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# THE ALUMNI RECORD

OF THE  
University of Illinois

CHICAGO DEPARTMENTS  
COLLEGES OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY  
SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

EDITED BY  
CARL STEPHENS  
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1921  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

THE  
ALUMNI RECORD

OF THE  
University of Illinois

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## PREFACE

Several years ago the University undertook the publication of a record of its alumni of the departments at Urbana-Champaign. Since the College of Medicine, the College of Dentistry, and the School of Pharmacy became integral parts of the University a few years ago, it seemed desirable to publish a similar record of the graduates of these divisions of the University. It seemed further advisable to include their graduates of the periods prior to the times of affiliation with the University of Illinois. We regard them all as alumni of the University.

The reasons for publishing such a record are several. In the first place, it is a convenient presentation of the names, work, and addresses of the men and women who through the years have received their education at the University. Every one of these graduates is interested not only in the University but in other graduates and welcomes such a source of information about them. In the second place, such a book enables the officers of the University to keep informed as to the careers of its graduates and to keep in touch with them, both in their own interest and in the interest of the University.

I take great pleasure, therefore, as this book is issued, in calling it to the attention of the Medical, Dental, and Pharmacal alumni and urging each of them to secure a copy. It will stimulate his interest in the University; it will recall old associations; it will inspire him to do something more for the cause of medical education.

The University has expanded greatly in the past few years. The Chicago departments have shared in the general prosperity and in the difficulties which that prosperity has brought. You have all heard, doubtless, of the arrangement with the State Department of Public Welfare whereby hospitals erected by the latter will be at the service of the University and whereby some of the buildings of the University for its College of Medicine will in the future be on State ground under the control of that department. The project is well advanced, and it is my hope that by the opening of the University year, October 1922, we shall be able to occupy some of these new quarters. In addition to the building space for which a University appropriation was made in the main building now being erected, a further sum of \$500,000 is available for a new research laboratory and library.

It is my intention to do everything I can to put these departments in the front rank. We want to do our share in advancing standards of education in these callings. We must train, and train better, more men who are to practice in them. At the same time we must constantly aim to make contributions to science in these fields. In all these things and for all these purposes I bespeak the co-operation of the alumni.

Very truly yours,

DAVID KINLEY  
President

# HISTORICAL SKETCHES

## I—THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

By Dr. D. A. K. Steele, Dr. Charles Davison  
and Dr. A. C. Eycleshymer

### THE GENESIS OF A GREAT MEDICAL COLLEGE

By D. A. K. STEELE, M.D., L.L.D.

The names of the founders of this institution are chiseled upon the cornerstone of the old College of Physicians and Surgeons, at the northwest corner of Honore and Harrison Streets, now known as the College of Dentistry of the University of Illinois. A. Reeves Jackson, Charles Warrington Earle, Leonard St. John, Samuel A. McWilliams, and the writer's are the names chiseled on the face of this cornerstone, commemorating the memories of five men to whom the College owes its inception, name, ideals, and development. For ten years they were in supreme command of its policy, faculty, and curriculum, and directed its course with ability, sagacity, and success. They were men in the prime of life, honored in this profession, and all had experience in medical teaching in other colleges. They possessed the individual requirements of a medical teacher: knowledge, experience, aspiration, enthusiasm, honesty, and conscience—the foundation stones of character.

Jackson, Earle, McWilliams and St. John have passed on. This Medical College is a monument to their lives, to the lives of others who labored with them and who also have gone before their Maker, to still others who are laboring and struggling on and on to build up this great Medical Department of the State University; to uphold the honor and dignity of the medical profession, and to carry out the ideals of its founders and supporters.

Jackson was born in Philadelphia June 17, 1827, and died in Chicago, November 12, 1892, at the age of 65. Earle was born April 2, 1845, in Westport, Vermont, a small village in Christenden County, near Burlington. He died November 19, 1893, at the age of 48. McWilliams was born February 7, 1836, in a little village of north Ireland by the name of Newtonards, County Down, near Belfast. He died February 15, 1917, aged 81 years. St. John was born in a Canadian hamlet in 1853, and died April 2, 1920, at the age of 67.

It is the young doctor with push, energy and enthusiasm who makes medical history. He compels the world to honor him for his real worth, and to accept him for what he really is—oftimes a real hero.

There are certain elements of character essential to professional success. The well educated mind looks beyond the mere semblance of things into the higher realm of nature's laws and forces, and I cannot help but think that our early environments have much to do with our future success. A study in early life of nature and nature's laws purifies and ennobles our whole subsequent career.

To him who has been fortunate enough to open his eyes for the first time on the light breaking over the Green Mountains of Vermont or the rugged grandeur of the Colorado Peaks, or near the roaring of a mighty ocean or the rushing, whirling waters of a turbid river, there must remain ever an ineffaceable memory picture of nature's wonders; and as his budding brain realizes and appreciates the beauties of the landscape, the ever changing and yet harmonious colors of Nature's painting—whether in field or forest, in garden or on hillside, in the morning dawn or when lit by the glows of an autumn sunset—his mind cannot fail to be impressed with the grandeur and eloquence of nature's sermons, nor can he help realizing that a higher and mightier power than man rules the universe and directs by an all-wise method the mysteries of life.

It is always interesting to trace the origin of institutions of learning, and to investigate the underlying causes that brought them into existence; to study the characteristics of the men whose foresight and vision moved them to found a new medical

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college in Chicago; to look behind the men themselves to their teachers, who by their precept and example had inculcated ideas and ideals into the minds of these men that would mould their characters and dominate their lives with aspirations for the attainment of the highest and best attainable in medical science and medical education. It is interesting to note that three of the founders of this College were graduates of the old Chicago Medical College, now the Medical School of Northwestern University; and that Charles Warrington Earle, Samuel A. McWilliams, and the writer had listened to the matchless medical oratory of Nathan Smith Davis, the nestor of the medical profession, to Hosmer A. Johnson, with his polished address and graceful personality, as well as to the practical, forceful diction of the great surgeon, Edmund Andrews, and that each had been impressed by their ideas and idealism, and filled with aspirations to emulate their characters and reputation and to become surcharged with their professional spirit and enthusiasm for the profession of medicine. Even as we strove to forget some of their prescriptions and lectures a few years later—we could forget the lectures, but never the men who had left the impress of their personality on our formative minds.

To Earle must be given the credit of first broaching the question of establishing a new medical college in Chicago on the west side of the City, near the Cook County Hospital. In 1876 he began to agitate the project of establishing a new medical college adjacent to the County Hospital, but notwithstanding his energy, enthusiasm, and courage, he did not succeed in interesting a sufficient number of suitable people in the enterprise to make a successful start, so the project was dropped for five years.

Early in 1881 he spoke to A. Reeves Jackson about the advisability of starting a new medical school adjacent to the County Hospital, and Jackson, who was a lecturer in Rush Medical College, readily assented to Earle's proposition. After several conferences and prolonged discussions, a preliminary meeting was held May 4, 1881, in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, to consider establishing a new medical school in Chicago.

The time was propitious. The growth of the city had been phenomenal and many of the leading medical men of the city, not then connected with existing medical colleges, foresaw that Chicago was bound to become a great medical center. At this preliminary meeting four of the founders and three men not subsequently connected with the enterprise were present. Dr. Jackson was chosen president and Dr. Steele secretary of the meeting.

After a full discussion of the question it was considered advisable to organize a new medical school in Chicago, having for its aim the elevation of medical scholarship. On motion of Dr. McWilliams the embryonic medical venture was christened "The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago," and this name was retained until 1913, when the College was affiliated with the University of Illinois, when it became known as the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois. Drs. Jackson, Earle, and the writer were appointed a committee to procure a license and to incorporate under the general State law. Dr. McWilliams was made chairman of a committee to look up a suitable location and ascertain the price of ground for the college site; and still another committee, of which the writer was chairman, was appointed to report on chairs, lectureships, etc., and to suggest the names of suitable persons to fill them.

The license to incorporate was issued by the Secretary of State July 2, 1881, to Drs. Jackson, Earle, and the writer and on October 14, 1881, a final certificate of incorporation was issued to Drs. Jackson, McWilliams, the writer, St. John, and Earle, the founders and incorporators. On June 23, 1881, Dr. Jackson, on behalf of the Committee on grounds and location, reported that the lot on the northwest corner of Harrison and Honore Streets, 95 x 100 feet, could be secured for college purposes. Drs. Jackson and McWilliams were appointed a purchasing committee and authorized to secure the lot for the lowest cash price. On July 14, Dr. McWilliams of this committee reported that a contract had been made for the purchase of the lot for \$5,000, all cash, and the purchase was immediately made. Drs. Jackson, McWilliams, Steele, and St. John advanced the amount in equal shares. The capital stock of the incorporation was fixed at \$30,000, and the entire stock was subscribed by the five incorporators. Bylaws were adopted, and Drs. Jackson, McWilliams, Steele, St. John, and Earle, were elected the first board of directors.

In the preliminary announcement the following notice appeared:  
"The Faculty beg to state that this college has been organized in the interest of a more thorough and practical education than is usually furnished by the medical schools of this country. The Faculty believe that the medical practitioners who have been long engaged in their calling, and who realize the difficulties under which many of them have labored, desire that those who succeed them may receive more and better

facilities during their pupilage than were obtained by them for becoming qualified for their work. In all other departments of learning it is deemed necessary to so classify and grade different studies that the pupil is systematically led from those of an elementary and fundamental character to the more advanced branches. In medicine, however, a science in which accuracy and completeness of attainment by its votaries involves more important interests than any other, this reasonable and philosophical system is, for the most part, wholly ignored. The Faculty believe the time has come when medicine should no longer occupy this exceptional position, and in deference to the demand of the profession generally for a more systematic plan of college instruction than is usually offered, have adopted a system of instruction extending over three years and including two or more graded winter sessions of six months each."

On July 18, 1882, at a stockholders meeting called for the purpose, the capital stock of the corporation was increased to \$60,000, each member of the Faculty subscribing for \$2,000 worth of the capital stock.

The first regular session of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago commenced Tuesday evening, September 26, 1882. The introductory address was delivered by Professor A. Reeves Jackson. At this time the new college building, located on the northwest corner of Harrison and Honore Streets, opposite the Cook County Hospital, had been completed under the direction of George H. Edbrooke, the architect, and as a result of his labors and the indefatigable work of Dr. McWilliams, Chairman of the Building Committee, the college edifice was scarcely surpassed by any in this country in beauty of design, excellence of construction, or adaptation to its purposes.

Dr. McWilliams organized the West Side Free Dispensary, which occupied the first floor of the building, and which was under the exclusive control of the College Faculty; patients being classified according to diseases and different rooms assigned to each class, students thus having an opportunity to learn the details of actual practice in the various specialties.

When the session opened September 26, 1882, there was present a class of 100 students, which gradually increased to 165. At the close of the session, 52 of these graduated.

During the year 7,504 patients were examined and prescribed for in the college, most of them before small sections of the class in the different clinic rooms on the dispensary floor.

On March 17, 1883, the Board of Directors met to elect a permanent Faculty according to a resolution adopted, the basis of the election requiring that the following four questions should be answered in the affirmative about every candidate before he was eligible for election. (Each member of the Faculty had been elected the first year on probation.)

1. Is he a systematic and capable teacher?
2. Has he a moral character and habits such as will reflect credit upon an educational institution?
3. Is he honorable and trustworthy in his treatment of and dealings with his colleagues?
4. Is he in accord with the general policy of the school, especially in its requirements for admission and graduation of students and its graded system of instruction?

The requirements for graduation at this time were announced as (1) A good moral character; (2) attainment of 21 years of age; (3) three years of study under the direction of a physician in regular standing; (4) attendance on two or more winter lecture courses, the last of which must have been at this college; (5) dissection of each part of the cadaver; (6) attendance on two terms of clinical and hospital instruction; (7) satisfactory examinations; (8) deposit of final examination fee with the treasurer on or before February 1. No honorary degrees to be conferred.

It was at this time that the illustrious name of Quine was added to the faculty list. He was appointed Professor of Medicine, and from that date his dominant personality, wisdom, eloquence, and professional spirit was a source of strength to the College as well as to the faculty. He labored on together for its best interests.

During the spring of 1890, the writer became satisfied that the future welfare and prosperity of the college depended upon a thorough reorganization of the teaching faculty and policy of the college so as to secure for it a greater share of the confidence and patronage of the medical public. He laid his plans before Profs. Quine and Earle, and secured their ready co-operation and support for a reorganization which with the sanction of President Jackson was immediately carried into effect. At a stockholders' meeting April 19, 1893, the capital stock of the college

was increased from \$60,000 to \$100,000. A total of \$50,000 was expended this year for the erection of six new laboratories adjoining and connected with the college building. Attendance upon three full winter courses was made obligatory. The curriculum was extended. Much more attention was given to demonstrative and laboratory teaching than formerly. From this time on the progress of the school was rapid—indeed almost phenomenal, as it was the first among the western medical colleges to inaugurate laboratory teaching. The total number of matriculants was 248, 42 of whom were graduates, making a 19 percent ratio of graduates to resident matriculants.

Professor Bayard Holmes had been elected corresponding secretary, and conducted an energetic correspondence with prospective medical students. The requirements for admission were increased, so that every candidate for admission to the College of Physicians and Surgeons was required to present a certificate of good moral character from a reputable physician, and (2) a diploma or certificate from a recognized college, school of science, academy, normal school, or high school, or other evidence of satisfactory preliminary education. Students unable to meet these requirements were admitted on passing a satisfactory examination in the following subjects: (a) English, including the writing of an essay of at least 200 words on some well-known person or important recent event, the subject to be announced at the time of the examination; (b) mathematics, the examination to cover compound principles and percentage in arithmetic, and fractions and equations of the first degree in algebra; (c) physics, the examination to cover elements of physics as presented in Balfour Stewart's work; (d) Latin, including the rudiments of grammar, translation of easy Latin prose into English, and of English into Latin, the commentaries of Caesar to furnish the basis of both. The plan of instruction was arranged in four separate annual courses. Each year consisted of a winter term of seven months, and a spring term of two.

A year after the World's Fair, 1893, we erected the first medical laboratory building equipped for the use of students in Chicago—in anatomy, bacteriology, chemistry, pathology, physiology—six stories in height, 30 x 100 feet in size. A large supply of equipment and material had been purchased in Europe.

The basement of the laboratory wings contained living rooms for the curator; storerooms, laundry and boiler room. On the first floor were a reading room, quiz room, coat room, and hall. The second floor contained the histological laboratory, with desks and lockers, which was connected and continuous with the microscopical laboratory of the main building, and constituted a single room of 25 x 156 feet, communicating with storerooms and special preparation rooms. The third floor was divided into a pathological laboratory and four connecting preparation rooms, and was complete in its appointments. The fourth floor had a chemical laboratory, provided with desks of special design. On the fifth floor was the biological laboratory, 25 x 156 feet, the general arrangements of which were like those of the microscopical laboratory. It contained aquaria, cages for small animals, and other necessities for biological study. Here, studies were carried on in experimental surgery. On the sixth floor was the anatomical department. Each laboratory was thoroughly equipped and perfectly lighted, heated and ventilated. It was confidently asserted that in no other medical college on the continent did students receive as much laboratory instruction.

In October, 1893, the college met with a very great loss in the death of its president, A. Reeves Jackson, Professor of Gynecology, the guiding spirit of the institution up to that time. Professor Charles Warrington Earle was elected President in his stead, and guided the affairs of the college during the following year, when his untimely death occurred.

In February, 1896, members of the Faculty and other friends of the college purchased the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital for \$50,000 in order to secure additional clinical advantages for the college. It was converted into the West Side Hospital, and was connected to the old college clinical amphitheatre by a covered bridge.

During 1896 negotiations were opened by Governor Altgeld with Professor Quine, President of the Faculty, looking toward the affiliation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with the University of Illinois as its medical department. At the suggestion of the Governor the trustees of the University appointed a committee to confer with a similar committee from the college to formulate a plan of union. Professors Quine, Steele, and King represented the college in these negotiations with President Draper and a committee of the trustees of the University. The outcome was that on April 21, 1897, a lease was made to the University of the College property for four years. From this date the college passed under the control of the University. Co-

education was introduced, and university methods adopted. The growth and prosperity of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now known as our College of Medicine, was even more rapid than before. Its reputation and solidity as a part of the State University were recognized by medical students and its classes grew with amazing rapidity. The attendance in 1895-96 was 235; in 1896-97, 409; in 1898-99, 514; in 1899-1900, 579; and later 710.

In 1899, the College and the University, realizing that a union of the two institutions was mutually advantageous, entered into a new agreement under a twenty-five year lease, by which at its termination all the college property and good will became the property of the University. During this lease one-third of the net profits were to go to the University toward a medical college and endowment fund, two-thirds to go to the stockholders of the college.

Great credit is due to the Committee for the successful manner in which it conducted these delicate negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion, by which the College became the medical department of the University of Illinois, and by which during the life of the lease, the faculty retained an advisory relation and made all nominations for vacant faculty positions. On and after May 1, 1900, the College of Physicians and Surgeons became the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois. It was in this year that William H. Browne came as superintendent. He has since been a dominant factor in the development of the College.

The year 1900 was memorable for other events than the affiliation of the College and University on a rental basis. In this year the College had an attendance of 635 medical students. We were growing at a tremendous pace, and were crowded for room. We obtained permission of the Trustees to purchase the West Division High School building and property for \$186,000, and to convert it into a medical college building. We paid \$100,000 cash, and the balance in five annual payments. We also acquired the Illinois School of Dentistry, and in 1901 converted the old Medical College Building (which in June, 1901, had been partially destroyed by fire) into the present College of Dentistry Building. A Dental Faculty was appointed, and the building was equipped with an up-to-date dental college outfit. For the opening session in October, 1901, we connected the two college buildings by a covered bridge, and also put in a bridge to the West Side Hospital, which had been secured years before by members of the Faculty for the use of our students in clinical demonstrations and teaching.

In 1906 other members of the Faculty erected the University Hospital with 100 beds in order to afford our students better clinical advantages.

Look at this illustrious list of teachers as I pass them in review before you—all revered members of your old Alma Mater in its early years of sacrifice and service:

Henry Palmer, noted surgeon, Surgeon General of Wisconsin; Robert L. Rea, great anatomist and surgeon; Nicholas Senn, master surgeon, noted author; Christian Fenger, pathologist and surgeon; Alex. Hugh Ferguson, Surgeon; John B. Murphy, premier surgeon of the world, whose work was recognized as one of the epochs of medical advancement; J. J. M. Angear, principles of medicine; Frank E. Waxham, intubationist; Walter S. Christopher, diseases of children; A. W. Harlan, dental surgeon; W. T. Eckley, anatomist; Boerne Bettman, oculist and aurist; J. T. Jelks, G. U. surgeon; Albert E. Hoadley, anatomist and surgeon; John A. Benson, physician and physiologist; J. M. G. Carter, sanitarian; Adolph Gehrman, bacteriologist of international reputation; and many others.

Every life is a monument to somebody's ideals. We are all sculptors chiseling into perfection or sadly marring the lives about us. The class room and lecture hall and laboratory are studios; the students are living stones out of which the teacher is daily carving characters; the graduates are the living symbols of the ideals of their Alma Mater.

We cannot all serve in the Faculty or in the field of teaching, but when these others give their lives to sacrificial service in the cause of humanity, whose training and going forth on their errands of mercy have been made possible by our service and gifts to advance medical education, our money has been transformed into life. Monuments built of stone may perish, but the monuments we erect out of our lives are imperishable. There are living monuments that will endure forever.

The preliminary affiliation between the College and the University having proved satisfactory, on February 9, 1900, a new lease of the College to the University was entered into for a period of 25 years, dating from May 1, 1900, to April, 1925. This instrument provided for a Dean, an Actuary, and a Secretary of the Medical Faculty, all to be selected by the President of the University. It also contained a provision for the purchase of the college property by the University at an agreed price, any

me during the life of the lease. This arrangement continued in operation until April 30, 1912. The property was owned by the Corporation known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. The University of Illinois conducted a medical school for fifteen years in this leased property.

During all this time the College had looked to the organic union of the two institutions, but the State had never contributed one dollar to the support of the medical school. Every dollar needed for the maintenance of the institution had been furnished by the Faculty of the College from the fees of its students.

There was an active evolution in medical education at this time, and an enlargement of the requirements for admission to the medical colleges. This had been established by the Committee on Medical Education of the American Medical Association. The elevation of medical education met with general approval by the profession and by our College Faculty, but it was found impossible to maintain a state college on these high planes without state support, and the University had never been able to secure an appropriation from the Legislature for its Medical College because it did not own the college, but only operated it on rented property.

For several years each biennial session of the Legislature had refused the University a fund to purchase the College. Once only was a bill passed making an appropriation for the purchase of the college, but even then the Governor violated his promise of support to the Trustees and Faculty and for political reasons vetoed the bill. Although the lease was made for twenty-five years, the actual life of it was only two years, as new appropriations had to be made every biennium for the support of the University, and the Trustees could only bind themselves for the period of the biennial appropriation.

A majority of the stockholders of the College Corporation decided they would not continue the lease beyond April 30, 1912, and a communication to that effect was sent to the Trustees of the University. On April 30, President James closed the Medical School of the University for lack of support.

We were at the parting of the ways. Then the Alumni Association of the College took a hand and saved the day, restoring the College to the University as a gift, aided by the faculty, stockholders, students, and other friends of higher medical education.

Shortly after the Dean had announced that the relations between the two institutions had been severed, and that the college was again a private medical college, a movement was begun by the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago which resulted in the appointment of a committee to secure the property of the College for the University of Illinois, as its permanent medical department. The Council of the Alumni Association appointed the writer chairman of this committee.

After a strenuous campaign (from July, 1912, to January, 1913) this committee succeeded in securing every share (2,170) of the capital stock of the corporation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as a donation to the University of Illinois, and on March 6, 1913, the title and deed of all the college property was transferred to the University and accepted by the trustees as the permanent medical department of the University. On that occasion the writer said:

"Mr. President, in handing over to you this deed and bill of sale, I am not only transferring to the Trustees of the University the tangible property of the College, but with it also goes the franchise, the good will, and the high ideals we have maintained for the past thirty-one years in developing the College.

We tender you also our faculty, our students, and our alumni, and I pledge you the loyal support of each and every one of them.

"Mr. President, and members of the Board of Trustees, in voluntarily relinquishing the control and ownership of this medical school, we realize that the University is greater than the College, that the State is greater than the University, and that your aspirations and desire to build up a great medical department for the State University are equal, if not superior, to any other similar department in any State in the Union. It is worthy of honor and praise for what it has done, but will be worthy of greater honor in what it promises to do under your guidance and direction in fulfilling its manifest destiny in the future."

This transfer ended the corporate existence of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and ushered into being the University of Illinois College of Medicine as its medical department for all time, and under the splendid leadership of Presidents James and Kinley, with their vision of the greatest medical college in the country, it has gone on and on and upward in the ranks of medical colleges, fulfilling its manifest destiny, and with the old Faculty and many additions of scientifically trained

teachers, and the liberal support by University appropriations from the State, it is soon to occupy the magnificent new buildings now being erected for its use in the old baseball park.

President Andrew S. Draper and every Board of Trustees have been our loyal and active supporters since 1897. Since 1913 the State has done its part in contributing funds necessary to the growth and development of your College, and I am sure that President Kinley, his Board of Trustees, and our Dean will continue to do their part with all the energy, enthusiasm, and courage of the founders and Faculty who led the way.

## THE 1912-1914 PERIOD

BY CHARLES DAVISON

At the beginning of this period the University of Illinois College of Medicine was being conducted in buildings owned by the corporation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, leased by the University of Illinois at a rental of \$18,500 a year. The lease provided for biennial renewals on the same terms until such a time as it was believed the State would provide buildings for the medical college.

The local officers of administration at this time appointed by the Board of Trustees, upon recommendation of the President of the University of Illinois, were as follows: Dr. William E. Quine, Dean; Dr. D. A. K. Steele, Actuary; Dr. Frank B. Earle, Secretary.

The directors of the corporation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons who at the same time were also professors in the various departments of the University of Illinois College of Medicine, became dissatisfied with the existing relationship with the University and declared the lease of the property to the University abrogated.

The directors of the corporation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons were Drs. Daniel A. K. Steele, President; William A. Pusey, Vice President; William M. Harsha, Secretary; Frank B. Earle, Treasurer; William E. Quine, Oscar A. King, Thomas A. Davis, Henry T. Byford, and Albert J. Ochsner.

The announcement by Dean Quine, March 29, 1912, that the medical plant would no longer be leased to the University of Illinois and that the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago would reopen its medical school immediately following the current term, caused great consternation among the faculty and alumni of the medical department and the friends of advanced medical education throughout the state. An active and influential part of the faculty refused to take part in the reorganization of the college along the lines of a corporation for profit. These men hoped for the continued existence of medical education in Chicago under control of the University of Illinois. They urgently recommended the obtaining of other quarters in which to continue the work without interruption. The Illinois Medical Society at its annual meeting at Springfield discussed the subject and unanimously passed resolutions on May 22, 1912, pledging itself to support the policy of adequate appropriation from the State Treasury for the development by the University of Illinois of the work in public health, medical research and medical education.

A standing committee consisting of one member from each county, under the chairmanship of Dr. Charles S. Bacon, was appointed, to urge on public attention, on the legislature and on the University authorities, the necessity of making adequate provision for this great public need. This committee conducted an active campaign until the University was in position to conduct its own medical department and pay the expenses, with the approval of the legislature, out of the general funds appropriated to the University.

The University of Illinois discontinued its medical department on June 30, 1912, because it could no longer lease the property of the college of Physicians and Surgeons, and the continuance of medical teaching under the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago was immediately announced by the officers of that corporation.

The Alumni Association, composed of graduates of the medical college during all of its administrations, was very much concerned about the future of the college. The members were sharply divided. Some bitterly condemned the officers of the corporation of the college of Physicians and Surgeons for taking advantage of what

they believed to be a technicality to end the lease and refusing to rent longer their property to the University of Illinois. These men were anxious for the University to continue its medical course, with or without the cooperation of the college of Physicians and Surgeons. Others censured the University of Illinois because of its failure properly to finance the work in medical education which it had undertaken. They desired to return to the old regime, depending on students' fees for financial support, and have an independent medical college conducted without dictation from anyone.

The annual election of officers of the alumni association was impending and a vigorous struggle was staged for control. Each faction was led by a popular, capable, energetic alumnus, both of whom had been members of the faculty of the medical college when conducted by the University. One of these, Dr. Frederick Harris, was taking part in the reorganization of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and had the active support of its faculty and friends. The other, Dr. Edward L. Heintz, had resigned from the old faculty because its relations with the University had been broken and had refused to take part in the reorganization of the College outside of University supervision and control.

The election resulted in an overwhelming victory for the interests of the University of Illinois, as represented by Dr. Heintz and his associates.

The alumni organization and other friends of the University, including those members of the faculty of the University of Illinois College of Medicine who had refused to take part in the reorganization into the College of Physicians and Surgeons and some who were to continue with the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons bestirred themselves to arrange for facilities for the University of Illinois to continue its work in medical education.

It was found impossible to secure buildings already in existence in a satisfactory location suited for such use. In the language of President James: "Having no plant and no money with which to purchase a plant, the University was obliged to close its medical school."

Those who were active in supporting the interests of a University Medical School for Chicago were not inclined to accept this as a final arrangement.

After consultation by a volunteer committee with President James and President Abbott of the Board of Trustees, a tentative scheme was suggested. Plans for a building in which to teach the two clinical years were drawn by Schmidt, Garden & Martin, architects, with provision for 200 students. An option on sufficient land in the immediate vicinity of the old college was secured. Money sufficient to finance this plan was pledged. In conjunction with this it was expected that the legislature, which would shortly be in session, would appropriate funds to establish the two pre-clinical years at Urbana.

About this time it was suggested that if it were possible for the medical alumni to gather up the stock of the corporation of the college of Physicians and Surgeons and give it outright to the University of Illinois together with the absolute control of the property, it would be the best solution of the difficult problem; it would save to the University the fruits of its previous work in medical education; it would prevent the rivalry incident to another medical college being introduced into the field; it would bring back into the fold the friends of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and it would furnish a plant already in existence, under the absolute control of the University, in which to conduct its medical work.

The officers of the Alumni Association recognized that to obtain the stock of the College of Physicians and Surgeons by donation or purchase, there must be a unanimity of effort between the Association, the other friends of the University and influential representatives of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. With this in view a committee was appointed by the Alumni Association to take charge of the efforts to secure the stock for the University. The committee consisted of Dr. Edward L. Heintz, President of the Alumni Association; Dr. D. A. K. Steele, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and the writer, Ex-trustee of the University of Illinois.

The proposition to secure the stock through the efforts of the Alumni Association and their friends was presented to the Board of Trustees of the University by the writer and a resolution was adopted by the Board to the effect that they would accept the stock if all of it was delivered to them on or before Feb. 1, 1913, and would reopen the University College of Medicine and conduct it as a department of the University.

By agreement between the members of the Committee and the President of the Board of Trustees of the University, Dr. Steele was made chairman of the Committee to secure all the stock of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the University of

Illinois, and it was largely due to his indefatigable efforts that all this stock was secured as a gift to the University.

Of the 2170 shares of stock held by various people, 1488 were donated outright to the University. Of these 1488 shares, 1065 were donated by the owners; 423 shares were purchased during the campaign from their original owners and donated by friends of the University.

The next step in the campaign was the securing of options of purchase from the owners of the remaining shares of stock who would not donate their stock to the University. Options were obtained on 675 shares until July 1, 1913, at a total purchase price of \$28,151.65. The remaining 7 shares had never been issued by the corporation.

Next came the campaign to secure subscriptions and collect the money needed to take up these options by Feb. 1, 1913, the time limit set by the Board of Trustees of the University. A direct appeal was issued to the members of the Alumni Association and to those interested in medical education in Chicago under the auspices of the University of Illinois. This was followed by active individual solicitation by members of the committee and those alumni who were assisting them.

As a result, the entire total of \$28,151.65 was secured from 173 different sources, including large subscriptions from several classes.

On Jan. 30, 1913, the complete stock issue of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, accompanied by the resignations of the officers of the corporation, was delivered by the committee to the President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois.

The charter of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, deeds to the real estate, a bill of sale of the personal property, the Robert L. Rea scholarship fund of \$4800 in bonds, the Medical Missionary scholarship fund of \$2000 in bonds, receipts for all floating indebtedness of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and a balance of \$12,551.11 on deposit at the Chicago Savings Bank & Trust Company, were turned over to the authorities of the University of Illinois.

The real estate consisted of two properties:—

1. The old college building, later known as the dental school building, a six-story, brick and stone building occupying a space 100 x 100 feet at the northwest corner of Harrison and Honore Streets, facing Cook County Hospital.

2. The Medical College building known as the old high school building, a five-story, brick building of 100 x 200 feet with a four-story, brick laboratory wing 30 x 96 feet and a separate power plant, situated on a lot containing over 3500 square feet of land, fronting four streets, Ogden Avenue, Lincoln, Congress and Honore Streets.

The personal property consisted of the equipment of the medical college and a medical library of approximately 12000 volumes.

The transfer was made subject to obligations resting on the property in the form of bonds and mortgages amounting to \$245,000. The plant was a going concern with an income of approximately \$100,000 a year. In addition to the property of tangible value there was the prestige and publicity asset of an institution of good standing, carrying on for thirty years, practically half of that time under University sanction, and also the asset of 3000 loyal medical alumni.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons passed out of existence as the transfer was made. It has become a memory,—a pleasant memory to some of the older members of its faculty, increasingly pleasant with the reverie of the years.

On Feb. 12, 1913, the Board of Trustees of the University formally approved the details of the transfer, accepted the gift on behalf of the University and directed the President of the University to reopen its medical school in this plant, admitting students of the medical school of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to the corresponding classes of the University Medical School, and accepting the faculty of the same school until the close of the current academic year.

The session of 1913-14 was conducted under the personal supervision of President James. Dr. William E. Quine was appointed dean of the two clinical years (senior dean) and Prof. George P. Dreyer of the department of physiology dean of the pre-clinical years (junior dean), practically separating the work of the college into two divisions. Later Dr. D. A. K. Steele became senior dean, retaining the office till July 1, 1917, when he resigned to enter the medical service of the U. S. Army as Major in the World War.

Students entering the college were for the first time required to present college or university credentials. Credit for at least thirty semester hours was required for the current year and announcement was made that thereafter credit for at least 60

semester hours would be required, including two years of Chemistry, one year of physics, one year of biology and two years of French or German.

For the first time in the history of the college, it received financial support from other sources than students' fees. The Trustees of the University appropriated \$100,000 from the general fund of the University, which amount was expended in strengthening the work of the preclinical years.

For years the weakness of its fundamental work had been the opprobrium of the medical college. With this amount of money at his command, President James sought for professional teachers in other institutions who had been especially trained as teachers of the various fundamental medical sciences, to reorganize the work of the preclinical years. He was successful in obtaining among others the services of three men who were eminent in their special branches. Dr. Albert C. Eycleshymer, director of the department of anatomy and acting dean of St. Louis University Medical School, was selected as head of the department of anatomy. Dr. David J. Davis, assistant professor of pathology in Rush Medical College, was selected head of the department of pathology and bacteriology and director of experimental medicine. Dr. William H. Welker, assistant professor of physiological chemistry in the medical department of Columbia University, was selected head of the division of physiological chemistry.

During the academic year, these departments were completely reorganized. Many alterations in the building were made and large quantities of new equipment were installed to accommodate this new work in education, investigation and research.

## IN RECENT YEARS

BY DEAN A. C. EYCLESHYMER

In attempting to continue the story of our College of Medicine, as told by Drs. Steele and Davison, I realize that I am in a position not unlike one who suddenly comes into the active management of a large business. He cannot appreciate how the business was built up. The ideals; the plans; the work; all are more or less vague. The one thing which confronts him is the perpetuity and growth of the enterprise. In such an organization there is usually a president, board of directors, superintendent, foremen, etc. The position of dean in the College of Medicine is analogous to that of superintendent in the business enterprise. It is therefore fitting that I should say something of how the plant has been operated during the past six or seven years.

The first object of the medical school is to train men to become good doctors; the second, to prepare men to become teachers in medical schools. A good doctor is one who occupies a prominent position in the social life of the community and whose work is not only the alleviation and cure of disease, but also the prevention of disease. A good teacher is one who not only reproduces the known but also produces and thus adds to the known. In training men to become doctors or teachers we must always have in mind two qualities which we must develop:—the one, to imitate whatever has been well done under well defined conditions; the other, to initiate new procedures when new conditions arise. These are the central thoughts around which the entire system of medical education is being built.

To attain this end the University has thoroughly equipped its laboratories with all the modern apparatus necessary for teaching and research. It has steadily increased its library until at the present time it contains all the standard medical works together with complete files of nearly all the medical journals published in English, French and German. It has begun the reorganization of its faculty by obtaining a number of eminent men in the preclinical branches and placing them on a university basis. They are paid salaries and are thus enabled to devote their whole time to the work of the College of Medicine. The teachers in the clinical branches are unpaid, and are consequently unable to devote their entire time to the work. The time is not far distant when some of the teachers in these branches must also be placed on a university basis.

The educational requirements have been gradually increased. In 1913 a year of college work was required for admission in addition to the completion of a four-year high school course. In 1914 a second year of college work was added. Thus all students entering since 1914 have had two years of preliminary college work before entering upon the medical work proper. In 1915 the work of the first two years was of such

a grade that the University considered it equal to the work given in its other colleges and authorized the granting of the degree of Bachelor of Science upon the completion of these two years. In 1916 the College of Medicine organized a graduate summer quarter. This was the first attempt among medical colleges to set apart a summer quarter to be devoted exclusively to graduate work leading to the degree of Master of Science or Doctor of Philosophy. The work attracted the attention not only of medical educators, but also of educators in other fields. In 1917 the medical course itself was extended from four years to five. In the fifth year the student may devote his time to the introductory practice of medicine, as an intern in a hospital; or in case he wishes to prepare himself for a professional career, as a teacher in one of the preclinical branches, he may devote this year to special preparation for the field of his choice. Notwithstanding these increased requirements both for entrance and graduation the attendance has increased to such an extent that the College is overcrowded and many are turned away.

A sketch of our activities during the past few years would be incomplete without reference to our attempt to speed up the education of our students during the world war. The first realization that the College of Medicine was to form a part of the military system of the United States came to us in September, 1917. The provisions of the Selective Service Act gave our students the privilege of enlisting for service and being assigned to inactive status for the purpose of continuing their medical studies. Immediately following the declaration of war, nearly all of our students enlisted either in the Army or Navy and were assigned to inactive duty in the Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps. We were soon confronted with a difficulty in that we were unable to keep a sufficient number of teachers from enlisting to carry on the instruction for these students. In anticipation of just this need the Medical Section of the National Council of Defense on May 15th, 1917 had requested Dean Steele to prepare a list of essential teachers. This was done but it gave the school some anxiety to find that a number of the men on this list were very soon called to active service. For some reason a second list was requested on July 18, 1918, by the Surgeon General, and though no one felt that the second list would be considered more seriously than the first, yet it was, and those who were on that list were accepted by the Army and Navy only after the University had released them.

In February, 1918, Major Arnold from the office of the Surgeon General, speaking before the Medical Educational Conference in Chicago stated that "we have no moral right, in deference to the drafted men in the fighting line, to give medical students the usual summer vacation of three or four months." He suggested that it be possible to give three terms in twelve months instead of the usual two terms, and that these terms should begin about October 1, February 1, and June 1. "If this plan were adopted now the present first class would be ready for service twelve months earlier than under the present plan, the second class eight months earlier and the third class four months earlier; the senior class would not be affected." This plan was energetically opposed by the representatives of some state boards, especially Pennsylvania, but the conference by a vote of 37 to 16 adopted the following resolution: "It is the sense of this conference that a plan of intensive training by which the time required to complete the course in medicine may be shortened by one year without lowering the present educational standards, be approved as a war measure, and that state boards and universities be requested to take such action as will conform to it."

We at once began work on plans for a continuous session on a three-term basis. When the detailed curriculum was presented to the Surgeon General's office it was pronounced one of the most carefully thought out and best that had been proposed. On May 17, 1918, a telegram was received which ran as follows; "Plan of continuous session to begin this Summer welcome for all schools like Illinois, which can maintain standards.—Gorgas." The President and Board of Trustees of the University had previously approved of our plans and we proceeded at once to arrange for a continuous session. The announcement was made in a leaflet stating that beginning June 3, 1918, we would operate a continuous session for those students in the Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps alone and that they, upon the completion of four full years of eight months each, would have fulfilled the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

On July 12, 1918, the following resolution was adopted by the Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure of Pennsylvania:

"In view of the fact that the University of Illinois College of Medicine has adopted and advertised the giving of a course in medicine, to be followed by the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Medicine within a period of three years,—

"AND WHEREAS by the laws of Pennsylvania it is provided that there must be a course in medicine leading to the degree of M.D. extending through four calendar years,—

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania do hereby withdraw all recognition of the medical courses given in the University of Illinois College of Medicine and that the graduates of this school be refused the privilege of admission to the Pennsylvania State Medical Examinations."

Since other states threatened to follow the action of Pennsylvania and prohibit our graduates from practicing in them, there was nothing left to do but to return to the old basis of extending our course over four calendar years. Thus our efforts and hopes to comply with the desires of the Army were defeated.

The next real activity was our participation in the development of the Students Army Training Corps. The first of October, 1918, with considerable ceremony the Army and College of Medicine inducted our students into the S. A. T. C. This organization was partly under the control of the Army and partly of the University. We gave printed cards to the students, certifying that they had been thus inducted. We soon found out that they were not in the Army at all, although they had thought they were and so had we. When a student was called by a local examining board he presented his card, but the board considered the card a joke, and so did we a little later. We organized an examining board under the direction of Major A. J. Ochsner. The physical fitness of our students will always be a matter of pride; instead of a high percentage being unfit for service we found not more than 1% to 2% unfit. A few days after the physical examinations were over, Army officers appeared and began giving the students military drill. The students did not know whether they were in the Army at all, and if they were they did not know whether they were still in the M. E. R. C. or in the S. A. T. C. But a spirit of patriotism accompanied by loyalty prompted the students to follow all orders and suggestions made by Army officers. Our officers worked away and finally succeeded in getting a large number of our students in the S. A. T. C. But weeks passed before any headway could be made in getting the M. E. R. C. students transferred to the S. A. T. C. This was due to some hitch in the regulations whereby the Surgeon General's office could not let its men loose. I have one letter from Captain \_\_\_\_\_ stating that the M. E. R. C. was defunct, and another stating that "it exists as much as before and has about 18,000 men in it, and Members of the M. E. R. C. may enter the S. A. T. C. only by transfer under orders of the Surgeon General or the Adjutant General." It is thus quite readily understood why the students did not know whether they were in the S. A. T. C. or in the M. E. R. C. At this time we were obliged to shift our students from the three-term system previously advocated by the Surgeon General's office to the four-term system adopted for the S. A. T. C. The teaching problem was becoming more and more serious. One after another the men felt it a duty to get into active service, and after another they were released and the additional burden of carrying their classes fell upon those who remained. It soon became apparent that the teaching force was becoming so reduced in number and overburdened with the hope that they could thus be released. Some of those remaining resigned with the hope that they could thus take a more active part in the medical work of the Army and Navy. Others sought additional service on local medical examining boards, etc. The various departments took on new enterprises. The Department of Anatomy, for example, was requested by the Surgeon General to get out a Manual of Surgical Anatomy for the Army, which later was adopted by the Navy. Other departments were working in other lines. All were inspired with a desire to do more than could possibly be done.

Soon the announcement came that a District Military Inspector and a District Educational Director were to establish themselves with headquarters in the Lewis Institute. This gave us much hope. The Dean was to articulate with the District Educational Director, and the Commanding Officer at the School with the District Military Inspector. With this reinforcement things began to shape themselves fairly satisfactorily. The barracks were being prepared and the regulations by the Army and Navy for barrack life, with allowances, were explained to the students. The students were not long in finding out that the Navy offered a little better pay, etc., than the Army and they at once began making applications for transfers to the Navy.

Finally the barracks were ready for the students. They were to have two hours of study each evening under military supervision. Everything went satisfactorily excepting that the students looked at the books for this period but they did not study. The class work at first was badly broken up; the officers had much paper work; the barracks had to be cleaned; mess had to be served, and a thousand other little things had to be done. We frequently received orders telling us to dispatch at once several privates for duty in the barracks and were thus often obliged to interrupt lectures by reading the names of those who were to report at once—and report at once they did.

Out they went, pell-mell. We complained to the District Educational Director who conferred with the District Military Inspector and the order came back to our Commanding Officer not to interrupt the classes. Things were beginning to run smoothly when the influenza came and the students were stricken en masse. While the deaths were few, the entire morale was broken; study was well nigh impossible. As the students began to recover from the influenza and its terrifying influence, another but milder disease attacked them about as fast as they were able to get out on the streets in their new and attractive uniforms. This disease I may for the sake of gentility call "Cherche la femme". This disease had not reached its height when the Armistice came and the order for demobilization.

At this time the District Educational Director wrote to us as follows:—"You have received notice direct from Washington that the Students Army Training Corps is about to be disbanded. Whatever your experience with the corps has been you will no doubt regret that an experiment so pregnant with possibilities in the field of education had to be abandoned without sufficient opportunity, as many believe, to enable a sure judgment of the possibilities to be formed. The most that has been accomplished is to develop the faults of the system. But we were merely passing through the developmental period, the same as must be done in any new enterprise. The faults discovered and removed would enable its merits to be recognized and weighed."

Educationally we were left in a badly confused condition. We might have run through the remainder of the year on the quarterly system but could not hope to carry it on as a permanent arrangement because of the greatly increased expense involved. If we were to change back to the semester system it seemed best to do so at once. So at the beginning of February, 1919, we switched back to the semester system. We therefore had at that time classes on the three-term system, four-term system, and the two-term system. Students and faculty entered into most hearty co-operation in getting out of the mix-up. We managed to satisfy the requirements of the most exacting state boards and were finally back on a pre-war basis at the beginning of the 1920 session.

One of the first things to be undertaken after the close of the war was a renewed effort to acquire clinical facilities. The various standardizing agencies in medical education, such as the Council on Medical Education, the Association of American Medical Colleges, the Federation of State Examining Boards, long have realized that the outstanding defect in medical schools was the lack of clinical facilities. To overcome this defect they have made educational and legal requirements such that the medical schools are obliged to "own or entirely control a hospital. This hospital should be in close proximity to the college and have a daily average of not less than 200 patients who can be utilized for clinical teachings." These conditions were not fully met by our College of Medicine and it became obvious in 1918 that we must act speedily or lose our A rating. Moreover we would run the chance of having our graduates refused recognition in our own state. Our first efforts were directed toward obtaining contracts with a sufficient number of hospitals to meet these requirements, but our efforts were successful only in part. Many private hospitals were willing to extend teaching privileges but in none could we "definitely control" the clinical material.

We finally came to the conclusion that we must obtain funds for a hospital or quit. President James presented the situation to the last General Assembly which appropriated \$300,000 for a clinical building. This building is to be devoted to the investigation and treatment of those diseases which belong in the fields of general medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, but it will not provide for the teaching and investigation which must be developed in connection with the specialties such as crippled and deformed children, the demented and insane, venereal diseases, tuberculosis, cancer, diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, etc. Its purposes are clearly set forth by President James in the following words: "This clinical building will not be a hospital in an ordinary sense at all. It will not undertake to treat the general run of hospital patients. Its facilities will be reserved for 'cases', that is, for patients whose cases are of interest from the standpoint of medical science and art. Provision will be made for keeping chronic cases of interest and special value for instruction and scientific purposes for a length of time determined solely by the scientific value of the case."

The University had decided to go ahead with the construction of this building on a lot adjoining the present School of Pharmacy when certain other ideas began to take shape. The Director of the State Department of Public Welfare, upon entering the state service was deeply impressed by the enormous sums expended in housing the sick and the lack of any well-defined effort to find out the causes of sickness. This impression is well expressed in his own words: "Upon entering the state service as director of public welfare in 1917, without knowledge of the subject, I found that the thing which

most impressed me was the fact that the state was engaged in giving custodial care and incidental treatment to terminal cases, and was not doing anything worth while in research, and had no ideas apparent upon the subject of preventive treatment.

"It seems obvious that any activity, whether state or private, which spends one-fifth of its revenue upon a single thing, should know something about that thing, and should spend a considerable sum for the purpose of ascertaining causes, with the idea of reducing the cost. Why hasn't the state conducted research for humans the same as it has for hogs? This has been a current question in Springfield for some time, and I think the answer is that research on hogs has been conducted by the University, whereas research on humans has been attempted by an administrative department which is not fitted to do so.

"No definite ideas regarding preventive treatment occurred to us until we had reached the conclusion that research must first be undertaken by some competent agency; then it at once became apparent that research was not the function of an administrative organization.

"The necessity for rebuilding the old and valuable Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary caused department officials to study the subject of relocation, and it was promptly found that a proper location would be one adjacent to other medical institutions, for the reason that no particular type of medical service can stand by itself, and that all types of medical service are interlocked and need to co-operate.

"At the same time, the department found itself charged with the duty of locating a Surgical Institute for Children, and as the department already knew that it needed adequate facilities for the study of insanity, mental defectiveness and problems of behavior, it at once became evident that the best results could be achieved by placing all of these institutions in a group, because they all needed contact with skilled men, they all involved research and rehabilitation, and they all required dispensary service. Inasmuch as the administrative and dispensary service could be consolidated, the economy of handling them in group form was apparent.

"In studying the organization for the group, it did not take long to discover that the department's greatest difficulty in performing high class service would be its inability to furnish a trained personnel of the type needed. As the University College of Medicine was also a creature of the state, organized for precisely the purposes required, we turned to it for assistance and found that it would need exactly the things which the department would have to offer, namely, hospitals. Each having what the other wanted and each being a complement of the other, an effort was made to assist each other by some form of joint service. In July, 1919, there was concluded a joint agreement between the University and the Department of Public Welfare, whereby the University would furnish the professional service, and the department would undertake the administration functions of the group.

"Upon the strength of this agreement, the Legislature promptly appropriated the money necessary to purchase the old West Side Ball Park, to erect the three buildings needed by the department, and a clinical hospital required by the University. The legislators were quick to see the advantages of the group scheme and of the joint plan of operation, and gave it their approval by appropriations, and with the understanding that it was committing the state to a project involving several millions of dollars additional."

President James says: "The state and nation are largely indebted to Director Charles H. Thorne of the Department of Public Welfare for the development of this plan, which will constitute one of the greatest endowments for medical education and research ever provided."

President Kinley speaks of the project in the following words: "From the point of view of the University College of Medicine, Mr. Thorne's plan has many advantages. In the first place, it will bring all the medical agencies supported by the State into one great medical institute, thus affording the advantages of economy and efficiency referred to before. In the second place, this combination of agencies will make it possible to do some real work for humanity in the investigation of the causes and cure of diseases. It will enable the State, through its College of Medicine, to make thorough study looking to the prevention and cure of epidemics and to the eradication of some of the great plagues that still afflict the world, such as tuberculosis, syphilis, mental disorders of one kind or another, scarlet fever, and many other of the diseases that annually carry off thousands of the people of our State.

"The facilities which this great project will provide will be equivalent to an endowment of many millions of dollars. Of course it will be necessary for the State to provide the University with means to carry out its part of the plan. While the entire administration and its expense are to be in the Department of Public Welfare, the Uni-

versity is expected to provide the professional staff for the care of the sick and the defective in these institutions, and also to provide the research staff and laboratories necessary to the study of the prevention and cure of disease. The successful continuance of the State University College of Medicine is dependent upon adequate hospital, clinical facilities and laboratories. Unless the State wishes the University to abolish its College of Medicine it will have to provide these necessities, in any case. To provide them for the College of Medicine while at the same time providing most of them in other locations would obviously be an unjustifiable expenditure of public money. Putting these buildings all together in proximity to the College of Medicine greatly reduces the expense.

"Briefly then, the plan will provide, as already remarked, the equivalent of a large endowment, adequate clinical facilities with fine equipment, adequate opportunities and facilities for medical investigation, and the highest efficiency in operation. It is important to emphasize this last point. The State would be obliged to continue to support a great public health organization if it had no State College of Medicine. Having a College of Medicine, it is under the necessity of making adequate provision for it. The two projects if conducted independently would necessitate in large measure a duplication of plant and facilities. The coordination and consolidation eliminates the expense of this duplication, in buildings, and in administrative and professional staffs. Moreover, the larger opportunities afforded to the members of the staff of the College of Medicine will be an attraction that should draw the best men in the profession, provided the State appropriates sufficient to the University to enable it to pay proper salaries to its medical professors.

"To the people of the State this great project means, then, economy in expenditure, more adequate provision for the preservation of the public health, more adequate care of the charges of the State in sickness, and extension of scientific medical knowledge that will increase still further our power to combat disease, and the placing of the State of Illinois in the forefront of the governments of the world in this field of public activity and inquiry.

"To the practitioners of medicine in Illinois, as well indeed as in other states, this plan when perfected will give unequalled opportunities for further study and research. It should become the center for post-graduate study to medical men to keep them in touch with the progress of their profession.

"Medical students will find here in this perfected plan opportunities for ordinary medical study unsurpassed anywhere, and opportunities for advanced study and research which should in time be equal to those available anywhere else.

"For some years past the University of Illinois has been studying the soils of the State in order to learn what they lack to yield the largest crops. It now proposes, through the statesmanlike plan of Mr. Thorne, to study the health of the people of the State in order to find what is lacking to produce health conditions which will mean a longer average of human life for its people. For years the University has been studying methods to enable the farmers to save their animals from death through disease. It now proposes to extend its studies to help save boys and girls for stronger manhood and womanhood. The co-ordinated scheme of the Director of Public Welfare will make these things possible."

## II—HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY

The origins of our College of Dentistry run back to 1898. On July 1 of that year a meeting was held to start the organization of the Illinois School of Dentistry, which was the fore-runner of our College of Dentistry, and on Aug. 17 of that year the new name was adopted at the suggestion of Dr. D. M. Cattell. Others prominent in the organization were Drs. G. W. Cook, F. N. Brown, A. E. Morey, G. T. Carpenter, E. D. Brothers, and R. P. Donaldson.

This Illinois School of Dentistry was once known as the Columbian Dental College, and had been running six years when the name was changed in 1898. The first location was at 155-159 Clark Street; later the School was moved to the corner of State and Quincy, and then to Van Buren and Clark. At the time the University took it over it was in charge of Dr. F. N. Brown as dean.

Our College of Dentistry proper began to take shape in 1900 and 1901, when suggestions for establishing a dental department in the College of Medicine were often heard. On Jan. 23, 1901, Dr. O. A. King addressed the University Board of Trustees urging the organization of such a department, and the Board gave its general approval of the idea. A committee was appointed, and made a report in March. This was to the general effect that the Illinois School of Dentistry with \$7,000 worth of equipment and an enrollment of 100 might be obtained. A corporation, organized under state laws, it had a standard curriculum, and as early as 1898 had appeared willing to be absorbed by the University of Illinois.

Two committees entered into negotiations for the transfer. The one from our College of Medicine was made up of Drs. D. A. K. Steele, O. A. King, and W. M. Harsha. The Illinois School of Dentistry was represented by Drs. B. J. Cigrand and E. D. Brothers, and by R. P. Donaldson. They with the Board of Trustees of the University ascertained that the property could be had for \$17,000, that it could be paid for in bonds of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and that possession would be given May 15 (1901.) It would be known as an entirely new school—the School of Dentistry of the University of Illinois.

These conditions being agreed to, the contract was made, and signed by Drs. William M. Harsha, O. A. King, and D. A. K. Steele, the College of Medicine committee.

The new school opened Oct. 3, 1901, as a department of the College of Medicine, with a faculty of sixteen headed by Dr. A. H. Peck. The other professors were Drs. D. M. Cattell, operative dentistry and operative technics; B. J. Cigrand, prosthetic dentistry, technics, and history; G. W. Cook, bacteriology and general pathology; D. A. K. Steele, oral surgery; J. N. McDowell, orthodontia; W. T. Eckley, anatomy; J. F. Burkholder, physiology; F. C. Zapffe, dental histology; J. A. Wesener, chemistry; S. E. Meek, comparative anatomy; O. A. King, neurology; E. D. Brothers, dental jurisprudence; J. M. Patton, general anesthesia and physical diagnosis; G. W. Dittmar, operative technics and superintendent of infirmary; C. O. Bechtol, chemistry. In addition were three chief demonstrators; C. E. Jones, C. N. Thompson, and R. W. Parker (also Dittmar and Eckley, named above in the faculty list.) Dr. Cigrand was secretary and Dr. Steele actuary. The College was organized into the following departments; Operative dentistry, prosthetic dentistry, bacteriology and general pathology, oral surgery, orthodontia, general anatomy, physiology, histology, chemistry, comparative anatomy, neurology, jurisprudence, general anesthesia and physical diagnosis.

Dr. Peck, dean of the old Illinois School, who was retained to head the new Department of Dentistry, had graduated from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery in 1888, and from Rush Medical College in 1891. After a year of teaching at Hammond, Wis., he joined the faculty of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, and served for several years in addition to some teaching at the Northwestern School of Dentistry. He was president one year and secretary four years of the Chicago Dental Society, and had written extensively on dental subjects.

Dr. Peck served as dean until 1903. He was succeeded by Dr. B. J. Cigrand, who held the place until 1906, when Dr. G. W. Cook came in. His term lasted until the College was discontinued in 1913. When instruction was resumed, Dr. F. B. Moorehead, the present dean, took up the work.

The College was quartered in the same building as it is today—corner of Harrison and Monroe streets, the old home of the College of Medicine. It had been damaged by fire, but was rebuilt and put in order for the opening exercises Oct. 3, 1901. The College of Medicine building, on the north, was at the time the largest of its kind in the United States. Indeed the new College of Dentistry quarters and equipment were unusually complete. The laboratories, each of 120-student capacity and occupying four floors, were among the largest in any college of the United States. The building is of brick and stone, six stories, and cost \$100,000. Being just opposite the Cook County hospital, it is in the very center of the Chicago clinical field.

Admission was limited to students who could show a certificate of entrance to the second year of high school, or its equivalent. This requirement rose in 1905-06 to two years of high school; in 1906-07 to four; in 1908-09 to accredited high school; and in 1909-10 to the standard 15 units of high school as specified for the other departments of the University. The college year lasted seven months—Oct. 3 to May 4, with the customary intermissions. There was no sophomore class, the work being divided among freshmen, juniors, and seniors, making up a three-year course. The time of the student was about equally divided between laboratory and clinical work on the one hand and lectures and recitations on the other. Students were admitted to the laboratories from the beginning of the first year. Materials were furnished at cost.

The first graduating class went out in 1902, and numbered forty members.

The officers of the first Alumni Association were Dr. Clayton McCauley, president; Dr. S. S. Swihart, treasurer, and Dr. C. E. Jones, secretary.

Thus the new School ran along until Apr. 27, 1905, when it was decided to change the name from School of Dentistry to College of Dentistry, separate from the College of Medicine. The old arrangement had caused some confusion; some called the School a school, some a college, and some a department. It was accordingly thought best to reorganize the dentistry work as the College of Dentistry. Plans for doing this had been under way since early in 1904.

The College of Dentistry work was headed during these middle-distance years by Dr. B. J. Cigrand (1903-06) and Dr. G. W. Cook (1906-13.) Dr. Cigrand held degrees from the Northern Indiana State Normal School, '86 and '91, and from the dental department of Lake Forest College, '88. He also attended the Chicago School of Sciences and the Haskell School of Prosthetics. He had taught in the American College of Dental Surgery (President, 1893) and in the Northwestern School of Dentistry. At one time he was editor of the *Dental World*. Dr. Cook received his D.D.S. from Iowa State University and also attended Northwestern University Medical School and the Haskell School. He joined the College of Dentistry faculty in 1900. He was editor of the *American Dental Journal* nine years, and wrote numerous articles on dentistry. He died several years ago.

The history of the College of Dentistry is closely linked with that of the College of Medicine. When the latter was discontinued temporarily in 1912 because of inability to renew the lease, the dentistry work stopped also. The State Legislature had failed to help out. Previously the income from fees had been enough to pay expenses, but by 1912 this was no longer adequate for the support of a high-grade institution. There is accordingly no class of 1913 on the alumni roll.

The cessation of the College of Dentistry alarmed the Dental Alumni Association almost as much as the medical crisis alarmed the Medical Alumni Association. On Feb. 12, 1913, the Dental Association presented to the Board of Trustees an urgent request to reopen the College of Dentistry—a request signed by 125 of the alumni, and also supported by the deans of the other dental colleges in Chicago. The alumni committee in charge consisted of Drs. E. D. Brothers, G. W. Cook, and A. C. Kingsley. Three months later Dr. F. B. Moorehead, now dean of the College, appeared before the Board to urge again that the College of Dentistry be reopened. After much discussion the Board made the guarded statement that "it would be desirable to organize a scientific department of dentistry when the medical school shall be well established." Nevertheless, the dental plans went forward vigorously, for on July 2, President James recommended that the College be reopened on the following Oct. 1, with four years of high school work, the regular standard of the University, as prerequisite. A total of \$20,000 for equipment and \$15,000 for salaries was appropriated, and Dentistry was thus enabled to go ahead on the same basis as the rest of the University. Chemistry, general bacteriology, general pathology, and physiology were taught in the medical building. "The faculty are committed to the task," said the *Bulletin* of the Alumni Association, "of building up a course of instruction which will prepare the

student for the largest possible service, both to the science and art of dentistry, and to society at large." The College of Dentistry charter and equipment had in 1912 been sold to the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. The College therefore started out anew in 1913 on an entirely new lease of life as an organic part of the University of Illinois.

The history of the College for the last few years is full of promise for the future. Our College has steadily grown, in a period when decreased enrollments in schools of medicine and dentistry have been expected. The registration of 163 in 1906 rose to 196 in 1920, and to 200 in 1921. At the present writing (Jan. 21, 1922) the College has 763 living alumni and 42 dead. Faculty members, both past and present, exclusive of those who hold degrees from the College and are therefore counted with the alumni, number 72 living and 6 dead.

Entrance requirements have been raised. Fifteen units of work from an accredited high school plus 30 semester hours of university work with a minimum of six hours in English, six in Chemistry and six in Physics and Biology, are now required. This marks the most distinct advance yet recorded in dental education.

Dean Moorehead, who has headed the College since its reorganization, graduated from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery in 1899, from the University of Chicago in 1900, Rush Medical College, 1906, and the University of Michigan, 1908. He joined the faculty of Rush Medical College in 1906, and of our College of Dentistry in 1908. His writings on dental subjects have been extensive, and he was president of the Chicago Dental Society in 1915-16.

### III—THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

BY DEAN W. B. DAY

Prior to 1852 there existed only a few scattered associations of apothecaries and druggists in this country. Among these organizations were the colleges of pharmacy of Philadelphia, New York, Maryland, Massachusetts and Cincinnati. Only the first three of these exercised teaching functions. In 1852, the American Pharmaceutical Association was formed, with the primary object of "the advancement of pharmaceutical knowledge and the elevation of the professional character of apothecaries and druggists throughout the United States." In the opinion of the first convention "this cannot be affected without extending the present means of education."

At the sixth annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, four Chicago pharmacists were elected to membership. Two of these members, E. O. Gale and James D. Paine, were among those who led the movement to form a college of pharmacy in Chicago, at that time a city of nearly 80,000 and already an important commercial center.

On February 26, 1859, articles of incorporation for an organization of persons "desiring to associate themselves together for scientific purposes and mutual improvement" were prepared. The objects of the society were declared to be "cultivating, improving and making known a knowledge of pharmacy, its collateral branches of science and the best modes of preparing medicines . . . and giving instruction in the same by public lectures." The organization was named "The Chicago College of Pharmacy." Among the signers of the articles of incorporation were some of the best-known pharmacists of the city: Franklin Scammon, E. O. Gale, George Buck, Dr. Frederick Mahla, Dr. John H. Rauch, James D. Paine, S. S. Bliss, F. A. Bryan, George Breck, Thomas B. Penton, L. F. Humeston and Thomas W. P. Mercereau.

On the evening of Sept. 5 a meeting of "the druggists of the city of Chicago" was held at the rooms of Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Commercial College. Dr. Franklin Scammon was made chairman and J. M. Woodworth secretary. The act of incorporation was read and approved and the Chicago College of Pharmacy came into being. Officers were elected and steps taken toward the establishment of a school of pharmacy.

Soon thereafter a constitution, by-laws and code of ethics were adopted. In the code of ethics, the use of the national pharmacopoeia is required, secrecy in the preparation of medicines is deprecated and the practice of both pharmacy and medicine by the same person is condemned as "involving pecuniary temptations incompatible with a conscientious discharge of duty." Pharmacists are also censured for allowing commissions to physicians on their prescriptions, as "we hold it to be unjust to the public and hurtful to the independence of both parties." Pharmacists are urged to prepare their medicines carefully and from pure materials and to expose fraud or adulteration in drugs, and further, "As we owe a debt of gratitude to our predecessors for their observations and researches which have thus far advanced our scientific art, we hold that every apothecary and druggist is bound to contribute his mite toward the advancement of his profession, by noticing and publishing the new ideas and phenomena which may occur in the course of his business."

The by-laws provided for a committee of reference to decide in cases of dispute between members arising from business transactions or from violations of the code of ethics, also for a committee of inspection to examine all drugs and medicines submitted to them and to report their findings. Members were not permitted to receive an apprentice for less than four years and it was obligatory that such apprentices attend two courses of lectures in the college.

The officers elected for the first year were: Dr. Franklin Scammon, president; F. A. Bryan, first vice-president; Dr. Frederick Mahla, second vice-president; James D. Paine, secretary and S. S. Bliss, treasurer. The trustees consisted in addition to the above of E. L. O'Hara, W. H. Muller, Edwin O. Gale, George Buck and L. F. Humeston.

Preparations for teaching were made at once. A faculty was appointed consisting of Dr. James V. Z. Blaney, then professor of chemistry at Northwestern University and at Rush Medical College; Dr. John H. Rauch, afterwards secretary of the State Board of Health, and Dr. Franklin Scammon, a pioneer druggist and botanist. The project was evidently in advance of the city and the times. It was conceded that the

West was not ready to support the undertaking, but these pioneers had both courage and determination.

The course opened on Nov. 7, 1859, with an introductory address by Dr. Rauch on "The History of Pharmacy." It continued for twenty weeks. Lectures were given upon three evenings each week, two hours each evening.

The lectures on chemistry by Dr. Blaney were delivered at Rush Medical College; those on pharmacy by Dr. Scammon and on *materia medica* by Dr. Rauch at the Lombard block, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

The attendance the first year was a little over forty and consisted largely of members of the College, of whom there were then about one hundred. Street cars were not yet in operation and the omnibuses, the only public conveyances, were retired at dark. There were no paved streets, but heavy planks were laid on State street and traffic was necessarily kept in the middle of the road. A few oil lamps, too far apart to be neighborly, afforded the only pretense of street lighting. The students, per-force, walked to the lectures.

The students were earnest young fellows, employed in drug stores during the day, and though the course was necessarily presented in the briefest manner, they were encouraged to read, study and experiment, utilizing the opportunities afforded in the shops.

Manufacturing pharmacists were just beginning; the so-called "elegant" pharmaceuticals, elixirs, fluid extracts, coated pills, etc., were not yet in vogue; the iron mortar, drug mill, drum sieve, percolators and pill machines were in daily use. The students made many of the medicinal preparations and were accustomed to relate their experiences in class and to receive suggestions toward overcoming their difficulties. The apothecaries in class and to receive suggestions toward overcoming their difficulties. The teachers possessed the equipment necessary for demonstration of the lectures, but there were no laboratories. Students who were sufficiently interested, contrived to assemble primitive apparatus and made good use of it during their spare time in the drug stores. The microscope was referred to and exhibited, but chiefly as a curiosity. At the close of the first course, Professor Blaney announced to the class that he had not had time even to touch on organic chemistry but that if the students desired to avail themselves of the opportunity, he would gladly give the instruction without charge, other than his railway fare and hotel for the night, as he resided in Evanston and there were no trains at night. Three students accepted the proposition, one of whom was a civil engineer who had taken the course in chemistry as an aid to his profession. At the close of this course the first diplomas of the college were conferred upon Thomas Whitfield and Henry Tomboeken.

The second course of lectures was begun in 1860 but the financial panic of 1859-60 and the political excitement and unrest brought the course to an early close. The Civil War broke out soon afterward, some of the teachers and many of the students enlisted and the course was suspended, though lectures upon chemistry and pharmacy by Dr. Mahla and upon *materia medica* by Dr. James Adams Allen, afterward president of Rush Medical College, were given during the winter of 1861-2.

In February, 1867, the College was reorganized. E. H. Sargent was elected president, George Buck, vice-president, James W. Mill, secretary and Albert E. Ebert, a trustee. The membership of the College was enlarged; many pharmacists outside of Chicago joined the organization; monthly meetings were held at which papers were read; three delegates were accredited to the convention for revising the United States Pharmacopoeia, and one delegate, A. E. Ebert, was sent in the summer of 1867 to the International Pharmaceutical Congress in Paris, and to the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Dundee, Scotland. As it happened, the appointment of Mr. Ebert to these conferences abroad was most fortunate for the College, as attention was called to the institution which resulted in substantial aid a few years later.

At the annual meeting in September, 1867, a new constitution and by-laws were adopted, a section of which declared the purposes of the organization as follows:

"Its aim is to unite the educated and reputable pharmacists of the Northwest in the following objects: The advancement of the science and art of pharmacy, by diffusing scientific knowledge among pharmacists; the establishment of a school of pharmacy; the discouragement of the sale or use of inferior or adulterated drugs, chemicals and preparations; the restriction of the dispensing and sale of medicines to regularly educated druggists and pharmacists."

Shortly thereafter, a proposition was received from Rush Medical College tendering the College of Pharmacy the use of several rooms in return for access to the library and cabinet of specimens belonging to the latter. Negotiations were unsuccessful, however, but as an evidence of good feeling the College tendered the medical faculty the use of the cabinet and library without compensation.

Plans looking toward the resumption of the School were made early in 1868 and the trustees were empowered to take measures to establish a course of lectures the ensuing winter. Rooms were secured in Rice's Building, Dearborn street near Randolph. Two years passed, however, before arrangements could be completed.

Meanwhile, N. Gray Bartlett, a member of the class of 1860-61 whose studies had been interrupted by the war, proposed the establishment of a monthly journal "devoted to the interests of chemistry, pharmacy and the collateral sciences" to be published by the authority of the College as a means toward the re-establishment of the School. As a result, a monthly journal, the *Pharmacist*, the third pharmaceutical journal in America and the first in the West, made its bow in September, 1868. The first article in the initial number, "Pharmaceutical Education," was contributed by E. H. Sargent, then president of the College, while the chief editorial, by N. Gray Bartlett, discussed the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held that year in Chicago.

On Sept. 30, 1870, the lectures were resumed with a faculty consisting of Blaney, Hauch, Bartlett and G. M. Hambright. The lectures in chemistry were given at Rush Medical College, the others at the rooms of the College on Dearborn street. The class numbered twenty-eight.

In his presidential address in 1871 Mr. Sargent urged a separate course of lectures for the junior and senior classes, for, at that time, following the custom of many medical schools, the second year's instruction was merely a repetition of the first. He asked also that a permanent home for the college be planned. A committee of the trustees had prepared a draft for a state pharmacy law, which was approved for submission to the next legislature. Dr. Blaney now resigned from the faculty and Mr. Ebert was elected professor of pharmacy.

Some forty or more students were enrolled for the course of 1871-72 but only three lectures had been given when the Great Fire destroyed the equipment. The library, apparatus and museum,—the accumulation of years,—were suddenly wiped out. Nothing daunted, the members of the college entered immediately upon a vigorous effort to retrieve the loss and establish the school anew. A notice published in the *Pharmacist* in November, 1871, announced this intention and asked the aid of pharmacists everywhere, since most of the members of the College had lost all they possessed. Help came promptly. Pharmacists throughout the world but especially those of Great Britain gave generously. Books, apparatus, supplies and money came in surprising quantities. A circular letter was issued inviting all the druggists of the Northwest to join the college. At the annual meeting Mr. Sargent as the retiring president said: "We have met today more for the purpose of reorganizing than to review the past. We shall proceed to elect officers for another year,—a year of hard work, and, we hope, of great results. Some will leave us in adversity, and they may declare our work a failure; yet the seeming loss is a positive gain. We want none who will add discouragement to our burden; but we do want the hearty co-operation of all who believe that there is useful work to be done, and are willing to help in its doing."

"Great as have been our losses, they are not irretrievable; time and faithful effort will enable us to do again all and more than we have yet accomplished. Chicago, we believe, shall rise again. From her ashes shall come forth beauty; not only shall she rise in the pleasant homes, the lofty churches, the business palaces, and the busy workshops, but in all that pertains to education, refinement, the arts and sciences, and in all that makes us better and happier. Let us strive as becomes men to do our part in the great work of reconstruction. Our reward shall be as sure, and the result as certain, as that effect will follow cause. Thus faithful to duty, and so laboring for the good of others, it may with truth be said of us that we have not lived in vain."

Early in 1872, temporary quarters consisting of a lecture room and a library were fitted up in the new Rice's building, 77 Dearborn St. A faculty was elected consisting of James W. Mill, pharmacy, D. B. Trimble, *materia medica*, N. Gray Bartlett, chemistry, and H. H. Babcock, botany. In the "Sixth Annual Announcement," dated 1873, courses in these subjects were outlined. The requirements for the diploma were stated. The candidate "must be of good moral character, must have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, have attended two full courses of lectures and have had experience of at least five years in the drug business." He was also required to submit an original dissertation or thesis upon some subject related to *materia medica*, pharmacy or chemistry.

When the session began, a large shipment of books and scientific apparatus was received from the pharmacists of Great Britain. The Pharmaceutical Society of London led by Professor Atfield had raised several thousand dollars which had been wisely

expended in the purchase of this equipment. At the same time, French and German pharmacists sent valuable sets of books, American pharmacists and manufacturers contributed fixtures, glassware, drugs and cash, and the school started its sixth year with bright promise.

The Alumni Association was organized in 1874 with F. M. Goodman, president and H. W. Buchman, secretary.

In 1875 Dr. Trimble resigned and was succeeded by Professor Herod Dailey Garrison, a man of versatile talents, exceedingly popular with his students and colleagues and destined to exert a marked influence on the school. Dr. Garrison had been an army surgeon, a pharmacist, a drug manufacturer, a traveling lecturer and an expositor of popular science. He taught at various times all the subjects of the curriculum, and was for a time the editor of the *Pharmacist*. In the same year Professor Babcock was appointed director of the newly founded Chicago Botanical Garden which occupied a part of what is now Washington Park. The abandonment of this project the year following was a great blow to Babcock, who had devoted his time and energy, without compensation, to the building up of a garden which should be a credit to the city and the state. A short time later, failing health compelled him to give up his teaching and in 1877 he was succeeded by another well-known botanist, Professor Edson S. Bastin.

For a decade the need of laws to regulate the practice of pharmacy had been felt; drafts of proposed laws had been published in the *Pharmacist* and unsuccessful efforts had been made to secure the passage of such legislation. It was realized, however, that the support of the pharmacists of the entire state must be enlisted. Accordingly in 1880 the members of the college took an active part in organizing the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, which, the following year, secured the passage of the first pharmacy law in Illinois.

The project of a home for the School, where modern laboratories and better facilities for the growing classes would be provided, had long been discussed. The rooms in Rice's building had been vacated in 1876 for larger quarters occupying the upper floor of a two-story building at Wabash avenue and Jackson street, where a laboratory was installed. Four years later this space had proved inadequate and another move was made, this time to the Art Institute building, then located at VanBuren street and Michigan avenue.

It was now proposed that the society reincorporate as a stock company and by the sale of stock secure the funds necessary to erect a building. Another plan, advocated by some of the members, was to organize a building association which would erect a building and lease it to the society for school purposes.

While these suggestions were under consideration, J. H. Clough, who owned a vacant lot on South State street near Polk street, offered to erect there a suitable building if the society would lease it for a term of years. The offer was accepted and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the College was signalized by the occupation of the new building. The lecture hall with a seating capacity of six hundred was named Attfield Hall in honor of the distinguished English chemist whose efforts had resulted in the generous gifts to the College a decade before. Two large and well-equipped laboratories and an office and library as well as faculty rooms and store rooms were also provided. Heretofore the lectures had been given in the evening and laboratory instruction was optional. This was now changed—lectures were given during the afternoon and laboratory work in the morning, both being obligatory; a graded system of instruction with a division of the course into junior and senior terms was established and the faculty was strengthened by the addition of Professor Oscar Oldberg and Dr. John H. Long. The two years following (1884-86) were most prosperous; the attendance grew rapidly, the equipment was extended, microscopes were purchased and the courses developed so as to occupy two sessions of eighteen weeks each, with graduation at the end of this period. Then came dissension; some of the members disapproved of graduating students within one year; the adjustment of the salaries of the faculty caused friction; Professor Oldberg was elected dean and advocated changes in the course and in the requirements which were not favored by the majority of the trustees. A split in the society followed: Messrs. Sargent, Dyche, Maynard and Patterson withdrew from the organization taking with them Professors Oldberg and Long, and a new college of pharmacy was organized which shortly became affiliated with Northwestern University.

In the general unrest and excitement, the *Pharmacist*, which had in great measure fulfilled its mission, was merged into the *Western Druggist*. There followed a period of severe competition between the old school and the new, which was not conducive to the growth or the educational standards of either. Almost to a man, the alumni

rallied to the support of the old school. A number of efforts were made to unite the rival institutions, but without avail. The faculty of the older school, recognizing the advantages which its competitor enjoyed through its University connections, proposed an affiliation with Lake Forest University. The trustees opposed this plan. Mr. Ebert especially was urgent in his plea that no university affiliation except with the state university be considered. The faculty led by Professor Garrison was so strongly committed to the affiliation scheme that when the trustees rejected their plan, bitterness and dissatisfaction grew, until in 1890 Professors Garrison, Bastin, Stuart and Galloway withdrew from the college. Garrison died soon afterward. Bastin and Stuart joined the faculty of the Northwestern School of Pharmacy. Galloway qualified in medicine and entered on the practice of that profession. Under discouraging circumstances the officers of the college strove to "carry on." A new faculty was secured. C. S. N. Hallberg, already prominent as a writer on pharmaceutical topics, was assigned to pharmacy. F. S. Hereth, a well-known pharmaceutical chemist, took charge of the pharmaceutical laboratory. N. Gray Bartlett was recalled from his retirement to serve as senior professor of chemistry. Dr. Albert G. Manns, a graduate of the College as well as of the University of Illinois and the University of Berlin, gave physics and qualitative analysis. Dr. C. Gilbert Wheeler was junior professor of chemistry. Dr. Henry C. C. Maisch, son of Professor John M. Maisch of Philadelphia, and who had recently received his doctor's degree at Gottingen, was professor of botany and materia medica.

Dr. Wheeler resigned in 1891, as did also Dr. Maisch. The latter was succeeded by Professor F. M. Goodman, who was at once elected dean.

The summer sessions were now discontinued, and the school year lengthened to seven months. In 1892 a laboratory devoted to drill in the dispensing of prescriptions was installed. In 1893 Dr. Manns resigned to become chief chemist for a large packing concern. Dr. J. A. Wesener succeeded him but after serving for a year was replaced by W. A. Puckner.

The Columbian Exposition (1893) brought many visitors to the city and the college enjoyed its share of the general prosperity; the attendance again reached 225. An interesting exhibit consisting of preparations, drawings, and specimens made by the students was shown at the exposition and received an award of a medal and diploma. In 1895 Professor Bartlett retired. In the preceding year the lease on the building occupied by the school had expired and had been renewed at an increased rental. The financial conditions following the World's Fair were difficult but the officers and members of the college again began to cast about for a better building and a more suitable location. The project of forming a stock company was revived but met with much opposition. Mr. Ebert determined that the school should not be placed in a position where it might become a privately-owned institution. He again advocated turning it over to the State University. Accordingly, overtures were made to President Draper and the trustees of the University with the result that on May 1, 1896, the Chicago College of Pharmacy became a part of the University of Illinois. At the suggestion of the alumni an advisory board of pharmacists nominated by the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association and appointed by the University was formed and has served to keep the pharmacists of the State in close touch with the institution.

During the first eight years of its life as a part of the University the School received no support from the University or the State. But in 1904, the School was moved to larger and better quarters at Michigan avenue and Twelfth street (Roosevelt road) and several thousand dollars was expended by the University for equipment. In 1907 an appropriation for the School of Pharmacy was asked by the University and granted by the State Legislature. In 1904 Professor Puckner resigned and was succeeded by A. H. Clark. In 1910 Professor Hallberg died and C. M. Snow was appointed to the chair of pharmacy. In 1912 Professor Goodman's failing health compelled his resignation. He was succeeded by W. B. Day, who had been a member of the faculty as assistant, instructor and professor since 1892. He became Dean in 1919. In 1916 the School year was lengthened to nine months and the entrance requirements were considerably increased.

Up to this time the School had occupied rented quarters, but in December, 1915, the University purchased for the School the buildings at 701 to 707 South Wood street, which were remodeled, newly equipped and occupied by the School during the summer of 1916. The Northwestern University School of Pharmacy was merged with the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy in 1917, thus uniting the rivals of thirty-one years. Professor M. A. Miner of the Northwestern Faculty was added to the faculty of the School until his retirement in 1919. In 1920, Professor E. N. Gathercoal, who

had been instructor in pharmacognosy for some years, was made assistant professor in that department.

The Great War decimated the classes in 1918. One of the teachers and many of the students enlisted, and others remained in school as members of the Student Army Training Corps. A manufacturing laboratory was installed and its use offered to the government in the hope of aiding in the inspection and manufacture of medicines and war supplies. However, the early close of hostilities prevented the fulfillment of these plans.

In common with other departments of the University, the School of Pharmacy has experienced during recent years an increase in attendance that has taxed the capacity of the class rooms to the utmost.

The following is a list of the names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1919-20. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the last name. The first name is given in full, and the middle name is given in initials. The names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1920-21 are given in a separate list.

The following is a list of the names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1920-21. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the last name. The first name is given in full, and the middle name is given in initials. The names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1921-22 are given in a separate list.

The following is a list of the names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1921-22. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the last name. The first name is given in full, and the middle name is given in initials. The names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1922-23 are given in a separate list.

The following is a list of the names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1922-23. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the last name. The first name is given in full, and the middle name is given in initials. The names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1923-24 are given in a separate list.

The following is a list of the names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1923-24. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the last name. The first name is given in full, and the middle name is given in initials. The names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1924-25 are given in a separate list.

The following is a list of the names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1924-25. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the last name. The first name is given in full, and the middle name is given in initials. The names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1925-26 are given in a separate list.

The following is a list of the names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1925-26. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the last name. The first name is given in full, and the middle name is given in initials. The names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1926-27 are given in a separate list.

NOTE

The following is a list of the names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1926-27. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the last name. The first name is given in full, and the middle name is given in initials. The names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1927-28 are given in a separate list.

The following is a list of the names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1927-28. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the last name. The first name is given in full, and the middle name is given in initials. The names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1928-29 are given in a separate list.

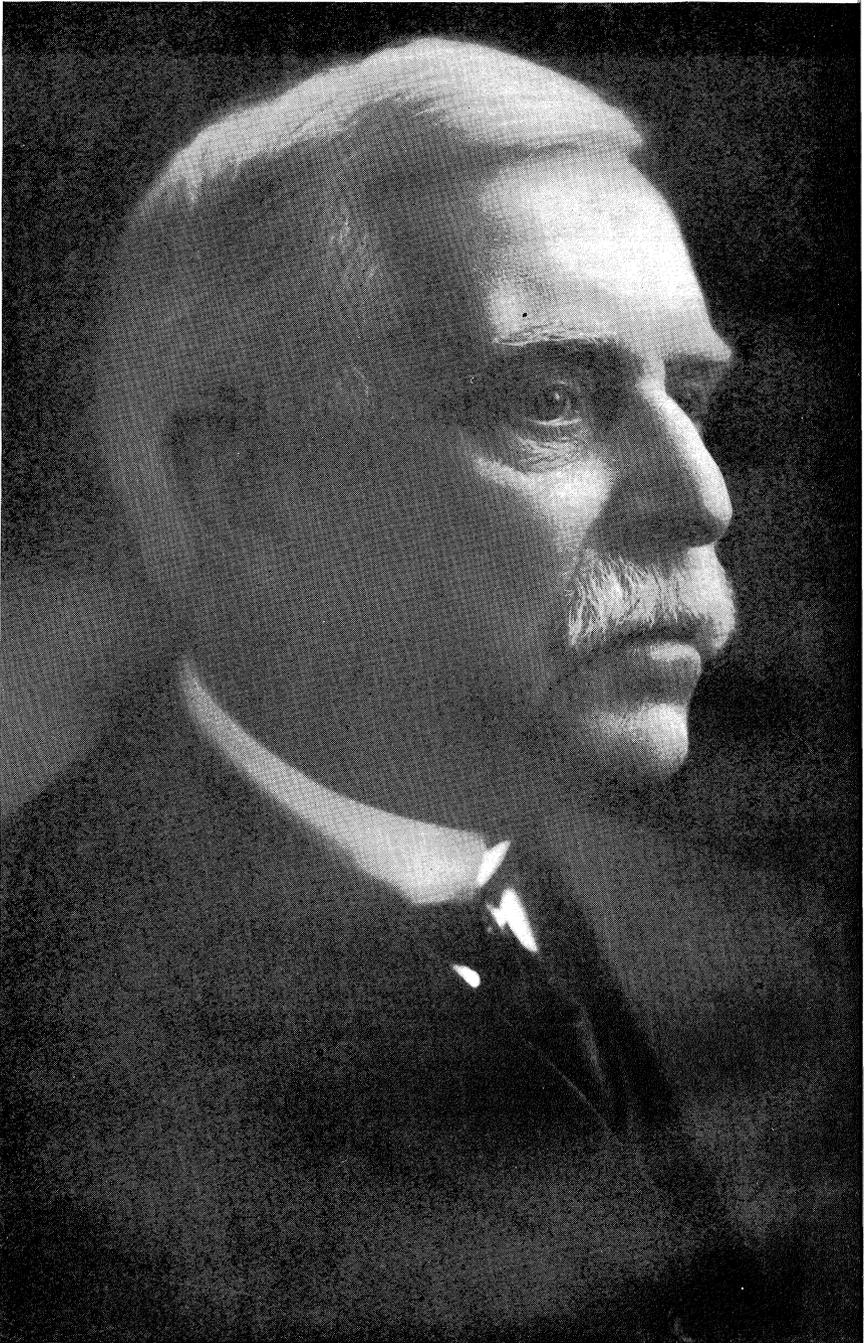
The following is a list of the names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1928-29. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the last name. The first name is given in full, and the middle name is given in initials. The names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1929-30 are given in a separate list.

The following is a list of the names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1929-30. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the last name. The first name is given in full, and the middle name is given in initials. The names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1930-31 are given in a separate list.

The following is a list of the names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1930-31. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the last name. The first name is given in full, and the middle name is given in initials. The names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1931-32 are given in a separate list.

The following is a list of the names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1931-32. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the last name. The first name is given in full, and the middle name is given in initials. The names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1932-33 are given in a separate list.

The following is a list of the names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1932-33. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the last name. The first name is given in full, and the middle name is given in initials. The names of the students who were members of the class in the year 1933-34 are given in a separate list.



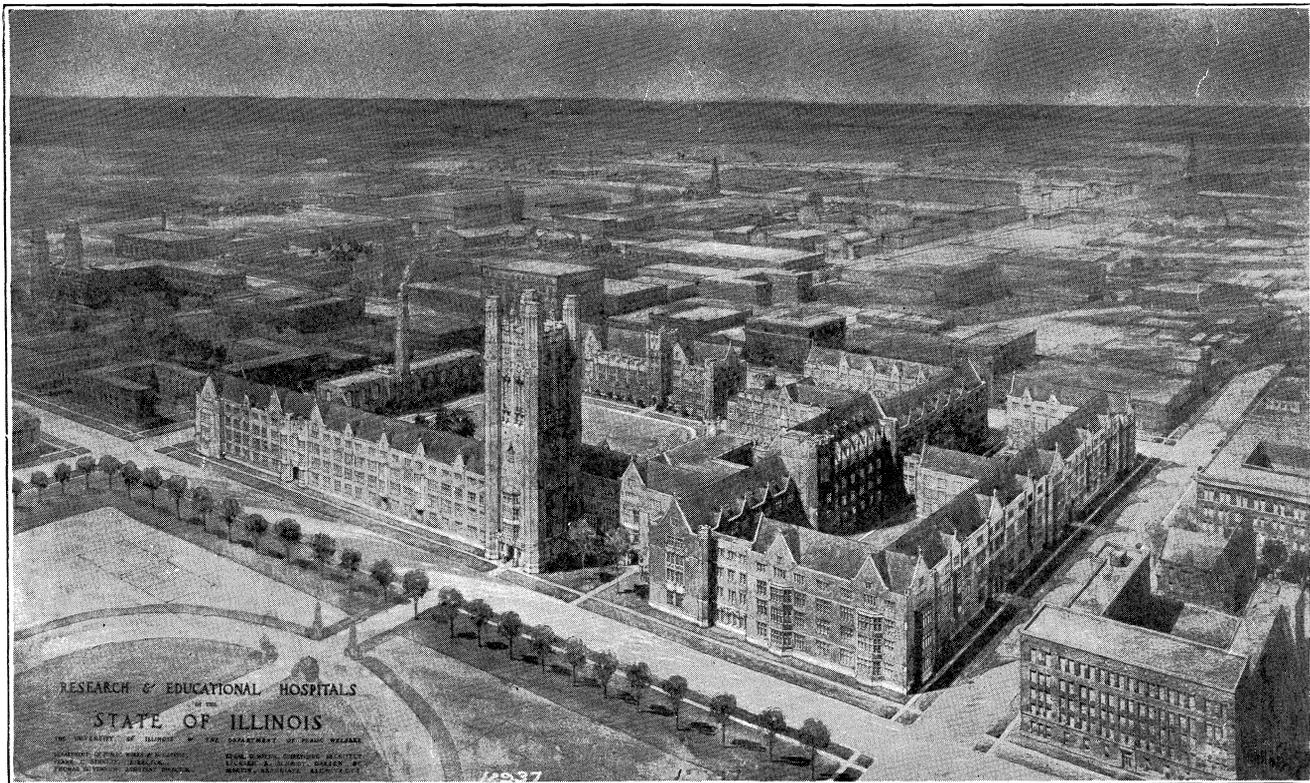
WILLIAM E. QUINE

*Formerly Dean of the College of Medicine, and now  
Professor Emeritus*

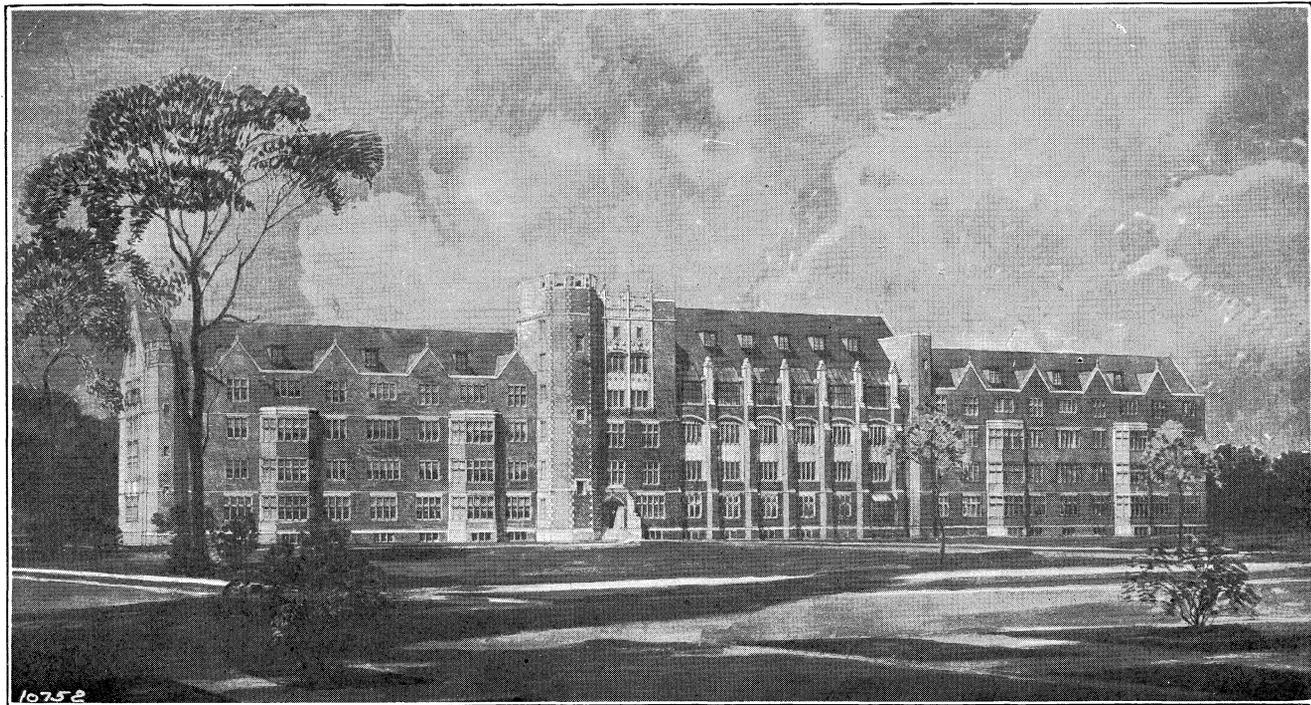


DR. D. A. K. STEELE

*One of the founders of the College of Medicine, and for many years  
Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery*

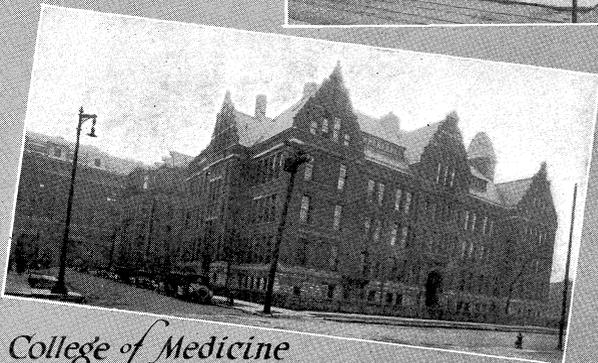


THE NEW COLLEGE OF MEDICINE GROUP, BEING ERECTED IN CO-OPERATION  
WITH THE RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL HOSPITALS OF THE STATE



FIRST UNIT OF THE NEW COLLEGE OF MEDICINE GROUP

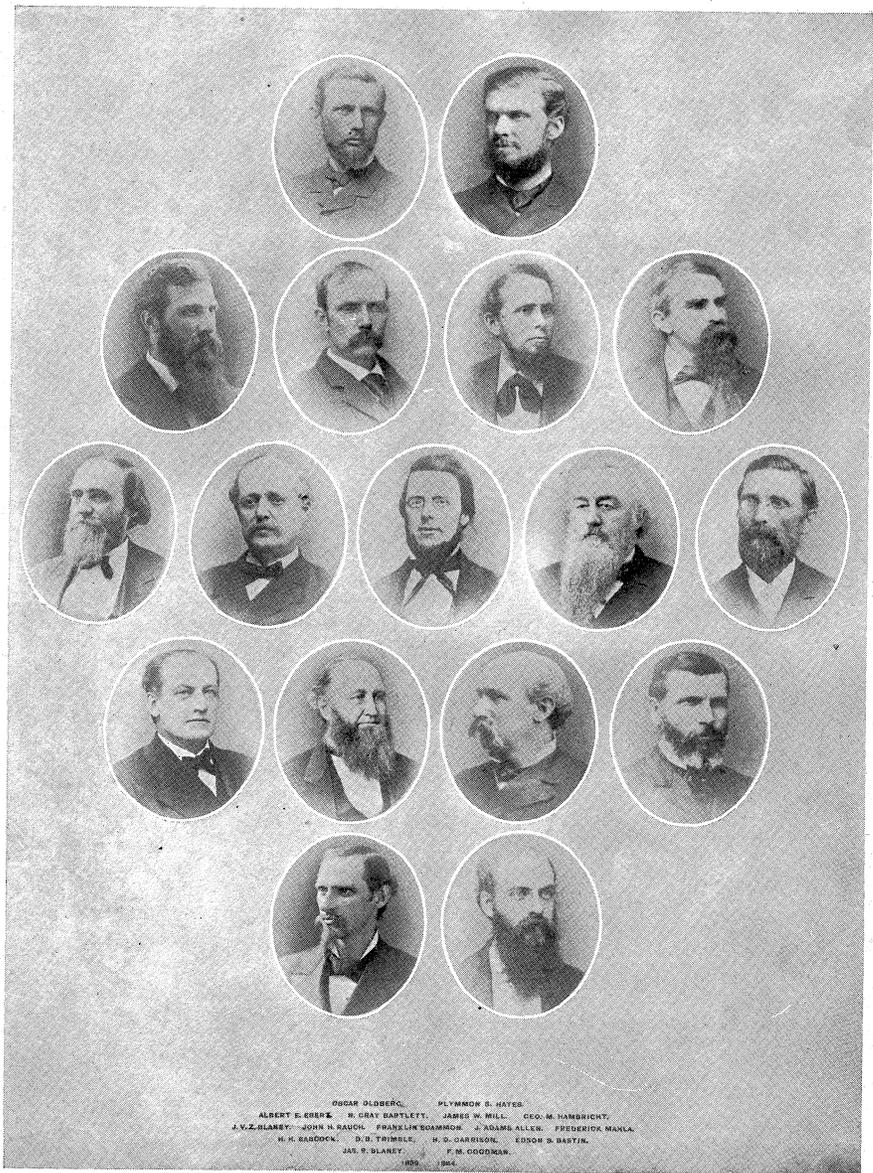
*Dentistry Building*



*College of Medicine*

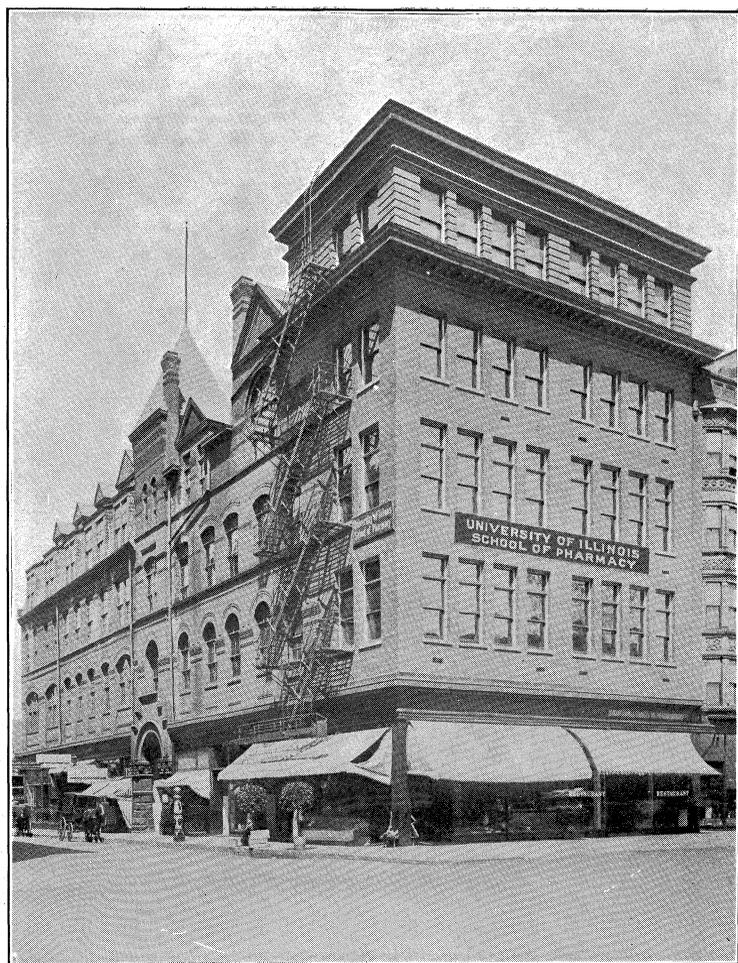


*Pharmacy Building*



OSCAR OLSDER,	PLYMOR S. MITES			
ALBERT E. EBERE,	H. GRAY BARTLEY,	JAMES W. MILL,	CEO. M. HANBUCHT,	
J. V. Z. BLANEY,	JOHN H. RAUCH,	FRANKLIN EDAMOND,	J. ADAMS ALLEN,	FREDERICK MAXLA,
H. H. BARDOCK,	D. B. TRIMBLE,	H. D. CARRISON,	EDSON S. BASTIN,	
JAS. P. BLANEY,	F. M. GOODMAN,			

EARLY FACULTY MEMBERS, SCHOOL OF PHARMACY



FORMER HEADQUARTERS OF THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY  
AT MICHIGAN AVENUE AND TWELFTH STREET  
(ROOSEVELT ROAD)