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CHES

Vol. 9

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 Dr. Boitou.

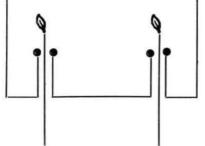
CHIPS

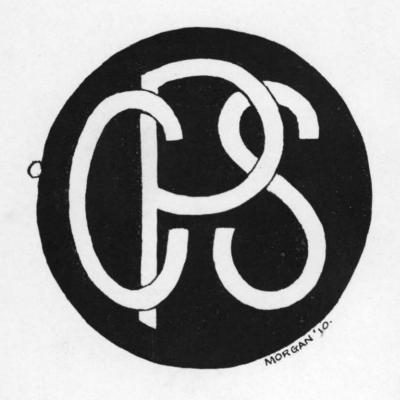
Edited by the Junior Classes

of the

College of Physicians and Surgeons

Volume IX. SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA A. D. MCMVIII





"Chips" is an annual collection of the pleasantries and occurrences of the various classes, with a portion devoted to the faculty, few of whom are asked for contributions, as it is a students' journal and not a college volume devoted to higher science.

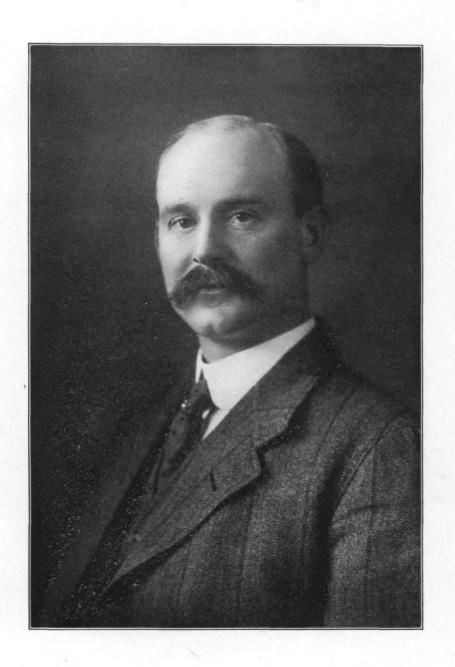
There being no personal rivalry between the different departments, medicine, pharmacy and dentistry, all working in harmony to produce a superior publication, and with each contributing his share, we feel an assurance of the reader's judgment in favor of this, the ninth edition.

If any articles or jests have been eliminated, it has been for the maintenance of the general standard of the book and not for any personal motive or discrimination against a fellow student.

The editorial department, by custom of alternate appointment each year, has been acquired by the Dental Department and thereby gives the dentals the prerogative of choice as to position. The Medical Department has been ably represented on the staff and his untiring efforts in gathering material is worthy of comment.

With thanks to faculties, classes and fraternities for their endeavors and interest shown, we now present to you, for your approval, "Chips" of '08.

THE EDITOR.



CALENDAR

1907 = 1908

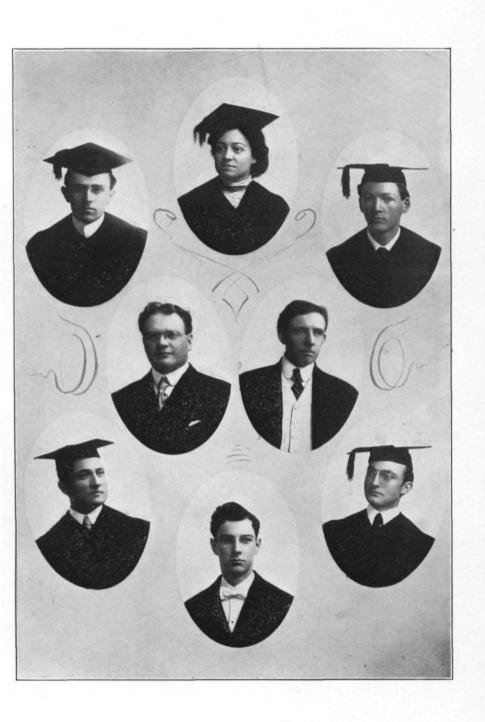
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Sept. 16, 1907—First Semester opens.
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Christmas Vacation.

May 14, 1908—Commencement.

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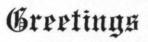
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NCE more old Father Time in his endless recording of nights and days, has reached the proverbial mile post, where professor and student alike (for the summer months at least) may rest from their labors many and speed away

to their respective homes to partake of the "fatted calf," with those whose hearts their coming will gladden.

While yet the spirit of college comradeship is unsullied by the dust of a summer's outing, we would gather into suitable form, a record of some, at least, of the cherished happenings of our college days, in our chosen work at the P. & S., that a reference, to which in years to come, may awaken many of our happiest recollections.

And of you, to whose final judgment we must submit this work, we beg a friendly indulgence for whatever errors are present, and promise that our Chips of the future will in a measure atone for the past.



BUBONIC PLAGUE: Its Prevention and Cure

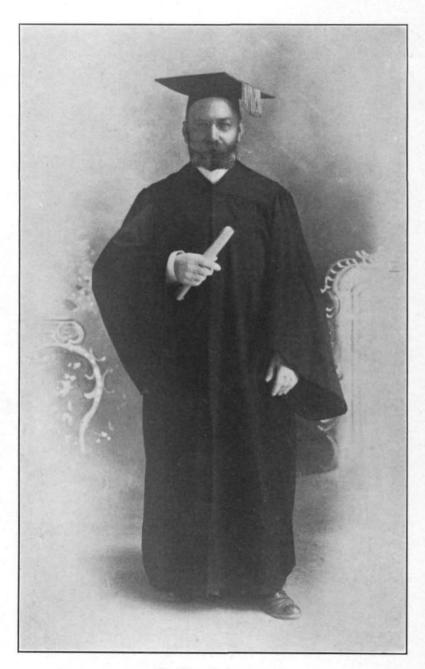
By Winslow Anderson, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. P. Lond., Etc., from *Pacific Medical Journal*.



UBONIC plague (pestis orientalis, malignant adenitis, black plague or black death) was known and described by Syrian and Egyptian writers several centuries before Christ. Of all scourges this pestilence has the greatest mortality and has probably destroyed more human lives than any other epidemic disease known, as will be seen

from the following epitome:

The ancient Egyptian dynasties suffered the loss of millions of lives from plague. Athens in 432 B. C. lost one-third of its population. In 250-221 B.C. Africa had over 1,000,000 persons die of plague. About the middle of the sixth century A. D. the plague visited Europe, slaving millions. Constantinople, during the reign of Justinian in 542 A.D., lost 10,000 persons in one day. In the fourteenth century the plague (black death) visited Europe and cost her 25,000,000 souls. During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the disease continued. In 1572 over 50,000 deaths occurred in Lyons, and in 1576 Venice lost 70,000. In 1656 Naples had a death list of 300,000. London in 1665 lost about 70,000, and Marseilles in 1720 suffered to the extent of 50,000. One-third of the population (88,000) died in Toulon in 1721. In 1743 Messina had 50,000 deaths, and Moscow in 1771 lost over 50,000 from the pestilence. The disease is endemic and epidemic in the Orient all the time. It last visited Europe in 1878 along the Volga. and in 1899-1900 in Portugal and England. In 1894 India lost 170,000, Hong Kong 1500 and Formosa 1800. Bombay city lost 20,000 in 1896. In November, 1899, two cases reached New York on a coffee vessel from



Dr. Winslow Anderson

Brazil, but the disease was quarantined and stamped out. In 1899–1900 there were over 50,000 deaths in India from plague. The total loss of life from plague during the last 3,000 years is over 30,000,000.

Etiology of Plague.-During the plague in Hong Kong in 1894, Kitasato and Yersin simultaneously discovered a micro-organism—the bacillus pestis—a coccobacillus, resembling the chicken cholera germ, which is probably the true cause of plague. This discovery was verified by Lowson, Cantlie, Wilm and Arnold. disease is a lymphangitis followed by a lymphadenitis a malignant adenitis produced by this bacillus. It may be contracted by (a) inoculation, (b) inhalation, and (c) imbibition. It is, like cholera, a filth disease; hence preventable. Like all other mycotic diseases it occurs most frequently in underground dwellings, damp and badly ventilated quarters. Plague is endemic in Mesopotamia, the frontier of Thibet, and Assium on the Arabian coast, south of Mecca. It is observed that the boating population who live on water in China seldom suffer. Physicians and nurses seldom contract the disease excepting by direct inoculation. More people who live on the ground floor become infected than those who live on the second or third floor.

Plague flourishes in the winter in tropical and in the summer in temperate zones. Extreme cold in the north and extreme heat in the tropics destroy the bacillus.

Fleas, flies and other vermin, rats, mice, monkeys, squirrels, guinea pigs, dogs, cats, etc., readily contract the disease. Herbivorous animals usually escape. Vermin and rodents are probably infected by inoculating their nasal and oral mucous membrane; possibly, also, by the dejecta of fleas and flies. Fleas and bedbugs may also carry the disease to man by wounding the skin and depositing excrement on the puncture. The prick of an infected pin in a monkey's foot will cause death in a few days.

The pathology is that of septic infection, lymphangitis, hemorrhagic adenitis and primary buboes near the seat





of infection. Ecchymosis and petechia with malignant boils frequently follow. The bacilli are found abundantly in the blood, urine, glands and internal organs.

The varieties of plague are three in number, viz: a. Bubonic. b. Pneumonic. c. Septicemic.

The bubonic variety is a septic lymphadenitis and constitutes in the Orient (Poona, India) 75 per cent of all cases. The inoculation takes place from a scratch or an abrasion on one of the bare extremeties. This is proven by the rapid infection of the lymphatics on the corresponding limb.

In the pneumonic form the infection is inhaled and lodges on the nasal, oral or pharyngeal mucous membrane. The tonsils are very vulnerable. Plague is not infectious from the patient's breath. The bacilli must first become dried from sputum or pulverized excrement and inhaled with the dust.

The septicemic form is probably from secondary infection through suppurating glands, or possibly through the digestive or respiratory tracts. Wherever an inoculation occurs there is found a red spot; the poison rapidly spreading to the nearest gland. In the pneumonic variety the bronchial glands are involved. Infants and the aged are less liable to contract the disease than those of middle age. The invasion of plague is probably instantaneous, or as soon as the bacillus finds lodgment. The period of incubation is from a few hours to a few days, according to the parts of the body infected, and the mortality varies from 98 per cent among the natives, to 50 per cent and down to 30 per cent among the whites, death usually occurring in from two to six days.

Prophylaxis and Cure.—Every person suffering with plague or those who have been exposed to the disease should be at once inoculated with Yersin's curative serum. Every person who may become exposed should be inoculated with Hoffkine's prophylactic serum, as it reduces the susceptibility at least 75 per cent and the mortality about 90 per cent. After exposure or during the incubation period Hoffkine's prophylactic should not

be used as it may prove fatal. In the case of a death from plague the house should at once be quarantined. The inmates should be speedily inoculated with Yersin's lymph, removed to a healthy detention camp and their effects thoroughly fumigated with sulphurous anhydrid or formaldehyde. The house and sewers should be fumigated with sulphur, as this kills not only the bacillus but also the common carriers, such as rats, mice, fleas, etc. The dead should be at once wrapped in bichloride sheets 1-500, placed in an airtight coffin surrounded by antiseptic sawdust, and cremated or buried with caustic lime. The house should be kept in quarantine for one month, or until bacteriologic researches established the fact that no bacilli remain. Exposed persons should be detained in camp for twelve days and treated with a second dose of Yersin's lymph. Nurses taking care of plague cases should be inoculated with Yersin's serum every ten days. Convalescent cases should remain in quarantine for thirty days. Under no circumstances should the inmates of a house or a block of houses having no plague be quarantined with one which has. Personal and public hygienic measures should be carried out with utmost faithfulness. Food and water should be carefully selected or thoroughly boiled. Dejecta should be disinfected with bichloride, 1-500; copper sulphate, 1-500; chloride of lime, 1-20; carbolic acid, 1-20; lysol, 1-20; sulphuric acid, 1-1000. All blood-sucking insects should be exterminated. Clothing and furniture should be subjected to sulphur or formaldehyde fumigation, or washed with one of the antiseptic solutions. The sewer should be daily fumigated with sulphur, and all excreta, filth, rubbish and cadavers burned. The earth and streets should be sprinkled with chloride of lime or bichloride 1-1000 in sea water. All the fresh air and sunshine possible should be admitted to the premises.







QUACKERY AND BLACKMAIL VERSUS HONESTY

By D. A. HODGHEAD, A. M., M. D., Dean.



QUACK is one who practices quackery; a boastful pretender to medical skill and knowledge which he does not possess. A blackmailer is one who slanders for gain.

Recently there was a discussion between the editor of a blackmailing medical journal and a vendor of a patent medicine. Most medical journals are dignified, conservative

and scientific—the blackmailing number is small. In fact, I know of but one, and to our shame be it said, that one is published in California. Both parties to the discussion held the medical degree, but neither practiced medicine. The patent medicine man had grown rich, and was a man of influence; the blackmailing editor looked hungry, his clothes had a second-hand appearance, and but for the charity of the medical profession he might not have had a bed.

During the discussion the patent medicine man came back at the blackmailing editor with this knock-out ascertion: "There is more quackery in the profession than out of it."

I must confess that I am afraid this is true. I dislike to be one to find fault with his profession, but one who discovers a wrong and does not protest against or oppose it, is a coward or an accomplice.

The time-honored, threadbare advice given to students is that in life there is one thing to attain and that is success; one thing to avoid and that is failure. The momentous problem is one of diagnosis. What is success? What is failure? Can we always discriminate clearly between them? Do we never mistake the one for the other? Can we easily draw the line of demarcation just where it belongs?

Some one answers: Fame is success. This is not true. Fame may be a result of success, but it is not the thing itself. Another asserts: The attainment of power



DR. D. A. HODGHEAD

is success. Far from it. A third replies: The acquirement of riches. This is still farther from the solution. Success is more easily attained than any of these and is within the reach of every one. All can not be famous, for fame comes by comparison as a light shines brightly or dimly according to the lights about it. Nor can all be powerful or ultra-influential. Were all winds cyclones, there would be no zephyr. Neither is it possible for all to acquire great wealth. There is not enough to go around, particularly if Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Morgan choose to hold to their present belongings and inclinations.



Then what is success? It is duty well performed. If it bring fame, take it; you are fortunate. If it bring influence, or wealth, or both, take them; you deserve them. If it bring none of these things, do your duty just the same and you succeed none the less. Fame without duty is failure; wealth, illgotten, is disaster. These things are a part of the rewards of success, but the minor part. The absolute consciousness that you have done your best is the highest reward. Other things are incidental and ornamental. They are stimuli, not tonics; their physiological or rather psychological influences are not permanent nor restorative. They are exhilarating and intoxicating, but end in depression and disappointment. They are not the iron, the strychnine and the food for the mental economy, but the cocaine, the opium and the alcohol. Yet all these things have their uses. Ambition properly directed, is not crime. Notwithstanding the fact that Shakespeare makes Woolsey in his address to Cromwell exclaim: "Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition; by that sin fell the angels; how can man, then, the image of his Maker, hope to win by it?" he goes on and even he can give no greater counsel than the words: "Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's, thy God's and truth's." This, too, is ambition, ambition to do the right, ambition to do duty. There is no higher aim, no loftier ideal. Whatever other rewards come they are secondary and inferior.

Defining success and failure is like defining health and disease. Health consists in the perfect performance



of all physical and mental functions. Disease is any departure from the normal. Success is the perfect performance of every duty. Failure is any departure from this rule.

Do not make the mistake to believe that conspicuous actions, spectacular achievements, clamorous mouthings make the most lasting impressions and accomplish the greatest results. Ignorance and arrogance are twin sisters and have no kinship with merit and modesty Modesty is the handmaid of science and you are devotees of science. Nature's sweetest, strongest forces are not displayed by noise and bluster. The roaring thunder simply proclaims what has happened; the active agent is the silent lightning. The modest violet exerts a greater influence in this world than does the giant sequoia. The petals of the rose by their beauty and their fragrance give to life a charm the pine and the poplar cannot bestow. The tender blade of grass withstands the fury of the tempest while the sturdy oak perishes. And to turn from the beautiful to the gruesome, none will dispute that the microscopic typhoid bacilli claim a million victims where the spectacular volcano claims one.

All of every kind and character who practice or claim to practice the healing art I would group in four divisions:

- 1st. The honest and competent.
- 2d. The honest and incompetent.
- 3d. The dishonest and competent.
- 4th. The dishonest and incompetent.

I want the graduates of this school to belong to the first group, but if you can't get there in the beginning, take second place and keep on working. If you can't do the best, do the best that is in you. Many worthy men belong to the second group.

If you can *not* attain the second group, stay out entirely. Medicine offers a rich field for the dishonest, but if you must be dishonest and there is in you one tiny grain of kindness, for humanity's sake do not inflict your hishonesty on man's misfortune. Be a thief, a gambler, a blackmailer, anything but a dishonest doctor.

THE STUDY OF ANATOMY

By Francis F. Knorp, M. D.



HIS may be viewed from three standpoints: the layman's, student's and practitioner's. The layman immediately associates it with the dead, accompanied by high carnival.

Grinning skulls and cross-bones, dissecting rooms filled with assembled and scattered remnants of those who once were, graveyards, morgues, undertaking establish-

ments, and all other things equally pleasant inject themselves into the limelight. At any angle he looks at it, it is there with the gruesome.

Going to a wedding or coming home from a funeral, his opinion is the same, only more accentuated in the latter, because he now gives it deeper and more scientific thought.

He goes to bed, not to sleep, to think of and almost see and hear joshing students scattering floral-pieces to the four winds and with fiendish precision spading up his dearest departed.

He feels like making immediate investigation, bringing along sufficient help and authority.

This to his mind is the only way they get their bodies. Not being out for actual theft, they, no doubt, leave behind the heirlooms and casket, driving off in a buggy with their find sitting bolt upright between them.

With their tantalizing, perpetual grins, they then proceed to the dissecting-room and carve the body.

This is the layman's definition of dissection.

They, no doubt, then proceed to make merry, using the head for a foot-ball and the limbs to whack one another with. Putting a pipe in the mouth and a silk hat on the head is a mere bagatelle.

This performance keeps up until there is no longer any possibility of recognition by the relatives or friends.

The dissection is now complete and they have taken a thorough and most complete course in the study of anatomy.





The doctor, being a grown-up student, the layman believes, is still studying anatomy, only differing in his selection of material, getting them before they get the casket-habit.

From start to finish they are without doubt and without exception, "on the carve," sometimes politely changed to "on the cut."

From this idea he gets his definition of a doctor as a fellow always looking for another fellow to cut for a big, fat fee.

*The student also associates the study of anatomy with the dead. He makes his anatomical debut in the dissecting room, where his gray matter is agitated as it never was before. After recovering from the first repulsion he eventually gets acclimated and immediately wants to dissect.

He loses many of the illusions he had before entering college, but seldom gives up the dead idea.

He soon learns that a body is not a body but a subject. He later learns he is carrying excess baggage and with no intentional disrespect calls it a "sub." This he learns can still be divided into parts and one of these he is now looking for. He soon learns to speak of "my part." He acquires an anatomy, dissecting-instruments and a part.

He procures one of the many standard text-books of anatomy and cannot possibly go wrong in this direction. When he gets over the dizziness that the long and difficult names cause he finds he has only gotten over one trouble to get into another more serious one. He finds the answers in the book are wrong. This is not a fatal symptom, his recovery from this is swift, sure and sudden.

Most students feel they require a field operating-case for dissection, when a knife and thumb-forceps will do for all ordinary purposes.

While in a surgical instrument store one day I saw a beginner endeavoring to select a dissecting set. After looking at all in the store, he said he thought he would have to get the one he wanted made to order. The clerk coincided, gave a knowing smile and the world revolved on.

The so-called part is either one-fourth, one-fifth, or whatever fraction of the subject the financier of a college chooses to elect.

The student is supposed to take what he gets and say nothing but dig and dissect.

The former is the most unkindest cut of all.

He is now behind the scenes in true actor fashion and learning the lines and delivering them correctly is where his light commences to flicker.

Anatomy is one of the hardest studies to remember to all, no matter how easy it is to some to learn.

Only those who have studied it can appreciate the student's position at this stage of the game. The student has been taught the very first thing in his first lecture, that the subjects and dissecting-room are for scientific purposes and nothing else. That any deviation from this is contrary to the rules of the college, respect for the dead and self-respect.

He is impressed with the fact that if the subjects had not been unfortunate in life they would not be on a dissecting-room table in death. That if they did not have peace in life and are not to have it even in death, let them at least have respect.

Anything different from this has never come to my knowledge in twelve years' connection with the college.

Another fact is that studying anatomy since 1890 I have never known of a case of grave-robbing, otherwise known as body-snatching.

The student knows that the subjects are procured according to law and without his assistance or knowledge as to where they come from.

The subject is in place for him and all he has to do is study and dissect.

He is not allowed to carry off parts or sections, these being taken care of according to law and mortuary respect.

Students are not particular as to what subject they dissect, with one exception. This one is as good as any multiplication table. It is a fat subject. This they will all side-step if given a choice in the matter,





on account of the great amount of extra work of having to remove fat in order to see things distinctly. Even then the fat is forever looming up.

I once saw a clever sketch at the Orpheum in which a fat sheriff in a cowboy town was making love to the village belle. He almost had her rounded up on several occasions, but at the last moment was jilted for another who happened to be of less weight in the community. The last scene finds him in a dejected attitude and the curtain slowly falls on his last remark: "Oh, hell! nobody loves a fat man, anyhow."

I wonder how he would have supplemented that remark if informed about that time that the students wouldn't even welcome him with their scalpels.

The gentler sex always being willing, in fact, anxious to resent a slight, I wonder, yes—I wonder, how their members of avoirdupois would handle the situation when acquainted with these facts.

Students in general do not take kindly to the ingestion, digestion, absorption and assimilation of anatomy.

The medicals having to deal with the whole body are forced to apply themselves diligently.

The dentals (designated by a former assistant janitor as the denticals) dealing with the upper and lower jaw and mouth and practically working only on the teeth have to study, dissect and take lectures on the whole body the same as the medicals.

This they consider an injustice, but it is so ordained by the powers that be and they must toe the mark.

They learn all else than the teeth as only one can do anything against the will.

A dental dissection and answer are world-famous. For what? I refuse to be interviewed.

In justice to them, however, I must admit an occasional total anatomical eclipse of the medicals by a dental.

Students having passed all their examinations and requirements face the world, sheepskin and license in hand, still with the original idea that anatomy is a subject of the dead. As a practitioner the dentist still not only thinks it a dead but a decomposing subject. He never did see any use of it and can see less now. He never quite gets over having been forced into the compact. His opinion was, is, and always will be of a concrete nature. For the sake of the good name of anatomy we will not dissect it further.

CHIPSON

The doctor handling it almost entirely in the living state soon associates it with the living.

Finding that in the practice of medicine and surgery he needs it more and more he is forced to study it more and more and as he never studied it before.

He finds that without a practical working knowledge of it he cannot treat intelligently.

In order to detect that a part is wrong he must know how it should be when right.

He finds that all other branches of the medical science lead from it and return to it in rapid succession. That it is the hub of the wheel, the other branches the spokes, the rim his experience and the tire his character. In fact, first and last it is the most important study of the medical profession. While he must know all branches well, he must know this particularly well.

Where he tolerated it before, he now commences to see it in the right light and like it.

This kept up he finally begins to think only in a kindly and living way and cannot possibly see it in any other.

The more and more he studies, the greater will be his interest, until he will soon marvel at the grandeur of human architecture and construction, which is without doubt the grandest and noblest work of the Architect of the Universe.

Much has been written, more can be written, but I will close with the following borrowed anatomical dedication of

LINES TO A SKELETON.

Behold this ruin! 'twas a skull, Once of ethereal spirit full; This narrow cell was life's retreat, This space was thought's mysterious seat.



What beauteous visions filled this spot! What dreams of pleasure long forgot! Nor love, nor joy, nor hope, nor fear, Has left one trace of record here.

Beneath this mouldering canopy,
Once shone the bright and busy eye;
But start not at the dismal void—
If social love that eye employed,
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dew of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be forever bright,
When stars and sun have lost their light.

Here, in this silent cavern, hung
The ready, swift and tuneful tongue;
If falsehood's honey it disdained,
And, where it could not praise, was chained,
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke,
That tuneful tongue shall plead for thee,
When death unveils eternity.

Say, did these fingers delve the mine, Or with its envied rubies shine? To hew the rock or wear the gem Can nothing now avail to them? But if the page of truth they sought, Or comfort to the mourner brought, These hands a richer meed shall claim Than all that waits on wealth or fame.

Avails it, whether bare or shod,
These feet the path of duty trod?
If from the bowers of joy they fled
To soothe affliction's humble bed;
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to virtue's lap returned,
These feet with angels' wings shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky.

-Anonymous.



DR. A. W. MORTON

THE BIER TREATMENT

By A. W. Morton, A. M., M. D.



URING recent years we have had many new theories brought forward for the advancement of medical science and the relief of the sick and injured. It is safe to say the exaggerated claims made by the originators during the stages of experiment are about all we hear from most of them.

The Bier treatment has passed beyond the experimental stage and offers more relief than any other remedy I am familiar with. It is difficult to find a clinic abroad in which the method is not used with enthusiasm. It has not received the support

This method was first recommended by Bier in 1892. Since that time his book on the subject has passed through several editions, and a number of articles have appeared on the subject.

from our surgeons that it deserves.

He promulgated the theory that an extra amount of blood or hyperemia was needed in diseased tissue to antagonize any infection which might be in the parts. If the tissues have become injured or diseased from any cause, an extra amount of blood should be in the parts to repair it. The hyperemia which we have been antagonizing by every means known to the medical profession is only nature's method of relief and needs to be assisted by increasing the amount of blood. In other words, we are told by Bier that we must unlearn our text-book teachings as to the treatment of inflammation. Instead of using rest, elevation, cold and local blood letting to relieve the hyperemia of an acute infection, we must use methods to increase the amount of blood in the parts.

This was such a radical departure from our accepted theories that it brought about a storm of antagonism which I am proud to say has been changed to enthusiasm in its favor during the past few years.





His attention was attracted to the use of hyperemia as a therapeutic agent on account of the observations made at post mortems. It had been observed that persons never developed pulmonary tuberculosis when there was a constant hyperemia of the lungs. It had also been observed that when there was an ischemia of the lungs that they were prone to develop pulmonary tuberculosis.

The treatment was first used in chronic conditions of the extremities, such as tubercular diseases and delayed union of fractures. It now embraces not only chronic disease, but acute infections of all kinds. It has been extended to infections about the brain and head by constricting the neck. It has been found useful in conditions about the abdomen by using Bier's suction cups.

The best results have been observed in treating diseases in the extremities as the desired hyperemia can be kept under better control by applying an elastic bandage above the diseased part.

The indication for its use is so broad that I can better describe by using the originator's words, who says: "I believe that the practical use of hyperemia represents the most general and comprehensive mode of treatment in medicine, for I do not know of another remedy that could be successfully employed in so many directions. I have described such a variety of different troubles that many may think I have gone too far. But, on the contrary, I am convinced that this remedy, used by nature in such profuse measure to combat all sorts of lesions, is destined to be used far more extensively than has hitherto been attempted."





DR. FRANCIS WILLIAMS AND CHILD

THE CHILD'S INDIVIDUALITY

By Francis Williams, M. D.



HE little fellow pictured here is responsible for these remarks addressed to readers of "Chips," who shall have youngsters of their own or advise others in the care of babies. We are certain only that they apply to this same little fellow and to him during his first year of life.

This is a tiny protest against adults forcing their great grown individualities upon the defenseless little one in the matters of sleep, feeding, play, etc. Give the little one a chance to fall asleep after being certain that he is fed and comfortable. If he prefers the amusement of weeping, let him weep, 'tis good exercise for muscle and lung; soon he tires if alone and quiet—he finally pauses to observe how quiet it is and falls asleep like magic just as the nervous parent was about to rush in and take him up. And so plastic are the tiny nerve cells that tomorrow at the same hour he sleeps more readily. This quiet and rest promotes the development of strong nerve centers, natural reflexes, and good digestion, and is far better than raising an artificial brain storm by rocking and tossing till digestion is upset. We have seen children ruthlessly tossed after a meal till the food was scientifically but most thoughtlessly expressed in the most approved stomach pump technic, while the mother remarked as the child's meal reappeared, "he is always doing that." A quiet time following a meal is most favorable to sleep, and prevents the nervous irritability so noticeable in children over-stimulated by the voices and personality of adults.

Allow the baby to find his own amusements. Do not satiate his perceptions with your own ideas of amusement embodied in complex, gaudy, or noisy toys. The universe is new to him; naturally, the glimmer of a light, or the sight of his own hands are mysteries requiring much study for solution—then comes a little hoop, or





pasteboard box, and the latter with its mystery of "space in three dimensions," angles and lines, is of interest well into the second year. But he must have quiet and some solitude for these developments, for naturally if his elders appear the moment he awakens and start a miniature circus it disturbs his chain of observation and reflection.

Another practical point is to make use of suggestion and praise in teaching him. Stimulate his appetite for food or medicine by tasting it yourself and praising it to another adult, or allow him to taste it in rotation with others. Do you desire him to blow his nose, cough, or learn some necessary thing, let an adult do it rather imperfectly, then praise the little fellow's efforts, and soon he will nearly burst to outdo you and win praise. It is pleasanter and teaches far more than brute force.

Finally, let the child be much in the fresh air, both within and out of doors; it gives him a fair chance to fight disease; he needs much oxygen, and is safe in all weather if warmly and evenly clad, kept dry, and protected from draughts. He has an individual power that clings tenaciously to life if given a normal environment.







THE DENTAL STUDENT BODY

Ву Н. В. Ѕмітн.



NCE more the Dental Student Body extends her greeting to "Chips."

Nearly three years have elapsed since this department severed its connection with the Medical Student Body.

Prior to this they were organized under one Student body, but as there was considerable friction as to sharing of honors in

the publication of "Chips," each body decided to assume its own responsibility.

There is no question but that the combined efforts of the two student bodies, if harmony could prevail, would be of much greater strength, a credit to themselves and to P. & S. If the reader may please to understand, this dissolution was brought about by a few "ring leaders."

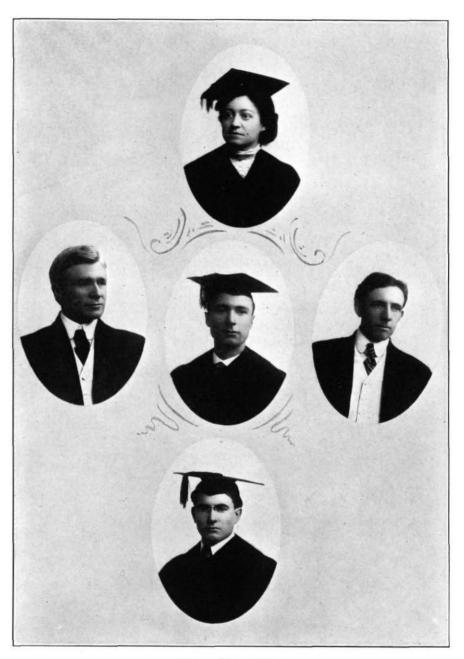
. The Dental Student took into consideration the importance and necessity of his presence upon this earth, and demanded his rights and privileges.

This terminated in the breaking up of the Student Body, and each department organized under a separate charter.

At the present time there is an extremely friendly feeling between the departments of medicine and dentistry, and it is for their own interest as well as that of the College, to maintain this friendly spirit. The Dental Student Body is fewer in members at the present time, than it has been for years, owing to the fact that our College was completely destroyed two years ago, in April, and the charred ruins, instead of an imposing building, stared the young prospective dentist in the face.

The present Junior and Freshman classes are small, but we trust that next year the Dental Department will be reinforced, and that the Dental Student Body will be represented in a manner which will be a credit to itself, College and instructors.

A very enjoyable reception and dance was given to the



DENTAL STUDENT BODY

Freshman Class by the Student Body on September 20th. Invitations were extended to the Faculty, also to the Medical Department, whose members responded freely.

The Dental Student Body is very grateful to the Faculty for their courtesy in allowing us the privilege of using the Dental Infirmary for our parties.

The Student Body will lose twenty-nine of her members with the closing of the term "'08", and it is hoped this body will be quite as successful and prosperous as it has been in the past.





Officers Dental Student Body

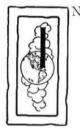
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E. A. Kruse	-	-	-	-	-	President
W. A. Low -	-	-	-	-	V	ice-President
W. H. Robinson	-	-	+	-	-	Secretary
M. E. RIVES	-	-	7.	-	-	Treasurer
CARRIE MOOSLIN	_	-	-	-	Serge	ant-at-Arms



A Brief Sketch of the Professional Career of Our Eminent Instruction, Dr. Thos. Morffew

By Carrie Mooslin, Dental, '08.



N SUMMER of .1882 he graduated with honors from the Dental Department of the University of the State of California. In which institution he was honorably elected to the office of President of the Alumni Association of the aforesaid Dental Department. "An honor he may well be proud of."

At the beginning then of his professional

course he was elected a member of the Dental Congress of the entire Pacific Coast, then President and Secretary as well, of the Dental Association of San Francisco, where soon he was chosen Vice-President of the Stomatological Club, and then a national member of the Dental Association.

In further acknowledgment of his professional worth, he was then selected as a delegate to the Third International Congress of Dentists, that met in Paris in the year of 1900.

Then in orderly succession he has four times worn the wreath of laurels, lovingly twined by Governors of the golden State (Stoneman, Bartlett, Markham and Budd), who appointed him as State Secretary of the Board of Dental Examiners; and by whose members he was twice chosen President.

As a fitting reward for his professional rectitude he is now the honored incumbent of the following offices or positions of trust at the College of Physicians and Surgeons: Vice-President of the Trustees' Board, President of the Dental Faculty, Professor of Operative



Dr. Thos. Morffew

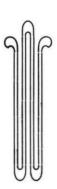
Dentistry and of Dental Histology, and in each of his undertakings he is readily conceded proficient.

Enlivening the dullest of subjects With a story he clinches each point, And with questions he quizzes the Seniors Which to answer your tongue would unjoint.

With charts that remind you of patients, With maxilla freely exposed, He stands ace high, with all the ladies, And makes friends wherever he goes.

May the history of this man's achievements Be exemplified ever and anon, By those whom he helps to graduate, Then they'll pass the State Board, every one.

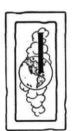






A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR BUILDING UP A PRACTICE

By NORMAN D. KELLEY



HAVE been requested to write a few words for "Chips" and I will try to emphasize a few essential points. The old saying, "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," is easy to repeat but we must go further and take careful notice of how to do well.

Take first of all the matter of equipment. Don't try to turn out a nicely finished and

perfectly fitting piece of work without the proper tools to work with. Now I do not say to buy every new gimcrack that comes along, but buy the essential bench instruments and keep them in perfect condition and in good order; for instance, have a sharp, well set pair of gold shears, not too large for delicate work and keep them for gold work only. Don't try to fit a neat backing and start in with a plate punch that tears through the gold and leaves an irregular or large hole for the pins. Have at least three pair of contouring pliers and a small, neat, strong pair of flat-nosed pliers; some sharp new files and small engine stone are a great help to finishing the gold work.

For good prosthetic work it is necessary to have a substantial gold bench or at least a good gold drawer, well arranged and convenient. There is no excuse for allowing the laboratory to be a general dumping ground. Everything must be in its place; and a convenient one at that. A badly arranged or poorly equipped and kept laboratory leads to carelessness in the work turned out.

It is an utter impossibility to put the proper finish and polish on a prosthetic case without an adequate lathe, for the best results get an electric lathe of at least 1-6 horse-power and at least 2000 revolutions per minute. Finish gold work with jewelers' Tripoli paste and then with a chamois wheel with Rouge stick applied judicially.



Dr. N. D. KELLEY

I take it for granted that extreme care has been taken to have the first details carefully attended to. If a bridge, that bands are fitted perfectly and all the work from start to finish given that particular care that alone will bring success. Be honest in your work. Don't try to make large bridge dentures just to enhance your reputation or pocketbook. Unless you are very positive as to your mechanical foundation don't begin the bridge work. This is one of the most flagrant abuses of the science of bridge work.



There is a lot more to say on this subject but space forbids. Just allow me to say in finishing this, that good, honest work, carefully executed and finished, will always lead to success, and if you have fulfilled these conditions be sure that you charge a reasonable fee for your work. Don't try to compete with the "tooth carpenter" that works on a five-dollar bridge (or plate) basis.





DR. KNOWLTON

Morgan.



EAR to the memory the Alumni, loved by the Senior, respected by the Junior, feared by the Freshman and honored by all men, is our ever willing professor and friend, Dr. Knowlton.

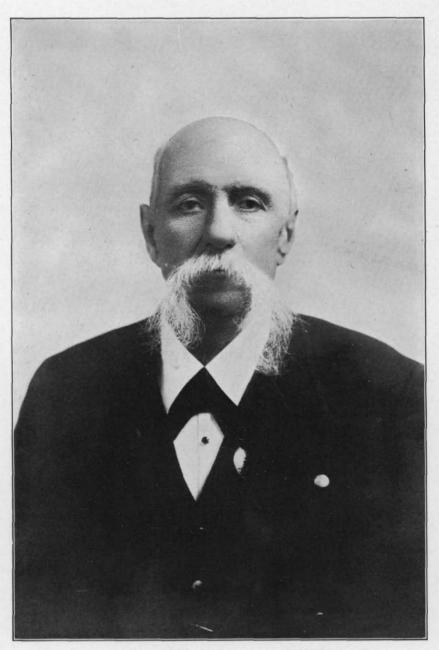
When still in its infancy our College added to its staff of instructors this man who, since, because of his ability and un-

tiring efforts, has become one of her best assets. Probably the oldest instructor of any kind in our broad country, "Pop", as he is affectionately termed by one and all, is probably the ablest of the numerous experts in his line that throng our cities and colleges, and it is always his pleasure to show both young and old wherein they have made their error; wise indeed would be the man who knew one-half of that which "Pop" has long since forgotten.

Planning always for the betterment of his profession and ever eager to help the struggling student, Dr. Knowlton stands today at the close of the eighty-third year of his sojourn on this earth, a man who has had as his associates and intimate friends the foremost men of our country, and his acts, only those deeds which have made our earth more pleasant.

Veteran of our Civil War, hero of four score years and three, and gentleman to the core, we wish Dr. Knowlton every success and comfort that should crown the old age of a life so nobly spent in the cause of humanity.





Dr. J. S. KNOWLTON



CHIPSON

SENIOR CLASS HISTORY

E. A. Kruse, '08



HE passage of the class of '08 through College has been like the enactment of a play. Three acts embrace the whole action of the drama, yet who can describe the countless scenes that have passed in endless succession over the spacious stage? Who, in giving a bare synopsis of the play, can describe the hours of toil spent in conning our parts.

or the fast flitting moments between scenes with their nods and smiles and jokes administered and taken in the splendid spirit of college fun.

Though the drama in full can never be written, still its manifold pages must ever be recorded in our hearts and minds; may the recollection of some of its passages afford us pleasure and strengthen our character in the real world that lies before us, where we must practice our chosen profession.

When we as a class first came together in September, 1905, we were impressed with many novel things, and after experiencing a very exciting year, as is customary to all Freshmen classes, we ended our first year's work rather abruptly on April 18th, a date remembered and not soon to be forgotten by all.

The dreadful catastrophe that so suddenly ended our Freshman year left us widespread; we hurried to our respective homes, where college history ended for four months, and four months only. For when the following September rolled around we were all, true to our colors, on the old stamping grounds giving one another the hearty grasp of the hand. Thus we began our Junior year, and after diligent study, intermingled with college social life, we completed our second year.

The Senior year finds us once more together busily performing our duties; and by our splendid advancement and rapid strides toward perfection we feel as though our eventful college career has been for the best.



SENIOR DENTAL CLASS

We look upon our instructors as helpful friends, always ready to advise us about our work and to assist us in any way possible.

As the curtain falls upon this last scene of our College life, we scarcely realize that it is ended. With that indefinable sadness born of long acquaintance and pleasant association, we depart for the last time from the portals of this our College. Through the years to come we will think of our past College days. Perhaps in thoughtful moments, as under the magic spell of the clear, sweet strains of some softly thrilling music, we will cast aside the intervening years like an oppressive cloak, and live over again these scenes, so full of life and color and glamour!



添添

Dr. Dillon—Mr. Phillips, what do you know about caries?

Phillips-Our Carrie's all right.

Dr. Dillon—In local irritation what is the greatest thing you have to fight?

Senior Dentals (chorus)—Booze.

Dr. Burns—Mr. Carpenter, where does the tooth get its size and shape.

A Junior (answering for Carpenter)—In the ovum. Rodley has discovered a second uvula in the human anatomy.

Kruse finds a thickening of the alveolar process along the pterygoid ridge.

Dr. Burns—What would you use to expand the jaws? Tully—Jackscrews, rubber bands and night appliances.

Vogelman uses the finger movement to regulate teeth. Koenig believes in using screws.

Dr. Burns-Screw that in your nut.

Thompson wants thirty-two days to move a tooth an inch.

Dr. Burns—Mr. Vogelman, what is the——? Vogelman—No; I don't know.



OBSERVATIONS OF THE CLINIC

Shrimp—has an affinity for fair patients.

Carp—Finds he can operate very successfully without the aid of cotton pliers.

Jack—Teases Caries until she says, O! fooey.

Pop, Jr.—Says it is no trick at all to put amalgam fillings in extracted teeth.

Liberty—Finds that the use of the word "dear," stops the pain after drawing a tush.

Duke—Accused his assistant of extracting two teeth, when he extracted a lower first molar with two roots.

A. Mutt (Faulkner)—Extracted a tooth. (Tee hee, hee, hee, hee.)

The Kid—Devotes most of his time constructing obturators for obnoxious patients.

The Old Man—"I don't claim to know much; but,
———. I certainly can do bridge work."

Caesar—The strength of his CHI₃ upset his cabinet. Krause—Is a follower of the teachings of thorough asepsis, sterilization, disinfection and all precautions that tend to prevent.

Croney-Now, why????????

Carrie—Runs her foot engine while she uses the excavators. What do you know about that?

Mc, The Irishman—Is great on repairing burnt bridges.

McKibin—Is well versed in the treatment of syphilitic lesions of the oral cavity.

Sharkey—Finds the cuspidor convenient for himself, as he chews tobacco while operating.

Nubre—Forgets to force his rubber dam off of his clamp and wonders why the saliva runs through.

Pair—Uses his rubber dam punch to get off dissecting.

Phillips—Runs his engine backwards to save burrs. Riley—Makes crowns by moonshine.

Robbie—Conversation with patient: "When I get this filling in and fifty more, I will have a hundred." Patient, "Is that so?"



Dr. W. A. Twiggs

Sikora—Thinks gold fillings are easy, all but the starting and finishing.

Sticky-Is there with the K. C.-B. S.

H. B.—Restored twenty-eight teeth with gold crowns, with the aid of eucalyptus oil.

Alice—Cares for the little ones and operates with a smile.

Snarll—Treats his patients and then makes them pay for it.

Tommy—Prepares his cavities by the hot air method. Tull—Puts in gold fillings with a file.

Bogie—Says gold is no good for crowns. Fusing point is too low; he burns it up every time he uses it.



ALMA MATER

Farewell to thee, dear Alma Mater,
From the class of nineteen eight;
We've labored long, untiringly, and now
We pass on to our fate.

Through mental strain and great suspense We've passed to reach our goal; And as we stand before the world, Futures before us roll.

Our class, Commencement Day will part, And spread through many lands, Perhaps to never meet again On Frisco's golden sands.

So, Alma Mater, fare thee well! And if we never see thee more, The '08 class shall ne'er forget Those college days of yore.

TULLY.







JUNIOR DENTAL CLASS

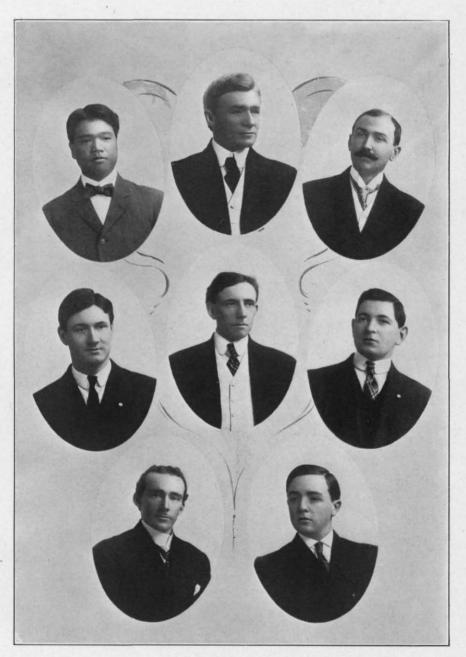
S. B. FONTAINE, Class Editor.



THE beginning of the first semester, nineteen hundred and six, there enlisted at the College of P. & S. a score of Freshmen, where, under the orderly promptings of the Commander-in-chief, they were soon in training, all for the future defense of "Fort Knowlton."

But ere the battle charge was sounded for the first of our trying engagements, there were some who had discovered at the P. & S. that the fighting was not merely for pastime, so they deserted our ranks in the midst of the fray, and retreated to a place they thought. safer. While those who were left on the firing line stood irresolute for only a moment, wondering if all of the "Ologies" combined with chemistry, dissecting, etc., were not too well protected by their armor of "terms" to ever succumb to our onslaughts. But when our scout, with his trumpet so bold, sounded that charge which always means onward, and we look in the faces of "Captains" Williams and Iones, whose counseling gave us all courage, we faced the future with a purpose worth while, to follow where'er they would lead us, until the campaign was o'er and we filed into line to receive the report of our commanders, whose few words of praise to us means so much, and more to our mothers and sisters.

After a furlough we each had more than earned, we reported once more at headquarters, and with hearts filled with pride from advancement thus gained, we were quartered close by the Seniors, and we join with a will in the passage of arms twixt the wits of our peace-loving neighbors when a Freshman, while hunting for muscles and nerves, tumbles head first into our work room, and is showered with greetings which sound something like this, "Look out there; let's kill that d.m Freshman." Then with songs which are heard for many blocks round they would shake the ground floor of their class rooms.



JUNIOR DENTAL CLASS

When we entered campaign No. 2, we tested the forces against us, and inspired by the thought of promotion once more we went at our work with a vim and a courage which knows naught of failure; and so be it until the end. You will find us laboring daily on the work by our chieftain assigned, or trying to swage a metal base plate to the fine lines of "Pop Knowlton's" discernment. When his sanction is added to the efforts we've made, we will go home quite well contented, and our Summer Vacation will only be marred by the thought that next year, in the Infirmary, we will miss that ethical training we need from our friend, Dr. Twiggs, whose manners we should each seek to emulate.





A "painless dentist" through and through,
We must give to you your due;
To tell the truth,
You yank a tooth
Without one bit of pain to you.





RANDOM WRITINGS OF A JUNIOR

By M. E. RIVES.



ITH the editor's permission to wander beyond the latitude to Juniors accorded, I will endeavor to write just a few lines for the latest edition of "Chips." And if in my rambles I should cross a trail which has been outlined already by one of the writers to whose able efforts we must owe the success of this Volume, I herewith ask

forgiveness.

"If I were a sculptor of any skill," I would chisel from plaster of paris, my idea of a typical hero; I would make it the figure of a *Dental Student*, yet in the prime of his manhood, growing already decidedly bald, from frequent encounters with calcified facts or problems of Grays' Anatomy, and accessory troubles of his college curriculum.

(And I would write his temporary address the College of Physicians and Surgeons.)

With the fruits of his labors growing daily apparent, you may see him at work in the lab., with thoughtful face, and skillful fingers, giving the final touch, to each of his college requirements. Or if not, in the Dental Infirmary above, under the able direction of Dr. M. J. Sullivan, and our most popular preceptor, Dr. W. A. Twiggs, receiving his final training for the engagement now close at hand, with the honorable members of our Dental State Board, and here's 2 to 1 on my subject.

If I were a writer of any note, I would move my readers to tears, with a song of the student's woes; I would weave the mistakes of his freshman year, with the failures and efforts of his junior, into a story of such eloquent pleadings as would soften the sympathies of a professional world, and melt the hearts of Drs. Hodghead and Morffew to the "tenderness of childhood."

Shy in numbers, as well as knowledge, this handful of ambitious Juniors, girded their loins for the coming contests of nineteen hundred and eight; and with a healthy regard for the impressions made by their skill in the Freshman's lab, they think of the doses of calcium sulphate, given in allopathic size, by their venerable old teacher, Dr. J. S. Knowlton, in his rational treatment for Freshmen. And they dream once again of those stirring times at their last year's final ex. when they could tell by the faces of Drs. Williams and Knorp that all was not well with their answers.



But they mustered their courage and answered present at their lecture by Dr. Southard, whose familiarity with organic chemistry was soon the talk of the College; and left us united in wondering how, he could ever remember the half of it.

The ease with which he works out equations, is one of our second year wonders, and is equaled only, by the professional freedom with which "his pal," Dr. Cherry, is known to flirt with materia medica as he gives us the official names and active principles of each of the drugs in "Pop" Flint's Pharmacopoeia.

And by the scope of his knowledge and style of his wit he reminds us of the pleasures now past, when we waded through elements, too numerous to mention, with our friend Dr. Chas. E. Jones.

While the dura mater of our frontal eminence is painfully impervious still, to many of the so-called soluble teachings of our professor, Dr. D'Arcy Power, we go home troubled in mind once more with thoughts of examinations, and dream that the end of our term is at hand, and we find ourselves sorely perplexed, trying to digest with Dr. William's enzymes, the anatomy of Dr. Knorp, and we see our own class mate, the brightest of all, with his knowledge of anatomy advanced, trying to nourish the eustachian tubes, with a branch of the ovarian artery. (And fancy we hear Dr. Howard saying "not on your life in the day time.")



But by the help of that hand which doth save even Juniors, we hope to be Seniors next year; and by the graceful guidance of our friend Dr. Twiggs to attain that degree of perfection, which will give us a place in the professional world, of which we may justly feel proud.



Bishop's mysterious night?—He awoke with a smoked lamp, green nose and skinned lip?

Fontain's 3 in 1.

Lectures on Histology.

Plays pool.

Answer all questions except physiological ones.

Dr. Castle—Bishop, what is the size of the ovum? Bishop—About the size of a "pea."



A JUNIOR'S VACATION



HY does the Dental Student look forward to next May? Vacation? Consider for a moment the days you are spending at college. Can the four months, which we refer to as vacation, present as many pleasures as the eight we devote to studies?

Few, if any of us, go to the seaside or mountains to seek rest; it is usually the

more strenuous task of earning means for the expense of the coming term. Admitting there are a few who can tap the "paternal till," still there are some who must tap the toe of their sock and keep eternal vigilance lest the toe runs dry, of the latter we speak.

To be successful, one must be optimistic, else why consider the morrow? Why did we make the start if the goal was not before us?

Very well, summer comes with its vacation, one week we devote to rest, then we are ready to do most anything to get tired again, so we look for a situation. When a student has progressed far enough to say he will be a Senior at the beginning of the next semester, he prefers an occupation which will not soil or roughen his hands, as the "velvety touch" may be lacking when he needs it the most.

It's up to us now, to make good before we start our Senior year. Beside the regular expense of college days, preparation must be made for the time when we go out into the cold world without our alma mater to direct us, when we put to practical use the material we have stowed up at College. Get that new overcoat, a couple of suits of clothes and enough white collars to last for two or three months, just to be able to put on a good front until your practice has assumed proportions to permit of renewing your wardrobe.

In all probability by the time one has accumulated sufficient means to carry him over for the last term, he will have a longing for dear old P. & S. and vacation





with all its allurements will be gladly replaced by the renewed activities of the last "romp with the tiger" and if the word of those who have preceded us holds weight, we will all credit the time spent at College as being in reality the true vacation.







Name.	Disposition.	Favorite Saying	Occupation 25 Years Hence.
J. Beegan.	Easily amused.	Don't know, lost my anatomy.	Bachelor dentist, strictly Bohemian.
T. Bergemann.	Quiet.	Going to dance tonight?	Professor dancing academy.
W. A. Colburn.	Instructive.	Stung again!	Sculptor.
M. Hall.	Funny	Tee Hee.	Sea Capt., Stockton Slough.
E. J. Halford.	Independent	I'm doing this.	One acre, farmer, near Fresno.
E. R. Harris.	Quiet till acquainted.	Hello dockie, old scrub.	Mechanical engineer.
F. H. McKevitt.	Bright and rosy.	I sometimes think I'm stupid.	Plaster modeler.
C. H. Masterson.	Only one thing at a time.	Don't bother me.	Prof. prosthetic dentistry.
F. E. Morgan.	You will have to show me.	Who learned you that?	Dealer second-hand goods.
A. R. Tambling.	Rather fatherly.	Oh shucks.	Mechanical laboratory, Fruitvale addition.
A. Yelland.	Dignified silence.	I'm going home.	Instructor of Grace Culture.



FRESHMAN DENTAL CLASS

BALLAD OF THE DENTIST

By M. HALL.

Who is it, when you're cross and sad, And your tooth is aching awfully bad, Gets busy quick and makes you glad? The Dentist.

Who is it, when you're glad and gay, And seek to chase dull care away, Reminds you of "the yesterday"? Why, the Dentist.

Who is it, with eyes so grave,
Most murders you and says, "Be brave."
Then smiles sardonic when you care?
Hang it! That Dentist.

Who is it, when you're feeling pert, And fail to be on the alert, Will act the most consummate flirt? Silly, the Dentist.

Who is it, feeling fine and swell,
Drives his small engine burr pell mell,
Into your tooth, till you mutter-!-!-!-!
What??? The Dentist.

Who is it, when he feels the ache, Won't go to bed and lay awake, But is on deck to give it the shake? Bravo! the Dentist.

Who is it, that you love to tease,
Just to get up a little breeze,
Then watch his classic features freeze?
Ha! Ha! That Dentist.

Who is it, does the best he can, Like a true-hearted gentleman, For every person in the land? Sure, the Dentist.





PERSONALS

The phrenologist said, Halford would make a good carpenter.

Q.—Why isn't Beegan here today? Ans.—Saw a camera and is still running.

McKevitt suddenly realized that this is Leap Year, but no announcement has been received by "Chips."

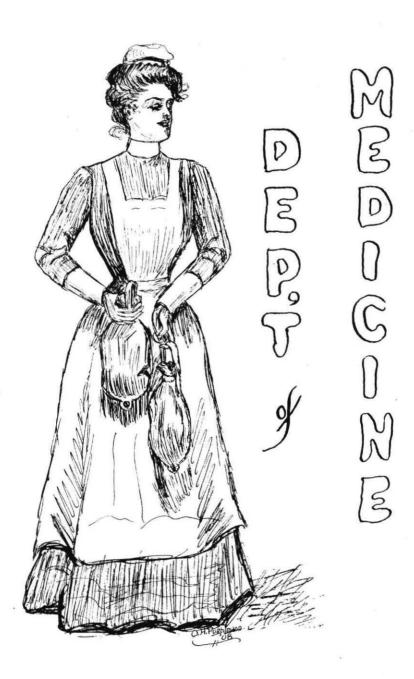
Why is Yelland called to Stockton so often?

Ask Hall, "What is the difference between a fountain pen and the pharmacopoeia?"

Q.—Did you study during vacation, Tambling? A. T.—O, shucks; I read "Three Weeks."

Harris, on his first visit to the Cliff, wanted to know where to find the petrous portion of Seal Rock.







Medical Student Body

With the publication of "Chips" there arises each year the opportunity for the Student Body to make its appeal to the various classes, particularly the incoming Freshman Class, for their earnest and loyal support.

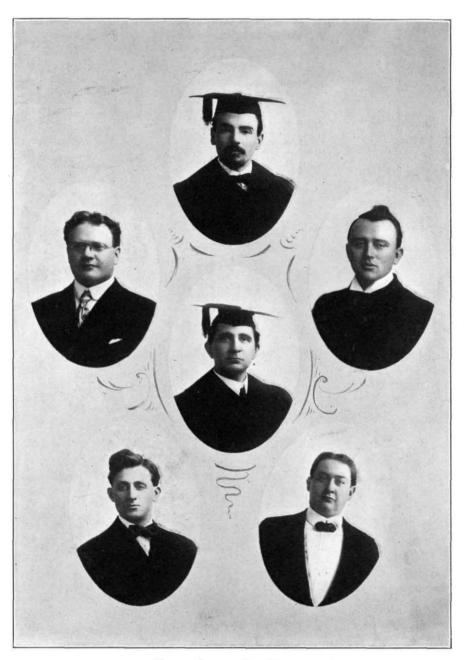
There is no place in the four years of College work wherein more satisfactory results can be obtained with less expenditure of energy than in this body, and not infrequently the standing and reputation of an institution is moulded in no small degree, by the part the students take in its life

During the year now drawing to a close an innovation was introduced into and adopted as a part of the Constitution of the Body, in the formation of an entirely new feature known as the Executive Committee. This Committee with the support of the classes has accomplished much work accruing to the benefit of the Body as a whole and to the students individually.

A review of the duties of this Committee, acting as it does as an intermediary between the Student Body and the Faculty on *all* matters, the fact of its having been cordially received by the Faculty and the further fact that its workings so far have produced most satisfactory results, confirm the views expressed at its inception as to its usefulness to the Student Body.

All honor then to the Student Body, may it grow steadily in strength, and may the loyalty of its members to the College and to itself steadily increase from year to year.





MEDICAL STUDENT BODY OFFICERS





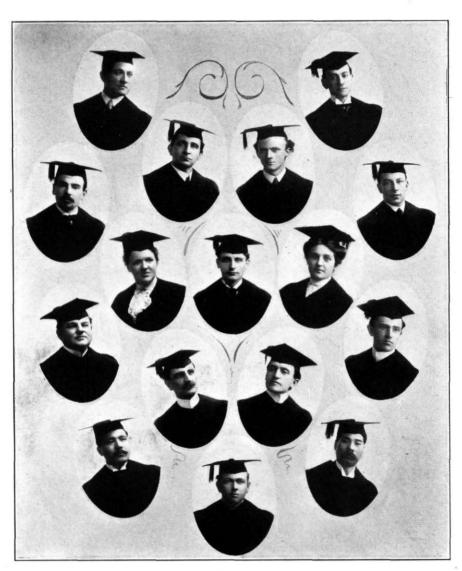
SENIOR CLASS

LAST we have reached the point in our career for which we have so long striven—that point which places us between the tender care of our Alma Mater and the cold world without—the threshold of things to be. We have had, as a class, many difficulties with which to contend during the past few years, but, being made up of

that material which gains by rebuff, we are the stronger and the better for these experiences. I refer especially to the calamity which so summarily closed our Sophomore Year-the great fire and earthquake. Our College building was destroyed at this time and great values lost. Despite all this, we today enjoy as much and possibly more clinical experience than has been the fortune of those classes which preceded us. Not only do we exercise entire control of the City and County Hospital clinics, but we have, in addition, through the kindness of our esteemed president, Prof. Winslow Anderson, access to St. Winifred's Hospital. The clinical knowledge gained at Prof. A. H. Morton's Hospital and Prof. A. Miles-Taylor's Sanitarium has also been greatly appreciated by the Students and we therefore duly record our thanks to the respective heads of these institutions.

The Senior Class has had a very thorough and practical course and most of us ought to feel quite confident of successfully holding our own in any community. Graduates of our College are, as a general rule successful and this in itself speaks well for our Alma Mater. Of course, none of us are perfect. We all, of necessity carry to a greater or less degree the stigma of our unfortunate brethren of less intelligent nature—animals from which we have evolved by the ordinary course of things.

From the ages of Hippocrates and Aesculapius, to the present time, there have been men like to ourselves insignificant in the world's account of things as we are, but great in our unwritten possibilities.



SENIOR MEDICAL CLASS

Before concluding, let us not for any reason forget our friend Miss Jessie Inglis, that courteous and refined lady, who has always unselfishly exercised anxious care and persistent attention under all conditions, to the wellfare of the students at large and things pertaining to the dear old college in general.

And now, as we are about to enter upon fields untrodden before, let us ask our individual guides to help us spiritually and materially and success will be assured. May we each, like the great Socrates of old, go through life fearlessly upholding the truth regardless of the opinions of others and keep pressing on the more bravely, yielding not to adversity:—Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito.

John Y. Bartholomew, Editor. CHIPS



To Miss Inglis == Our Friend

Whilst "Alma Mater" seemed sad and low,
With but a few to soothe her woe.—
She had a Friend.
And through the times of hardest strife
With all to do to save her life—
She had a Friend.
So, too, the Profs., with college care,
Who failed to know just when and where—
They had a Friend.
And students too, they surely know,
When full of doubt just where to go—
They have a Friend.
It matters naught how great you grow,
For the best of all is when you know—
You have a Friend.

CHIPSON

Senior Roll

Burke—One of our star students who looks like a married man—A credit to the college.

Brown—Electric Belt Specialist and general ladies' man.

Bart—Maternity nurses beware!!! Always has something on the string.

Engle—A good fellow. An old-time druggist. Looks like a doctor.

Faust—The crown and glory of the Coronis Archiatri. Kind and true.

Gill—Our Oakland millionaire whose knowledge of botany and ponies makes him a specialist.

Krebs—Our most excellent President. A man who helps everyone. A noble character.

Mager—Has received his third degree. A "winner" with the ladies and a good worker.

McKenney-Our worthy chieftain-Smitten by the fair sex.

Reud—Our friend of the "black frock" who has performed his work faithfully, surmounting all obstacles.

Ragland-Smitten by the sterner sex.

Scheir—The college orator and general quiz-master.

Dr. Slaughter—True friend of Dr. Spencer. A good conscientious student.

Dr. Spencer—The courteous little lady who helps everyone.

Toogood—A misnoma. A good fellow however—Also smitten by the fair sex.

Wilkinson—Gill's indispensable friend. Late graduate of Hahnemann, now getting the "real dope".

Class Officers

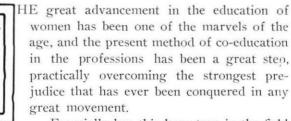
President	()	-	1 =	-	-	-	Otto F. Krebs
Vice-Presi	dent	~	120	100	22	-	E. A. Faust
Secretary	4	-	_	18	-	~	A. A. Brown
Treasurer	-		-	-	-	-	I. C. Gobar
Editor	ms (m	=	()	1100	John	Y.	Bartholomew



Dr. John F. Dillon

Women in the Medical Profession

By A Co-Ed.



Especially has this been true in the field medicine, which late in the eighteenth century emphatically excluded women from its study and practice, because it was believed, first of all that she was mentally inferior and physically unable to stand the strain of the taxing work, secondly because it was thought indelicate for her to become acquainted with anatomy, physiology and other branches of medical science, and she would thereby lose public esteem, and thirdly, it was thought that she would not receive any patronage in practice, and the time and money used in educating her would thereby be misspent.

However, early in the ninteenth century this prejudice was overcome to a certain extent.

Miss Elizabeth Garrett received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in London, she being the first woman in England to be thus honored. About this time the University of Zurich admitted women to its medical department, and soon afterwards medical schools for women were opened in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

The standards were not high, and being denied opportunities in advanced work in this country, many women went to London, Paris and Switzerland for this purpose. The obstacles which were thrown in the way of women physicians at this time are almost beyond belief. An instance is shown by the experience of a certain woman who went to Philadelphia in 1850 to practice medicine, only to find that the male physicians of that





city had enjoined the aruggists not to furnish her with drugs or fill her prescriptions, with the hope of compelling her to go elsewhere.

A little later on, the Universities and Schools of Medicines began one by one to admit women to their classes, yet a desirable practice was hard for them to secure, and their work was confined in a greater part to the poorer classes of society.

Women, who according to theory would have been good patrons, were influenced by popular opinion, and gave no support or encouragement to their pioneer sisters in the medical profession.

This early prejudice which was extreme in 1840 is slowly but surely disappearing.

Women are being recognized for their individual ability and sex prejudice is being rapidly eliminated.

Women are now admitted to the medical societies of this Country and England, are called in consultation with men, and the practice of many is large, successful and lucrative.

There are now some fifty medical colleges in the United States and Canada to which women are welcomed as students.

There are about eight hundred women practitioners in Russia, several hundred in Great Britain and the colonies, and women physicians in all the other countries of Europe, in China, Japan, Persia, India and Egypt and over ten thousand graduated women practicing in the United States at the present time.

Between 1890 and 1900 there was an increase of fiftyone (51) per cent of men and sixty-four (64) per cent of women entering the medical profession over the number entering the ten years previous.

This tends to show the eagerness with which women have welcomed the opportunity to further their natural instincts of caring for and ministering to the sick, for it is only a step from the ancient field of nursing to the youngest field of medicine.

TWO DAYS

With an aching brow and a tired yawn And a heart as heavy as lead, In the still dark night before the early dawn I left my comfortable bed.

Forth to steal like an outcast forlorn, With an umbrella and grip, While the wind blew cold that grizzly r.:orn And the rain fell with a drip drip, drip.

Of light from heaven there was never a sign, Of cars there was a dearth—
(For you know you must ride to the end of the line Then walk to the end of the earth.

The way winds o'er the rugged hills And is long and lonely and drear; And the liquid mud ran in little rills And the pathway is narrow and queer.

The rain fell down in drips, drips, drips, As I staggered and slid and slipped; And many a sigh arose to my lips On that way that rolled and dipped.

Steeped with rebellion to the very core That long last hill I went
That leads up to the hospital door
Which a chill through my bosom sent.

For the sordid misery which it does hold, And the very indifferent care, And the tales of pain and suffering told Are as much as I can bear.

With bedraggled skirts, feet wet and cold, Hat and hair twisted any old way, My forces I resolutely hold And take up the work of the day.

After long hours of quiz and question And operations galore T. B., Typhoid Pneumonia indigestion And many troubles more—

With an apple to eat, and nothing to drink Back o'er the road I went
With a weary brain—too tired to think,
And courage almost spent.

Like an exile who must wander ever Or a criminal under a ban Who always from hope himself must sever I felt forgotten by God and man.





That night as my head on my pillow lay My thoughts they backward flew O'er the things that marked the events of the day. And I tell it to you as true.

As I thought of the coldness and jibes and sneers And disappointments and abuse And the many times I felt moved to tears I wondered "Oh what's the use!"

I felt disheartened—yes even worse And thought how nice if I Could only just order myself a hearse And lay me down to die.

Another day when the glorious light Flooded all the sky, And the sunbeams trailed on the wings of night And shut out the stars on high.

When the song bird sent its warbling note Forth from the shimmering frees—Full-throated sounds on the air to float And be wafted by the breeze;

When the distant ocean with sapphire hue Rippled and sparkled with sheen Out to the line of heaven's blue In a pathway broad and serene;

Past blue Lake Honda, reflecting green And dimpling in smiling mood—Glinting from sunshine sifted between The branches of the crowning wood,

I went by that path up over the hill With students light hearted and gay, With jests and laughs the air to fill And pleasant words to lighten the way.

I entered the work with a hearty will The lessons I do not dread, The busy moments with work I fill And my patients are better—or dead.

Then back o'er that road my way I wend With a true comrade at my side, To the harmonies of nature my soul I lend, And peace doth in my heart abide.

And when that night I closed mine eyes And thought of all I'd had To my lips arose some low, soft sighs And I murmured, "It's not so bad!"

ELSIE ADA FAUST, '08.

The Use of Drugs in State Prisons

By HAROLD A. WILLIAMS.



O much has been written in our daily papers of the morphine evils in the State prisons that a few facts in connection with this subject might prove of interest.

The statistics of Folsom Prison for four years, ending January 1, 1903, show that out of an average population of 780, fully 35 per cent were addicted to the use of mor-

phine in its various forms. The majority of these were of the lowest criminal type, the greater majority being sneak thieves, petty larcenists, and their like, coming from San Francisco, this probably being due to the easy manner in which the drug is obtained here.

The drug, as it is chiefly used in the prisons, comes almost entirely from Chinatown, and is known as "yen shee," the preparation of which is as follows: The opium is first smoked in the Chinese pipe, which consists of a stem about two feet in length and a bowl about the diameter of a cigarette. Only enough is placed in the pipe for two or three puffs. The bowl is then removed, and the lower part of the stem and bowl are scraped, yielding a soft, sticky, black substance. This is collected and by Chinamen worked into chunks resembling ordinary brick in size and shape. It is then ready to be sold. These bricks bring on an average of \$10 to \$15, the buyer being usually an ex-convict, who takes it into the prison.

The question is always asked, How is it possible for this drug to get into convict hands? When it is taken into consideration that Folsom Prison embraces an area of 340 acres, with but forty guards and only about half of these on duty at one time, the answer is not a difficult one.

A convict with only a short time to serve is usually chosen to bring in the plant. The ways employed to do





this are both ingenious and varied. A signal as well as a place where the stuff will be left is agreed upon before the man leaves the prison. Folsom is on one side of the American river, the other side being heavily wooded. A small rag on some bush or tree is enough to let the "fiends" know that the go-between has done his work. An opportunity is then awaited, when the eyes of the guard are turned, to dig up the plant and distribute it. Again, the one selected watches the gravel cars as they arrive at Sacramento, knowing that these same cars will be returned to the prison as soon as they are empty. They then fill the drawhead or bore a hole in one of the stakes, which supports the sideboards, and fill it with "ven shee." It is then plastered with mud, thus defying detection. A word, such as Glue, is then written on the car. This car is eagerly watched for and the dope surreptitiously removed. The so-called trusties offer another mode of ingress for the drug, it being placed in a can of milk and carried in. Until the last four or five years it was the custom to allow a prisoner to receive fruits from their friends. This offered an easy and effective way of obtaining the drug. It would be placed under the skin of an orange, or a walnut would be opened, the meat removed and the shell filled with the drug.

New prisoners who are fiends try various methods to take in the "dope." It has been found under the arms, and there is a case on record of a man who attempted to smuggle in the drug by concealing it in a self-inflicted wound in the arm.

Money for the drug is given to a prisoner before his release, by his fellow convicts, who obtain it in various ways, chiefly through visitors, who give it to them in defiance of the prison rules.

The drug is received by fiends, who are called "merchants," and by them it is made up into small pieces about the size of a marble, and is then sold to any of the prisoners who wish it.

These pills command a price of from 10 cents to \$1, depending on whether the supply is plentiful or not.

The merchants make a great deal from this traffic, often going out with hundreds of dollars. Some years ago a convict, who was in charge of a shop, was suspected of having a supply. The shop was searched, but nothing was found, except a small ball of cement. This was broken up and found to contain over three hundred dollars. This man was serving a sentence of thirty-five years and had less than a year to serve. For this offense he forfeited his credits, making fourteen years he had to serve.



Opium is taken either by the mouth, or by the use of hypodermics, the latter being made in various ways. A medicine dropper is sealed at one end with wax and a needle inserted through it. Rubber tubing is also utilized. The "pill" is placed in a spoon and melted over a lamp. It is then drawn into the syringe and injected. There is no attempt at cleanliness, and the results of this are easily seen, abscesses frequently covering the body and death has resulted. The amount of the drug that these men take varies with what they can get, but individuals have been known to take ten to fifteen grains at a single dose. As often as it is said that these fiends cannot be trusted, the fact remains that they would sooner suffer any torture than inform on any of their kind.

Solitary confinement, strait-jackets, or any other kind of punishment cannot make them turn informers on their fellows. Yet, give them the slightest opportunity, and a freeman's life is worth absolutely nothing to them.





Junior Medicals



EDITORIAL

Class Review



AKING into consideration the trials and tribulations under which our College has labored since the disaster in 1906, it is a matter of comment how the present Junior Class has worked with the College in its rise from ashes. Somehow or other, the existence of sociality among the different members of the class serves to make life in

College a pleasant sojourn and we find that without it, College life would not be so pleasant. On arriving in the morning to begin our work, each one has a kind word for the other showing the feeling of friendship that exists.

Our friend L. E. Martin always goes "according to your notes, doctor." It must go on record that Mac was seen smiling the other day. J. C. Wrigley has added a few more initials to his cognomen. I. G. forgot to eat his breakfast on time the other day and arrived on time but his consanguineous partner overslept. F. J. Bryant used large doses of castor oil to lubricate the ships of our navy. Have you seen De Ville? Oh, ves, the fact of his being everywhere confirms our discovery that he is a bacillus. And did we forget our friend Cooper. No, how can we overlook such an artist at the blackboard. Our feminine classmate was overhead saving "Isn't it a shame, he won't be here today." Fossum is clever with the knife. I mean the razor, not the surgeon's tool. You surely must have met our "Private Secretary." He is an excellent bookkeeper.

We have an Adolph in our class who makes watches for his patients. Roth has that bad habit of winking his eye, which attracts so much attention. Probably that is why he is so liked by the ladies, especially nurses. Follow Stowe for ideals; he is a model good practitioner. Hoag made a very good diagnosis the other day, a man with his heart on the left had his spleen on the



JUNIOR MEDICAL CLASS

right. "Is that so," said Wan to me the other day. "Why, yes," said I, in last year's "Chips" they called me a handbook on experience but I don't see where it comes in.

If anyone offense at these lines do take, Let him consider no harm is done, For errors we all make, And what harm is there in a little fun.

> H. W. Reis, Editor.



Junior Joshes

Dr. Power—"Mr. De Ville, what would you give in a case of pleurisy with many adhesions, where the movements of the bowels are greatly restricted."

De Ville—"I would give a drastic cathartic doctor, that would loosen them."

Dr. Gross—"Martin, give me an example of a crater form of eruption."

Martin—"Mt. Vesuvius, doctor."

Dr. Cerf—What is a decrease in the amount of urine called?"

De Ville—Amenorrhea.

Dr. Power at Hospital—"Yes, it is very common to find these fibroid growths on the skin in senility."

Brown—"Presses away a particle of food that looks like a fibroid."

Dr. French—"In what class of patients do we get get cystic ovaries."

Miss Faust—"Well, in women."

Dr. Gross—"What are the complications of gonor-rhea?"

Martin—"Why, almost all the diseases known to medical science."



JUNIOR MEDICAL



Class Officers

President					G. C. Wrigley
Secretary	U \$ 6				C. J. LANDER
Treasurer		,		•	. E. McKevitt
Sergeant-a	t-Arn	ns			O. P. Stowe





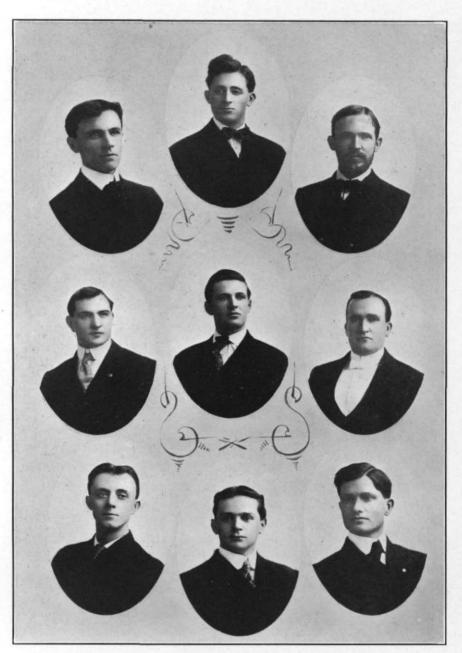
SOPHOMORE CLASS

ONDAY, the seventeenth of September, nineteen hundred and seven, found the present Sophomores of the College of Physicians and Surgeons eager to begin the term's labor; each buoyed up with the "vim and vigor" that was sufficient to carry him through the work—the end of which marks the completion of one half of their College

career and their debut as Juniors. As we near the end of this semester it is with great pleasure that I chronicle the fact that throughout the season we have met all obstacles fairly and surmounted them—each pleasure has been greatly enjoyed and each frictious occurence rapidly forgotten.

"Cosmopolitan to the end" is our motto, having come by it naturally in our Freshman year. We cared not for stars, but wished all to be "shining lights"; consequently any information gained by one was quickly disclosed to the remainder of the class, in this manner we did not develop "miracles"; rather we all became good and proficient students. So far this maxim has worked markedly well in consideration of which we expect to keep it to the last.

Five of last year's class constituted the major number of this year's aggregation, having only lost three and gained four in a year—which is not so bad. Among the boys who left us, Briggs traveled eastward and is attending McGill Medical University; Coit gave up medicine and is dispensing pills to the trade in San Jose, and Wilkins became engulfed in matrimony's turbulent tide and is at present rusticating at his home in College City. The boys who joined us have proven themselves worthy students and we are pleased to call them brother Sophomores. Little mention need be made of them as we are all closely associated and know each other well. Carpenter from Atlanta, Georgia, Newton from California Medical College, Pedrotti from Cooper



SOPHOMORE MEDICAL CLASS

and Hackett from our own College form our addition. Swanson, Wilson Thompson, Ray and Rodley constitute the remainder of the class.

As I revert and think over this year's labor it is as if I were coming out of a dream: with such ease and pleasure have our professors led us over this year's work that it hardly seems possible or probable that we could have progressed so rapidly and absorbed such a vast amount. Our work instead of being "dry and uninteresting" has been made both "interesting and instructive". In fact it seems more like a personally conducted excursion, and by personally we mean, individually. Personally conducted by Doctors Knorp, Howard, Smith, Williams, Southard, Cherry, Flint, Eklund, Stone, Null, Berger, Keck and Nellie Null we have traveled over extensive fields observing normal and abnormal activities; taking side trips into many obscure localities we have had pointed out to us by their superior wisdom facts and theories that would have otherwise escaped our own observing optics.

After looking upon this Class' rapid progression, its great mental activity, and its vast store of humor and congeniality; after considering how blessed it is in having such individuals to lead us; and after vigorous thinking and careful consideration of all these things— I feel amply grateful and justified in raising my voice and loudly proclaiming to all "I am a Sophomore".

H. E. Rodley. I. T. RAY.

CHIPS

Class Roll

C. F. Swanson	-	100	:=	-		-	President
I. B. Wilson	-	1570	100	=2	770	Vice	-President
W. T. CARPENTE	ΣR	<u>=</u>	.	Secre	etary	and	Treasurer
J. M. Thompson	J	9	-	-	77.0	Ser	gt-at-Arms
		W. C	. На	CKETT.			
W. S. Pedrotti					9	Orai	NEWTON
II.		22				and the same	TD TO

HERBERT E. RODLEY

JAMES T. RAY



Sophomore Psalm

T.

Blessed is the student that Indulgeth not in the ways Of the cribber, nor standeth in The way of his brother, nor stoopeth to The level of the knocker.

II

But his delight is in the law Of the Booster, and in his law He liveth day and night.

III

And he shall be like a wizard
That liveth in the stream of the learned,
That doeth his duty in
Its season; his deeds also shall not
Die; and whatsoever he doeth
Shall prosper.

IV.

The cribbers are not so; but Are like the toy-balloon which the wind Driveth away.

V.

Therefore the cribber shall Not stand in the final test, Nor the Knocker in the Class of The successful.

VI.

For the State Board knoweth the Ways of the cribber, Therefore he shall perish. "The man who laughs is a Doctor without a diploma; his face does more good in a sick room than a bushel of powders or a barrel of bitter draughts."

To Professor Flint-

He stood outside the door of glass Without the knowledge of that class; Who seated on their chairs within, Wondered if cribbing was a sin.

Dr. Knorp-What vessels have valves, veins or arteries?

Student-Veins

Newton-No, Doctor, the internal jugular has valves.



Specialism

HYGIENE

Carpenter—

By name and trade. Hygienic principles carried out. "Drafts" obliterated by latest and improved methods. For references call or write Dr. I. G. Null.

Hackett— ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS.

Electro-therapeutics a Specialty. Removal of hair without the production of brown spots guaranteed. Private courses given in this line. Highly recommended by Dr. F. C. Keck.

Newton— Organic Chemistry

Advanced methods used in passing Chemical Examinations demonstrated to all, no fee. Specially devised system of recording chemical reactions, C+O+S=C. O. Southard.



How to Avoid Christmas Xs and The Making up of Time

Theoretical courses given in these branches. Apply at the College building, Monday, Wednesday, or Friday mornings after 10 A. M. or consult Dr. F. F. Knorp for testimonials.

Experimental and Practical Physiology Ray—

Appliances and laboratory apparatus in working demonstration every Monday morning. Hours 8 to 10. For full endorsement apply to Dr. Francis Williams, same place and same hours.

How to Absorb Materia Medica and Pharmacology Rodley—

Subjects readily imparted to all, passage of final examinations guaranteed if my system is followed. Highly endorsed and recommended by Professor Flint and Dr. Cherry.

Swanson— DIETETICS

Classes taken in cooking and baby feeding; advanced methods for predigestion of milk taught. Late special student of Dr. Nellie Null. A good fellow however.

Thompson— Bandaging

Up to date bandaging, new and successful means of simplifying surgical dressings, none but my own latest creations employed. Endorsed by Dr. Ethan H. Smith.

Wilson— Free Consultation

All cases correctly diagnosed and satisfaction guaranteed. Wilson's signs only used. Bacteriological specimens taken in payment. For terms apply to Dr. Bertram Stone or Dr. O. E. Eklund.

Dr. Keck (lecturing)—In the treatment of this disease use the negative pole and five milliamperes.

Dr. Knorp (to Ray)—What is the weight of the lungs?

Ray-About eight to ten ounces.

Dr. Knorp—Oh, man! you are as far off as Los Angeles.

Ray-Oh, yes, doctor, it is about ten to twelve ounces.

Dr. Knorp—Well, you have arrived at Santa Barbara now.



(2)

Dr. Keck (to Rodley)—What is the man's name that discovered electricity?

Rodley-Loadstone, doctor.

Dr. Keck—Why, is it possible that I have lectured for one whole hour, and you did not get that?



A new addition to Gray by J. T. Ray, placing the largest valve of the body in the cardiac end of the stomach.





MAS. FAUST ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS





THE FRESHMAN CLASS



HE seventeenth of September saw the first assemblage of the present Freshman class. It has been recruited from the various portions of the state and one of our number hails from Honolulu.

All our members are either High or Normal school graduates and two are graduates of the Affiliated college of Phar-

macy.

All in all our class is a fairly good representative of what a Freshman class should be both in point of education and age.

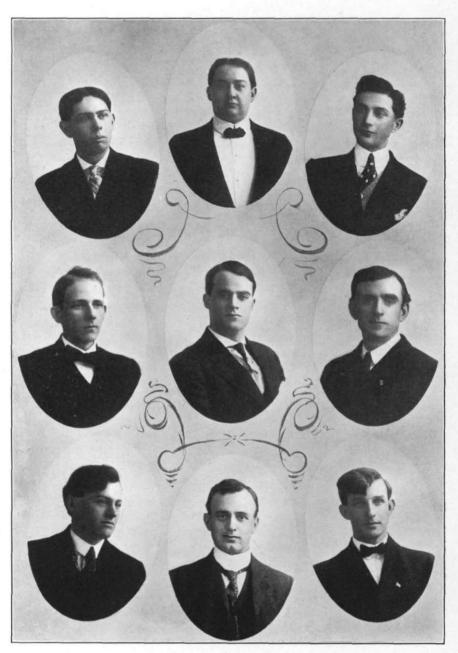
We regret to chronicle the loss of two of our number, the causes being sickness. We are all deeply deploring their loss and wishing them a speedy recovery. As this article is being written another of our number is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

In the beginning we were strangers in a strange land but with the patient forbearance and kindly co-operation of the faculty we have managed to drift over the rough places and in the drifting we have managed to wear off the air of rusticity that is inevitably associated with Freshmen.

At first there was an unkind spirit of rivalry that existed among us; the kind that rejoices in the down fall or failure of a classmate. We are glad to note that this spirit is rapidly giving way to one of mutual benefit and a true brotherhood of Freshmen.

Though we are but Freshmen we all feel an intense love of our College and its Faculty and our earnest prayer is that health and strength will be granted to us so that we may be enabled to complete our College course and be admitted to the honorable confraternity of medical practitioners.





FRESHMAN MEDICAL CLASS

Alleged Jokes

Ocheai in response to the question: "What muscle is attached to the border of the Obturator foramen" said "The extensor orbicularis oris."

Wassilko to Dr. Eklund: "Ees eet not so doctor that if you eat pork you will get strychnine poison?"

Dr. Eklund; "If it is so, there are a large number of us immune to strychnine poison."

Naylor's favorite phrase. "That's the way we did it in the islands."

Adams arriving late for Dr. William's lecture. "Gee fellows, saw a dandy operation this morning."

"I'm the only man in the class. I put two dentals to the bad today." Harrington.

Attributed to McManus every morning after Dr. William's lecture, "Well I'm going home to get a cup of coffee."

"No that's wrong, I'll tell you how it goes".

Seid, in all classes.



Lines Found in the Corridor

We have a fastidious swell, Who hails from the burg San Rafael, Dufficy is his name, He is not very tame, And his conquests too many to tell.

When his lectures are o'er, At the main office door, You may seek him and not in vain, For the Freshmen declare, There is always one chair, Labeled with Dufficy's name.





Each Saturday morn,
All shaven and shorn,
He appears with the rest of the class,
The question is rife,
Will she be his wife?
This beautiful Saturday lass.



Toasts

Here's to Collings, the man of the hour, Who's always about in sunshine and shower. With eraser in hand and devilish air, He knocks off all hats, and perchance some hair.

S is for Schirber the tallest in his class,
C is for his conduct but that we'll gently pass,
H is for the humor he slyly perpetrates
I for the industry in the many cribs he makes.
R is for reticence in keeping comrade's breaks,
B for the bacteria which he daily bakes.
E is for ether which makes him very sick,
R is for recovery which is sometimes very quick.



Individual Ambitions

Adams—To be a second Dr. Morton.

Collings—To be an eminent authority on Socialism and criminology as affected by physiological conditions.

Dufficy—To always have an unlimited supply of practical jokes.

Harrington—To be able physically to uphold the dignity of the medical profession as against that of the dental.

McManus—To be the proud possessor of an automobile and a valet who will say: "Me lord, the carriage waits."

Ocheai-To be a second Kitasate.

Seid—To be the fountain head of all medical science. Schirber—To be able to see and perform operations without becoming nauseated.

Wassilko—To attain to a condition so that all his utterances will not be construed as a joke.

Naylor—To be an authority on chemistry, bubonic plague, and typhoid fever with especial reference to infection through Peyer's patches.





CLASS OFFICERS

President	-	-	1-1	-	:=	R	G. Dufficy
Vice-Presia	ent	-	-		-	R.	A. Schirber
Secretary	(<u>a</u>	=	18		-	100	M. J. Seid
Treasurer	800	975	a o	=	180	-	JNO. Adams
Sergeant-at	-Arm	IS	-	-	-	-	S. Wassilko





Out in College

There's a devilish lot to learn, out at the college; And little time to burn, if you have knowledge Of anatomy and dissecting, with the structures so perplexing,

And to Freshmen oftimes vexing, While at college.

In those lecture rooms, now famous at the college, Where the Freshmen congregate in search of knowledge. Of Streptococcus, Gonococcus or Bacillus, With their multitude of toxins apt to fill us.

Then with chemical reactions most outrageous,
There you'll find a band of Freshmen at hard labor
On their subjects so confusing, you may see them sadly
musing;

As with questions most amusing quizzing Seniors.

When you end your term of service at the college,
And hasten to your homes now filled with knowledge,
If you you've passed the "S. B." well, for they say it's
simply ——

To be flunked when you've worked your way through college. S. W.







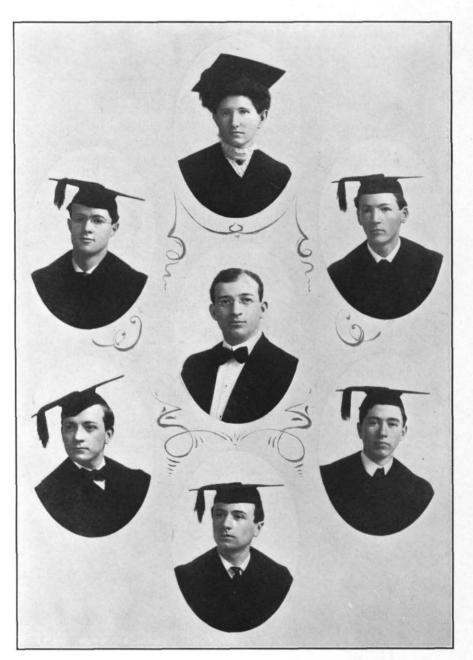
As to the Pharmacy Classes of '08='09



HE Pharmacy classes of this year have seen greater progress in their department, than was noticed the previous year and this of course, for the reason that those of us who are Seniors now, were without perfect quarters for some months after starting our Junior year, this because of earthquake and fire of April '06.

This term has seen us, as far as mental acquirements are concerned, much progressed and this could not be otherwise, seeing that we have all come here to enhance our education, and though some of us have probably not progressed to as great a degree as others, still we have all added to our little "store house."

It would be almost impossible to tell of each one of the members of this department, not that there are so very many, but because it is so hard to keep track of their actions, especially when they are crowded into our College Pharmacy, which is the place where "the bunch hangs out" during most of the College hours. Of course there are some that make their voices heard above the rest and when I say some I do not, of course, include Prof. Flint, whose "storming" is heard from one end of the hall to the other and sometimes a little further—when some one steps on his toes (which happens half a dozen times every morning) or when some one makes up a liquid eye preparation with "whales" in it, but I refer to those who participate in those impromptu debates which are principally on conditions "under the present system" and are taken part in by different classes of Socialists: that is, the Junior Socialists or those who think they are Socialists, but who are thought of, by those higher up the scale, as too luke-warm in their ideas to be honored with the title: and then the Senior Socialists or those who are "enrolled in the ranks", and have even made soap-box speeches which resulted many times, so they



SENIOR PHARMACY CLASS

claim, in rotten eggs, and in seeing themselves cartooned in the papers the following A. M.

While these debates go on, some of which seem to end, nigh on to bloodshed, the rest of the "Pharmic's" (as some of the Sophomore Medicals call us) peg away at Culbreth, the U. S. P. or more probably are discussing base-ball, foot-ball, races or girls, all of which seem to be more palatable to their minds, than "conditions under the present system". But these debates are at times suddenly called to a halt by Prof. Flint, who doles a few prescriptions around and also a few empty stock-bottles, all with a "Quit your jabbering and go to work", but even then we sometimes don't let up our jabbering.

We have had more laboratory work than last year, viz: daily, punctually from 8 A. M. to 12 P. (?) under the direct supervision and personal instructions of Prof. Flint. Also Prof. Dubois has been added to the Junior and Senior list of instructors. Dr. Brinkerhoff has most kindly favored us with an excellent series of lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, for which we hereby extend her our heartfelt thanks.

The Junior and Senior classes, believing that "in unity there is strength," have united under one head, to be known as "Associated Classes of the Pharmaceutical Department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons." Our Constitution has been headed by the following Preamble, the work of President Haley.

PREAMBLE

The present day is a day of organization. The development of vast systems in all branches of human activity and the increasing complexity of social relations and institutions, generally, plainly indicate that the day of individuality is passing and that that of collectivism is dominant. Nowhere is this fact better illustrated than in the domain of education. The little red schoolhouse, with a single instructor and a few pupils, is already a vanishing memory of the past, and the modern, up-to-date school and college, of many branches, with a numer-





ous faculty and a large student-body, has taken its place.

Among these student-bodies it sometimes becomes necessary that all, or a branch, or an individual unit, desires to make himself heard, either in protest against certain conditions, or for the furtherance of the welfare of himself, his fellow-students or his school.

Such matters as this may most effectively be accomplished through the medium of an organization formed for the express purpose and acting along the lines of the best interests of the Students of which it is composed.

Therefore, in consideration of these self-evident truths, and believing that we, acting for the best interests of ourselves and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, unite under the following Constitution:

We expect, by this Organization, which is still in its infancy, to—, but why explain? The above Preamble has fully done so.

In parting, I, as Class Editor, wish to thank those who have helped to make this Department in "Chips" a success, also to congratulate the Editor and Assistant Editors of "Chips" on their rapidity in publishing this year's Annual.

Edwin E. Hutshing, Class Editor '08-'09.



PHARMACY CLASS OFFICERS

Рн	II.	S. HALEY		*	3		٠	٠		President
O.	Η.	Poehlmann				:87				Secretary
E	E	Hurshing			1000				CL	ass Editor

A DAY WITH PROFESSOR FLINT



PON entering a large building, namely, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, I heard an awful noise coming from the College Drug Store. Being a member of the Pharmaceutical Department, I entered the drug store and found that the noise I had heard came from our beloved Professor Flint. I stepped behind the counter, and



quietly said, "Good morning, Professor." I got an answer something like this, "Did you take that book of mine? I can't see why you fellows can't put things back where you got them. I'm going to lock this drawer, and nobody will have a chance to see any of my books." The last was said very spitefully. "Well, Professor," said I, "why should I take your book? I've got books of my own." "Well, somebody took it," retorted Professor Flint, and he repeated his first sentence, the same being said repeatedly during the day.

Our friend Haley is always ready for an argument with our dear Professor, thereby exciting him greatly, and when Dr. Cerf springs those definitions in Toxicology we all fear syncope, but Professor is good for yet a while. Davis is Haley's chief opponent in any discussion, such as "Is black black?" or "Is white white?" and the like, so when there is an argument you can readily believe that we become anxious listeners.

When Martinetti and Hutshings pace up and down the Main Hall, we wonder if the price of leather has been reduced, and wonder why they should do such a horrible thing as wear out their souls (soles). Oh, yes, "Eddie" also has a beautiful voice, and when he sings "Oh, promise me that some day I will die," we are all greatly enraptured.

Elkington is the "Boy Wonder" of the Class, and we wonder.

Clyde Fulton and Claude Cave are the boys that can make pills (Blaud's pills and Bull Durham, the latter



being in preference). Warren Cave, being unlike his cousin in these respects, juggles anything from a toothpick to a drug store.

In the laboratory the Misses Hansen show their skill with much diligence. Sylvia, the younger of the two, has a smile for all of us, a couple for some of us and several more for her Prof.

Lee is always reading some Materia Medica, Pharmacy, etc., besides keeping himself occupied in general. Keep up your good work, Lee! Oh! sure enough, Todd and Caldwell are with us, aren't they? They were out in the hall, so I neglected to bring them in before. "Say, Todd, what's good in to-day's entries?"

P. B. Stocker the "human baseball," and Avery, his second, have left for a better world—"The State Board of Pharmacy."

"Well, Prof., we'll see you at 8 o'clock to-morrow."
O. H. POEHLMANN, '08.



A GLOSSARY

Pharmacy—A study in which a Zero is easily earned. Materia Medica—A study in which most words are made up of all the letters in the Alphabet.

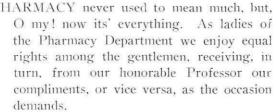
Toxicology—A study to save lovers that have been turned down,

Chemistry—A study in which it takes a long time to learn and fifteen minutes to forget.

Flint—A Silicate, shiny on top, usually found associated with Salt(er).

Cherry—A cheerful expounder of Materia Medica. N. C. F.

VOICED BY A CO-ED





For our Professor does not show any partiality, you know, not even when it comes to making Blaud's or asafetida pills, or emulsum olei terebinthinae, U. S. P. nevertheless, we feel our importance.

After studying and delving into "the mysterious depths," one begins to realize how important Pharmacy really is as one of the fundamental principles of medicine. Just the same as though you were building a house the first thought is "a good foundation." Equally so is a thorough knowledge of Pharmacy in all its branches. I only regret that I am placing the horse behind the cart in place of in front, where it belongs. However, we all expect to become A1 druggists under the supervision of our eminent professors. And we advise all who can to join the drug-store brigade, for, unless you do, you can't come behind the counter, you know. There is no notice posted, but, ladies, beware. As you all know, our Professor one day stole a march upon us, but we like him just the same, even more, probably, because we think he is better natured. Hoping that many ladies will take up the study of Pharmacy in the future, we heartily recommend this department of the P. and S. to them. We wish to thank our most worthy professors and fellow Students for the many profitable and pleasant hours we have spent together in the schoolroom during the present and the past years, and, lastly, may the Pharmacy Department continue its AGNES E. HANSEN. prosperity.





John Henry Flint

MAN whose nerve is like his name,
John Henry Flint, well known to fame,
Is our preceptor, bald his pate,
His stock of wisdom hugely great.
Stately his mein, profound his look,
A veritable walking book;
Yet fond of fun, and full of guile,

Despite his sinless, artless smile. And in his eve a nameless glint: Such, such is our Professor Flint. On "Pilocorpus Iaborandi" Professor Flint is sure the candy; And "Liquor Ferri Tersulphatis" He dishes out with princely gratis; And "Iron, iron!" rings his cry. And then comes Mustard whizzing by. 'Tis well that no one is named Steele Or showers of sparks he'd surely feel: For when it comes to pound the air. You bet your neck, John Henry's there. Within the drug store he is king. Stentorian loud his voice doth ring, In accents of most awful thunder, When some poor student hap's to blunder. Full baleful his hypnotic glare; 'Tis quite enough to raise hair Or freeze the blood with icy chill Of would-be rollers of the pill. And e'en, as sometimes hap's, the shock Is quite enough to stop the clock; And make the cuckoo stay inside In mortal fear, lest ill betide. Yet, after all, we don't know why; We can't help liking this old guy. He's always there with josh and joke Whene'er the syrup bottle's broke, And gladly helps Dame Wisdom find



J. H. FLINT. PH. G. (PHIL).

Her path into the cob-webbed mind
Of hopeful one of Pharmacy,
The Ph. G.'s that are to be.
So drink this toast in honor bright;
"John Henry Flint, the Dopster Knight."
PHILIP HALEY.



A Modern Novel

Chapter 1.
The prettiest girl you ever saw.
Chapter 2.

A young man interviews her Pa. Chapter 3.

A wedding grand without a flaw. Chapter 4.

An oath, a tear, a lot of jaw. Chapter 5.

I am going back, she said, to Ma. Chapter 6.

Her maiden name restored by law.

N. E. E.

Prof. Flint to Students—I will pick ten drugs from this list for the next Ex., viz:

Claudearum Cavenium. Clydoriferus Fultonisacrus. Edwinaria Hutshingfolia. Ottocedrus Poehlmannus. Albinosa Martinettissa. Medicorina Hansenrubra. Doctorem Cerfifoliis. Warrenorimus Cavecephalis. Arthurfilix Davismas. Philophilus Healvensis. Elmerito Elkingtonus. Sylviatropa Hansenibella. Tomentosum Toddrodendron. Knoxyomica Caldwella. Chinensis Leenfectoria. N. C. F.



As to a National Board of Examiners

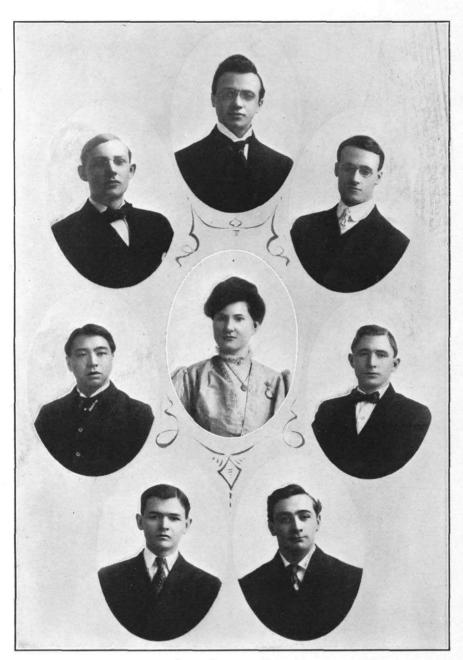
Published in Pacific Pharmacist.

TATE Boards of Examiners, throughout the United States, have been, almost since their existence, the butt of much criticism, and in some cases this criticism has been well founded. The principal one of these is what I wish to base the theme of this paper on, viz:

The re-examination of Doctors of Medicine and Dentistry and Pharmacists, or any other professions coming under the jurisdiction of their respective State Boards.

At present it is necessary that a practising doctor. dentist or pharmacist living in one State and being desirous to practice his profession in another State, that State, to which he has removed (with but very few exceptions), demands, under heavy fine, his passing their State examination in order to work in his profession. Does this State, to which he has removed, think that because this man has crossed a State line (an unnatural thing), he has lost all his former knowledge (possibly figured out to be "State line gravitation")? They know right well that a man, though he may be an excellent practical practitioner, would in mose cases be unable to their theoretical examination. without ponderous review and study, for who retains all these little points (unimportant in practical life), which are asked answers for in our State Board examinations?

What pharmacist, for instance, who, after being away from his Alma Mater and his school books, say for five years, or even less, would be able to answer to the question: "Give the pharmacopoeial limit of ash after incineration, and name the constituents of Gambir?" or "Give the full *chemical* reaction taking place in the manufacture of Tartaric Acid?" Now, both the above examples are typical questions of many State Boards, they



JUNIOR PHARMACY CLASS

are unnecessary for the *practical* work of a present-day pharmacist, who may, without doubt, work behind his prescription counter all his life and never be called on to answer these questions. Man's anatomy, and, but for few exceptions, his ailments are the same in one section of the United States an in another, regardless of State lines, so this would be no excuse for demanding re-examination for a resident of, say, Vermont moving to Oregon.



There is but one *possible* need for these re-examinations, and that is the different standards of scholarship in the different colleges, but even this should not be so as in the case of the medical colleges who are *controllea* by the American Medical Association, but all this trouble and criticism could be overcome to a great degree by doing away *entirely* with our State Boards, and in their place put a National Board of Examiners.

This National Board of Examiners, for the different professions, to be appointed anew, say, by each president; these men to compile all examination questions. These men to appoint deputies in each State, who will conduct the examinations on receipt of questions, said questions to be received sealed and opened only at commencement of each subject. At completion of examinations papers will be sent to Washington for correction. In fact, the National Board examinations can be conducted as the present Civil Service examinations are conducted.

But now, it will be asked, what advantages will this National Board have over our present four or five dozen State Boards at present in existence?

First—And one that is a big factor—It will make it necessary that all colleges come up to the same standard in their courses, if they expect their graduates to pass the same examinations. This, of course, will make most of the laws of such bodies, as at present control the standard of medical and dental colleges, unnecessary.

Second—It will take the numerous State Boards "out of politics," and, in the event that even this National



Board is "in politics," it will be only one against about 150 (dental, medical and pharmacy) heretofore.

Third—Instead of supporting 150 State Boards, as at present, these professions will have to support but one.

Fourth—And one of the main benefits to be derived from a National Board will be the making possible, by such an equalized standard, for a successfully examined candidate to practice his profession in any land over which the Stars and Stripes wave.

Edwin E. Hutshing, Pharmacy Class '08.



THOUGHTS OF A STUDENT

If we look upon study and science from a proper point of view; if as students we observe and view life in its true light; then we ought to ask ourselves: Do we, as students, do our duty and fulfil our true mission in life?

CHIPSON

Do we as a group of knowledge-seeking men do justice to ourselves, and to humanity at large?

Science and knowledge divine and enchanting as they may be, are of no account if not followed by actions and deeds: for all the beautiful sentiments, theories and poetry weigh less than a single good action. The students of today, besides their studies in school, ought to live in unison: be comrades: understand one another, have their social clubs and reading rooms where they could come together, exchange ideas, study life and its present conditions, go amongst the people, teach them, listen to their complaints, perplexities and lamentations; unroll life and earnestly seek to find an answer to the questions of the so many discontented; study the picture of human life, that restless, anxious life, those coarse, bare strivings, insolent in their openness, deceiving man, robbing him, pressing out of him as much sap as possible, draining him of his very life-blood. The student, who ought to help in the establishment of a rational foundation for physical and moral health, who ought to remove the social inequality which renders education and knowledge, which demands riches and blazonry while vice and misery are at their side, nothing but painted harlots. hiding their debaucheries with rouge and their shame with satin and spices.

Wake up you students, and look at this great unplowed hilly field which mutely awaits you and promises a harvest to free and honest hands. Fertilize it with seeds of reason and truth; for then, and only then, you will find a divine delight in studying; then study will seem to you, the fairest theme and the happiest solution of life. Only then you will have the tranquillity and peace



that a scholar needs! Unspeakable joys will be showered on you by the exertion of your mental faculties; the quest of ideas and the tranquil contemplation of knowledge; delights undescribable because purely intellectual and impalpable to our senses.

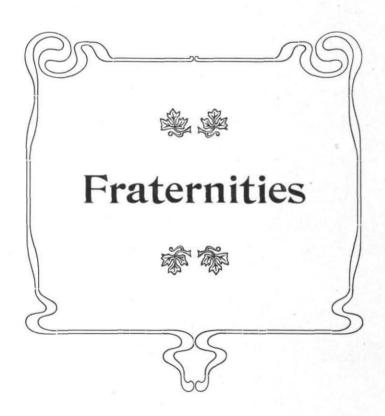
ARTHUR DAVIS.



Pharmacy Students' Prayer to the Professor

Our Professor, who art our superior, Lead us not to the prescription case. Give us not any poisons to dispense, For we might kill somebody at your expense. Give us not Blaud's mass to make, But a simple prescription, as aqua distillate. Give us not any capsules to fill. For on our clothes that we might spill; But lead us on to the laboratory. Where we can make a noise by gory. Once in a while we make you mad; But when you find we are right, you are glad. Give us not any Chemistry, for that is hard to learn. But Materia Medica, plenty of it; for that we yearn. Do not give us any examinations, for you may find out what we do not know; But pass us through on our good looks, So that we may go home and crow.

W. M. CAVE.



CHIPSON

ALPHA KAPPA KAPPA

With the other integral parts of our College, Beta Chapter, A. K. K., makes her annual bow. She presents a year's record of fraternal feeling and aggressive spirit worthy of comparison with that of any year of her history. Quiet, persistent and effective have been her efforts for our Alma Mater and for the cultivation of a worthy espirit du corps among all who are of us or with us in the College—instructors and students alike.

Not the least of her worthy traits is this, that though sometimes condemned and not infrequently misunderstood by those who have not the good fortune to be enrolled in her membership, she has, not the less sought with unruffled spirit those large results which make for the general good of the College and for the student body as a whole, by no means excluding those who most disparage her efforts. She refuses to be other than catholic in spirit and magnanimous in consideration.

Nor have her virtues been all objective. Within the circle of her fraternal fellowship there has been genuine progress in brotherly love and in manly forbearance, so that these things have too large a meaning for the display of mere individual selfishness, too generous a spirit not to condone an error of judgment.

Though compelled by force of circumstances to meet in places which were inconvenient and in many senses unfit, without opportunity for the exercise of the many beautiful functions portrayed by the ritual, yet has the spirit of our Order infused each member with the feeling of a true Aesculapiad. Our very deficiency in the outer trappings of which the late fire robbed us made us perhaps more fully appreciate the reality of Brotherhood those furnishings would have been clothed upon.

Such things as these make us know the real worth of Fraternity life, and appreciate how it can really make for itself a place that could not otherwise be well filled in a college community.



BETA CHAPTER OF ALPHA KAPPA KAPPA

Any such thing that pledges a man to love and assist others, calling them his brothers, and makes that pledge to mean something definite, is good. Any such means that thus combines the forceful energy of the many into a compact whole, sentient and confident of its every part, means a power which, worthily directed by broad and noble sentiments such as actuate the A. K. K., will prove a wholesome leavening as well as a propulsive force to the institution with which it is connected.

To quote the excellent words of our brother, the historian of a year ago: "The teachings of our craft stand as a perpetual challenge", and this not only to the onlooker and his judgment, but also to our membership—a challenge, here indeed, to our manhood.

Our gatherings in social hours during the past year have been delightfully enlivened and cheered by visits from our graduate brethren as well as some others not now in course and from brethren of our sister chapter, Sigma. Our new brethren received during the year already show the influence of fraternal associations and give promise of continuing the spirit of their predecessors in upholding the honor of their Alma Mater and in furthering the best interests of her students.

While true that every member of the Order has solemnly pledged himself to give ready and sincere service to the Brotherhood and, indeed, each expects thus to do irrespective of praise or even of mention, yet is A. K. K. not lacking in appreciative recognition of such as have especially proven faithful to her immediate interests. Under the tangle and the stress which have marked both college and fraternal life since the Earthquake and Fire our officers have nobly put their shoulders to the wheels of progress. Especial mention may here well be made of President Gill, who has spared neither thoughtful consideration nor personal expense to make the social and business activity of the Fraternity so effective as to evoke a warm sense of cheer in the hearts of the old members and inspire enthusiastic fellowship in those of the new.





So Beta Chapter makes her bow! Confident that her golden principles which to us are at once her instruction and her benediction, are rich treasures from the Mines of the True, coined in the Mintage of Experience, she holds with assured strength her secure throne of steadfast purpose amidst the whirl of circumstance whence she wields a sceptre whose every sway is an encouragement to the suffering, whose every stroke stamps some indelible worth upon the large spirit which befits a Man.

WM. ROBERT REUD, 1908.



Roll of Charters

December 1, 1907

- Alpha - Medical Department, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. Instituted September 29, 1888.
- Beta College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco, Cal. Instituted May 19, 1899.
- Gamma - Tufts Medical School, Boston, Mass. Instituted December 12, 1893.
- Delta Medical Department University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. Instituted May 2, 1894.
- Epsilon - Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. Instituted January 6, 1900.
- Zeta - Long Island College Hospital Medical School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Instituted March 21, 1896.
- ETA - College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago.
 Ill. Instituted December 7, 1899.
- Theta - Maine Medical School, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. Instituted June 1, 1897.
- Iота Medical Department University of Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y. Instituted December 11, 1899.
- KAPPA Milwaukee Medical College, Milwaukee, Wis. Instituted November 15, 1900.
- Lambda Medical Department Cornell University, New York City. Instituted March 7, 1901.
- Mu - Medical Department University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. Instituted March 30, 1901.
- Nu - Rush Medical College, Chicago, III. Instituted April 27, 1901.
- XI - Medical Department Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill. Instituted May 29, 1901.
- OMICRON - Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio. Instituted October 28, 1901.
- Pr - Ohio Medical University, Columbus, Ohio. Instituted October 2, 1902.
- Rно Denver and Gross Medical College, Denver, Colo. Instituted January 6, 1903.
- Sigma Medical Department University of California, San Francisco, Cal. Instituted December 6, 1899.
- TAU - University of South, Sewanee, Tenn. Instituted July 15, 1903.
- Upsilon - Medical Department University of Oregon. Portland, Oregon. Instituteed March 21, 1903.
- PHI - Medical Department University Nashville, Nashville, Tenn. Instituted March 24, 1903.





Сні - - - Medical Department Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. Instituted March 24, 1903.

Psi - - - Medical Department University Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. Instituted February 25, 1898.

OMEGA - - Medical Department University Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn. Instituted March 24, 1903

Alpha Beta Medical Department Tulane University, New Orleans, La. Instituted November 24, 1903.

Alpha GammaMedical Department University Georgia, Augusta, Ga. Instituted January 25, 1904.

Alpha Delta Medical Department McGill University, Montreal, P. O. Instituted November 24, 1904.

ALPHA Epsilon Medical Department University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, Instituted April 16, 1905.

ALPHA ZETA Medical Department George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Instituted April 27, 1905.

Alpha Eta - Yale Medical School, New Haven, Conn. Instituted January 31, 1906.

Alpha Theta Medical Department University of Texas, Galveston, Texas. Instituted April 20, 1906.

Alpha Iota University Michigan Department of Medicine and Surgery, Ann Arbor, Mich. Instituted June 4, 1906.

Alpha Kappa University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va. Instituted November 12, 1906.

Beta Chapter

Instituted May 19, 1899

College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Department, San Francisco, Cal.

HONORARY MEMBERS

FACULTY

Winslow Anderson, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. P., London, M. R. C. S., Eng., etc.
Edward Guadalupe Frisbie, M. D.
David Alexander Hodghead, A. M., M. D.
Edward Stephen Howard, M. D.
Charles Edward Jones, A. B., M. D.
Francis Frederick Knorp, M. D.
Andrew Wath Morton, A. B., M. D.
Antrin Edgar Osborne, Ph. D., M. D.
Redmond Wellington Payne, M. D.

Henry D'Arcy Power, M. D., L. R. C. P., L. S. A., London.
Charles Henry Rosenthal, M. D.
Aaron Schloss, M. D.
William Freeman Southard, A. M., M. D.
Charles Alfred Dukes, M. D.
Alfred Conrad Girard, A. B., M. D.
Louis Gross, M. D.
Elmer Ellsworth Kelly, Ph. M., M. D.
Edward Warren King, M. D.
Thurlow Miller, M. D.
Ernest Pillsbury, B. S., M. D.
Ethan H. Smith, M. D.
John M. Stowell, A. M., M. D.
Alvin E. Cerf, M. D.
Bertram Stone, M. D.
Edward M. Cherry, Ph. G., M. D.
Oscar E. Eklund, M. D.



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John Henry Adams
James Garfield Anderson
Alexander C. Anderson
John Y. Bartholemew
Richard T. Burke
Sarshel DePew Cooper
Rafael G. Dufficy
Claude J. Engle
Edward C. Gill
Albert L. Howard
Charles John Lander
Hans August Mayer

Francis A. Memanus Eugene M. McKevitt Arthur C. McKinney William Robert Reud Harry W. Reis George Henry Roth Herlert Ellis Rodley Roy Ambrose Schirber Charles Francis Swanson George C. Wrigley James E. Toogood

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Primarus	-	-	2	-	-	4	ALVIN E. CERF, M. D.
President	-	B 19	-	-	-	5	SARSHEL DEDEW COOPER
Vice-Presi	dent	-	-	-	-		CHARLES J. LANDER
Treasurer	-	-		-	()	-	EUGENE M. McKevitt
Recording	Sec	retary	-	-	-		HERBERT E. RODLEY
Correspon	ding	Secret	ary	-	-	=	- George H. Roth
Marshal	: #:	77	77	-	-	-	- J. G. Anderson
Chaplin	-	_	-	_	-	-	RAFAEL G. DUFFICY
Warden	: 	-		-	740	-	- FRED J. BRYANT

Executive Committee

HARRY W. REIS ROY A. SCHIRBER FRANCIS A. MCMANUS



Beta Sigma Chapter, Psi Omega Frat

Organized 1892.

Since the birth of Psi Omega Fraternity, the object and teaching is to cultivate the social qualities of its members, to surround each member with advice and assistance when needed, and to assist the members in all their undertakings, and to exert its untiring efforts to the advancement of the Dental Profession. Another year has passed, and many of our members who graduate will leave for different sections. Consequently our chapter is constantly changing. Still, we should not consider that our fraternal ties are severed, and should be as loyal Psi Omegans as during our College days. The recollections of fraternal life should be stamped indelibly upon our memories.

Beta Sigma appreciates the kindness shown by our beloved friend and instructor, Dr. Thomas Morffew, for offering us a room in the College for our meetings.

A very pleasant dancing party was given in the College Infirmary on Friday, September 22.

The decorations consisted of our fraternity colors, Blue and White; also colored electric lights. Many members of the Faculty were present; also members of Beta Delta of U. C. responded freely to their invitations.

Beta Sigma will graduate 18 members this year, and they will all be men that the Dental Profession may be proud of. And as Beta Sigma continues on her journey she wishes success to "Chips."

Officers:

Grand Master			-			H. B. Smith
Junior-Grand	-	-	2	-	-	J. H. Conroy
Secretary -	-	-	-	-	-	C. F. Reilly
Treasurer -			-	-	-	E. A. Kruse
Senator -	-	-	-	-	-	O. J. Eaton
Chief Inquisito	r -	-	_	-	-	S. H. Hall
Chief Interroge	ator	-	-	-	W	. H. Robinson
Inside Guardia	n	-	-	-	-	A. Vogelman
Outside Guard	ian	-		-	-	E. G. Smith
Editor -	7 <u>5</u>	-	2	_	-	- F. E. Sarll



BETA SIGMA





The time draws near when we must part and go our different ways,

But thoughts of lasting friendship formed will cheer us in dark days.

Psi Omega we'll ne'er forget. Oh, no! for memory's golden chain

Will bind our hearts to friends we love, till we meet to touch again.

Each link is strong and bright, and love's electric rays Will point to Psi Omega, C. P. S., and recall our College days.

To Beta Sigma, '08, let us drink success, may Prosperity each one attend.

To our Brothers at large, and Psi Omega dear, be faithful to the end.

J. T. PARR, '08.



CHIPSON

Fraternity Directory

Active Chapters

Агрна	Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.
BETA	New York College of Dentistry.
GAMMA	Pennsylvania Col. of Dental Surgery, Phila.
DELTA	Tufts Dental College, Boston, Mass.
Epsilon	Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
Zeta	This print of Donor bonic Philadelphia
NAME OF A PARTY.	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
Ета	Philadelphia Dental College.
Тнета	University of Buffalo, Dental Department.
Іота	Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.
KAPPA	Chicago College of Dental Surgery.
Lambda	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.
Mu	University of Denver, Denver, Colo.
Nu	Pittsburg Dental College, Pittsburg, Pa.
XI	Milwaukee, Wis. Med. College, Dental Dept.
Mu Delta	Harvard University, Dental Department
OMICRON	Louisville College of Dental Surgery.
P1	Baltimore Medical College, Dental Dept.
Beta Sigma	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Den-
	tal Department, San Francisco, Cal.
Rно	Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati.
SIGMA	Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia.
TAU	Atlanta Dental College, Atlanta, Ga.
UPSILON	University of Southern California, Dental
Cronon	Department, Los Angeles.
Рні	University of Maryland, Baltimore.
Сні	North Pacific Dental College, Portland, Ore.
Psi	College of Dentistry, O. M. U., Columbus.
OMEGA	Indiana Dental College, Indianapolis, Ind.
BETA ALPHA -	University of Illinois, Chicago.
BETA GAMMA -	George Washington Uni., Washington, D. C.
BETA DELTA	University of California, San Francisco.
BETA EPSILON -	New Orleans College of Dentistry.
	St. Louis Dental College, St. Louis, Mo.
Beta Eta	Keokuk Dental College, Keokuk, Iowa.
Вета Тнета -	Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
GAMMA IOTA -	Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Ga.
Gамма Карра	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
GAMMA LAMBDA	Col. of Dental and Oral Surg. of New York.
Gamma Mu -	University of Iowa, Iowa City.
GAMMA NU	Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Alumni Chapters

New York Alumni ChapterNew York City.
Duquesne Alumni ChapterPittsburg, Pa.
Minnesota Alumni ChapterMinneapolis, Minn.
Chicago Alumni Chapter
Boston Alumni ChapterBoston, Mass.
Philadelphia Alumni ChapterPhiladelphia, Pa.
New Orleans Alumni ChapterNew Orleans, La.
Los Angeles Alumni ChapterLos Angeles, Cal.
Cleveland Alumni Chapter
Sealth Alumni ChapterSeattle, Wash.
Portsmouth Alumni ChapterPortsmouth, Ohio.

Toronis Archiatri &

To the general public and readers of "Chips", as well as the men folks at College, who know very little of what we are doing but are anxious I am certain, to learn, I take pleasure in introducing Coronis Archiatri, the youngest though fairest daughter, in all our family of College sororities; and bid you a cordial welcome to the next, her fourth, birthday party which we are soon to celebrate.

Coronis Archiatri when literally translated, is a band of loyal physicians, Corona (signifying crown from which Coronis was derived,) was the mother of Aesculapius. While the Archiatri in ancient Rome were a band of physicians, who ministered to the poor or common people, in contradiction to the court of physicians.

It here means an order of honorable women, united by the symbol above, consecrating their lives to the noble cause of alleviating the ills of humanity.

Respecting that time honored adage which says "there is strength always in union", they drafted the preamble of their own Constitution at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Pledging themselves, by vows that are sacred, to labor with unflagging zeal, to bring into closer unity each of the members of our cherished order.

Under the stress, of work with our studies, we have found, very little time this year, to gratify our tastes for the social functions which are one of the aims of our order. Just two little banquets have we given this term, with one automobiling party, (that was timely suggested by Dr. Agnes Hansen) which we all immensely enjoyed.

Besides we have had evenings at home with only a



few guests invited, by members whose kindness and hospitality will, by each of us, be long remembered.

In addition to pleasures and progress we've made, we have this to be grateful for also: The courteous treatment and chivalry shown us, by all the young men at the College; and I take this occasion to thank them once more in behalf of all of our members.

While most of us hope to graduate soon, yet for the few who may not be so fortunate we can safely promise the knightly devotion of each of the boys remaining; as well as our friend Dr. Morffew who is, our protector in times of trouble, and refuge in moments of danger.

Our regard for each of the ladies who make up the clerical force at the College, is such that we wish our councils were open to those neither Doctors nor students.

Of the members who have graduated, and gone from our midst, just a word as to how they are doing:

Mrs. J. G. Null, Mrs. Fritz, Miss F. Carmichael and Miss Emile Brinkerhof, are practising medecine in the city of San Francisco.

Miss E. E. Scholtenhandt at Reno, Nevada, and Mrs. Simon in Oregon are practising physicians also. While Miss L. E. Brown, Doctor of Medicine, is located in Los Angeles.

Miss Bell, Doctor of Dental Surgery, has her office now in the Grant building, where she is meeting with fine success.

While in Oakland our little Faith Leong is up to her eyes in Dentistry.

Miss Edna Northey and Miss Mable Anthony are practising medicine too. While Miss Ida O. Anderson, we are sorry to say left in her Junior year.

Miss Agnes, M. D., was loath to leave all of her Medical Studies so she came back again, and the end of this term will find her a full-fledged pharmacist.

Mrs. F. G. Bryant and Mrs. Lux, Miss Beasly and also Miss Thee have surrendered their hearts unto the keeping of Cupid and have breasted the billows of matrimony.

In the Senior division of the Medical Class is our charming Miss Wilhelmina Ragland whom, if rumor is true, will soon follow suit and form a professional copartnership. May all our best wishes attend her.

Misses Slaughter and Spencer our Osteopathic members will certainly succeed with their work which is gaining a hold on the scientific world with each decade of advancement.

Our worthy president Miss Elsie A. Faust who is also our most active member, whose gracious manner, and many good traits, which are greater by far in number than the wives of any of those now famous men, that are found midst her own Mormon statesmen, where she's soon to go, will build up, I know, a practice of ample proportions.

In the Junior Medical Class there is one Sister Clare Freiman who graces the gatherings of Juniors so gay, that will never allow her to be lonesome.

Little Miss Hansen of the Pharmacy branch is also the pet of her class and with so many *little* boys will have a good time after her big sister graduates.

In the Senior division of the Dental Department, we have only one working member, who enjoys her stay at the College as much as any one else in the land.

And while she hopes to graduate at the end of this term, and locate here in the City, she will treasure in fond recollection always the kindness of each of her classmates.

Mrs. Carrie Mooslin, Dental, '08.

Officers of the Club

Miss Elsie Ida Faust		-	-	-	President
Mrs. Carrie Mooslin	· -		-	Vice	-President
Dr. Brinkerhof -	-	_	72	4	Secretary
Dr. Null	~	8 1	- Reco	ording	Secretary
Miss C. Freiman			0.00	-)	Directors
Miss Agnes Hansen	×	-		·)	Directors
				10 90	





The Coronis Archiatri

In robes of white with humble mien And halos burnished nice and clean. The members of Coronis band await Just without heaven's Golden Gate; For it is the time of Judgment Day And what St. Peter has to say They most anxiously await to know And whether they pass on or go below.

Harmonies sweet on their senses fall, And the rosy light envelopes all, As St. Peter in its supernal rays Listens impartially and in balance weighs, A short quiz then Null, Bryant and Schallenbrandt Are given seats on Peter's right hand; (Miss Murphy, dear soul, long ago Had been placed upon the foremost row).

Thee Anthony, Anderson, Simon, Brown Are passed in and given their golden crown; Northy, Fritz, Beasley and Brinkerhoff Are given places at which none can scoff; Bell, Leong, Strichland and Carmichael Are given seats which please them well Then following close come Stark and Day-Bew Who are placed among the chosen few.

Then to the Misses Hansen does St. Peter turn—And ask what they've done their seats to earn. "We've rolled pills to suit Flint," Dr. Agnes said, "And in our class we stand at the head" "Yes, and the boys think we're sweet and fair." Said Sylvia with her modest air. "Then into heaven you may come—And you?" he said to Mrs. Mooslin.

Said she, "Teeth I did fill and clean very well And pulled them without hardly a yell—I mean of course from the patient you know." "Well" said St. Peter "if that is so I think you are entitled to enter Just take that seat down near the center." Mrs. Frieman the lady Junior Was next to present herself at the door.

"My duties were arduous alas!
For I was the only lady in my class
And it used to be my greatest delight
To teach the boys to be kind and polite;
And you've no idea how I used to work
To see that their studies they did not shirk"
"That is good," said the Keeper with a smile,
"You may pass down the center aisle."

Then next came the Seniors four Looking longingly through the door.
"Miss Ragland, come forward and state your case Why among these should you have a place?"
"Well," said the lady sorely tried Endeavoring hard her fears to hide,
"Of the Frat boys I was a friend most true, And many a time I helped them through;



And in office affairs much I'd done
To make things go right and smoothly run."
The gate was opened wide for her to pass through
"Now next Miss Slaughter what of you?"
"I did the best the whole of my life
To create peace and suppress strife,
Kindness and goodness radiated
And to get the same I was elated."

With a gentle pat and a smile most kind He said "a seat in front you'll find, Miss Spencer and what are your claims To a seat in heaven—what were your aims And deeds to entitle you to stand Amongst these of my delectable band?" "St. Peter, my tasks on earth were not small—In College I gave a helping hand to all,

If any student on his work was shy
It was my duty and pleasure to try
To help him by lending at any time
My beautiful notes so full and fine;
And you know, I and my spouse
Made our friends welcome at our house,"
"Then by your spouse so good and sweet
You may go right down and take a seat.

Come Faust, speak quickly—your name you know Is enough to take you down below Where another—your relative? with such a name Once passed leaving behind him his fame." Miss Faust came forward hesitating and shy Adjusting her halo which was all awry. "Why, St. Peter" she stammered "Well—There is nothing I did that I can tell

To deserve admittance to the kingdom divine, But certainly I think it would be mighty fine To sit among that bunch I've known so long And play my harp and sing my song. For of the Coronis Archiatri of P. and S. I am very proud, and am filled with gladness That each member in the celestial choir sings While she rests on the clouds and flutters her wings.



Their friend I tried to be loyal and true
What men had done I said women could do
My kindest friends were women I—
No, No!" as she caught a glint in the Keeper's eye,
"Tis not, as I often said before
That I love the gentlemen less but the ladies more."
St. Peter the gate reluctantly withdrew,
"Well, come in", he said "I guess you'll do."
ELSIE ADA FAUST, '08.







The Limit

A "Rube," visiting the city, has a severe attack of toothache, steps up to the door of a dental office, and, not observing the customary sign, "Walk In," on the door, knocks; the door is opened by a negro porter, and the following conversation ensues:

Rube—Are you the doctor?

Porter-No, sir; step in.

Rube-Where can I put my boots?

Porter—What boots?

Rube—The ones I have on my feet (in meantime begins to remove them).

Porter-That's all right; leave them on.

Rube-No sirree, they'll dirty the carpet.

Porter-Never mind; come right in.

Farmer gazes with wonder and admiration at the beautiful trimmings of the reception-room until the doctor enters.

Doctor-Well, young man, what can I do for you?

Rube—Eh, doctor, I have an awful toothache and wish you would pull it out.

Doctor, after examination, discovers the cause of his misery and, after an application of anaesthesia, removes the offending grinder.

Rube—How much is it, doctor?

Doctor-Only five dollars.

Rube—Gee whillicans! Why, doctor, in the town where I come from the dentist pulled the first part of this tooth and, by jingo, it was ten times larger, and he pulled for nearly an hour—pulled me all over the room before he got it, and then only charged me fifty cents. I sure got my money's worth, but you didn't take more than a minute and charge me five dollars. Here it is; no wonder the city's not prosperous when you charge such awful prices. Conscientiously he drew out his red bandana handkerchief and wiped up the dirt from the carpet.



How an Irishman Cornered a Doctor

A favorite story was of a trial at quarter sessions in Mayo, which developed some of the ingenious resources of the Irishman when he chooses to exercise his talents in an endeavor not to pay. A doctor had summoned a man for the sum of one guinea, due for the attendance on the man's wife. The medico proved his case, and was just about to retire, triumphant, when the defendant humbly begged to ask him a few questions. Permission was granted, and the following dialogue took place:

Defendant—"Doctor, you remember when I called on you?"

Doctor-"I do."

Def .- "What did I say?"

Doc.—"You said your wife was sick, and you wished me to go and see her."

Def .- "What did you say?"

Doc.—"You said you'd pay the fee if you knew what it was."

Def.—"What did you say?"

Doc.—"I said I'd take the guinea at first, and, maybe, more in the end, according to the sickness."

Def.—"Now, docthor, by vartue of your oath, didn't I say, 'Kill or cure, I'll give you the guinea?' And didn't you say, 'Kill or cure, I'll take it?'"

Doc.—"I did, and I agreed to the bargain, and want the guinea accordingly."

Def.—"Now, docthor, by vartue of your oath, answer this: 'Did you cure my wife'?"

Doc.—"No; she's dead. You know that?"

Def.—"Then, docthor, by vartue of your oath, 'Did you kill my wife'?"

Doc.—"No; she died from her illness."

Def. (to the Bench)—"Your Worship, see this? You heard him tell our bargain. It was to kill or cure. By vartue of his oath, he done neither, and he axes the fee!"

The verdict, however, went against poor Pat, notwithstanding his ingenuity.





Glints from Dr. Dow's Clinic—You must do your work nicely if you expect a good fee.

Close your eyes and hold on to your pocket-book.

I blow in several feet of hearing.

They have reached the trombone stage of seeing.

You must do as I say, not as I do.

This is the joss house.

Dr. Powers' favorite mark is 60, but he will give you 50 to encourage you.

Dr. Cerf—All right—so much for that. Now then. Quite so.

Dr. Cerf—Of what sound does a currettage remind you?

Miss Faust—The scraping of a carrot.

Dr. Cerf—What name is given to a lessened flow of urine?

De Ville—Amenorrhoea.

Dr. Cerf—Is that supposed to be a joke, or are you really serious?

We have been informed from authentic sources that Bart (in his excitement to soak the maternity burglar) forgot his pajamas. We respectfully suggest that the said Bart wear his pajamas in future and keep his bedroom door locked—for the safety of inquisitive nurses generally and other things.

Professor to Class-Have you all your numbers?

Class-No, doctor.

Ragland—I have mine doctor.

Reud—Who received an overdose of Mg SO₄, from Matron DeVallin, with disastrous results.

Dr. Anderson (calling Senior roll one morning before Christmas—"Mager!"

Dr. Brown—"Mager is out in the Maternity Home, Dr. Anderson."

Dr. Anderson-"Nothing serious, I hope."

Dr. Anderson-"Reud!"

Dr. Brown—"Reud is at the Maternity Home also, Dr. Anderson.

Dr. Anderson—Reud is a married man; he has a right to be there."

Of course, all roads lead to Rome, if you are going that way.

It isn't in P. and S. blood to run away in face of danger.

I think five Seniors can control one Junior in clinic.

I don't pretend to understand a woman, for no woman understands herself for five consecutive minutes.

You fancy you know a thing you know, but you don't.

I recommend Sherlock Holmes as being the standard text-book in all our studies.

The only text-book in anatomy is Sherlock Holmes and the dissecting-room.

In medicine is Sherlock Holmes alone,

In physiology is Sherlock Holmes and the laboratory.

No surgeon should wear a beard, and should be bald.

Druggists try hard, but they are a dirty lot.

You do not seem to be unanimous on the subject, so I have a sneaking idea that you do not know. I have an idea you know when you all agree.

I have examined 10,000 women, and have found no strictures. I have examined 10,000 men, and have found 9,000 strictures—that is the difference.

The last half-hour spent with the Junior Class has been irrevocably lost.

Thinking is a dangerous thing; we must know.

J. G. Anderson—I do not think I have missed you at all.

Dr. Anderson—I am glad I have not been missed.



CHIPSON

WHAT IS A DENTIST?



E IS a doctor, for he prescribes medicine and thrives on others' aches and pains.

Like a lawyer, he has many trying cases.

He ties knots like a preacher.

He is a teacher, because he educates the public, and corrects many irregularities.

He is familiar with many tongues.

He vies with the mason in the use of plaster, which he uses in a stirring way.

He resembles the blacksmith when he uses anvil and bellows.

He runs a grindstone like a miller, and does much grinding, always taking the most of the grist.

Like a plumber, he does soldering and presents large bills.

Like a potter, he makes many plates.

As a civil engineer, he builds many bridges over yawning chasms.

He can drill and excavate.

He is an engineer when he runs his engine, and he often smokes like a boiler.

He prospects for gold and silver.

He explores cavities.

As a confectioner, he must know about the manufacture and treatment of gums.

He never blows gas, but he has been known to blow himself, sometimes.

He does lots of cleaning, which takes lots of grit.

He is good at cooking and boiling; uses much fine linen and washes dishes.

He is very vain, like a society woman, as he is scarcely ever found without a mirror in his hand.

As a soldier, he is bold and nervy, and attacks great armies (of bacteria).

As a speculator, he jumps at good openings.

On the broad acres of a farm he could dig roots and use the scrapers and hoe.

If the cavity cannot be kept dry, he frequently swears, using such slang as rubber and dam.

Like the pessimist, he is always looking down in the mouth.

He always has a strong pull with the public as a result of making good impressions.

C. M. K.



Dr. Morffew—Boys always have *Good* Brandy in your office, for when you need it, you want it *Bad*.

Dr. Morffew—Keep quiet, boys, you will miss something that may fall from my lips.

Mr. Fontaine to his Prof.—Say, Doctor. "Don't you think the subsidence of the ingenuity, conforms with the periodical maintainance of congenital subordinantion"?

Dr. Castle—Mr. Fontaine at what time of fœtal life does the tooth germ appear?

Mr. Fontaine—"In the ovaries, Doctor."



"Is the room disinfected?"

"Yes, mother; and I have sterlized the curtains, deodorized the furniture, antisepticized all the fixtures, vaporized the air, washed my lips in an antiseptic solution and—"

"Have you antisepticized the mistletoe?"

"Thoroughly, mother, everything is done. Arthur is waiting now in the hydrogen room."

"Then you may go in and let him kiss you, dear."



Dr. Hodghead—(Reading exam. papers) "Fecundation is hatching of the egg"—"Ovum is the female egg and Ovule is the male egg.

Freiman-General "hot-air" merchant.



Prof. Smith—To whom we are deeply grateful for the many acts of kindness he has meted out to us. May he live long to continue his unselfish and noble work.

Dr. Cerf—A rising young man whose interest in the welfare of the boys is greatly appreciated.



Dr. Power—I had contracted the habit of migraine on Thursday, because I had the Dental Students on that day.

Dr. Smith—You do not want to hoe up a lot of normal tissue and butter it over with T. B.

Dr. Smith—It is just as hard to remove the big hump in T. B. of the spine as it would be to go and resurrect all who died of small-pox and scarlet fever before we knew how to treat.



Various Medical books—Skidoo Vacation is here—twenty-three for you. Good old "cribs"—so tried and true Anatomy, Hygiene and Surgery, too; To all we bid a fond "adieu!"

Senior Medical

Acton, Y. J.
Barr, J. R., M. D.
Bartholomew, J. Y.
Brown, A. A.
Burke, R. T.
Engle, C. J.
Faust, Elsie A.
Gill, E. C.
Hicks, W. W., M. D.
Hoshino, C.
Krebs, O. F.
McKenney, A. C.
Mager, H. A.

Matsumaru, S.
Minagama, Koki
Okabe, T.
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Reud, Wm. R.
Schier, Ralph B.
Slaughter, K. C.
Spencer, E. A.
Toogood, J. E.
Watanabe, M.
Wilkinson, Harold



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Barnes, J. W.
Collings, H. A.
Duffiey, R. G.
Harrington, J. G.
McMahan, H. S.
McManus, F. A.

Naylor, W. A. A. Ochiai, S. Schirber, R. A. Seid, M. J. Wassilko, S. Wrinkle, Noah



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Bergemann, T.
Campbell, Gilbert
Coit, A. C.
Colburn, Jr., Wm. A.
Deane, G. H.
Decker, C. M.
Halford, E. J.
Hall, Merton
Harris, E. R.
Higaki, M.
Hutshing, E. E.
Jackson, A. C.

Johnson, C. R.
Masterson, C. H.
Morales de Leon, E.
Morgan, F. W.
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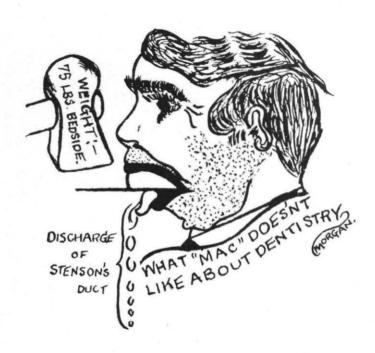
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Sizz
Boom
Ah
P. and S. Frisco
Rah

0

Rickety, rackety, rah, rah, P. and S. Frisco rah, rah, The red and the white, That's our delight, Rickety, rackety, rah, rah.

Ø

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Always O. K.
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The Green and the White,
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Interest paid on Savings Accounts at the rate of 4% per annum on term accounts and 3\%4% per annum on ordinary accounts.

Safe Deposit boxes for rent at our Van Ness Ave. branch, 624 Van Ness Ave., at reasonable rates.

For the convenience of our patrons, we have established a branch at 3039 16th St., and at 624 Van Ness Ave.



SOUTHERN PACIFIC

TICKET OFFICES:

884 Market Street. 14 Powell Street.

