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Chapter XIX, pp. 322-343

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CHAPTER XIX.

The Jefferson Medical College Hospital.

HE Jefferson Medical College Hospital dates its history from the completion and occupancy of the large Hospital building on Sansom street, in 1877. But, indirectly, the Hospital department traces its history to the year 1825, when, on January 27, the Faculty “Resolved, that in addition to their present arrangements the committee be instructed to prepare an apartment to be used by the Dean as an office, and also to be appropriated to the reception of indigent patients, whom it is hereby determined to supply with medicine gratuitously.”

McClellan first conceived the plan, and, as a result of the prompt action of the committee referred to in the resolution, the Infirmary established in connection with the College was formally opened May 16, although McClellan one week before that performed his first operation in the unfinished room set apart for his clinics. This was done before the first regular session of the school had begun its work, but McClellan did not await formalities; his school must have its clinics, both as a means of education for his classes and the relief of patients.

The success of the College has been largely influenced by those advances in practical teaching which have always given character to the school, and chief among them has been the development of the system of College clinics, and the establishment of this method of instruction as one of the fundamental requirements. The results of this have been apparent in the fact that the College has sent out more and better surgeons than almost any other school of medicine in the country. The general physicians it has produced have been up to the standard, but in the special field of surgery and surgical instruction it has excelled other schools from McClellan's time down to the present
day. Authenticated records state that the founder’s first operation was performed in the “anatomical amphitheatre” of the College building, in the limited quarters set apart for the joint use of the Dean and infirmary purposes. At that time the founder of the new school did not see fit to dignify the department with the name of “Hospital,” although such it really was, for the treatment of patients and the performance of surgical operations. The Dean’s desk occupied a convenient space in one corner of the room, and that officer, B. Rush Rhees, found ample opportunity to divide his attention between the duties of his position and the treatment of those who presented themselves for relief. The students, too, were at liberty to enter the room during operations and the hours designated for the reception of patients, and they are said to have availed themselves of the opportunity to witness McClellan’s rapid operations, or Eberle’s quick diagnoses and methods of treatment, or Rhees’s explanations of the qualities and effect of medicines dispensed, or Green’s compounding of drugs. These were everyday scenes in those little cramped quarters.

In treating of the early history of the College, Dr. Holland’s work says: “Prominent among the features contributing to its usefulness and popularity, must be ranked its clinic. The virtual founder of the College, Dr. McClellan, whose name is intimately associated with every phase of its early history, was the chief agent in creating the clinic. Having cultivated a charity practice at his office, he easily supplied the infirmary at the College building with patients. * * * When the new building was erected in 1828, a small room in front, with an entrance under the staircase, was used by him as a dispensary for his patients. He would draw upon these for illustrating his lectures. From such small beginnings the clinic grew, under the new Faculty (1841), to such dimensions that in a single year (1856) no less than 802 medical and 813 surgical cases were treated, and capital operations of the rarest kind were performed before the class by such adroit operators as Pancoast and Mütter. The accommodations at the College had
been so poor that as late as 1841 even those who had undergone serious operations were sent to their homes in carriages."

The system of practical teaching thus introduced during McClellan's time was continued regularly until 1841, the date of the first radical reorganization of the school in all its departments. Then the College Clinic, medical as well as surgical, was made a prominent feature of the curriculum, and was recognized as an important part of the school. To give it still greater strength and efficiency, some sort of hospital or infirmary accommodations were needed. Accordingly, in 1844, rooms adjoining the College building were rented and fitted up for the care of patients upon whom operations had been performed at the public clinics. These accommodations were gradually enlarged as occasion required, until the College possessed a small hospital with a capacity of fifteen or twenty beds.

This was the first hospital regularly maintained in connection with the educational work of the College, and it served the required purpose for more than twenty years, until the necessity of establishing a clinical hospital upon a more elaborate foundation became firmly impressed upon the minds of the Trustees, Faculty, and Alumni of the school. The progress of medical science, the changes and advancement in the methods of teaching, and, above all, the future interests of students in the College, impelled the friends of the institution to put forth their best endeavors to provide the Jefferson Medical College with a great clinical hospital, worthy of the school, and destined, it was hoped, to play an important part in its work of medical and surgical teaching.

Urged by these considerations, the executive committee of the Alumni Association met informally in the College building in December, 1872, and resolved to make a determined effort in the desired direction. To test the temper and earnestness of those who were there assembled, subscriptions in aid of a future hospital were requested, and nearly fifteen thousand dollars were promptly pledged, in the event that any feasible plan should be developed for the erection of a hospital building. At the same time committees
were appointed to consult with the Trustees and the Faculty, to solicit subscriptions from the Alumni and from the public, and to petition the legislature for an appropriation of $100,000 in aid of the undertaking. The plans of the Alumni were approved by the Trustees, and the several committees began their work with commendable vigor. Eventually, subscriptions from individuals and corporate companies were secured, conditional on the creation of a general building fund of $250,000 by the 10th of July, 1874.

On January 29, 1873, a committee of the Trustees, Faculty, and Alumni visited Harrisburg to present the claims of the College to the legislature, and to ask for an appropriation from the state for the erection of a hospital building. The delegates were granted an interview with the committee of finance of the senate, and with the committee of ways and means of the house, in joint meeting. The views they expressed were favorably received by the legislative committees, and resulted in the insertion of a clause in the general appropriation bill authorizing $100,000 for the Jefferson Medical College Hospital. The measure received the sanction of both houses, and was approved by the governor April 9, 1873.

At a meeting of a committee of the Faculty and the Alumni Association held April 2, 1874, it was resolved, "that the Board of Trustees be respectfully requested to appoint, at their next meeting, to be held Tuesday, April 7th, a committee consisting of three of their number, to cooperate with a joint committee of the Faculty and Alumni in devising measures to obtain subscriptions for the purchase of a site, and the erection of a new College and Hospital Building, and to secure the appropriation made by the state legislature."

In response to this resolution a committee comprising Messrs. Phillips, Lippincott, and Gardette was appointed on the 7th of April, 1874, to confer with the joint committee of the Faculty and Alumni. On the 20th of April, at a special meeting of the Trustees, their committee reported that they had met a similar committee of the Faculty and Alumni; and that after an exchange of views they were unanimously of opinion that the time had come
when the Board should have a financial committee, through which subscriptions might be made and collected. On motion, a committee of this character was appointed, comprising Henry M. Phillips, Asa Packer, and James Campbell.

In October, 1874, the sum of $50,000 was donated by I. V. Williamson for the benefit of the proposed Hospital, subject only to the condition that the building be completed within three years from the date of the subscription. Encouraged by this splendid offer and the success which had rewarded the friends of the enterprise in other directions, the Trustees proceeded to select a site and also to prepare for the erection of a suitable building. After mature consideration, and the examination of many localities, it was decided to erect the new building on land adjoining the College property on the north, as the Alumni Association had suggested. At the time it was proposed to locate the Hospital in some more remote locality than the very heart of the business district, and the measure was urged with strong arguments in its favor; but here stood the College building, and the Hospital was intended primarily as means of more thorough medical education in connection with the theoretical work of the Medical Hall. It was wisely determined to erect the new building on the ground where it now stands. The committee charged with this especial duty comprised Dr. E. B. Gardette, chairman, and George W. Fairman, Joseph Patterson, W. A. Porter, J. R. Ludlow, Joseph Allison, and Furman Sheppard.

On April 21, 1875, the Trustees voted to purchase a tract of land on Sansom street, 106 feet front, and 107 feet 6 inches deep, for which they paid the sum of $45,000. In March, 1876, the lot adjoining on the east, 20 feet front, was purchased for $8,000, and added to the Hospital lands. On June 14, 1875, the Trustees replaced the finance committee with a "building and finance committee," comprising nine members—five Trustees, two members of the Faculty, and two members chosen from the Alumni Association. The personnel of this committee was as follows: Dr. E. B. Gardette, chairman, and Joseph Patterson, James R. Ludlow, Charles M. Provost, and
George W. Fairman, from the Trustees; Dr. John Biddle and Dr. Jacob M. Da Costa, from the Faculty; and Drs. John Brinton and F. F. Maury, from the Alumni Association.

It was made the duty of this committee to call in the money appropriated by the legislature and all subscriptions and donations of money to the general Hospital fund from all sources; and the committee was also charged with the duty of securing and selecting plans for the Hospital building and supervision of the work of construction. Plans were invited, examined, modified to suit the requirements of the committee, and those submitted by Furness & Hewitt were selected. On November 4 a contract was made with John Ketchum for the construction of the building (exclusive of heating and plumbing) for the gross sum of $94,787.93. This sum was afterward increased by the adoption of changes in the original plans made necessary by the acquisition of the lot on the north.

In March, 1876, the excavation and foundation walls were completed, and in November following the entire building was under roof. The interior work, including furnishing, heating apparatus and plumbing, occupied the winter months, and on April 27, 1877, the new Hospital, a finished structure, was officially and formally transferred by the building and finance committee to the Board of Trustees. In the meantime the Hospital furnishings and equipment had been provided for by a special committee comprising Drs. John Brinton and James C. Wilson, under an appropriation of $7,500 by the Trustees.

On May 1, 1877, the Hospital was opened for public inspection, but the formal opening for the reception of patients was postponed until September 17. The inaugural addresses on that occasion were delivered by Dr. Garlette, President of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. Joseph Pancoast, Emeritus Professor of Anatomy.

The cost of the Hospital, including land and furnishings, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two lots of ground</td>
<td>$53,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building, architect's charges, heating,</td>
<td>124,919.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plumbing, gas fitting, insurance, etc.</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cost</strong></td>
<td><strong>$185,919.83</strong></td>
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It may be stated that before the work of Hospital construction was begun, the Trustees found they would need more money than was then at their command, for their work of improvement contemplated additions to the property and buildings other than the Hospital. They therefore again had recourse to the legislature, and in 1875 made application to that body for an additional grant of $100,000. The measure was somewhat delayed, but not on account of opposition, and on June 1, 1878, the Governor approved the bill authorizing payment to the Trustees of the sum asked, in instalments of $10,000 each.

From the day of formal opening to the present time, the Jefferson Medical College Hospital has played an important part in the educational history of the College, and at the same time it has proved a positive blessing to the city of Philadelphia in affording speedy relief to the sick and injured of the crowded business district of the great municipality. Its double purpose was contemplated by the Trustees and the building committee when they determined to locate the building in the center of a busy district, rather than select a site in some up-town neighborhood, which could have been done at less expense. The action of the committee in this direction has always met with general public approval, and due appreciation of its work has been shown in liberal contributions on the part of individuals, corporations, and the state. Indeed, the Hospital has been regarded in the light of a public institution, carrying on philanthropic and benevolent as well as educational work. All persons who can pay for treatment are expected to pay, but the indigent patient is as well cared for as if he possessed abundant means. The Hospital always has been operated on this principle, and at an expense to the Trustees above the receipts.

In order to encourage contributions in the nature of endowments, to a fund of that character, the Trustees offered to establish and maintain one free bed for each donation of $5,000, or the annual payment of $300. By this means a perpetual charity became the memorial of various donors, such as I. V. Williamson, Henry C. Lea, Thomas A. Scott, Asa Packer, A. Whit-
George McClellan Bust in Hospital Amphitheatre, south side. Founder of Jefferson College.
ney, A. J. Drexel, Joseph Pancoast, Jesse George, Thomas D. Mütter, the Reading Railroad, the Philadelphia Contributionship, William Struthers, and others, in honor of whom beds are named.

Soon after the completion of the Hospital, friends of the institution began the commendable work of adorning the walls with gifts of paintings, portraits, busts, and other desirable decorations, each of which had some interesting historical significance or was intended as a memorial of some prominent character in the life of the College. One of these was an original marble bust of George McClellan, founder of the school, and it now occupies a conspicuous place overlooking the arena of the clinical amphitheatre in the Hospital building, in the very department where McClellan would be found were he in life and a part of the school in which his reputation was made. There are also portraits in oil of Gross, Pancoast, Dunglison, Biddle, of the two Meigs—Charles D. and James Aitkin—of Rand, Maury; with an original bust in bronze of Dr. J. Marion Sims. These are only a few things of the collection; some of them have now been removed to the Medical Hall.

The establishment of a large Hospital in connection with a College of Medicine was an undertaking of great importance twenty-five years ago, and especially when the authorities of the institution were not possessed of a general fund upon which to draw for construction and subsequent maintenance. True, the legislature had appropriated a total sum of $200,000 for the benefit of the enterprise, but greater interest was aroused by the contributions of individuals and companies during the early stages of the work. They were friends of the Hospital movement when the enterprise was in its infancy, and when just such assistance as they promised was necessary to its success. They came from the ranks of the Alumni, from the medical profession at large, and from the business world. As published in the report to contributors in the year 1881, the original donors to the Hospital fund, with the subscription of each, were as follows:

I. V. Williamson, $50,000; Henry C. Lea, Thomas A. Scott, A. Whitney & Sons, Asa Packer, A. J. Drexel, Joseph Pancoast, Estate of Jesse George,
Mrs. Thomas D. Mutter, the Philadelphia Contributionship, each $5,000; Ellwood Wilson, M. D., $1,000; J. M. Da Costa, M. D., $2,000; A. D. Gross, M. D., $2,000; John A. Brinton, M. D., $1,000; B. Howard Rand, M. D., $600; R. J. Lewis, M. D., $1,000; William H. Pancoast, M. D., $2,000; Ellerslie Wallace, M. D., $2,000; W. W. Keen, Jr., M. D., $500; Thomas H. Powers, $1,000; Miss Rebecca Elmslie and sisters, $500; Joseph R. Evans, $200; T. H. Getchell, M. D., $200; David Milne, $100; John R. Biddle, M. D., $1,000; J. Aitkin Meigs, M. D., $1,000; John Gibson, Sons & Company, $1,000; William Thomson, M. D., $250; Ralph Townsend, M. D., $500; Matthew Baird, $400; E. Benson, $500; Jesse Williamson, Jr., M. D., $100; Andrew Nebinger, M. D., $100; James Elverson, $500; George T. Lewis, $500; N. Hatfield, Senior, M. D., $1,000; J. V. Shoemaker, M. D., $100; Brinton Coxe, $250; George W. Childs, $1,000; A. E. Borie, $1,000; H. Pratt McKean, $2,500; William Weightman, $1,000; Isaac Lea, $1,000; "A Contributor" (through Dr. Wallace), $1,000; J. G. Fell, $500; "A Contributor" (through Dr. Gardette), $500; B. B. Comegys, $100; George W. Biddle, $200; Alfred G. Baker, $250; "Cash" (through Dr. Gardette), $500; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Brown, $100; Mrs. S. C. Savage, $100; John B. Trevor, $200; Conyers Button, $100; J. Forsyth Meigs, M. D., $100; Charles H. Rogers, $100; Mrs. Amelia Priestman, $103.15; B. H. Moore, $100; Edwin M. Lewis, $100; Mrs. M. M. Grigg, $1,000; Perot Lardner, $500; R. E. Rogers, M. D., $300; R. S. Davis, $50; Daniel Smith, Jr., $50; W. MacPherson, M. D., $50; Neilon Brown, $50; F. C. Brewster, $50; C. D. Ritchie, $25; S. Jones, $50; Peter Williamson, $50; Lawrence Turnbull, M. D., $80; S. Townsend, $40; A. Weigand, $10; Estate of Jesse George (additional), $2,500; Estate of John E. Spencer, $1,000; Reading Railroad Company, $10,000; Dr. E. Wilson, Treasurer, $253.50; from the State, April 9, 1873, $100,000; from the State, June 17, 1878, $100,000. Total, $342,811.65.

In February, 1877, the Trustees established rules and regulations for the government of the Hospital department, and also defined the relations of that institution with the College. The first section declared "the Hospital owned and erected by the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia shall be called and known as the Jefferson Medical College Hospital, and it shall be under the direction and control of the Board of Trustees of the College." It was also provided that it should be under the immediate care and management of a Hospital Staff, chosen by the Trustees from those nominated by the Faculty of the College, the names of two candidates to be presented for each one to be appointed.

From the beginning, the Trustees made the Faculty joint guardians of the welfare of the Hospital, and that body official visitors and supervisors
in that branch; in making appointments it was expected, other things being equal, that Jefferson graduates should have preference for all places connected with the Hospital department. This rule was not obligatory, but it was the aim and purpose of the Trustees to maintain the Hospital branch as a means of medical education for Jefferson students. Primarily, it was established for their especial benefit, and whatever advantage it offered was to be enjoyed by those who sought or held a Jefferson diploma.

It is doubtful, however, if the Trustees and Faculty fully appreciated the importance of the undertaking in which they engaged when they laid the foundation for this department of the College. One wonders if they fully realized that they were the founders of a great Clinical Hospital, in which there was to be done more and greater work than in any other institution of its kind in the world, with the possible exception of the famous Guy's Hospital in London. Subsequent events have proved this, and for more than a quarter of a century the Jefferson Medical College Hospital has ranked first among institutions of its kind in America. It is owned and managed by a private corporation, a "close corporation," yet in a broad sense it is a public institution. It has no large endowment fund, its investments yielding an annual revenue of hardly more than $13,000 under the most favorable conditions. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions and the customary revenues derived from "pay patients," and has no other fixed source of income. It is a public institution in that it receives state aid, and furnishes gratuitous treatment to sick and injured persons from all parts of the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

It is a noteworthy fact in connection with the history of the Jefferson Hospital that the most serious, complicated, and difficult cases of sickness and injury are brought here for treatment; and they come not only from distant parts of Pennsylvania but from other states as well. They come not alone because the Hospital facilities have always been of the very best character and kind, but because of the wide reputation of its Clinical Professors and operators; they came when Pancoast, and Gross, and Da Costa were among
the master minds in American medical and surgical history, and they have continued the pilgrimage to receive treatment from such clinicians as Wilson, Keen, Montgomery, the present Da Costa, and others of the regular Faculty, and also such men as Stelwagon, H. Augustus Wilson, Graham, Horwitz, Smith, Hearn, Hansell, Jones, Kyle, and their associate clinical professors and operators. Indeed, there are operating and treating in this Hospital at the time of this writing no less than 138 physicians and surgeons.

The Jefferson Medical College Hospital is known by its works, and also by its workmen, the Faculty and corps of instructors of the College. They receive no compensation, nor are they allowed to accept any for their services within the Hospital walls. If a fee is tendered and received, it is turned over
to the maintenance fund; and that fund in its aggregate amount is frequently insufficient to meet current expenses. It is because of the broad philanthropic and charitable principle upon which the Hospital is conducted that the state comes to its assistance each year with an appropriation to help defray expenses. The amount, however, is not fixed; it rests with the discretion of the legislative committee, and at all times the books and accounts of the Hospital are subject to careful examination by the accountants and experts in the service of the commonwealth. The appropriations, however, have been generous, and have been given freely in aid of one of the noblest charities.

The Hospital as originally constructed was provided for the accommodation of 125 patients, which was then supposed to be ample for the ordinary requirements of the institution for many years to come; but before the expiration of ten years the Trustees found that the building was taxed to the utmost of its capacity, and it became necessary to turn away patients that daily came for treatment. In relief of the situation, and also to extend the beneficent work of the Hospital staff, out-patient departments were established, a Maternity Hospital was provided outside the General Hospital, and a Hospital Annex building was secured and occupied. This, however, gave only temporary relief. Patients came from all parts of the state, from various parts of the United States, and even from foreign countries, to avail themselves of the clinical treatments this institution offered. The constant applications from a distance could not be declined, and frequently as many as 150 patients were housed at one time, overcharging the capacity of the building by at least twenty-five patients.

As early as 1890 it became apparent to the Trustees that the Hospital building was not sufficient for the demands made upon it, but at that time the Board had in contemplation other important plans of improvement. The Medical Hall was wholly inadequate to the necessities of the College department, and must be replaced with a larger and more modern building. The means at the command of the Trustees were limited; indeed they had no fixed fund, no considerable endowment, and only a faithful Alumni and devoted
friends upon whom to draw in case of need. But, notwithstanding these conditions, the Board, with the earnest cooperation of the Alumni Association, set about the task of rebuilding the Medical Hall, with the erection of a new, large, modern and elegant Hospital edifice in contemplation soon after the completion of the former structure.

With commendable energy the Trustees began the work laid out for them, and the Alumni and other friends of medical education rallied to the assistance of the Board and carried it to a successful completion. The splendid structure at the corner of Tenth and Walnut streets is the result. The next considerable undertaking on the part of the Trustees was that looking to the erection of a new Hospital building of such size and so appointed in its interior construction as to meet the requirements of modern science in the wide fields of medicine and surgery as understood in the enlightened age of the twentieth century. The College building had cost a large sum of money. The fitting up of the Maternity Hospital and Nurses' Training School had likewise necessitated considerable expenditure, yet, before the College building was completed, the Trustees were at work preparing plans for a proposed Hospital, a structure which in excellence of construction and interior appointments will rival any building of its kind, and will cost from $700,000 to $1,000,000. This magnificent structure is in process of erection. It will be absolutely fire-proof, and in interior arrangement a model of modern construction. Subscriptions are pledged in an amount sufficient to justify steady progress with the work, and here again the generosity of the legislature has been shown in an appropriation of $200,000. The erection of the Medical Hall, and the acquisition of other necessary properties, had occasioned demands upon the Alumni and other friends of the institution, but when money was needed to begin work on the proposed new Hospital, the same spirit of generosity was shown on every side. Here again the loyalty of the Alumni Association was tested, and once more it proved the sincerity of its declaration of purpose—"the promotion of the prosperity of the Jefferson Medical College."
In connection with the early history of the Hospital, the statistics of growth and works accomplished are of little use. The year in which its doors were opened to patients, its wards were filled, and from that to the present time the committees in charge have been more concerned with providing additional accommodations than speculating upon the probable success of the department. That success was assured from the beginning, but increased capacity was a more serious proposition with which to deal. "Money matters," too, have occasioned but little embarrassment to the Trustees; they never had a large reserve fund upon which to draw in an emergency, but when funds have been asked for the necessary amounts have been contributed by the Alumni and a people whose faith in the usefulness and good works of the institution has been proved, and whose confidence in the integrity of the
Trustees has not been misplaced, and whose trust in the ability and skill of its staff is clear and sure.

It is of interest, however, to note to what vast dimensions the work of the hospital has expanded. During the year ending June 1st, 1903, a total of 5,868 patients were received for treatment, and in the Dispensary those treated numbered 117,791, making a grand total of 123,659. The expenditures amounted to the sum of $90,595.23.

The Jefferson Medical College Hospital, through its Nurses’ Training School, performs an excellent work in providing itself with skilled attendants for the sick room, and also in affording to women instruction in duties for which they are adapted by natural disposition. The course of instruction extends over a period of three years. Those wishing to take the course must apply to the Directress of the Training School, upon whose approval they will be received into the Training School on one month’s probation, and those who prove satisfactory will be received as pupils for three years. The Directress of the School has the immediate charge of the Training School, subject to the general authority of the Board of Trustees, and to the maintenance of the rules and good order of the Hospital by the Superintendent. The classes, ward duties and discipline are under the direct supervision and control of the Directress. Instruction is also given by the Senior Nurse of each ward. Didactic lectures are given by members of the Faculty of the College, the Hospital Staff, and the Clinical Assistants. The dates for the organization of new classes are April and October of each year. Candidates must be between twenty-one and thirty-five years of age, but those between twenty-five and thirty years will receive the preference, all other qualifications being equal. During the probationary period (which the School reserves the right to extend to two months in doubtful cases) the applicants are examined in the simple English branches, in order to test their ability to read aloud well, to write physicians’ orders legibly and accurately, to keep simple accounts and reports of cases, and to take notes of lectures. While this degree of education is all that is absolutely required for admission to the School,
women of superior education, culture and refinement are preferred, when equally qualified in other respects.

Candidates must produce certificates of sound health and good character. When accepted at the close of the period of probation they are required to sign an agreement to remain in the School for the three years' course, to

faithfully obey the rules of the Institution, and be subject to the authorities governing the same. They are required to reside in the Hospital; receive board, lodging, and laundry work free of charge, and serve as pupil nurses in the wards and private rooms, unless discharged by the Directress, with the approval of the Committee of the Board of Trustees, for incompetency, disobedience of orders, or other sufficient cause.
After the month of probation there is made an allowance of $6 per month for the first year, $7 per month for the second year, and $8 per month for the third year. This is in no wise regarded as compensation for their services, their education for their profession being considered an equivalent therefor, but is intended to cover necessary expenses of uniform dress, books, stationery, etc. No uniform is worn by probationers. Pupils are allowed three weeks' vacation in each year. In case of sickness they are cared for by the Hospital, but any considerable time so lost must be made up at the end of the term. Second year pupils may be sent out to private cases. Fees paid for such cases shall belong to the Hospital. At the end of three years of service in the Hospital, each nurse is examined by a committee appointed by the Training School Committee, and, if successful in passing the examination, is awarded a Diploma, signed by the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees, the Chairman of the Hospital Committee, the Medical Director of the Hospital, the Directress of the Training School and the Committee of Examination.

The number of nurses on duty in the Hospital, at the close of the fiscal year of 1903, was 45; 16 had finished the course; 39 probationers had been admitted, of whom 23 were accepted, and 14 were rejected.

The Hospital as organized for year 1904-05 was constituted as follows:

**HOSPITAL STAFF.**

Joseph S. Neff, M. D., President and Medical Director.
D. Braden Kyle, M. D., Secretary.
John H. Brinton, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Practice of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery.
J. Solis-Cohen, M. D., Honorary Professor of Laryngology.
James C. Wilson, M. D., Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
John C. Da Costa, M. D., Gynecologist.
W. Joseph Hearn, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
William S. Forbes, M. D., Professor of General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy.
William W. Keen, M. D., LL. D., F. R. C. S. (Hon.), Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
Henry M. Stelwagon, M. D., Professor of Dermatology.
H. A. Hare, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
H. Augustus Wilson, M. D., Professor of Orthopedic Surgery.
Henry Leffman, M. D., Pathological Chemist.
E. E. Montgomery, M. D., Professor of Gynecology.
Edwin F. Graham, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children.
F. X. Dercum, M. D., Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases.
Orville Horwitz, M. D., Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases.
W. M. L. Coplin, M. D., Professor of Pathology (Director of Hospital Laboratories).
Howard F. Hansell, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology.
Edward P. Davis, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
S. MacCuen Smith, M. D., Professor of Otology.
D. Braden Kyle, M. D., Professor of Laryngology, and Secretary.
J. Chalmers Da Costa, M. D., Professor of Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
Solomon Solis-Cohen, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
Randle C. Rosenberger, M. D., Bacteriologist.
G. W. Spencer, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.
M. H. Bochroch, M. D., Assistant Neurologist.
Stricker Coles, M. D., Assistant Obstetrician.
J. M. Fisher, M. D., Assistant Gynecologist.
A. B. Kirkpatrick, M. D., Assistant Laryngologist.
E. C. Klopp, M. D., Assistant Aurist.
J. C. Da Costa, Jr., M. D., Assistant Physician.
F. J. Kalteyer, M. D., Assistant Physician.
F. T. Stewart, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.
H. R. Lux, M. D., Assistant Genito-Urinary Surgeon.
J. T. Rugh, M. D., Assistant Orthopedist.
E. J. Stout, M. D., Assistant Dermatologist.
W. M. Sweet, M. D., Assistant Ophthalmologist.
C. A. Veasey, M. D., Assistant Ophthalmologist.
Warren J. Miller, Assistant Laryngologist.
Charles Lefcowitch, M. D., Assistant Pediatrician.
S. A. S. Metheney, M. D., Skiagraphist.

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

Superintendent of the Hospital, George Bailey, Jr.
Directress of Training School, Miss Susan C. Hearle.
Matron, Mrs. Schlecht.

OUT-PATIENT STAFF.

MEDICAL.

John C. Da Costa, Jr., M. D., Fred. J. Kalteyer, M. D., Chief, Clinical Assistants.
Assistants.—Archibald H. Graham, M. D., Arthur Dare, M. D., Ward Brinton, M. D., H. G. Godfrey, M. D., D. R. McCarroll, M. D.

Surgical.

George W. Spencer, M. D., Francis T. Stewart, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistants.

J. Coles Brick, M. D., Clinical Assistant in charge of Rectal Clinic.

W. J. Roe, M. D., Clinical Assistant in charge of Clinic for Diseases of the Mouth.

E. Harvey Wiggins, M. D., J. W. MacIntosh, Etherizers.

Assistants.—J. Coles Brick, M. D., W. P. Hearn, M. D., George J. Schwartz, M. D., T. J. Buchanan, M. D., A. B. Craig, M. D., Francis D. Patterson, M. D., D. G. Metheny, M. D.

Obstetrical.

Stricker Coles, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistant.

Assistants.—William H. Wells, M. D., Charles S. Barnes, M. D., George A. Angle, M. D., D. R. MacCarroll, M. D., Collin Foulkrod, M. D., A. J. Cohen, M. D.

Gynecological.

John M. Fisher, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistant.

Assistants.—F. Hurst Maier, M. D., Charles S. Barnes, M. D., Collin Foulkrod, M. D., Alfred Heineberg, M. D. (Anesthetist); P. Brooke Bland, M. D., Pathologist and Bacteriologist.

Ophthalmological.

William M. Sweet, M. D., Clarence A. Veasey, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistants.

Assistants.—Wendell Reber, M. D., C. W. Le Fevre, M. D., Robert Casperson, Jr., M. D., H. D. Fraser, M. D., Louis Spitz, M. D., P. H. Moore, M. D.

Registrar.—E. E. Bell, M. D.

Laryngological.

Andrew B. Kirkpatrick, M. D., Warren J. Miller, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistants.

Assistants.—A. A. Weaver, M. D., G. R. S. Corson, M. D., J. W. Hirst, M. D., J. Leslie Davis, M. D., Charles A. Blayney, M. D., Edward C. Pechin, M. D., J. W. Anderson, M. D., J. Howard Cloud, M. D., J. W. Flatley, M. D., H. M. Sorin, M. D.

Registrars.—George Doyle and J. Lichmann, M. D.

Otological.

E. L. Klopp, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistant.

Assistants.—J. W. Michener, M. D., J. C. Keeler, M. D.

Registrar.—Alexander S. Kantman.
ORTHOPEDICAL.

J. T. Rugh, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistant.
Assistants.—J. P. Bolton, M. D., F. E. Dolson, M. D., T. D. Taggart, M. D., Harry Hudson, Jr., M. D.
A. Gustav Gefvert, Mechanician.
Registrar.—John R. Hoskins.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Charles Lefcowitch, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistant.
Assistants.—Simon Kimmelman, M. D., R. E. Muller, M. D.

DERMATOLOGICAL.

Emanuel J. Stout, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistant.
Assistants.—A. H. Read, M. D., G. H. Nofer, M. D.

NEUROLOGICAL.

Max H. Bochroch, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistant.
Mary Louisa Pope, Masseuse.

GENITO-URINARY.

Hiram R. Loux, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistant.
C. S. Hirsch, M. D., Etherizer.
Assistants.—R. O. Kevin, M. D., Leo N. Gartman, M. D., D. M. Bell, M. D., P. N. Bergeron, M. D.
Charles N. Hunsicker, M. D., Bacteriologist.
Registrar.—J. B. Horinstein, M. D.