THE history of the Medical Department of Howard University has shown that it is alive to the advanced progress made in Medicine, Surgery and Dentistry. The fixed and definite policy has been to make the school the equal of the best in the country and to prepare graduates for state board examinations. The Alumni, as a rule, are doing well and reflect credit on their Alma Mater.

"Nothing succeeds like success," and the school has prospered every time an advance is made in raising the standard of admission and the curriculum. Day instruction has been a success and the number of matriculates has increased. There were 268 registered for session 1906-07—the largest number in the history of the Department—and most of the students are graduates of high schools or have an equivalent preliminary education. The Medical and Dental Colleges are in full accord with their respective National Associations, and Howard University diplomas are recognized in every state and territory of the United States.

The time has now come when our graduates need the facilities and instruction offered by a post-graduate course and polyclinic, and the Medical Faculty is ready to respond to their call—hence it has been decided to inaugurate a School of Post-Graduate Instruction in May and June, 1907, and we believe that this new feature will mark a very important epoch in the history of the school.

Howard University stands for higher education for all the dark races, with doors open for all persons who wish to enter, irrespective of race or color.

The new President, Rev. W. P. Thirkield, D. D., LL. D., stands for this idea, and brings to his work a large and ripe experience. He knows the needs of the colored people and believes in training them for their environment. His ideas are lofty and he intends to place Howard University in the front rank. Progress is his watchword, and the Polyclinic receives his endorsement.

UNIFICATION is a necessary factor at Howard University, and the Medical School is ever ready to aid him along all lines of advancement.

It seems especially fitting in the year 1907 to inaugurate a Post-Graduate Course and Polyclinic as an important feature in medical and dental education because this is the 40th year of the University, and this year the New Freedmen’s Hospital will be opened to the public.

The School of Medicine has had more than three thousand students who have availed themselves of the opportunities of the College, with 713 graduates in Medicine, 189 in Pharmacy and 129 in Dentistry, making a total of 1031, scattered over almost every part of the world—in Africa, Asia, Europe and the Islands of the Sea. This splendid record has been made in the face of many obstacles, the lack of funds being the chief.

There will be a large expense attendant on supplying apparatus and equipping the Medical, Dental and Pharmacentic Colleges with a Post-Graduate Course and Polyclinic to which
The Future of the School of Medicine

DEAN ROBERT REYBURN, A. M., M. D.

Every friend of the cause of higher education and man's development must rejoice in the continued growth and advancement of all departments of Howard University.

Those of us who are especially interested in the School of Medicine have the most excellent reasons for believing its future history will reveal a degree of extended usefulness and prosperity even far surpassing the present time.

The schools and academies devoted to the education of the colored youth in the southern states are gradually training pupils who will be fitted for receiving and profiting by the laborious course of studies now required for graduation from a reputable medical college.

The Association of American Medical Colleges, of which this School is a member, requires that the medical student previous to graduation shall pursue his studies during four courses of eight months each, in four separate years. Before matriculation he must have pursued a course of study equivalent to a four year's course in a recognized high school.

Every year, and from almost every state in the Union, we hear from our graduates, and the history of almost all of them is that they are doing admirable work and are respected and useful in their profession.

Our medical, dental and pharmaceutical graduates are successfully passing the examining boards all over the country and are freely admitted to practice their profession.

Another reason for our glowing future is the limitless scope of territory from which we draw our students. We receive them from almost all parts of the earth; far-off Japan has some of our graduates; from the West Indies we receive many, and they are among our best educated students.

New Freedmen's Hospital

The New Freedmen's Hospital which is being erected on the square north of the present site is to provide for not less than two hundred patients. The square upon which it is being built contains about eleven acres of ground with a gradually sloping hill, studded with magnificent oaks, making a beautiful site for the hospital which when complete will be a model of its kind. At the present time the brick work, terra cotta, fireproof floors and roof are completed on the administration building, the four hospital ward wings and the new power house. Of the interior more than seventy per cent has been completed. If the money necessary to finish the buildings is secured at the present session of Congress, the hospital, will be ready for occupancy in about one year. Hospitals the world over are the real educators of physicians and the New Freedmen's Hospital will be modern and up-to-date in every feature of its construction and equipment, so that the young men and women will have an opportunity to acquire proficiency in medicine and surgery. The demand for practical knowledge in medicine and surgery is now imperative and this new institution will afford such a field for scientific investigation that
Announcement of Howard University Post-Graduate School and Polyclinic for Medicine and Dentistry

1907

The Medical Faculty desires to inform the Alumni of the Medical and Dental Colleges of Howard University, and the profession throughout the country and the British West Indies, that the first session of the Howard University Post-Graduate School and Polyclinic will begin May 6th, 1907, and continue six weeks for the Medical Course and four weeks for the Dental Course.

INSTRUCTION

The instruction will be personal, thorough and exact. Every general practitioner who desires to keep abreast with the great advance in Medicine, Dentistry and Surgery should spend a few weeks each year in such a school. The opportunity for clinical instruction is unsurpassed as the material will be obtained from the wards of the Freedmen's Hospital and outdoor clinics.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

This School of Instruction is exclusively for members of the Medical and Dental profession whose credentials are satisfactory.

it is hoped the earnest, ambitious and industrious students will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to add to their practical knowledge on these subjects.

The Post-Graduate Course which is now being established in connection with the Medical Department of the University will offer through this new hospital

EVERY FACILITY KNOWN TO MODERN MEDICINE

and surgery for original research and investigation, so that any practitioner who contemplates taking a post-graduate course, will find it to his advantage to take it here.

Dental College

The work of bringing the college up to its present standard of efficiency has been difficult. The growth of the college, however, has been steady.

The Dental Infirmary is open daily the year around, except on Sundays. There is at hand an abundance of clinical material, and students are required to perform all operations in ordinary practice.

The demand for good dentists is larger than the supply, especially is this true of first class colored dentists. The unfortunate prejudice against persons of color, especially in the south, makes the opportunities for pecuniary remuneration large.

Pharmaceutic College

The Pharmaceutic College occupies a unique position in supplying the demands for first-class colored Pharmacists. The advantages it offers its students to become thoroughly equipped for their life work are unequalled. Students are drilled in the chemical, pharmaceutical and bacteriologic laboratories and are given practical experience in compounding and dispensing drugs and chemicals in the dispensary of Freedmen's Hospital, where an average of one hundred prescriptions are compounded daily under a competent pharmacist.

Many of the graduates of the Pharmaceutic College of Howard University own their drug stores. A majority of the others are holding good positions.

In a number of cities companies are formed, waiting for a good pharmacist to come and open the drug store without any cost to himself.

To young men and women, desiring a professional career, Pharmacy offers flattering inducements.

Senior Medical Faculty

More appropriate words could not be written of the Senior Faculty of Howard University School of Medicine than "Those who love their fellowmen."

The Board of Trustees appointed the Senior Medical Faculty to manage and control the School of Medicine. There are only two members of the original Faculty at present connected with the School: namely, Drs. Robert Reyburn and Charles B. Purvis. Dr. Purvis' connection with the Faculty has been a continuous one and to him belongs the credit of being the father of the present Faculty, which is composed of Professors Reyburn, Purvis, Lamb, Seaman, Brackett and Graham, who have worked together continuously for more than a quarter of a century.

When the Senior Medical faculty was appointed there were few inducements offered in the way of compensation, as there was no salary attached to the position, but so strong was their faith in the justice of their cause that nothing deterred them.

There is not another university in Washington where men of recognised ability have held together for more than thirty years, acting harmoniously and in full accord, overcoming apparent insurmountable difficulties in their efforts to make the School of Medicine a success. At the time they undertook the management of the School of Medicine it meant nothing but abuse, insult and social ostracism for those who believed in higher education for colored people.

Even at the present time the work is for the most part one of self sacrifice; time and effort being given without prospect for adequate pecuniary remuneration. They have always responded promptly to the call of their less fortunate brethren; even at a loss of time
The School of Medicine Issue

Our issue this week is largely devoted to the School of Medicine. We are planning to issue later other issues similar to this and devoted to the Schools of Law and Theology, respectively.

The University is justly proud of its Medical College. The array of physicians throughout this country, and the West Indies is a most eloquent testimonial to the high grade work done. The increasing number of students presages continued prosperity and even greater usefulness in the future.

Even now recognized among the foremost medical colleges of the country, the enlarged clinical facilities to be afforded by the new Freedman's Hospital now nearly completed will make it equalled by very few other institutions.

An alumni catalog is being prepared. May we not ask all graduates who have not already done so to send at once to President Thirkield their names and addresses together with a brief account of themselves since graduation. Others also who can put us in touch with members of the alumni, who do not see this notice, will confer a favor by doing so.

Next Sunday at vespers the discourse will be delivered by President Thirkield.

The choir will soon be heard in a song service.

A full account of the Alpha Phi Prize will appear in our next issue.

Dr. Proctor's Lecture

The Rev. Dr. Proctor of Atlanta, Ga., gave a very interesting lecture Thursday afternoon, 7th inst., in the Andrew Rankin Chapel on the reconstructive movement in Atlanta in which he has taken a very prominent part. Dr. Proctor is the pastor of the leading colored Congregational Church of Atlanta and eminently fitted to discharge well his duty in helping to devise means and methods for restoring confidence and peace between the races. In his lecture Dr. Proctor first enumerated the elements which operated to produce the riot. First he said that a number of the poorer class of white people have become rich in Atlanta and consequently hold the leading positions but with their advancement in wealth they have carried that same hatred against the Negro which they manifested before their elevation; secondly, there has come to Atlanta no small number of northern adventurers and their attitude toward the Negro has been even more hostile than that of the native southerner. Thirdly, the Negro in Atlanta is exceedingly progressive and consequently competition between the races is much fiercer than perhaps in any other city in the South. Fourthly, yellow journalism with its inflammatory and sensational headlines; fifthly, the tremendous excitement created by the disgraceful campaign which was carried on in Georgia last summer with Atlanta as the center. Mr. Proctor then gave a vivid description of the riot and told of the devastation and destruction it wrought. All hearts were filled with indignation as we all sat and beheld the awful scene of terror, devastation, and the taking away of our innocent men and women.

Then he proceeded to show us the spirit the leading white people displayed after the riot had been quelled to settle on the basis of righteousness the conflict between the two races. The prevailing sentiment is best shown by the editorials in their daily papers which advised the people to apply the Christian religion to the settlement of the race problem. And thus shortly after the cessation of the riot a mass meeting was held consisting of white and colored in which those who had taken part in the riot were condemned and a committee of both races was selected to adopt methods to repair the loss of confidence wrought by the riot and also to provide for those who were injured and bereaved.

It is gratifying to know that the colored representatives made their demands and that they for the most part have been granted and according to the words of the speaker both races are cooperating in maintaining law and order.

The present outlook for Atlanta is exceedingly encouraging and what is more encouraging the movements she is instituting for the maintenance of peace and good government are spreading throughout the entire state.

Frederick Douglass Memorial

On next Friday evening 15th inst., in the Andrew Rankin Chapel exercises in commemoration of Fred'k Douglass will be held under the auspices of the middle class of the School of Law. These exercises were originally appointed for Thursday 14th inst., but have been postponed one day. A good program has been prepared.

A number of persons will with this issue receive The University Journal for the first time. All such we invite to become subscribers. The Journal will be found a valuable means of keeping in touch with the current life of the University.

The Student's Aid Fund

This fund has been established for the purpose of aiding deserving students who have demonstrated their ability and worthiness. It is not the aim of the Faculty to give money to students but to make small loans to tide them over rough places. This fund is growing very slowly. The Secretary asks that all members of the Alumni Association and all graduates send at least five dollars a year for this worthy object.
Faculty of the School of Medicine

REV. WILBUR P. THIRKIELD, A. M., D. D., LL. D.,
President of the University.

ROBERT REYBURN, A. M., M.D., Dean,
Prof. Hygiene, Preventive Medicine and Dietetics.

CHARLES B. PURVIS, A. M., M.D., Vice-Dean,
Prof. Obstetrics and Gynecology.

F. J. SHADD, A. M., M.D., Secretary and Treasurer,
Prof. Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacology.

CLINICAL MEDICINE:
J. N. BRACKETT, M. D.,
Prof. Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

B. N. PERRY, M. D.,
Prof. Pediatrics and Clinical Pediatrics.

LABORATORY WORK IN CLINICAL MEDICINE:
COLLINS MARSHALL, M. D.,
Prof. Pathology and Clinical Microscopy.

WILLIAM C. McNEILL, M. D.,
Ass't in Bacteriology and Pathology.

N. A. BALLOCH, M. D.,
Prof. Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

D. A. CURTIS, A. M., M. D.,
Prof. Clinical Surgery.

WILLIAM A. JACK, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Practical Surgery.

OPERATIVE GYNECOLOGY:
WILLIAM A. WARFIELD, M. D.,
Prof. Abdominal Surgery.

OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOLARYNGOLOGY:
M. O. DUMAS, M. D., Ph.D.,
Prof. Clinical Ophthalmology.

PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS:
NEIL F. GRAHAM, M. D.,
Prof. Physical Diagnosis.

F. J. SHADD, A. M., M. D.,
Prof. Physical Diagnosis.

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY:

COLLINS MARSHALL, M. D.,
Prof. Pathology and Clinical Microscopy.

WILLIAM C. McNEILL, M. D.,
Asst. in Bacteriology and Pathology.

BACTERIOLOGY:

W. W. ALLEGGER, M. D., Ph.D.,
Prof. Bacteriology; Director of Laboratory.

ELECTRO-THERAPY AND X-RAY:

HERBERT C. SCURLOCK, A. B., M. D.,
Lectures on Electro-Therapy.

LARYNGOLOGY AND RINOLARYNGOLOGY:

J. J. RICHARDSON, M. D.,
Prof. Laryngology and Rhinology.

MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES:

WILLIAM L. ROBBINS, M. D.,
Prof. Dermatology and Syphilology.

H. A. FOWLER, M. D.,
Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases.

DANIEL S. LAMB, A. M., M. D.,
Demonstrator, Pathologic Anatomy.

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY AND ORTHODONTIA:

ANDREW J. BROWN, D. D. S., Vice-Dean,
Prof. Operative Dentistry; Operative Technique.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY AND METALLURGY:

H. PORTER DAVIS, D. D. S.,
Prof. Prosthetic Dentistry, Technical Metallurgy.

EXTRACTIONS, ANAESTHESIA AND PATHOLOGY:

CLARENCE H. HOWLAND, D. D. S.,
Prof. Special Dental Pathology and Anatomy.

PORCELAIN AND GOLD INLAYS:

J. C. EKNER, D. D. S.,
Prof. Dental Ceramics.

DENTAL INFIRMARY:

C. SUMNER WORMLEY, D. D. S.,
Demonstrator Crown and Bridge Work and Superintendent of the Dental Infirmary.
Chemistry in the School of Medicine

The history of instruction in chemistry in the School of Medicine has been one of continuous improvement. When the writer took charge in 1874, he found a large and small room assigned to him, with a row of cases along the walls mostly empty; a lecture table and a writing table and chair constituted the equipment. In 1876, the larger room was fitted with tables for ten students, and here laboratory instruction was begun as a private enterprise, being one of the earliest efforts to add laboratory teaching in chemistry to the curriculum of the Medical School. Laboratory instruction continued as a separate course till 1890, when the Faculty decided to make it a part of the regular instruction. For this purpose it was necessary to enlarge the facilities and the partitions were torn down so as to unite both rooms and to include a part of the hall in the laboratory, thereby obtaining room for about thirty-five benches. The teaching at this time was chiefly confined to organic chemistry, and consisted of essentially the same course repeated year after year.

1892 marked a very important improvement in all parts of the Medical School. Graded courses were introduced, and in 1893 the time of study was made four years, which gave opportunity for the introduction of an additional course of instruction in Organic Chemistry, which was much needed, and which also resulted in the addition of a second laboratory for organic work, made by cutting an archway between two rooms formerly used by the Faculty, and which with some changes in the first year laboratory gave us OVER 80 BENCHES IN ALL which has become now wholly insufficient to accommodate the great increase in the number of attending students. For several years we have been obliged to run both laboratories double turn, greatly to the teaching powers of the instructors, and the proficiency of the students.

This increasing prosperity of the school rendered it possible to spend more money for apparatus, which has received constant additions till the original cases, with all the improvements they are capable of, are sadly overcrowded, and the need of more room is the most pressing need of the institution. We hope this will be partially remedied when the New Hospital is complete, and the present building is entirely devoted to the use of the Medical School, which we expect will take place some time during the present year.

Besides the enlargement of the chemical course to include separate instruction in organic and inorganic chemistry, two separate courses have budded off from it and been made complete courses of instruction, namely, Urinalysis and Electrotherapy. The latter was begun in 1900, when a large static machine and apparatus was bought for using in analysis. An opportunity was afforded all students to see for themselves the wonderful results of X-Ray photograpy, and to learn something of the extraordinary results that can be obtained by the application of electricity in medicine.

At the present time we are adding largely to our outfit of urinary analytical apparatus so as to give each student a complete case suited to perform all the usual work of urinalysis. Heretofore they have been obliged to depend on the general equipment of the benches and it is believed that this separate arrangement will add greatly to the convenience and accuracy with which the work can be performed. Certainly so far as general equipment is concerned, there is no school that offers any better opportunity for a student of medicine to acquire a knowledge of the science of chemistry as applied to medicine, than Howard University in its School of Medicine.
various instructors.

The \textit{esprit de corps} has thus far brought us through many difficulties and discoveries and discouragements; and I believe that this spirit is still alive and to be relied on; but our future success must be in a measure proportionate to and dependant on our facilities for teaching and the quality of the teaching personnel; and while I believe that this teaching personnel will always be good, I believe also that there will be some desirable teachers to be obtained only by offering adequate inducements.

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**Obituary**

It is with the deepest regret that we announce the death of two well-known members of our Faculty, Professors Samuel R. Watts and Edward O. Belt, whose loss to the Medical College will be keenly felt and whose places will be difficult to fill.

Samuel Roger Watts, M.D., Howard University 1872, an instructor in Howard University Medical Department since 1875, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, a prominent physician of Washington, D. C., attending Physician of Freedmen's Hospital, member of the Medical Chirurgical Society, died Nov. 28, 1906, after a short illness, age sixty.

Edward Oliver Belt, M.D., University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Md., 1885; Professor Ophthalmology and Otology, Howard University Medical Department, Member of several Medical Societies and Surgeon to the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, Washington, D. C., a prominent physician and specialist, was instantly killed Dec. 30, 1906, in a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, age forty-five.

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**Needs of the Medical Department**

Prof. D. S. Lamb.

In my opinion the greatest need of the Medical Department of Howard University is money; money to erect new buildings, suitable to the present and prospective advanced position of medical science; especially in the matter of laboratories, anatomical, histological, physiological, pharmacal, chemical, pathological, and embryological; money to equip these laboratories in an up-to-date manner; money to pay salaries, especially to those teachers whose duties seem to require that all of their time should be devoted to the school; and this is particularly true of the laboratory workers. The above is a very general statement that covers a multitude of details. For instance, speaking more especially of the anatomical side of the work, there is need for pictorial illustrations to help the student to understand the didactic lectures, there is need for up-to-date rooms for practical anatomy, and need of money to properly compensate the
Howard University

Rev. Wilbur P. Thirkield, D. D., LL. D.,
President.

Mr. Geo. H. Safford,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rev. F. W. Fairfield, D. D.,
Dean of College of Arts and Sciences.

Rev. Isaac Clark, D. D.,
Dean of Theological Department.

Robert Reyburn, A. M., M. D.,
Dean of Medical Department, including Medical, Dental, and
Pharmaceutical Colleges.

B. F. Leighton, LL. D.
Dean of Law Department.

Rev. Lewis B. Moore, A. M., Ph. D.,
Dean of Teachers' College.

George J. Cummings, A. M.,
Dean of Preparatory Department.

George William Cook, A. M.,
Dean of Commercial Department.

Object

This University was founded in 1867, "for the education of the youth in liberal arts and sciences." It stands for educational opportunity for all men and all women of all races and all lands.

Departments

It has seven distinct departments: Theological, Medical, including Dentistry and Pharmacy, Law, the College of Arts and Sciences, the Teachers' College, including the School of Manual Arts, Preparatory, and Commercial, which are conducted by a corps of nearly one hundred competent professors and instructors.

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