most thorough training in the office of his father, Moses C. Sanders, M. D., who fifty years ago was one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Ohio. This office education greatly aided the development of the medical student; and well fitted him for his future work. He has been a friend, neighbor, and co-worker with the writer in medical societies, local, state and national, for many years. It gives me pleasure to write of his noble qualities, his skill as a practitioner, his abilities as a writer, his popularity as an instructor of the medical student, a respected citizen and loyal to his church. For the past few years his vital forces have been gradually lessening and we anticipate his valuable college teaching, his medical papers so full of instruction, cannot long be continued. The history of such a man as Prof. Sanders requires more space than we can give here in the *Reporter*; other remarks are found on page 15 in the journal for May, 1900.

### FEMALE STUDENTS WANTED.

The Faculty being so desirous of having female students in the Cleveland Homeopathic College they issued an extra of the *Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter* and 5000 copies were put in circulation broadcast, August, 1870.

I take from that paper a few extracts from the pen of Mrs. Sarah B. Chase, M. D., who graduated February, 1870. She says: "It is with pleasure that I present the claims which the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College has upon your patronage. I write from personal experience when I say that besides the peculiar advantages afforded in this institution for the prosecution of medical education, women are treated with marked respect both by Professors and by students, and instead of con-

stantly being made to feel that they are interlopers, or *out of their sphere*, they are received with kindness and cordiality.

"For my part, I feel that it has been one of the greatest privileges of my life that I have been permitted to attend this College, and I would have all the women in our land, were it possible, know of the peculiar advantages which it offers to those of them who are anxious to become thoroughly qualified for the medical profession. The inducements are rare and exceedingly valuable, as the College possesses an immense number of plates and plaster casts to illustrate every subject fully. A hospital is in the same building, wherein clinical instruction is given from day to day to the students; it has also a corps of professors who are *live* men and eminent in their profession; and, moreover, the standard of scholarship required is among the highest of the medical colleges in the country.

"I have no 'axes to grind,' no personal interests in thus urging this matter upon your attention, but I feel deeply the need in the progressive age of having our women practitioners stand high in their profession, and also know the perplexity which arises in the mind in selecting a college wherein can be had thoroughness of instruction, together with pleasing and friendly associations. I have taken it upon myself to address you, that you may be better qualified to make an intelligent and less uncertain selection. Could you visit the College during the session and see the perfect order which prevails and the suppression of everything indecorous or ungentlemanly deportment and observe with what propriety and respect the ladies are treated, you surely would not hesitate to decide in its favor."

She also refers in the paper to all the various College departments. She makes no reference to a Woman's College then existing in Cleveland struggling for existence. If the reader will allow me to express my opinion, I would say it was one of the best advertisements the College ever produced. The whole paper has the finger mark of one of the professors stamped upon it. It was begot by him and born by the authoress.

An interesting clipping from a daily paper of July 13th, 1871.

#### MEDICAL EDUCATION OF THE SEXES.—HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL COLLEGE.

Anxious that all women who have aspirations for the profession and are determined on a course of medical education shall become comprehensively and thoroughly qualified, this College will most cordially welcome them to its classes. We are convinced by experience that students of both sexes do best under the curriculum of a joint education. We commend these propositions to the careful attention of every woman in the land who is interested in medical education.

For further information, address:—

H. F. BIGGAR, M. D., Registrar.

At a Faculty meeting held in June, 1871, it was decided that it would be of great advantage to have a spring college term, to

continue ten weeks, having four lectures daily, commencing March 4th; also to have the anatomical rooms open and dissection continued during the term. To aid the Faculty in the course they called to their aid Lewis Barnes, M. D., of Delaware, Ohio, and Hamilton Ring, M. D., of Urbana, Ohio, who were to lecture on special topics.

#### WOMAN'S COLLEGE HEARD FROM.

October 16th, 1871, the former secretary, Mrs. T. C. Stiles, notified the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College that the action of the trustees of the Cleveland Homeopathic College and Hospital for Women *was illegal* and was not sanctioned or approved by the majority of the incorporators, stockholders and members of the College organization, and the transferring of the property of the Cleveland Homeopathic College and Hospital for Women to the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College would not be tolerated, and protested against the union of the two colleges. The letter was read and placed on file, and thus terminated the strife, the old college being the victor.

At the above date Myra K. Merrick, M. D., tendered her resignation to the trustees as a special lecturer to the female students, a position that had been given her at the date of the union of the two colleges.

Prof. Beckwith gracefully surrendered and said, "We have demonstrated that the joint medical education of the sexes is preferable, therefore we take pleasure in announcing to the medical profession and to the public that separate institutions are not required or advisable. Our College doors in the future will be open to women with equal rights to all who matriculate in this College."

March, 1871, S. A. Boynton, M. D., was appointed Professor to the chair of Physiology to assist Prof. Buck. D. H. Beckwith was requested to give ten lectures the coming session on Practical Medicine. The request was complied with.

At the session of the American Institute held in Chicago, 1870, the institute recommended through Carroll Dunham, of New York, as chairman of the committee on Medical Colleges,

First, That a prize be given to the student who could sustain the best written examination in English scholarship.

Second, That the number of professors in each medical college be increased.

Third, That the College course of study be extended to three years and the term lengthened to eighteen weeks.

Fourth, The curriculum of study in a homeopathic college shall embrace the following subjects; mentioning those already taught in the Cleveland Homeopathic College.

They had established also a chair on Dental Surgery, which was not mentioned in the committee's curriculum. However,

they immediately adopted the suggestion of offering for scholarship a prize consisting of fifty dollars in fees to the student who could sustain the best written examination in English scholarship.

The Faculty had always been foremost in their demand for a higher standard of medical education and offered other prizes, viz.:

First prize, one scholarship, \$90.00.

Second prize, one graduation fee, \$30.00.

Third prize, Baehr's Therapeutics, \$10.00.

Fourth prize, Raue's Pathology, \$5.00.

And to all students failing to secure either of the above, and who could make out a creditable report of cases, would be given one year's subscription to the *Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

#### ANOTHER PRIZE OFFERED.

The Professor of Anatomy offered a prize of thirty dollars for the best dried anatomical specimen.

#### HOSPITAL DIPLOMA.

The Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital presented a beautiful lithographed diploma to those who had done good hospital work.

April 12th, 1871, the Faculty received a communication from Carroll Dunham representing the New York Homeopathic Hospital College, asking co-operation in adjusting a graded course of medical instruction and suggesting a plan very similar to the plan that had already been introduced in the Cleveland College when a graded course was adopted by the Faculty May, 1869. So far as I am able to ascertain, the Cleveland College was the first homeopathic school to adopt a graded course. In looking over several announcements of the allopathic schools in 1868 and 1869 I find no graded course recommended. Therefore I am convinced that the Cleveland Homeopathic School was the first medical school in the United States to establish a graded course.

The Faculty promptly answered Dr. Dunham's letter, saying: "As a college, we approve of a graded course, and have already adopted it in most of our departments." Prof. J. C. Sanders was appointed a delegate to meet the delegates of other homeopathic colleges and instructed to advocate a graded course, a longer term of college sessions, and a higher standard of education for the student.

The number of lectures that were delivered to the class in 1870 and 1871 was 475.

Prof. Baxter was authorized to visit New York city and make arrangements for anatomical supplies, for the future use of the College.

The Trustees and Faculty jointly agreed that it would enhance the interest and popularity of the College to establish a medical organization to be known as the Academy of Medicine

and Surgery of the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College. "The object of the society shall be the production of original papers and reports pertaining to medicine and surgery and general discussions on topics presented." All reputable physicians in city and surrounding counties were eligible to membership. This organization convened every two weeks.

#### BALDWIN PRIZES.

December 21st, 1871, Dr. Aaron Baldwin made a proposition to the Faculty that was accepted with thanks. Dr. Baldwin offered a prize of \$25.00 to a student who stood the highest on the final examination in all the branches taught in the College. To the second highest, a prize of \$15.00. To the third best, a prize of \$10.00.

#### SANDERS PRIZE.

Prof. Sanders, not to be outdone, offered a prize of \$40.00 to the student who sustained the best examination in regular quizzes during the session of 1872-3.

#### SCHNEIDER PRIZE.

Prof. Schneider, desiring to stimulate the students in his department, offered a prize of \$30.00 to the student who presented the best prepared anatomical specimen.

The following was unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees, February 12th, 1872.

Resolved, That hereafter the board will not acknowledge any recommendation of the Faculty for degrees, unless the same shall be signed by each and every member, thereby individually certifying that each applicant recommended has fully complied with all the published requirements of the College. Unless this resolution be complied with not a student will be entitled to the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

The resolution above was no doubt passed at the solicitation of one of the professors, as the following will show: One day during the quizzes a student was asked to define fever; after waiting some time and not being able to answer correctly, he bluntly answered, "Fever is where the one that has it is hot as *hell*, and the symptoms are writhing and gurgling." The class took it as a good joke on the teacher and were very hilarious. On examination for his degree the student received all the votes of the Faculty save one. The young man was perfectly dumfounded when the Trustees informed him that he could not graduate unless all the Faculty signed had recommended him. He was at first indignant and refused to make any apology, but on consulting with the Dean his better judgment prevailed, and he made the apology demanded. I presume the student, who has a large practice and is a prominent physician, when treating fevers will remember his definition of fever and how close a call he had of not receiving his diploma.

Prof. Humison tendered his resignation to the chair of

Chemistry. Prof. N. B. Wilson also resigned from the chair of Pathology and Differential Diagnosis. Prof. Buck said that he intended to leave Sandusky and locate in Cincinnati, and that in his new field of labor he could not conscientiously continue in college work. His resignation was accepted by the board with regrets, as Prof. Buck was an able and efficient teacher.

Mrs. Sara B. Chase, M. D., was appointed demonstrator of Anatomy to instruct and demonstrate to the female students, who preferred one of their own sex.

The commencement exercises were held in the general lecture room of the College, February 15th, 1872. Prof. Buck delivered the annual address, which was so interesting and instructive and so well delivered that it commanded the individual attention of the large audience.

Prof. T. P. Wilson, the President of the College, with appropriate remarks, conferred the degrees upon the graduates. Thirty-two well educated men were added to the list of homeopathic physicians. Having distributed the rolls of parchment, Prof. Wilson said, "If you have profited by the instruction bestowed upon you, you cannot now mistake the nature and tendency of God's great universe of mind and matter; some of you have reached today the high tide of your personal history. From this moment you will begin to recede. The ebbing current will sweep you out to mingle in the great ocean of humanity, and there will be nothing more to mark you among the children of men. If such be your fate, do not repine. Your lot will be a happy one beside the destiny of one doomed to be a leader and a standard bearer among the people. But if heaven has laid upon any of you the burden of the world's advancement, go to your task like heroic men. Follow the path of duty though it leads to dungeons and death.

"Follow duty when it leads you through the everglade of life.

Follow still though it should place you foremost foeman in the strife

Duty done is mead and guerdon, though the world bestow but frown,

Smiles of men are simply bubbles, duty done is true renown."

The following are the awards of prizes for the Session of 1871-72.

#### CLINICAL PRIZES.

First Prize.....E. A. Gillard.  
 Second Prize.....S. E. Chapman.  
 Third Prize.....E. A. Davis.  
 Fourth Prize.....C. W. Shepardson.

#### BALDWIN PRIZES.

First Prize.....G. M. Ockford.  
 Second Prize.....M. O. Terry.  
 Third Prize.....S. G. Graves.

## ANATOMY PRIZE.

For the best prepared Anatomical Specimen. . . . . D. F. Phillips.

### PROSECTORS.

Prosectors to the Chair of Anatomy. . . G. M. Ockford, S. J. Hill.

Prof. H. H. Baxter delivered the Valedictory. He exhorted the graduates to build up their reputation by honesty, integrity, having for their foundation an honest education and a thorough knowledge of *materia medica*. Their diplomas were but certificates that they had become able to walk alone; to apply to practice what they had learned theoretically. He spoke upon the individual characters of physicians and their relations that they sustain to the medical profession, saying whatever in their private lives disgraced them or in their practice dishonored the profession, injured the brotherhood. He alluded to the prevailing custom existing in small towns of disagreements among physicians. He exhorted the graduates to abstain from that in their practice, and to extend to all physicians the hand of friendship. He would not draw the dark side to their career, but would rather endeavor to inspire them, if possible, to more intelligent study and induce them to aspire to a higher success; to make their aim high and then labor to attain it. The address was received with great applause. Rev. T. K. Noble pronounced the benediction, and thus ended one of the most prosperous sessions of the College. In the evening a magnificent banquet was given to the class and guests, many prominent men of Cleveland, with their wives, were among the number present.

### NAMES OF GRADUATES, 1871-1872.

Adams, A. J., A. B., Michigan; Barbour, H. L., Ohio; Bearby, M. J., Ohio; Berry, F. R. R., Ontario; Canfield, C. T., Ohio; Colton, Harry E., New York; Crowell, L. C., New York; Day, W. C., Michigan; Eddy, Alfred, Ontario; Eisenhauer, John, Ohio; Epps, Richard, M. D., England; Gillard, Edwin, Ohio; Goucher, E. T., Ohio; Graves, S. G., Ohio; Hanson, N. J. W., Ohio; Hill, S. J., New York; Hollett, Martha, Indiana; Jones, G. J., Ohio; Jones, S. U., New York; Mills, C. A., Ohio; Mills, M. H., Ohio; Neville, A. J. S., Ohio; Neville, Henry, M. A., Ohio; Ockford, Geo. M., New Jersey; Parker, A. S., Indiana; Peck, N. D., Vermont; Pickard, A. J., M. A., Florida; Ramage, R. H. Y., Pennsylvania; Righter, G. W., Kentucky; Teegarden, Wm., Ohio; Terry, M. O., Ohio; Wells, H. C., Ohio; Wolcott, C. J., Ohio.

March 12th, 1872, the Faculty voted to pay Prof. S. R. Beckwith and Prof. Buck one hundred dollars each for the lectures given to the students during the last session. The deputy treasurer was authorized to pay each member of the Faculty \$2.00 a lecture for those delivered during the session of 1871-2.

## J. D. BUCK, M. D.

Jirah D. Buck, M. D., Cincinnati, was born at Fredonia, N. Y., November 20, 1838. The following year his parents moved to Belvidere, Ill., and to the Belvidere Academy he is indebted for most of his early education. He followed bookkeeping until he was seventeen, but, his health failing, he went to the woods, where, for three years he worked with lumbermen in the summer, in winter laboring still harder as a teacher in the public schools. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Merrill's Horse, a regiment recruiting at Battle Creek, Mich., but health again failing, he lay in a hospital at Camp Benton, Mo., for three months, when he was honorably discharged and sent home. In the spring of 1862 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Smith Rogers, Battle Creek, Mich. The following winter he attended the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. He then returned to Battle Creek and was admitted into a copartnership with his preceptor. During the subsequent winter he attended the Homeopathic College of Cleveland, Ohio, receiving his medical degree from that college in 1864. The next spring he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, where he continued the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1866 he accepted the chair of physiology and histology in his Alma Mater at Cleveland, leaving his business in Sandusky five days a week during the college session. In August, 1870, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, retaining his professorship in Cleveland until the close of the subsequent year. Later he returned to make the class a short visit. He was invited into the lecture room, where the students had extemporized a meeting, and was led on to the platform, whereupon Mr. C. W. Hoyt, in behalf of the class, presented him with a beautiful and costly microscope. Looking at the professor through the instrument, he at first appeared very small, but he soon recovered his wonted form and bulk, and expressed his surprise and thanks. He was followed by Dr. A. B. Spinney, in an eloquent speech which was received with applause. Speeches were also made by Profs. Taylor and Wilson, and Dr. Spence. In the spring of 1872 he called the meeting of physicians which, at Dr. Pulte's office, in Cincinnati, resulted in the founding of the Pulte Medical College, of which he was Registrar and professor of physiology and histology from its organization until 1880. He was then made dean of the faculty and professor of theory and practice of medicine, which position he still holds.

Dr. Buck has been an active member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio, and of the American Institute of Homeopathy for many years, contributing papers or acting as chairman of sections every year. In 1874 he was elected president of the State Society, and in 1890 was unanimously chosen as president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, having thus achieved the highest honor in the gift of his profession. The

Doctor's address delivered on this occasion received wide commendation both in Europe and in America, and was declared to be one of the most advanced and scientific papers ever presented to the society. Some twenty years ago Dr. Buck took up the practical study of psychology, making a careful study of hypnotism and the phenomena of spiritualism, from a purely scientific standpoint. From the philosophy of Schopenhauer and the German Mystics he sought the clues to a real knowledge of the human soul in the Vedic philosophy, resulting in his becoming an active member of the Theosophical Society, whose aim it is to promote the very knowledge of the soul, of which the Doctor was in search. He has presided over six of the national conventions of that society, and was chosen acting chairman at the Theosophical Department of the Congress of Religions at Chicago, whose audiences numbered over 3,000 on two occasions, so that the Theosophical Society meeting, from both interest and numbers, was called the "real Congress of Religions." Finding time, by constant industry, to do a large amount of extra work, Dr. Buck is still as actively engaged in the regular practice of his profession as ever, and being yet a young man has the prospect before him of many more years of active work. Outside of numerous contributions to medical journals and scientific magazines, the Doctor has issued several volumes. The first book, "A Study of Man and the Way to Health" was first issued in 1888. The Doctor's second work is entitled "Mystic Masonry." A third work is "Paracelsus and Other Essays." First and last these works are in direct line of the study of the real nature of man and the nature, powers and evolution of the human soul. They are claimed by their author to clearly foreshadow the scientific psychology of the future. They are all directly in line with the great work of Prof. Ladd of Yale College, and the future progress of medical science. The "Dynamic Spiritual Force," to which Hahnemann so often refers, is made clear in Dr. Buck's writings.

Prof. T. P. Wilson, of the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Ophthalmology and Aural Surgery, was a college man who often neglected his general practice to do college work; he was a special favorite with the students and gave universal satisfaction as a teacher. He was positive in his opinions and often differed with many of the Faculty in college work.

After Drs. Beckwith and Buck removed to Cincinnati, Dr. J. H. Pulte, of Cincinnati, a former professor in the Cleveland school, offered to endow a college in Cincinnati, which should be a monument to his name, "The Pulte College." June 1st, 1872, one of the above named professors wrote to Prof. Wilson stating that an endowment had been permanently secured for a new homeopathic college, and urging Prof. Wilson to come to their assistance. On June 2d another letter was sent urging a telegraphic answer if he would accept a chair on the Eye and Ear, saying, "We will have in Cincinnati the biggest thing on the

continent or any other for homeopathy. We have a guaranteed fund of \$70,000 and more coming. Of course two institutions will not survive many years in the state of Ohio, therefore lay aside the pride to which you are entitled for your labors, and come, let us reason together. I am sure that you have the good of homeopathy at heart more than any personal consideration. If we can merge the old and the new college together, of whatever glory or honor may come from it you will have your share; we will take a stand in advance of every other school in the United States or any other country. Now is the time for you to have a part in the 'first resurrection' of Homeopathy and of Medicine." This is only a part of the inducements; the Faculty and most of the physicians of Cincinnati pledged themselves to support Dr. Wilson in his specialty. With all the inducements held out to him the "ten pieces of silver" were not inducements enough for him to turn his back upon his Alma Mater.

June 16th, Dr. Wilson received more letters and greater inducements were held out to him to leave the Cleveland College. It was said, "Your connection with the new college and medical education in Ohio will make you largely the gainer; we will work for one great object—the advancement of medical science, which rises above the interest of any individual, who is but an agent, above any college, which is but a means, and above schools and factions which may become fossils."

July, 1872, Dr. Wilson tendered his resignation as Professor in the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College. It was accepted by the trustees. No resolution of thanks by the Faculty were passed for the valuable college work that had been done by him in the past ten years. The trustees were silent and made no comment. One who had labored so faithfully for the growth and advancement of homeopathy in Cleveland certainly merited the thanks of the trustees. Not until October 14th, did he decide to leave Cleveland and make Cincinnati his abiding place. At that date he received a telegram from the Pulte College saying, "Answer yes or no."

It was in the nature of events that the Pulte College should desire to combine the two colleges. With three of the Cleveland professors and a large endowment of \$70,000 and still more promised, the field in Cincinnati was ripe for action. A Faculty meeting was called by the Cleveland professors to consider the feasibility of removing to Cincinnati. Prof. J. C. Sanders was appointed a committee to visit the Queen City to look over the new field and make his report to the Faculty. I give in full his letter concerning his mission.

December 13th, 1900.

D. H. Beckwith, M. D.,

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry, incident to your work of writing a history of the Homeopathic College of Cleveland, as to what was its purpose and motive of a delegated visit I once

made, away back in the seventies, to Cincinnati, regarding a proposition of union of the Cleveland school with an enterprise which had begun in Cincinnati under the auspices of seventy thousand dollars endowment by Prof. Pulte, I would say that the profession at large were assured that the new enterprise was a homeopathic college bearing the name of Pulte, securing thereby this munificent endowment, with more to follow at Prof. Pulte's decease. The sentiment seemed widespread that there was no occasion for other than one homeopathic college in the state, and in the Faculty of the Cleveland School there was a feeling that if it were true that Prof. Pulte would endow a college in Cincinnati so munificently it would be better for the cause of homeopathy at large that the Cleveland school, which since its founding had borne the brunt and burden of maintaining an educational institution without the aid of a single dollar of an endowment character, ought to, and should become merged into the Pulte enterprise. By reason of this sentiment I was delegated to go to Cincinnati, look the ground over, confer with the promoters of the new enterprise, verify, so far as possible, the truth of the pledged endowment, and in due time report.

On my return a meeting of the Faculty was called and I rendered a verbal report. It was to the effect that the Cincinnati enterprise was a verity. A full Faculty had been selected, a school had been organized, a building had been secured, and everything was the most promising for the realization of the pledged endowment. My report was therefore most enthusiastic for the amalgamation of the two schools.

My report, from a motive which I regarded selfish, at the time, was negatived by a large majority. The flattering enterprise of one munificently endowed homeopathic college for the state of Ohio, proved an utter failure.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. SANDERS.

A course of practical instruction on special subjects was given during a spring term of ten weeks, beginning March 14, 1872. This course embraced the following topics:

Ophthalmic Surgery.....	Prof. T. P. Wilson.
Abortion .....	Prof. J. C. Sanders.
Orthopedic Surgery .....	Prof. H. F. Biggar.
Surgery .....	Prof. N. Schneider.
Symptomatology.....	Prof. H. H. Baxter.
Physiology.....	Prof. S. A. Boynton.
Electricity, as a Therapeutic Agent.....	B. Cyriax, M. D.
Reproductive Organs.....	J. Pettet, M. D.
Practical Anatomy.....	J. R. Moody, M. D.
Medical Chemistry .....	M. B. Lukens, M. D.
Hygiene .....	H. B. Van Norman, M. D.
Clinical Medicine .....	Ed. Ulrich, M. D.
Veneral Diseases .....	A. W. Wheeler, M. D.

One hour each evening was devoted to quizzes on some one or more of the above topics.

This course was supplementary to the Regular Term and did not count toward graduation.

During the session of 1872-3 the following schedule of lectures was delivered:

J. C. Sanders .....	100
N. Schneider .....	70
A. O. Blair .....	50
H. F. Biggar } .....	115
G. J. Jones } .....	
H. H. Baxter.....	60
S. A. Boynton.....	30
E. R. Taylor.....	35
W. F. Hocking.....	15
H. B. Van Norman.....	5
G. W. Barber.....	10
C. H. Von Tagen.....	30

Making a total of 520 lectures.

#### COLLEGE JOURNAL.

At a Faculty meeting held early in 1872, by an unanimous vote the *Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter* was declared under the control of the College authorities. Dr. T. P. Wilson was chosen as editor and Dr. H. H. Baxter assistant editor. When Dr. Wilson removed to Cincinnati he took the *Reporter* with him and published it in Cincinnati. Dr. Baxter became the editor-in-chief of the Cleveland journal, which was supported by the Cleveland College. The *Reporter* became a popular medical journal, being published in these two large cities. Dr. Baxter proved to be an editor well worthy of the steel of the popular editor in Cincinnati. This enterprise did not prove a financial success; therefore the *Cincinnati Reporter* was merged into another journal. The Cleveland journal continued its high standing as a thorough homeopathic journal until Jan. 20th, 1874.

At a Faculty meeting held about this time, Prof. A. O. Blair requested a written report as to the number of subscribers and the financial standing of the *Reporter*. A committee consisting of Profs. Biggar, Spence and Baxter was selected. The committee reported that L. H. Witte would not continue the publication of the *Reporter* on the same terms he had been doing for the past two years. Dr. Baxter tendered his resignation as editor February 25th, 1874, at which time the Faculty decided to resign all rights and title to the *Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter*, to all book subscriptions, exchanges, etc., to pay H. F. Biggar the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars per year for three years, the college to have two pages for its announcement and local notices, the general editor to be Prof. W. A. Phillips, the surgical editor Prof. H. F. Biggar. With two such

able editors and the large circulation of the *Reporter*, there seemed to be a bright future for the journal.

To the medical profession this transaction looked like a fair deal; to a business man it would look like a foolhardy transaction for the Faculty to place themselves in a position which might bring trouble and discontent to both parties. In about ten months (December 2d, 1875, the records say) the Faculty became dissatisfied, and were convinced that the *Reporter* was not conducted for the interests of the College. The Registrar was authorized to cancel the contract with Prof. Biggar on reasonable terms. The *Reporter*, after losing the support of the College and its influence, issued only a few numbers and was discontinued, and thus ended the life of a medical journal that had done good service for homeopathy and the medical profession for seven years.

February 10th, 1873, a special degree was created, that of Doctor of Obstetrics and Gynecology. This degree was for female students whose object in the future was to practice only in that department. Mrs. F. Grey Macomber was the first student to take the degree.

The following resolution was adopted during the term, viz: "Resolved that the Professors shall report to the Board of Trustees the standing of each candidate for graduation in tabular form, and also an average of their general standing." At this date the trustees seemed desirous that no student should pass his examination by favoritism, therefore the above resolution was adopted, insuring thorough work in all the departments of the College.

February 12th, 1873, Rev. Dr. Bowles, of Boston, delivered an address to the graduating class. He said in part, "I can imagine no good reasons why any individual in this age of the world should study the science of medicine and resolve to devote himself to the practical duties of the medical profession, who has not the deepest and profoundest sympathy with human suffering in all its most aggravated forms of loathsome disease, misery and wretchedness and, *prima facie*, it seems to me that the doctor must be, from the very constitution of his nature a man of more than ordinary kindness, sympathy and benevolence of heart. At all events, I am sure that if he be not more largely endowed by nature with these heavenly dispositions than most other men, or if he is not more supplied with the influence of divine grace, then he will find in the long run that he has mistaken his calling, that he must seek relief in the more tempting avocations of worldly ambitions. Nor have I any hesitancy in saying that the practical duties of the medical profession are naturally the least attractive of any of the professions."

He said that it was often said that physicians were infidels and atheists, but it was not proven. He gave to prove his posi-