Biography of Ephraim McDowell, M.D : "the father of ovariotomy" / by Mrs. M.T. Valentine ; with life-sketches and portraits of prominent members of the medical profession.

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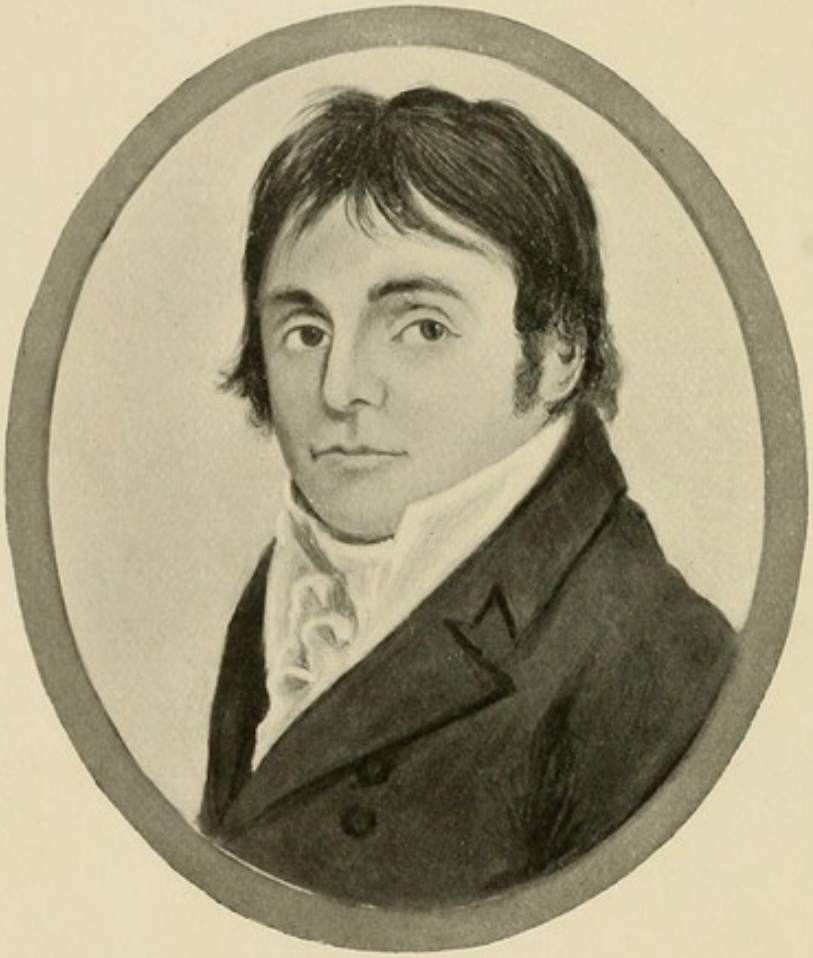

E M Dowell

The above portrait is a reproduction of a medallion painting on ivory, taken from life when EPHRAIM McDOWELL was 29 years of age (1800), by a distinguished artist in Edinburgh, Scotland, now in possession of Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL'S granddaughter, Mrs. MARY T. VALENTINE.

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BIOGRAPHY

OF

EPHRAIM McDOWELL, M.D.

"THE FATHER OF OVARIOTOMY."

BY HIS GRANDDAUGHTER,

MRS. M. T. VALENTINE.

WITH

LIFE-SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS

OF PROMINENT

MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK, N. Y.,
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DORNAN, PRINTER,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

AND TO THE

EARNEST WORKERS IN THE FIELD OF SURGERY

WHO REVERE THE MEMORY OF

EPHRAIM McDOWELL, M.D.

This Work is Affectionately Inscribed,

BY HIS GRANDDAUGHTER,

MRS. M. T. VALENTINE.

NOTE.

IN preparing this work it has been the purpose of the author to incorporate life-sketches and portraits of as many followers of Dr. Ephraim McDowell's surgical operations as she could readily obtain, within a limited time, by personal interview, irrespective of schools or sex, as all honor him alike, and the theory and practice of surgery and gynæcology are the same in all schools. Therefore she did not deem it just to confine her selection of contributors to any one school. At the same time, for *special* reasons, she has included in this work a few prominent members of the medical profession, of both sexes, who have achieved distinction in other branches than laparotomy.

In her interviews with many eminent surgeons and physicians throughout the United States the author was gratified to find that much of the antagonism formerly existing between the different schools, and toward lady practitioners, is rapidly disappearing, showing that this is a progressive age. In fact, some of the leading gynæcologists of the old school now consult with and assist operators of both sexes of the new school, as is evidenced in some of the life-sketches contained in this work. They appreciate the fact that an exchange of ideas and suggestions from those of different schools is worthy of acceptance.

In arranging these life-sketches no attempt has been made to give undue prominence to any of the contributors, for which reason all parts of the work will be found of equal interest.

It will be noticed that a few portraits have been inserted in this work without life-sketches of physicians, who, after having given their orders, together with their portraits and autographs, failed to furnish the necessary material for their life-sketches before the work had gone to press, although ample time was allowed them to do so.

Comparatively few persons realize the length of time required to prepare a work of this kind. The author has devoted over two years of her life to the completion of this volume, traveling from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, at a heavy expense and the sacrifice of her personal comfort and health, to obtain these portraits and the material necessary to prepare these life-sketches, which, in many instances, were greatly delayed.

Thanking the profession for their many kindnesses and courtesies extended to her, she trusts that her efforts to furnish them with a work worthy of their acceptance will be appreciated.

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Mary T. Valentine.

PREFACE.

SINCE the publication of the previous edition of my work, *The Biography of Ephraim McDowell, M.D.*, I repeatedly have been asked to include in this edition a brief sketch of my own family history, also facts and entertaining incidents relating to Dr. McDowell which I have more recently gathered.

My father, George Young, was a large planter in Shelby County, Kentucky, and for many years was president and owner of the Ashland Bank of Kentucky, and engaged in many other enterprises. He possessed sterling traits of character, indomitable energy, was shrewd in business, and strictly honorable in all his dealings. He was a devoted father to his three children, Ephraim McDowell (now deceased), George Wallace, and Mary Thompson (the Author), and so idolized his wife that after her decease he remained a widower until his death in 1874.

My mother was the favorite daughter of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, and was named "Mary Thompson," by request of Lord Thompson, an English nobleman, upon whose wife Dr. McDowell did Cæsarean section in England. Lord Thompson was so grateful to Dr. McDowell for saving both mother and child that he made him promise to name his next issue (if another child was born to him) "Thompson," whether male or female. This next issue was my mother, after whom I was named.

Mary Thompson McDowell was married to her cousin, George Young, Jr., son of George Young, a planter residing near Lebanon, Kentucky. She was a woman of great nobleness of character, and was celebrated not only for her exquisite loveliness of form and face, but also for her great generosity and sympathy for those in trouble and affliction.

A remarkable fact in the genealogy of the author is that *both* of her grandmothers' maiden names were "Sarah Shelby." One was the daughter of Isaac Shelby, the first Governor of Kentucky, of "King's Mountain" fame, and the other was the daughter of Moses Shelby, his brother, who was massacred by the Indians in the early history of Kentucky. A crude rock monument is erected to his memory near Lexington, Kentucky.

Sarah Shelby, the daughter of Governor Isaac Shelby, was married to Dr. Ephraim McDowell. She was a woman of rare intellect, and wrote many beautiful poems, none of which were ever published.

Sarah Shelby, the daughter of Moses Shelby, was a gentle, unassuming, lovely character, and was married to George Young, Sr., my grandfather, which made my own father and mother cousins once removed.

In the first volume of *The Biography of Ephraim McDowell, M.D.*, on page 185, will be found an incident in his life related by the late Dr. J. D. Jackson, of Danville, Kentucky, who devoted much time during his latter days in gathering facts relative to Dr. McDowell, for whose character and works he had great veneration. I reproduce it here for the gratification of those who may not have read it.

"In the summer of 1822 McDowell made a horseback journey of some hundreds of miles into middle Tennessee, and performed ovariotomy in his usual way, with success, upon a Mrs. Overton, who resided near the 'Hermitage,' the residence of the late President Jackson.

"Mrs. Overton was enormously obese, and he had to cut through four inches of fat upon the abdomen. The only assistance he had in the operation, as we have been informed, was from General Jackson and a Mrs. Priestly.

"General Jackson seems to have been greatly impressed with Dr. McDowell, and had him go to his house and remove a large tumor growing from the neck and shoulders of one of his men.

"Dr. McDowell charged for his operation upon Mrs. Overton $500, but the husband, with a commendable generosity, gave a check upon one of the Nashville banks for $1500, which, upon the Doctor presenting for payment and discovering the presumed error for the first time, sent a messenger back to Colonel Overton to have it corrected; but that gentleman replied that, far from a mistake, he felt that he had not even then made a full compensation for the great service which Dr. McDowell had rendered."

Since this incident appeared in print I have learned from my aunt, Mrs. James Deaderick, now living in Chattanooga, Tennessee—the only surviving child of Dr. McDowell—that Colonel Overton, in addition to the $1500 he gave to Dr. McDowell as a fee, also presented him with an elegant carriage, a span of Kentucky-blooded horses, and two valuable colored servants, coachman and footman, as an additional testimonial to show his great appreciation of Dr. McDowell's operation.

During a visit I made to Mrs. Deaderick (in 1892) she related many interesting incidents in the life of her father, Dr. Ephraim McDowell, among which are the following:

For many years her father had in his employ a Scotch gardener who, unfortunately, was addicted to having regular drunken sprees, causing Dr. McDowell to frequently discharge him, and as often to reinstate him, until finally forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and Dr. McDowell informed him that if he ever was again found intoxicated he would be discharged once for all time to come. The Scotchman plead for another trial and promised to reform from his drinking habits, and, characteristic of his race, he faithfully kept his promise and became a sober man. His wife, to show her gratitude to Dr. McDowell for having influenced her husband to reform, wove a most beautiful bedspread of honey-comb pattern, which, when completed after great labor, she presented to the Doctor. I had the gratification of sleeping under this bedspread, which is now nearly a century old, and was taken by my aunt from a trunk where, for many years, it has been kept in a state of perfect preservation with many other relics of her father.

Dr. McDowell retained the Scotchman in his employ until his death, and then had him interred in the family burying-ground at beautiful "Cambiskenneth."

I mention this incident to show the kind, benevolent disposition of Dr. McDowell and the almost clannish feeling displayed toward the Scotchman.

Another incident related by Mrs. Deaderick was the heroism displayed by Dr. McDowell when he performed the first ovariotomy:

When it became known what he was about to undertake an excited mob gathered outside the office of Dr. McDowell. A rope was placed over a limb of a tree, ready to hang him if the operation proved unsuccessful. In fact the excitement was so great that the leaders of the mob wanted to break in the door of his office, where the ovariotomy was about to be performed, and lynch Dr. McDowell for undertaking such an operation, but were restrained by the sheriff, who came to his rescue, and thus enabled Dr. McDowell to give to the world an operation, before unknown, which saved not only one life, but shall continue to save human lives throughout all coming ages.

In connection with this incident I wish to correct an erroneous impression which several physicians seem to have in regard to Mrs. Crawford, upon whom Dr. Ephraim McDowell performed this first "ovariotomy," many supposing that she was a colored woman. The facts are that she was a refined and cultivated white lady, the wife of a prosperous planter living in Green County, Kentucky.

Mrs. Crawford lived thirty-two years after the operation, and had three children born to her, one son and two daughters. The son met with a tragic death. He was at one time a candidate for the office of Mayor of Louisville, Kentucky, and owing to some political difficulties he was fatally shot by a friend of his opponent, in a street altercation, during the campaign.

Before closing I wish to thank my many friends in the medical profession for their co-operation and interest in the preparation and completion of this work. It has been a matter of family pride and labor of love in my undertaking to thus perpetuate the memory of my grandfather,

Dr. McDowell, and I only regret that the magnitude of this enterprise and the necessity of issuing the work without further delay prevent my communicating with many others in the profession whom I would like to have incorporated in the work.

THE AUTHOR.

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INTRODUCTION.

In paying this tribute to the illustrious Ephraim McDowell, I feel that he needs no praise of mine. His eulogy has been pronounced by others, his life-history has been faithfully recounted, and the man himself has been made known to us by a devoted granddaughter. This only would I say: that rare intelligence and benevolence, undaunted moral courage, wonderful nerve, great professional skill, and lofty Christian character were so blended in him as to make him one of the world's greatest benefactors.

While reading the biographies of the great and good we are apt to feel that we would like to know more of those whose loyalty to a revered memory has shown itself in such labors of love and has enabled us to share their admiration and respect.

Thus it is that I record some facts relating to Mrs. Mary Thompson Valentine, the granddaughter and biographer of Dr. Ephraim McDowell. Born in Shelby County, Kentucky, the descendant of McDowells, Shelbys, and Youngs, she is connected with many distinguished families in the South, and has the characteristics of a Southern lady.

Mrs. Valentine prepared the first edition of her work, *The Biography of Ephraim McDowell, M. D.*, at the special request of several eminent members of the medical pro-

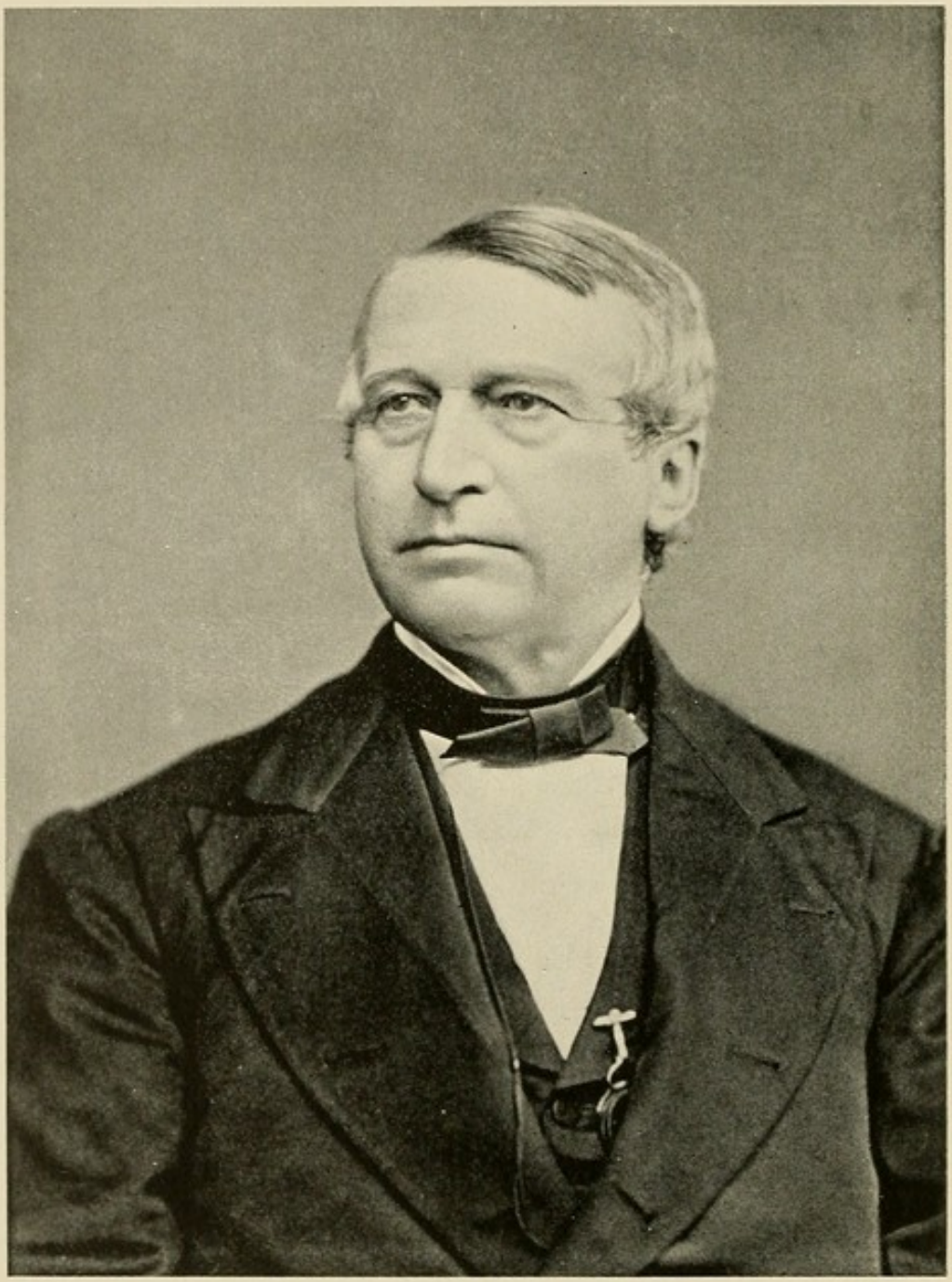
fession. Her great reverence for his noble character and cherished love for the memory of her deceased mother (who died during Mrs. Valentine's infancy), together with her earnest desire to perpetuate the memory of her grandfather, combined with a family pride, caused her to make many sacrifices to successfully accomplish this undertaking.

At that time she was the widow of Mr. William Ridenbaugh, who was a very prominent and much-respected citizen of St. Joseph, Missouri, for forty-five years. He founded, edited, and was the owner of the St. Joseph *Gazette* for over thirty years, and held many important official positions in that city, being universally respected and beloved.

In 1890 Mrs. Ridenbaugh was happily married to Mr. Valentine, a descendant of one of the old Knickerbocker families of New York City, who for many years occupied a prominent position as head of a large importing commission house in that city, and whose knowledge and of the book-publishing, paper, printing, and engraving business has enabled him to be of great assistance to her in the publication of her work.

As a fit ending to this brief introduction, I wish to congratulate Mrs. Valentine on the completion of her noble task. The work, in its present form, will doubtless meet the approval of the medical profession, while to her it will prove a source of the purest satisfaction, inasmuch as, in its pages, her honored grandfather will live again.

CORNELIUS KOLLOCK, M.D.



Washington L. Atlee

WASHINGTON LEMUEL ATLEE, M.D.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DR. WASHINGTON LEMUEL ATLEE was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania., February 22, 1808. He was a descendant of an old English family which reached distinction very early in the history of England.

William Atlee, of Ford-Hook House, England, came to America in 1734 as the secretary of Lord Howe. His son, the Hon. William Augustus Atlee, was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and Chairman of the Committee of Safety in the War of the Revolution. He left several children, among whom was William Pitt Atlee, a lawyer, who married Miss Light, the daughter of Major John Light, an officer in the Revolutionary Army. They had six children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest. When he had reached the age of seven years his father died, leaving him under the care of his grandparents. While with them he continued at school, pursuing the ordinary English studies until he was fourteen years old, when, contrary to his own wishes, he was placed in a store.

His dissatisfaction with a commercial life increased with time, but he bore with it for fifteen months, when, determining to leave the business, he informed his oldest brother, Dr. John Light Atlee, of his wish to study medicine. Seeing that he was thoroughly in earnest, his brother agreed to aid and direct him in his studies. Thus encouraged he worked with ardor, and with the aid of tutors supplied the deficiency of an early classical training, studying at the

the honor of being the first to perform ovariotomy, he says: "On the 29th of June, 1843, my brother performed ovariotomy. This was the first time that both ovaries were removed. Being associated with him in the case, I commenced studying the literature of the operation, and soon realized the bold and important step taken thirty-four years before by McDowell, of Kentucky."[1]

Dr. Washington L. Atlee performed his first ovariotomy March 29, 1844, on a married lady sixty-one years of age, residing on the banks of the Chicquesalunga, Lancaster County. It proved fatal. His second operation was performed in the city of Lancaster, August 28, 1844, on an unmarried lady, twenty-four years of age. She recovered. The public record of the case contains these words: "I pledge myself to the profession to treat this subject in all truth and candor; to falsify, omit, or withhold nothing; and to write down errors, if such there be, in honesty and without fear—taking censure when deserved. In the decision of a matter of such weight to humanity, personal sacrifices ought to be utterly disregarded. If this operation is to be established it must be on *correct* statements; if it fail on such testimony, it fails justly and forever. But if its establishment be attempted on *falsified* reports and *withheld* facts, then human life must fall a sacrifice to personal and professional dishonesty, and the effort must necessarily die, covered with a mantle of human gore. Let the question, therefore, be met as it ought to be, and its history be a record of truth."[2] This pledge was made thirty years ago, and has been faithfully carried out. The result is known.

This will show clearly the status of the operation and the unmerited opprobrium visited upon those who had the temerity to perform it at that early day. From bitter ex-

[1] A Retrospect of the Struggles and Triumphs of Ovariotomy in Philadelphia, etc., by Washington L. Atlee, M.D.

[2] Ibid.

perience few, indeed, had better reason to know than he how hard it was to convince the profession that it was justifiable. But a reward was in store for a struggle of years against professional prejudice; for he became so identified in the public mind with ovariotomy that, after its success was established, his services were in demand on every side.

His third operation—the first case in Philadelphia—was performed on the 15th of March, 1849. "It was long before this, however, that I found, upon moving to Philadelphia, I had roused up a hornet's nest. Ovariotomy was everywhere decried. It was denounced by the general profession, in the medical societies, in all the medical colleges, and even discouraged by the majority of my own colleagues. I was misrepresented before the medical public, and was pointed at as a dangerous man, even as a murderer. The opposition went so far that a celebrated professor—a popular teacher and captivating writer—in his published lectures invoked the law to arrest me in the performance of this operation."

From all parts of the United States continually arrived letters urging him to come and operate. His success was great, and was the result not only of consummate skill and care as an operator, but of the wonderful diagnostic tact he never failed to manifest.

His last operation was performed at Sligo, Clarion County, Pa., May 31, 1878. This was his three hundred and eighty-seventh case of ovariotomy.

As an operator he was cool and fully prepared for all emergencies. He avoided a needless array, and although having a full reserve of instruments used but few. His friend, Professor Gross, in speaking of this says: "With the knife he was, in his particular line, *facile princeps*. He appreciated the aphorism of Desault, that simplicity is the perfection of an operation. He rarely used more than one scalpel, one bistoury, one pair of forceps, one pair of

scissors, and one needle. He had a just horror of display. The duties having been duly assigned to his assistants, everything proceeded as silently as possible, with the regularity of clockwork. Always self-possessed, his eye never quailed, his hand never trembled." There was a remarkable originality displayed in his operations, a striking instance of which may be seen in his operation for the removal of uterine fibroids.

In the *Report on Surgery*, in 1850, by Professor Mussey, he says: "Of all the achievements of modern surgery, we meet with none more striking or extraordinary than the operations performed by Professor Atlee for the removal of intra-uterine fibrous tumors."

Professor Pallen, in his prize essay presented to the American Medical Association in 1869, says: "In 1853 Dr. Washington L. Atlee startled the profession by his method of heroically attacking uterine tumors with the knife. . . . His successes were numerous, and the ingenuity of his devices are deserving of the highest commendation." And Dr. J. Marion Sims, in the *New York Medical Journal*, April, 1874, writes: "The name of Atlee stands without a rival in connection with uterine fibroids. His operations were so heroic that no man has as yet dared to imitate him. A generation has passed since he gave to the world his valuable essay on the surgical treatment of fibrous tumors of the uterus; but it is only within the last five or six years that the profession have come to appreciate the great truths which he labored to establish. Meadows, of London, and Thomas, of New York, have each achieved splendid results in this direction, and made valuable contributions to our literature. A few isolated cases of fibroid enucleation have been published by others, and this is about all we can boast of since Atlee first led the way for us."

He was the first to indicate clearly the importance of tapping as a means of diagnosis in obscure cases of abdom-

inal dropsy, and, also, the first to point out the true value of the removed fluids for the same purpose, particularly to differentiate cysts of the broad ligament and fibro-cystic tumors of the uterus from ovarian tumors. It is remarkable that, with so little leisure, he managed to perform so much clerical labor; for he carried on an extensive correspondence, frequently contributed to the journals, wrote an octavo volume on ovarian tumors, besides essays on subjects connected with gynecology, and kept full notes of all important cases, recording them the day they occurred; nor would he sleep until all intended work of this kind had been accomplished.

He took an active part in the organization of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the American Medical Association. He was, also, one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society. In all of these bodies he retained his membership until his death. In 1874, he was President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and in 1875, President of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and Vice-President of the American Medical Association.

That his interest in this work was earnest and sincere was well seen in the last journey which he took, which was to attend the meeting of the State society at Pittsburg, in May, 1878. He was then so feeble as to require support in walking, and so emaciated that every movement was painful to him, yet he endured the trying journey merely to meet them once more.

When he felt his end approaching, the time of which he predicted, he showed no fear of death, but welcomed it, not only as a relief but as a means of realizing his hopes as a Christian.

> "About the hour of eight (which he himself
> Foretold should be his last),
> He gave his honors to the world again,
> His blessed part to heaven, and slept in peace."

In this sketch no allusion has been made to his more marked personal traits, but it would, indeed, be incomplete if it failed to represent that he was a most devoted husband, an affectionate father, a firm and warm friend, and a thoroughly conscientious, honest, and truthful man.

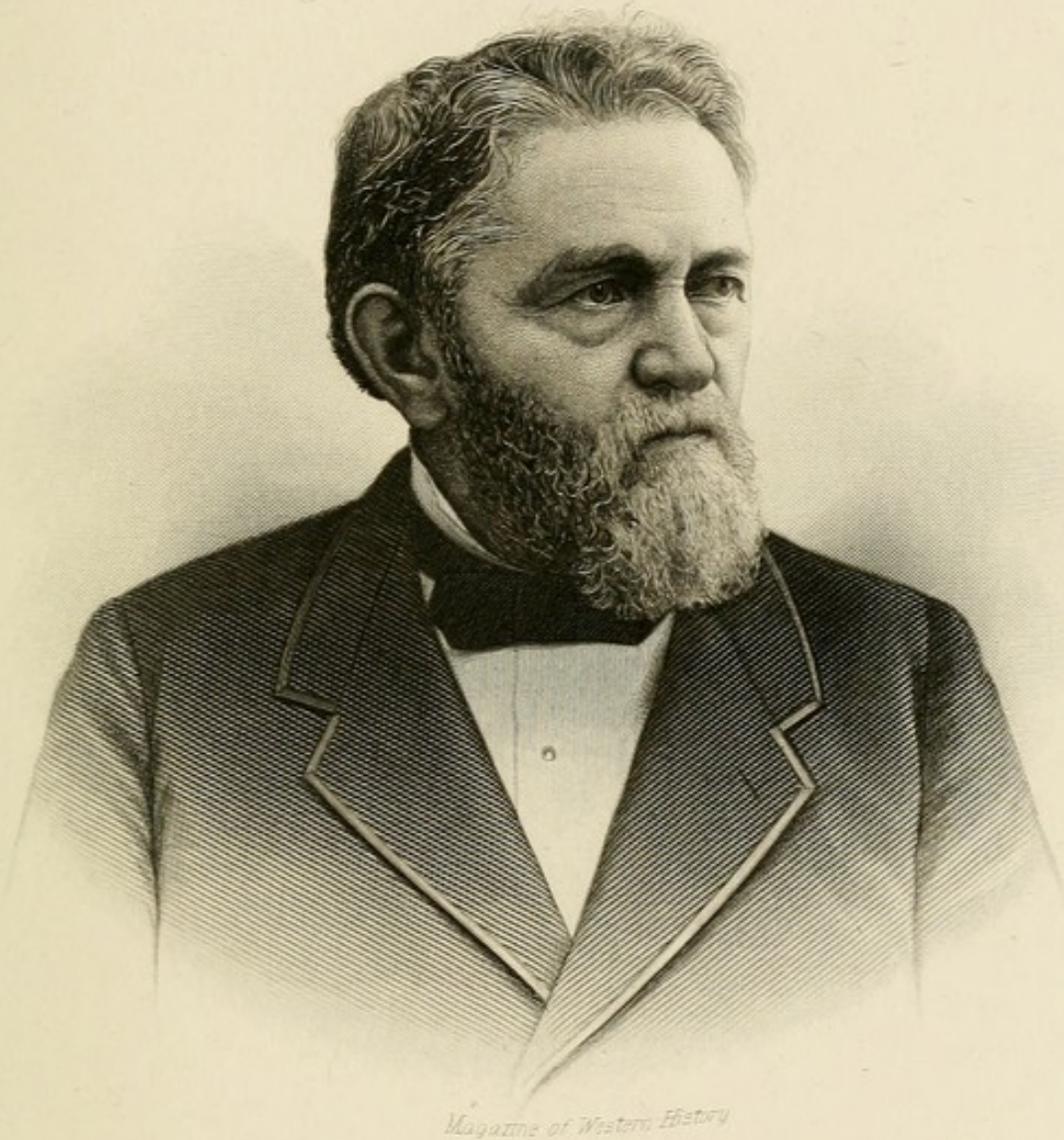
He died September 7, 1878.

[For these facts I am indebted to a memoir of him published by his son-in-law, Dr. Thomas M. Drysdale, in the *American Gynecological Transactions* for 1879, and used with his consent.—THE AUTHOR.]

WILLIAM HEATH BYFORD, M.D.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WILLIAM HEATH BYFORD was born March 20, 1817, in the hamlet of Eaton, Preble County, Ohio. Thus the year 1817 gives us the point of departure in this study. What was Ohio in 1817? The western tier of counties was a wilderness, broken only by occasional settlements. This was the frontier of civilization. Indiana had been a State but one year. Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin were parts of the great Northwest Territory. Plato said: "That to know what a thing is, we must know what it is not;" accepting the teaching of that wise man, I must use negatives mainly in expressing my present thought. In most places of that region the forests were so dense that the sun's rays could not penetrate to the earth. The roads were not improved, the stumps and other rubbish had not been removed in the isolated clearings. There were no railroads, no telegraph lines, there were no electric or gas lights; verily, western Ohio was distinguished for the absence of all improvements which we think are essential for a comfortable existence. What a background does this present to us, on which to limn the outline of the evolution of a human life!



Magazine of Western History

W H Byford

Some have emphasized the fact that the father of William was not wealthy. In this respect, I imagine that his case was not peculiar. In the small communities of that time, widely separated as they were in districts wild as nature, he was rich who possessed health, habits of industry, integrity, and the indomitable courage to look unappalled into the future. That I have not overdrawn the picture may be inferred by the fact that while William was still in his infancy the father was dissatisfied with the location, and, in the hope of improving his circumstances, he moved to another section of the country, also new, viz., the Falls of Ohio, now called New Albany. And again, in 1821, he removed to Martin County, Ind. Here William began his career as a scholar. Here he had the advantages to be obtained in the public country school (whatever they might have been).

It was here that the father, Henry T. Byford, died, when William was nine years old. This bereavement compelled William to leave school and, at this tender age, devote his time and strength to the aid of the widowed mother.

In acquiring his education I am not aware that William ever had the advantages of a university, a literary college, an academy, a high school, or even the district school, after he was nine years old.

It does seem that these were hard lines for the boy who was to become, though he knew it not, a most eminent physician and a leader of the profession in a metropolitan city. Some who have had the advantages which Harvard or Yale could offer have, in their life's work, accomplished less than did this orphan boy.

At the age of thirteen years he was apprenticed to a trade. At this trade he worked faithfully for six years, but he devoted the spare hours to study. Of his success as a student, under these circumstances, you shall judge. In four years he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the English language; he knew Latin, Greek, and French.

He had studied natural history, physiology, and chemistry. At this period he determined to become a physician, and he applied his energies to study with such success that, in 1838, he presented himself to the Board of Commissioners authorized by the statute to grant licenses to practise. He passed a satisfactory examination and received a certificate testifying that he was qualified to practise medicine and surgery.

He began the practice of medicine in Owensville, Ind., August 8, 1838. In 1840 he moved to Mt. Vernon, Ind. He attended medical lectures in the Ohio Medical College and received the degree of Doctor in Medicine in 1845.

In 1847 he performed the Cæsarean section, the most daring operation known to surgery, the history of which he wrote and published.

From this time forth he wrote numerous and valuable papers on a variety of medical subjects for the medical journals, which attracted the attention of the profession throughout the country. One paper, as I remember, was of unusual interest, and elicited a great deal of earnest discussion by the profession. It was on "Milk Sickness," a peculiar disease. The mortality was so great from this disease that it was called by the historian of that time "a frightful pestilence." Its etiology was probably no better understood at that time than it is by the most learned physicians of the present day. I write from memory, and am unable to give Dr. Byford's views of this disease, nor can I indicate the publication in which they were printed.

In 1850 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in Evansville Medical College. Two years later he was transferred to the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the same institution. During his connection with this college he was one of the editors of the *Evansville Medical Journal.*

He was elected vice-president of the American Medical

Association in May, 1857, and in the same year he was chosen to fill the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in Rush Medical College.

For two years he was associate editor of the *Chicago Medical Journal.* After two years he retired from Rush Medical College and united with other gentlemen in organizing and establishing the Chicago Medical College. In that institution he filled the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

He was a member of the American Gynecological Society, and in 1881 was elected its president.

Dr. Byford was active in the organization of the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, of which he was its president, and to his personal influence and his valuable work as one of its professors that institution was indebted for its well-known prosperity and acknowledged usefulness.

He was an active and zealous member of the Chicago Medical Society, and by the frequent contribution of papers on important subjects, and by his participation in the discussions in its meetings, he did much in raising the society to great usefulness.

Dr. Byford was requested to reorganize the Woman's Hospital of Chicago, at a time when its existence was threatened. He soon collected the forces and systematized the work in a manner that insured its permanence and capacity for greater usefulness. By his indefatigable exertions a new, substantial, and capacious hospital building was erected. The benefits to the sick and suffering dispensed by the Women's Hospital, under his efficient management, are beyond calculation.

It is no wonder that the friends of this hospital were greatly exercised and anxious regarding the future of its usefulness when Prof. W. H. Byford was stricken down. Even the Board of Lady Managers seemed not to realize, for the time being, that there was still connected with the medical staff another Byford. It is not out of place for

me to say here that the Woman's Hospital maintains its high grade of usefulness.

Dr. Byford was the prime mover in the organization of the Chicago Gynecological Society, and he was its first president. The amount and quality of work done in this society will compare favorably with that of the best societies known. It still continues to produce abundant works of the highest scientific and practical value.

He was a life member of the British Gynecological Society.

I have alluded to the fertility of Dr. Byford's pen, but it was not limited to the production of contributions to the medical journals. In 1864 he published his work on *Chronic Inflammation and Displacements of the Unimpregnated Uterus.* In passing, I note that this was the first systematic medical work published by a Chicago author. At this time the author had aquired considerable reputation in the treatment of the diseases of women. To prove that he was a pioneer in this department of practice it needs only to be stated that, owing to the novelty of procedure, there were eminent men in the profession, not a few who endeavored to discourage the use of means which were necessary in making a diagnosis. Notably, of these, was the Professor of Obstetrics in the Medical School of St. George's Hospital, who insisted that this practice was of questionable propriety, and he did not hesitate to use, in condemnation of the practice, even more ungracious terms.

In 1866 Dr. Byford published his *Practice of Medicine and Surgery Applied to the Diseases and Accidents Incident to Women.* This work has passed through five successive editions, and is recognized as a standard text-book in the medical colleges.

In 1872 his work on *Obstetrics* was published. With justifiable pleasure the doctor related to his intimate friend an incident of his first visit to Europe, He called to pay

his respects to the venerable Dr. McClintock, of Dublin. During the interview Dr. McClintock went to his bookcase, saying to Dr. Byford I wish to show you a work which I consider one of the best on the subject in my library, and then handed him Byford's *Obstetrics*.

By invitation, in 1879, Dr. Byford attended the annual meeting of the British Medical Association, and read an important paper on the use of ergot in the treatment of fibromyomata of the uterus.

Dr. Byford returned to Rush Medical College in March, 1879, and was elected to the Chair of Gynecology, which he filled continuously till his demise, May 21, 1890.

As an operator he was deliberate and painstaking. No minutia of detail was too trivial to escape his attention, for he held that every item of detail was important, and to his care in these particulars must be attributed largely the secret of his success.

As a teacher he was accurate in every statement of scientific truth as he understood it. He was systematic in his arrangement of the subjects, and logical in his deductions. His vocabulary was ample and his words were well chosen. He never attempted unnecessary embellishment of style. He avoided everything in his lectures, either of word or act, which would tend in the least to divert the attention of the class from the elucidation of the subject under discussion. These were the qualities that made him the popular teacher that he was.

In his professional intercourse he was considerate and just. In his deportment no prospect of immediate advantage ever influenced him to swerve in the slightest degree from the line of rectitude. To such a man the printed code of medical ethics was useless. In the dignity of his manliness he rose above the technical limitations which that code would prescribe. To young physicians he was generous to a degree that secured their confidence and captivated their affections.

Here I cannot resist the temptation to introduce the estimate in which Professor Byford was held by an eminent member of the profession long years since.

In 1859, after Dr. Byford had withdrawn from his position in Rush Medical College and united with other gentlemen for the purpose of organizing and establishing a new medical college in this city, in answer to a direct question, Dr. Daniel Brainard said to me, "Dr. Byford is a physician of uncommon ability."

These are expressive words, when we remember the time; when we consider the circumstances, we are conscious that comment could add nothing to their force.

Now, having reached this stage of my sketch, we find that Dr. Byford attained eminence and great reputation. He seems to stand alone, like a general in front of the long column of an army (if I may use the simile). Do you query, Who were Professor Byford's teachers? I answer, he had no teachers.

True, he took his degree from a legally organized medical college. But what were the opportunities for obtaining a superior medical education at that time in a Western school? There were no clinics worthy the name. Of the didactic lectures, which were the principal, almost the only means of communicating knowledge in all the medical schools, I have only this to say: There are doctors present who are old enough to recall the appearance of the paper as the pages of the manuscript were turned, already venerable with age, having passed into the sear and yellow tint, from which the professors droned out their instructions. No, Dr. Byford had no teachers! He took his degree, and at once stepped upon a plane above and unknown to his confrères.

Were the story of Dr. Byford's life, which I have only briefly sketched, duly extended, we would be obliged to search far to find many analogous to his; in the obstacles which he overcame, in his usefulness in society, and in the

Engraved by Samuel Sartain, Phila.

Joseph Pancoast

eminence which he achieved. I know of but one in any profession whose life presents a parallel, and of that life I need not rehearse the particulars. You all know it well; of course I refer to Abraham Lincoln, also of Illinois.

[NOTE.—Extracted from the memorial address of Dr. De Laskie Miller at the unveiling of the bust of Dr. W. H. Byford at Rush Medical College, May 21, 1895.]

JOSEPH PANCOAST, M.D.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE late Dr. Joseph Pancoast, of Philadelphia, Pa., one of the most eminent practitioners of medicine and surgery, and known throughout the medical world by reason of his writings and inventions, was a native of Burlington County, New Jersey, and was born November 23, 1805.

His ancestors were English and came to this country before William Penn did, settling in the Duke of York's grant in northeast New Jersey. He early decided upon following the profession for which time fully demonstrated his great genius, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and immediately began practice in Philadelphia. He very soon decided to make surgery his specialty, and accordingly in 1831 commenced the teaching of that branch of science together with practical anatomy, probably on the theory that he who teaches is taught.

His talents obtaining ready recognition he was, in 1834, appointed one of the physicians of the Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley), and not long after was elected physician-in-chief to the children's hospital in the same institution.

In 1838 he was elected to the Chair of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, but he still retained connection

with the children's hospital, and was visiting physician there until 1845.

In 1841 he was chosen Professor of Anatomy in the same college, a position which he only resigned in 1874, when he was succeeded by his son, Dr. William H. Pancoast.

Thus for a period of thirty-six consecutive years he held two of the most important professorships in the justly celebrated school, and upon his retirement from the last mentioned, he was, in evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by the trustees, elected Emeritus Professor of Anatomy.

In March, 1854, he was elected one of the surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which post he held for a period of ten years.

It would appear from these facts alone that Dr. Pancoast's life was an exceedingly busy one, but they fall far short of indicating his real activity in the sphere of his chosen science and profession. It must be borne in mind that in addition to his duties in these elective positions in the celebrated college and the great hospital, he carried on a large private practice; was a constant student, keeping himself fully abreast, and, in some senses, ahead of his times; that he was a voluminous writer upon medical topics, and gave the world many valuable inventions in instruments for and operations in surgery.

He came into the field of activity well equipped by natural endowment and by close study at a time when medicine and surgery were taking their greatest strides of progress, and he became one of the leaders in the intellectual march.

He identified himself with the leading philosophical and medical societies, and closely applied himself to the study and production of literature within the sphere of his profession, becoming, in fact, a distinguished author, and winning fame on two continents by his masterly treatment of special subjects within the scope of medicine and surgery.

As early as 1831 he translated from the Latin and added notes to a *Treatise on the Structure, Functions, and Diseases of the Human Sympathetic Nerve*, by J. Frederich Lobstein. His *Treatise on Operative Surgery*, which became very popular, was published in 1844. It passed to a third edition in 1852, and appeared in a revised and enlarged form.

His literary contributions to medical knowledge made his name known abroad as well as at home, and brought him into correspondence with eminent practitioners, both in England and America, thereby enlarging his information and affording a stimulus to further research and endeavor.

He was active in promoting the welfare of such organizations as the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Science, the London Medical Society, the College of Physicians, the College of Pharmacy, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, as well as several others of which he was a member, and he took a warm interest, too, in assisting individuals who exhibited aptitude and application in seeking knowledge.

Dr. Pancoast was chiefly noted for his many remarkable surgical operations, and his ingenuity in devising new methods which in numerous cases saved life when it inevitably must have been lost by the old methods of procedure or in the absence of any operation.

He appears to have been as admirable a man as he was a physician.

In social life Dr. Pancoast was a most agreeable companion.

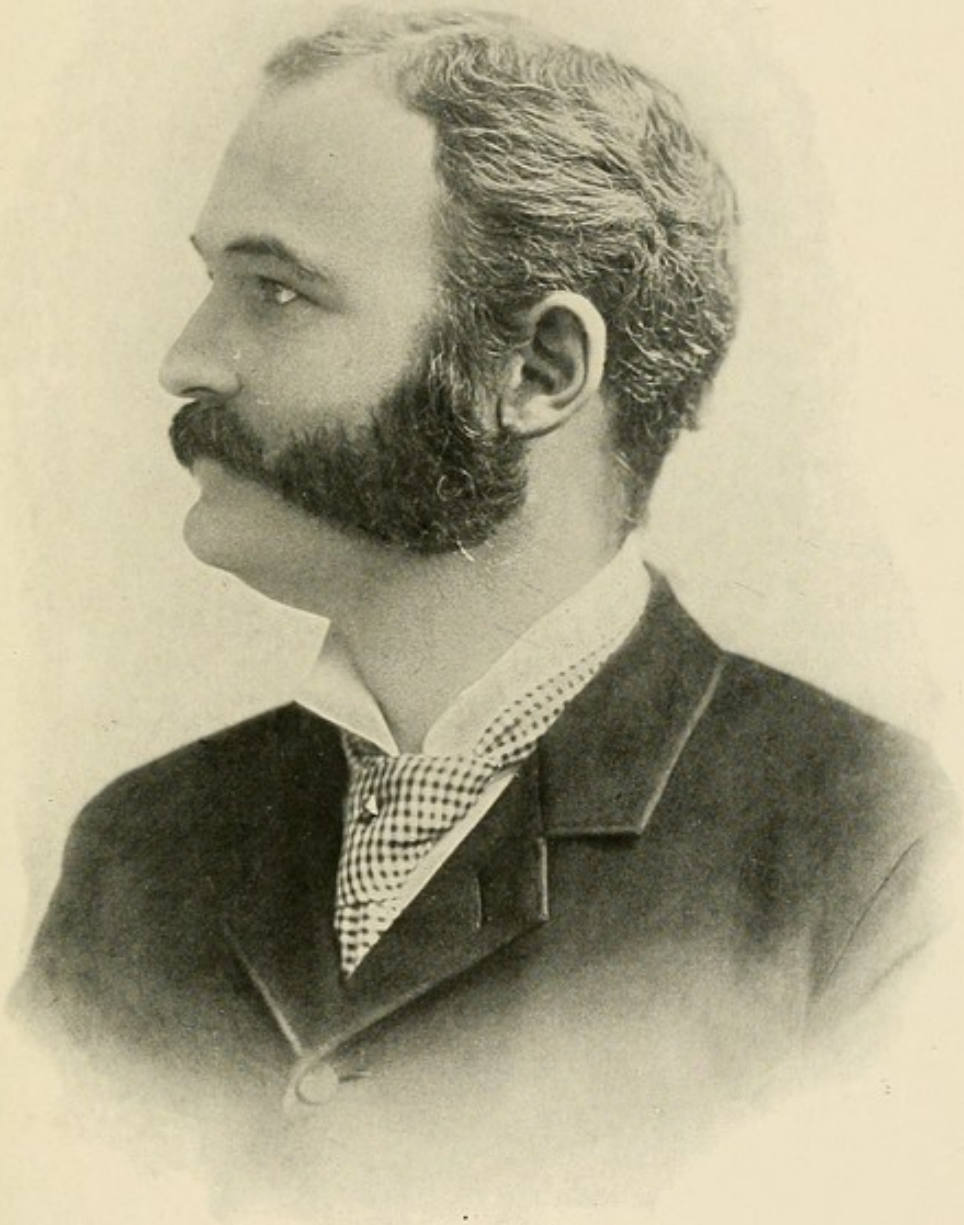
A long life was permitted him in which to exercise those functions with which he was so liberally endowed, and gave of as liberally for the benefit of mankind. He nearly reached the age of fourscore years, dying March 7, 1882.

[Taken by permission from "Encyclopædia of Contemporary Biography of Pennsylvania," Vol. I.—THE AUTHOR.]

HOWARD WILLIAMS LONGYEAR, M.D.,

DETROIT, MICH.

HOWARD WILLIAMS LONGYEAR was born in Lansing, Mich., July 24, 1852, and is the second son of the late Hon. John W. Longyear, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. His mother, now residing at Lansing, was Harriet Monroe, the daughter of Jesse Monroe, one of the early pioneers of the State. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Lansing, and the condition of his health preventing the necessary preparation for a college course, he passed a year in commercial studies, and then entered the pharmaceutical laboratory of Frederick Stearns, at Detroit, with the intention of becoming a manufacturing pharmacist and chemist. After a year and a half of this practical work he entered the class in pharmacy at the University of Michigan, in the fall of 1871, where he devoted a nine months' course to the study of analytical chemistry, and while there became interested in the higher subject of medicine, and decided to become a physician. With this end in view he choose as his preceptor Dr. D. O. Farrand, of Detroit, with whom he remained till the fall of 1873, when he re-entered the University, in the medical department, and, passing his first course of medical lectures in this institution, he afterward matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, where he graduated (with "honorable mention") in 1875. Soon after graduation he accepted the position of Superintendent and Resident Physician of Harper Hospital, at Detroit, in which capacity he served until April, 1879, when he resigned and went abroad for one year, during which time he studied, principally in the hospitals of Berlin and Vienna, taking special courses of instruction under Martin, Schroeder, Langenbeck, Virchow, Spaeth, Braun, Billroth and others. Returning to



H. W. Longyear M.D.

America in 1880, he was married to Miss Abbie Scott, daughter of Ira Scott, of Chicago, in September of the same year, and immediately settled in Detroit and engaged in the practice of general medicine and surgery. He followed the work of a general practitioner until the latter part of 1891, when he again devoted several months to study in Europe, part of the time being passed with Mr. Lawson Tait at Birmingham, after which he returned, gave up general practice, and since then has been engaged exclusively in the practice of gynecology and abdominal surgery. He has for several years filled the following positions in Detroit institutions: President of the Medical Board of the Woman's Hospital and Foundlings' Home, gynecologist to Harper Hospital, clinical professor of gynecology in the Detroit College of Medicine, and member of the Board of Health of the city of Detroit (recently appointed by the Governor of the State, and the only representative of the regular profession on the Board). He served as President of the Detroit Gynecological Society in 1889, as Chairman of the Section on Gynecology of the Michigan State Medical Society in 1891, and as Vice-President of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in 1892. He is an active member of the following medical societies: Detroit Medical and Library Association, Michigan State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He is the author of the following brochures and lectures: "The Relation of Gonorrhœa to Disease of the Uterine Appendages," "Tait's Operation for Ruptured Perineum," "The Mechanical Treatment of Abortion," "Exanthematic Salpingitis and Oöphoritis," "A New Ligature and Suture," "Five Weeks with Lawson Tait," "A New Curette," "Self-retaining, Intra-uterine, Tubular Stem Pessary," "Some Recent Advances in the Treatment of Intra-peritoneal Diseases," "Report of Twelve Cases of

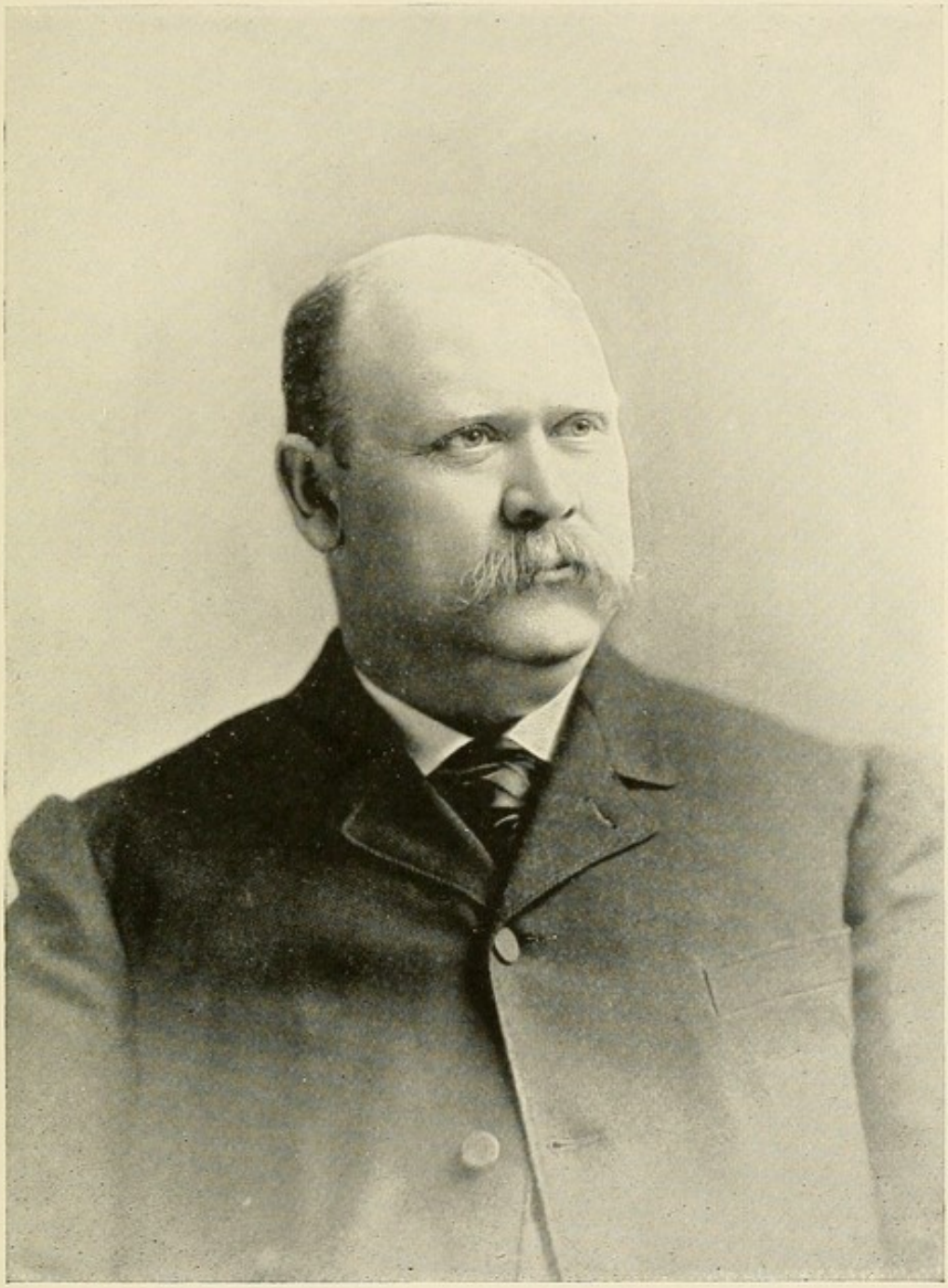
Laparotomy," "Circumcision of the Clitoris," "Vaginal Hysterectomy," "Peritonitis—Remarks on Comparative Methods of Treatment," "A Plea for Better Surgery in the Closure of the Abdominal Incision," "Curettage of the Uterus," "The Evolution of the Therapeutics of Traumatisms of the Parturient Canal," "The Surgery of Uterine Fibroids," "The Present Status of the Buried Animal Suture and Ligature in Abdominal and Gynecic Surgery," "Palliative Treatment of Malignancy of the Uterus," "Kraurosis Vulvæ—a Contribution to its Pathology and Therapeutics," "Prophylactic Treatment of Eclampsia Gravidarum."

THOMAS A. ASHBY, M.D.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Dr. Thomas A. Ashby, the subject of this sketch, is a member of an old and prominent Virginia family. He was born near Front Royal, Warren County, Virginia, on the 18th day of November in the year 1848. The Virginia Ashbys claim descent from Richard de Ashby, who was the Lord of the Manors of South Croxton and Quenby, in Leicestershire, England, in the year 1296. The English family has contributed many men who have achieved distinction in literature, war, and in statesmanship. The town of Ashby de la Zouche and the Castle of Ashby, in which Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned, are associated with the English family of Ashby and are located in Leicestershire.

The ancestors of Dr. Ashby were Cavaliers who fled to Virginia during the reign of Cromwell, where many of the best known families of English blood found protection. He is the fifth in line of descent from Colonel John Ashby, who was a friend and companion of General George



T. A. Ashby M.D.

Washington in the Indian and French wars prior to 1764. He commanded a company in the Braddock campaign, and was selected by Washington to convey the intelligence of the defeat to the Governor of Virginia, at Williamsburg. As an officer in the Colonial service of Virginia he was noted for his courage and daring as an Indian fighter, and many incidents are told of his remarkable exploits. Through this same line Dr. Ashby is related to the late General Turner Ashby, so distinguished as a Confederate officer in the war between the States and whose tragic death on the 6th of June, 1862, cast a sorrow over the Confederate cause in the South. Through his paternal grandmother's family he is descended from the Marquis Calmes, a French nobleman, whose family, with other Huguenots, came to Virginia after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His great-grandfather, Captain Nathaniel Ashby, held a commission during the War of the Revolution in the 3d Virginia regiment, commanded by Colonel Thomas Marshall, the father of Chief-Justice John Marshall. Subsequent to the war he married Margaret Mauzy, the granddaughter of Colonel Henry Mauzy, a Huguenot who fled from France in 1685 and came to Virginia.

Soon after the close of the Civil War General R. E. Lee accepted the Presidency of Washington College, located at Lexington, Va. The youth of the South immediately flocked to this institution to receive educational instruction under this great soldier and citizen. Dr. Ashby was one of this number. He entered Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) in February, 1867, and remained there until June, 1870. He took an elective course, consisting of the classics, modern languages, and chemistry, as having a special bearing upon his preparation for the medical profession. In the fall of 1871 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in March, 1873. He served as an interne in the University Hospital from March, 1872,

to March, 1873. After graduation he located in Baltimore, and was appointed Prosector to the Chair of Anatomy in the University. In March, 1875, he was elected Resident Physician to the Maryland University Hospital, where his opportunities for clinical study were of the most valuable character. Losing his father in 1878, he was compelled to resign this position in July of that year, to return to Virginia to close up his father's estate, now thrown on his shoulders. In October of 1878 he again located in Baltimore, where he has since resided.

In May, 1877, Dr. Ashby became one of the founders of the *Maryland Medical Journal,* which was issued monthly until May, 1880, after which it was changed to a bi-weekly. He subsequently became the sole owner and editor of the journal, and in May, 1883 converted it into a weekly. This is the only medical journal in Maryland which up to that time had survived volume ii., No. 3. The *Maryland Medical Journal* has taken a front rank among the medical publications of this country. It owes its success to the indomitable perseverance, energy, and determination of Dr. Ashby. Owing to the growth of his professional work and other interests, Dr. Ashby sold out his interest in the journal in 1888. His experience as an editor extended through some fourteen years, and during that time his pen has handled almost every subject and professional interest worthy of note.

In 1882 Dr. Ashby suggested to several medical friends the advisability of establishing a woman's medical college in Baltimore. This suggestion bore fruit, and in October of that year the doors to a medical education were opened to woman for the first time in the South. Dr. Ashby delivered the opening address and presented an argument in support of this movement which time has not disproved. This college is now one of the most creditable schools of its class in this country, keeping pace with every movement looking to higher methods of education in medicine.

Dr. Ashby has filled the Chair of Obstetrics since the college was established.

In 1889 Dr. Ashby was called to the Chair of Diseases of Women and Children in the Baltimore Medical College. Here a wide field of work was opened up to him. This college was then almost in its infancy, and its facilities were not equal to the work of progress ahead of it. Energy, enthusiasm, and a progressive spirit in the faculty of this college came to the front, and within the past three years this school has erected a college and hospital plant at an outlay of over $125,000, which have placed it in the front rank of medical schools in this country. Its facilities for clinical, laboratory, and didactic teaching are up to the requirements of the day.

In the year 1890–91 Dr. Ashby was honored with the Presidency of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the sixth in point of organization of the State medical societies of this country. He is an ex-President of the Baltimore Medical Association and of the Baltimore Gynecological and Obstetrical Society. He is a member of the American Medical Association and a Fellow of the American Gynecological Society. Dr. Ashby is widely known as an editor, teacher, and surgeon, and is regarded as a conservative, conscientious and industrious worker in his profession. He has already achieved many of the results which flow from strict attention to duty and untiring effort. He has devoted much attention to abdominal surgery, and claims to have performed successfully the first laparotomy for ruptured tubal pregnancy in the State of Maryland. As an operative gynecologist he has a large and successful experience. He has been a frequent contributor to current medical literature. In his tastes Dr. Ashby is social and literary, being an omnivorous reader and an attentive student and observer. His manners are frank and cordial, and he possesses to an eminent degree the faculty of making and retaining friends. In his

pleasant home on Madison Avenue, in Baltimore, he is ever hospitable and courteous to friends or strangers who may seek his company. His characteristics are those of an unassuming and cultivated gentleman and courteous physician and friend. With the warmth of a kind heart he delights to shed joy and sunshine upon the world and to employ his energies and talents for the honor of his profession and for the good of society. In 1887 Dr. Ashby was married to Miss Mary Cunningham, of Covington, Kentucky, a lady of most attractive personal and social characteristics. They have three interesting and attractive young daughters.

CHARLES HENRY RILEY, M.D.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Dr. Charles H. Riley was born in Baltimore, Md., April 16th, in the year 1856. He is the son of Dr. William Riley, who was born in 1807, and was a successful practitioner in Baltimore, Md., for nearly sixty years. He was an earnest worker in his profession, and died August 15, 1887, loved and deeply lamented by those who knew him.

Dr. Charles Riley's mother was Elizabeth Eleanor Reigart, who was the daughter of Daniel Reigart.

His grandmother on his maternal side was Clarissa Sidney Trimble, daughter of James Trimble, who married Clarissa Claypoole, a direct descendant of the distinguished Claypoole family of England.

George Claypoole, when a child, was brought to this country by his father, James Claypoole, at the time he emigrated to America, in the year 1683. He was a descendant of the James Claypoole, of Norborough, Northamptonshire, who obtained a grant of arms in 1588.

Chas. H. Riley

This noted family emigrated as Friends with William Penn about the time of the settlement of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Riley received his early education in the City of Baltimore, Md., and was graduated from the University of Maryland in 1880. After graduation he was selected as interne to the Woman's Hospital of New York, where he remained from 1880 to 1881. Here Dr. Riley laid the foundation for special work in gynecology, which he has built on in subsequent years; and he has met with most excellent success. He is considered a careful, cautious operator, and a man of strong practical nerve, and of sterling worth. Quiet and unassuming in his manners and tastes, genial and kind in his disposition, he has the happy faculty of making friends and retaining them. By his energy and perseverance he has forced his way to a large professional work; and now, in the prime of life, bids fair to rise to the highest honors in his profession.

He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, of the Baltimore Gynecological and Obstetrical Society, and of other local medical organizations.

He is one of the staff of the Woman's Hospital in Baltimore, for the women of Maryland, and as one of its founders is deeply interested in the success of the institution, and he has been assistant surgeon since its organization.

He was married in 1882 to Miss Laura B. Simmons, of Baltimore, Md. They have five very bright and interesting children, three boys and two girls.

He has a large and comfortable home on Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md., where his many friends can always find a warm and cordial welcome.

We trust that many years of happiness may be allotted him, and continued success may crown his life of usefulness.

HENRY PARKE CUSTIS WILSON, M.D.,

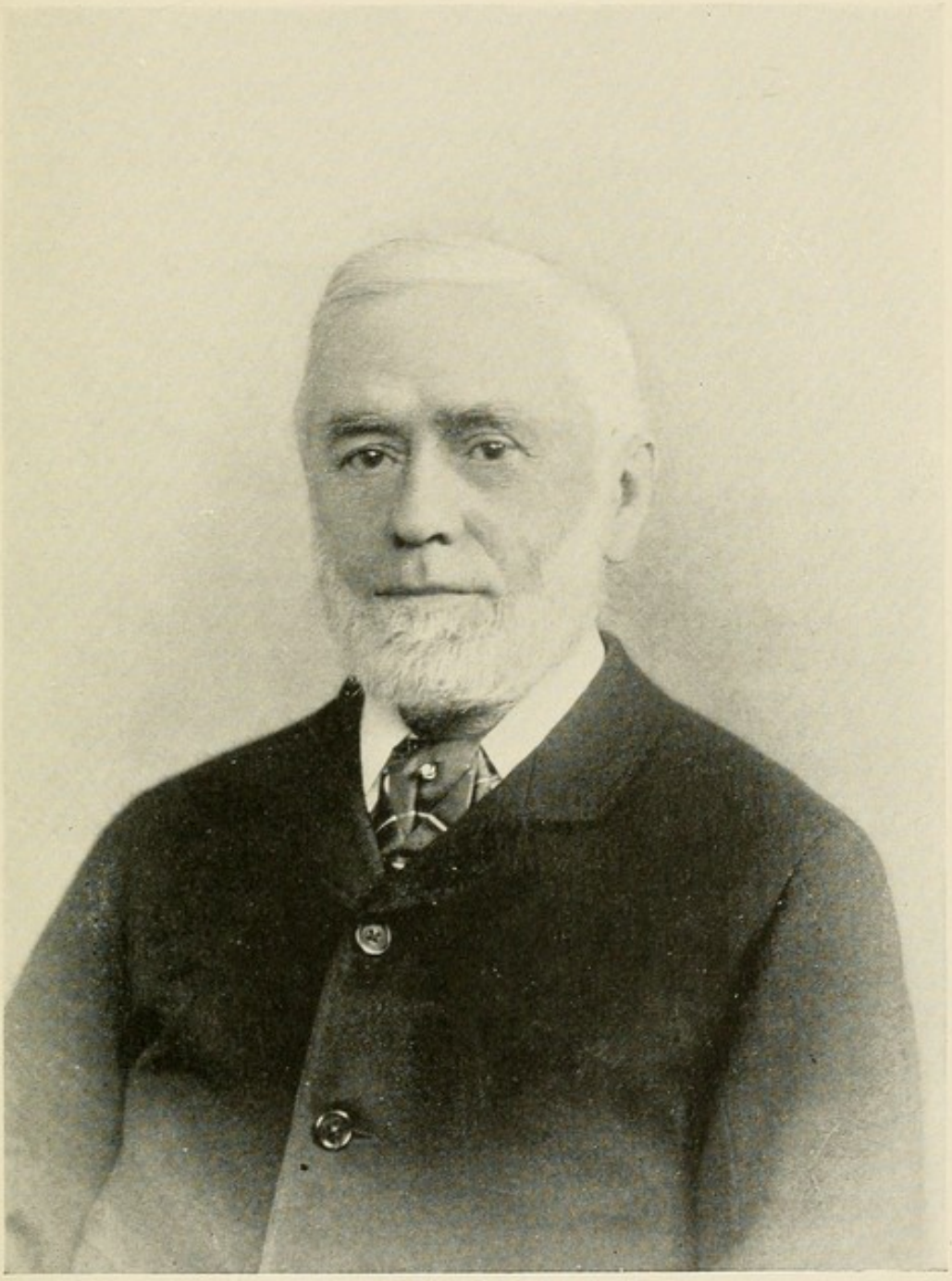
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Henry Parke Custis Wilson, M.D., son of Henry Parke Custis and Susan E. (Savage) Wilson, and grandson of Col. John Custis Wilson, was born March 5, 1827, in Somerset County, Maryland. He was educated at Princeton University, from which he received the degrees of A.B., in 1848, and A.M , in 1851. He commenced the study of medicine in Northampton County, Virginia, in 1848, under Dr. Wm. G. Smith ; attended one course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, and on leaving there in the summer of 1850 was appointed an Interne of the University of Maryland Hospital, and entered upon his duties there in July of the same year and remained eighteen months. He attended his second course of lectures at the University of Maryland (School of Medicine), Baltimore, and was graduated therefrom in March, 1851.

His first and only location in the practice of medicine was in Baltimore, Md., September, 1851.

Dr. Wilson was one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society, and its president in 1889. One of the founders of the Baltimore Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, and its president in 1887 and 1888 ; member, and in 1881 president, of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland ; member of the Baltimore Academy of Medicine, and its president in 1880 ; member of the British Medical Association ; Vice President of the British Gynecological Society ; Honorary Fellow of the Edinbugh Obstetrical Society ; Honorary Fellow of the Washington Obstetrical and Gynecological Society.

He has been Surgeon-in-charge of the Hospital for the Women of Maryland since its foundation in 1882. For-



W. P. C. Wilson

merly consulting gynecologist to St. Agnes Hospital, and consulting surgeon to Johns Hopkins Hospital since it was opened in 1889.

Dr. Wilson was the founder of gynecology in his section of the country, and for some years was the only gynecologist in Baltimore.

He was the second Maryland physician to perform successfully ovariotomy; and was the first physician in that State to remove the uterine appendages by abdominal section, as well as to perform the operation for division of the cervix uteri (Sims operation). He was the second physician in the world to remove a large intra-uterine tumor, filling the whole pelvis, by cutting it away in pieces, after all other methods had failed, and the patient recovered.

In 1880 Dr. Wilson performed abdominal section, and delivered an eight pound living child from the abdominal cavity, which lived for over three years, and died of cholera infantum; Dr. Chatard having delivered a living child from the uterus by the natural passages one month previously.

Dr. Wilson has invented a number of surgical instruments for the surgery peculiar to women.

His chief medical papers are: "Ovariotomy during Pregnancy," "The Hand as a Curette in Post-partum Hemorrhage," "Sub-sulphate of Iron as an Antiseptic in the Surgery of the Pelvis," "Division of the Cervix Backward in Some Forms of Anteflexion of the Uterus with Dysmenorrhœa and Sterility," "The President's Annual Address before the American Gynecological Society in 1889," "Foreign Bodies Left in the Abdomen after Laparotomy," "Hysterectomy with a New Clamp for Removal of Large Uterine Tumors," "Twin Pregnancy, One Child in the Uterus and the Other in the Abdomen;" "Paquelin's Thermo-cautery with Wilson's Antithermic Shield," "Uterine Dilatation with a New Instrument," "Retro-displacement of the Uterus."

Dr. Wilson is a Fellow of the Maryland Historical Society, and has been an Elder in the Presbyterian Church for nearly thirty years. His paternal ancestor, Ephraim Wilson, came to this country in the early part of the eighteenth century, and, settling on the eastern shore of Maryland, became one of the founders of the first Presbyterian Church in America.

In 1858, Dr. Wilson married Miss Alicia Brewer Griffith, of Baltimore. They have six living children, Dr. Robert Taylor, Henry Parke Custis, William Griffith, Henrietta Chauncey, Alicia Brewer, and Emily Griffith Wilson.

There is no physician who stands higher in the community in which he lives than the subject of this sketch, and all persons having the pleasure of Dr. Wilson's acquaintance may justly feel proud of the friendship of such a man.

HANNAH E. LONGSHORE, M.D.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To THOSE who are familiar with the struggles of the pioneer women to obtain recognition in professional life Dr. Hannah E. Longshore needs no introduction. Although her name has not been appended to convention calls, or prominent in public movements among women, she has always taken a deep interest in the elevation of her sex. For the past forty years she has been a conspicuous figure in Philadelphia. In the early part of this time, notable because she dared to practise medicine in opposition to public sentiment; and without question it may be said she helped to break the ground, and by her practical work prepared the way for the hosts of women doctors who have followed. Later, through wide experi-

Hannah E. Longshore, M.D.

ence and faithful attention to business, she earned a distinction few enjoy.

Dr. Longshore was born May 30, 1819, in Montgomery County, Maryland. Her father and mother, Samuel and Paulina Myers, were natives of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and members of the Society of Friends. From her second till her thirteenth year the family resided in Washington, D. C., where she attended private school. Her parents, not wishing to raise a family of children under the demoralizing influences of slavery then prevalent in the South, moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, settling upon a farm. This free life, with outdoor exercise, laid the foundation for her future work. To her the pursuit of knowledge always was a keen delight. As a child she enjoyed the study of anatomy, dissecting small animals with great interest and precision. As a young woman her great ambition was to attend Oberlin College. At twenty-two she married Thomas E. Longshore, and returned with him to his home near Philadelphia, where the following few years were devoted to domestic duties. Eight years later we find Mrs. Longshore reading medicine with her brother-in-law, Professor Joseph S. Longshore, in addition to taking care of her two children and home.

Professor Longshore was deeply interested in the medical education of women, and was one of the leading spirits and active workers in securing the charter and opening "The Female Medical College of Pennsylvania," located in Philadelphia, now "Woman's Medical College." His pupil availed herself of this opportunity and became a member of the first class, graduating at the close of the second session in 1851. She was appointed demonstrator of anatomy the following session of college.

As a means of bringing herself before the public in a professional way, she prepared and delivered several courses of popular lectures on physiology and hygiene.

This was indeed an innovation, and aroused considerable discussion. Lucretia Mott presided at the opening lecture.

During the first year after graduation, Dr. Longshore was called to see a woman ill with dropsy, who had been given up by the doctors to die. One, a leading physician, staked his medical reputation that the case would terminate fatally. To the surprise of all interested, the patient recovered under the care of "that woman." This was a triumph in skill that spread among the friends of the family and brought the young doctor many patients.

The story of the difficulties and criticisms that met Dr. Longshore in every direction in the early years of her practice seems like fiction. Who would believe to-day that she found it almost impossible to procure medicines; that druggists would not fill her prescriptions, saying, "A woman could not be trusted to prescribe drugs; she could not know enough to give the proper dose;" that doctors persecuted her and would not consult with a woman? The doctor sign on her door, the first one seen in Philadelphia, called forth ridicule; people stopped on the pavement in front of her house and read the name aloud with annoying comments. She drove her own horse, which was contrary to the custom and sure proof of her strongmindedness.

"Nothing is so successful as success." As time passed, all these obstacles faded away, and Dr. Longshore followed the usual course of general practitioners. At the zenith of her work she visited, was consulted by, and prescribed for as great a number, and, with a few exceptions, more patients than any of the leading physicians. Gifted by nature with intuitive power and strong personal magnetism, she prescribes with quickness and leaves her patient refreshed by the visit. To-day, at the age of seventy-two, she is full of activity and able to attend to a large practice. During her professional career she has been confined to her home but twice by sickness, and

has taken but a few short vacations. She is a splendid illustration of what a congenial occupation and outdoor exercise will do in developing the physical power of women.

Professionally and socially she has always been actuated by high motives. She is noted for her honesty of opinion and fearless truthfulness. While her surroundings indicate material prosperity, no suffering woman has ever been refused attention because of her inability to pay for such service. In connection with her practice she has given attention to minor surgery, and in the reduction of dislocations has been most successful. She is frequently called upon as a medical expert; and in a recent case her testimony, given in the form of an object lesson, was so explicit that the judge remarked, "This is a revelation, and will cause a new era in expert testimony."

The home life of Dr. Longshore is and has been of the most happy kind. The family circle consists of a husband, children, grandchildren, and sisters. Mr. Longshore, whose sympathy and counsel have been an inspiration through all these years, is a man of considerable literary attainment, a thinker, and a writer. The daughter, Mrs. Lucretia L. Blankenburg, and her husband, Rudolph Blankenburg, with their children, are the life of the home. Miss Julia A. Myers and Dr. Jane V. Myers, her sisters, complete the circle and form a most interesting group. Few families are to be found who, with their separate interests, are yet so united. Mr. and Mrs. Blankenburg are active in the reform movements and philanthropies of the day. Miss Julia A. Myers fills several positions of trust, and Dr. Jane V. Myers is second only to her sister in professional success.

The son, Dr. Channing Longshore, choose his mother's profession, and has made a reputation in the West.

JOSEPH TABER JOHNSON, M.D.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOSEPH TABER JOHNSON, M.D., was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, June 30, in the year 1845.

He is a son of Rev. Lorenzo Dow Johnson and a descendant of John Alden, who came to this country in the "Mayflower." He is also descended from Revolutionary ancestors, and is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He resided in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, until he was fourteen years of age, when his family moved to Washington, D. C. His father was a chaplain in the United States Navy.

His attendance at Columbian University was interrupted by the war in 1861, but he was awarded the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1869. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Medical Department of Georgetown University in 1865 and from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1867.

He held the position of acting assistant surgeon United States Army, and was assigned to the Freedmen's Hospital after the close of the war. For three years he was Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Howard University in Washington, D. C.

He visited Europe in the year 1870 and spent much time in the hospitals of Berlin, Edinburgh, London, Dublin, Paris, and Vienna.

He passed a thorough examination before Professor Carl Braun, in Vienna, receiving a diploma for proficiency in obstetric operations in 1871, since which date he has practised his profession in Washington, making a specialty of gynecology and obstetrics.

Dr. Johnson has been connected with many of the city

Jos. Jabez Johnson

hospitals and dispensaries. He was surgeon to Columbia Hospital for Women, which he reorganized in 1892. He was gynecologist to the Providence Hospital for twelve years. He is consulting gynecologist to the Emergency Hospital and Central Dispensary; president of the Woman's Dispensary; in charge of his own private Hospital for Gynecological and Abdominal Surgery. This sanitarium is intended to accommodate sick women from out of town and those who do not wish to enter a public hospital, and who cannot receive the benefits of modern antiseptic surgical treatment with the necessary quiet so important for the recovery of patients undergoing abdominal operations. The private hospital system is intended to combine all the requisite comforts of *home* with the antiseptic safeguards of the modern surgical hospital. The number of patients is limited to fifteen, each one of whom has a separate room.

Dr. Johnson is Professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Georgetown, in which he has lectured since 1874.

He is a Fellow of the American Gynecological Society, of which he is one of the founders, and was its secretary and editor of its *Transactions* for three years; Fellow of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society; of the Massachusetts Medical Society; American Medical Association; of the Virginia Medical Society; Medical Society and Medical Association of the District of Columbia; Washington Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, of which he was president for two years. He was also President of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and Alumni Societies of his two Alma Maters. He is a member of the Anthropological Society of the District of Columbia, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Georgetown University in 1890.

He is author of many papers, addresses, and reports of important cases, mostly on subjects relating to his specialty.

Dr. Johnson has opened the abdomen about four hundred times, with a general mortality of about 8 per cent. In a recent report of all the abdominal sections performed in his private hospital, published in the *Virginia Medical Journal,* November, 1894, Dr. Johnson operated one hundred and sixteen times, with six deaths, a mortality of about 5 per cent.

In May, 1873, Dr. Johnson married Edith Maud, daughter of Professor William F. Bascom, of Washington, D. C., and they have a family of five children. His eldest son, Lorenzo, is now a student in Yale College, who, after graduation, expects to study medicine. His second son, Bascom, is now in Worcester Academy, Massachusetts, fitting for Yale College.

Dr. Johnson has attended many prominent people in Washington, among whom are the families of three Presidents, many senators and representatives in Congress, generals, admirals, foreign ministers, and many distinguished government officials and citizens.

PAUL F. MUNDÉ, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MUNDÈ, PAUL FORTUNATUS, New York City, born September 7, 1846, in Dresden, Saxony, is the son of Charles and Bertha (von Hornemann) Mundé and grandson of Baron von Hornemann, at one time counsellor to the King of Saxony. When he was three years of age his father, a political refugee, brought him to this country and he spent his early boyhood in Florence, Mass.; was educated at home and in the Public Latin School of Boston, Mass., and commenced the study of medicine in 1863, at Yale University, Department of Medicine; then attended his last two courses of lectures at Harvard University Medi-

Paul F. Mundé.

cal School, and was graduated there March 2, 1866. He was acting medical cadet, U. S. A., during six months of the year 1864, and after graduating he went abroad and served as volunteer assistant surgeon, on the Bavarian side, in the war between Prussia and Austria and South Germany during the summer of 1866, and during the Franco-German war, 1870–'71, was battalion surgeon with rank of first lieutenant in the Bavarian Army. In 1867 Dr. Mundé became resident physician to the Maternity in Würzburg, and assistant to the great German gynecologist, Scanzoni, and held this position until 1870. On his return from France he was mustered out of the Bavarian Army, and passed nearly two years in the hospitals of Vienna (where in December, 1871, he took the degree of Master in Obstetrics), Heidelberg, Berlin, London, Edinburgh, and Paris, and then returned and settled in New York City in 1873, entering upon the general practice of medicine, but gradually merging into gynecology and consulting obstetrics. In 1874 he became the editor of the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, and performed the duties of this position until January 1, 1892, when other duties compelled him to resign.

Dr. Mundé is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York Obstetrical Society (president from 1886 to 1888), American Gynecological Society (vice-president in 1884), British Gynecological Society (vice-president in 1887); German Gynecological Society, corresponding fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh, of Leipzig, and of Philadelphia, a member of the Union League Club and Riding Club of New York, South Side Sportsman Club of Long Island, and of the Laurentian Club of Canada.

Dr. Mundé has been professor of gynecology at the New York Polyclinic since 1882, and at Dartmouth Medical College, summer term, since 1880; gynecologist to Mt.

Sinai Hospital since 1881; consulting gynecologist to St. Elizabeth's Hospital since 1888, and to the Italian Hospital since 1890. His contributions to medical literature have been numerous, and include the following books and papers, with many others too numerous to mention:

"A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Women," revised edition (Thomas and Mundé), 1891, pp. 826.

"The Treatment of Cancer of the Uterus with the Sharp-edged Scoop, or Curette," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, August, 1872.

"The Cranioclast as Improved and Used by the Vienna School," *ibid.*, May, 1873.

"Retention of the Dead Ovum," *ibid.*, 1875–'76, vol. viii.

"A Case of Presumptive True Lateral Hermaphroditism," *ibid.*, February, 1876.

"The Influence on the Fœtus of Medicines, Particularly Narcotics, Administered to the Mother during Pregnancy and Labor," *ibid.*, 1877.

"The Value of Electrolysis in the Treatment of Ovarian Tumors," American Gynecological Transactions, 1878, vol. ii.

"A Case of Ovariotomy during Subacute Peritonitis and Suppuration of the Cyst following Aspiration; with Remarks," *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, January, 1878.

"The Dull Wire Curette in Gynecological Practice" (presented to the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society, January 23, 1878), *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, March and April, 1878.

"Prolapse of the Ovaries," American Gynecological Transactions, 1879, vol. iv.

"The Indications for Hystero-trachelorraphy, or the Operation for Laceration of the Cervix Uteri," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, January, 1879.

"Obstetric Palpation: The Diagnosis and Treatment of Obstetric Cases by External (Abdominal) Examination

and Manipulation," reprint from *American Journal of Obstetrics* for July and August, 1879, and April, 1880.

"Minor Surgical Gynecology: A Treatise of Uterine Diagnosis and the Lesser Technicalities of Gynecological Practice, including General Rules for Gynecological Operations and the Operations for Lacerated Cervix and Perineum, and Prolapsus of Uterus and Vagina," Wood's Library, December, 1880, and 2d edition, 1885, pp. 552.

"The Diagnosis and Treatment of Obscure Pelvic Abscesses in Women, with Remarks on the Differential Diagnosis Between Pelvic Peritonitis and Pelvic Cellulitis," *Archives of Medicine*, December, 1880, vol. iv., No. 3.

"Case of Rupture of the Parturient Uterus," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, April, 1881.

The Curability of Uterine Displacements" (read before the International Medical Congress in London, in August, 1881), *ibid.*, October, 1881.

"Specialism in Medicine," Introductory Address before the Medical Class of Dartmouth College, August 2, 1882, *Atlantic Journal of Medicine*, Richmond, Va., October, 1883.

"In Memoriam, J. Marion Sims," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, January, 1884.

"A Successful Case of Arrest of Tubal Pregnancy by Galvanism," *Medical Record*, September 27, 1884.

"The Proper Limitation of the Operation of Complete Vaginal Hysterectomy for Cancer of the Uterus," *American Gynecological Transactions*, 1884, vol. ix.

"Two Cases of Dangerous Hemorrhage from Rupture of the Vagina during First Coitus," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 14, 1885.

"Electricity as a Therapeutic Agent in Gynecology," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, December, 1885.

"The Treatment of Pelvic Abscess in Women by Incision and Drainage; with Reports of Ten Cases," *ibid.*, February, 1886.

"Three Cases of Pregnancy Complicated by Ovarian Tumors," *New York Medical Journal*, August, 1887.

"A Year's Work in Laparotomy" (45 operations), *American Journal of Obstetrics*, January and February, 1888.

"My Experience with the Flap-splitting Operation for Lacerated Perineum," *ibid.*, 1889.

"Does Removal of the Diseased Tubes and Ovaries Permanently Cure the Patient?" *Annals of Gynecology and Pediatry*, 1890.

"Ten Years' Experience with Alexander's Operation for Shortening the Round Ligaments of the Uterus," *Medical Record*, June 14, 1894.

"Report of the Gynecological Service of Mt. Sinai Hospital for Twelve Years from 1883 to 1895," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, October, Nov. and Dec., 1895.

Dr. Mundé married, November 11, 1873, Miss Eleanor Claire Hughes, of New Haven, Conn. Their two children are Bertha, aged eighteen years, and Natalie Morris, aged twelve years.

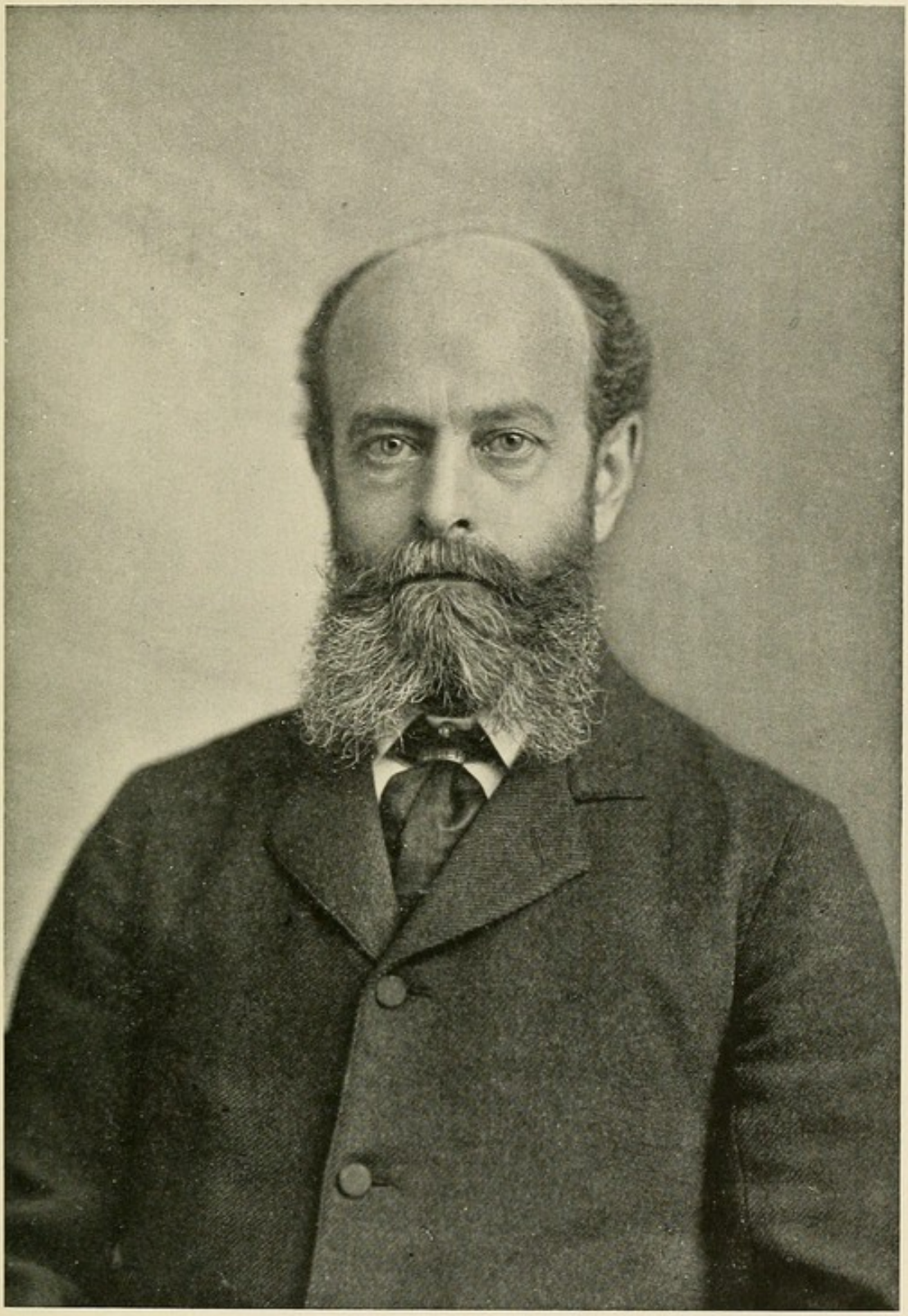
MATTHEW D. MANN, M.D.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dr. Matthew Derbyshire Mann, of Buffalo, New York, was born in Utica, New York, July 12, 1845.

He is of old New England stock, except on the side of his maternal grandmother, who was English. His father, Charles A. Mann, was a prominent lawyer in Utica. He was educated in the common schools of his native city until 1861, when he went abroad, spending nearly two years in Europe. Returning in 1863, he entered Yale College, graduating with honors in 1867, and receiving his degree of A.M. in 1870.

After a few months spent in travel in the West he began the study of medicine in the office of his uncle, Dr. M.



Matthew D. Mann

M. Bagg, of Utica, New York, attending his first course of lectures in the spring of 1868 in the Long Island Medical College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, from which he was graduated in 1871.

His thesis on graduation received honorable mention. In the fall of 1870 he entered the new Stranger Hospital as interne on the first staff. He served there with credit for one year. In that hospital he came under the influence of Dr. T. G. Thomas, a fact which doubtless had much to do with shaping his future career. Having finished his service in the hospital in 1871, he went to Europe. While there he studied in Paris and London for awhile, spent several months with Simon and Arnold in Heidelberg, and seven months in Vienna studying obstetrics under Carl Braun and pathology under Kundat. He also spent some time in travel, visiting Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, as well as Constantinople and the East.

Returning to New York in 1873, he began practice in that metropolis. He was soon appointed to several dispensary positions, and also as instructor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

After a residence of six years in New York he removed with his family to Hartford, Conn., in 1879. During these six years in New York he devoted himself largely to the study of pathology and gynæcology.

On beginning practice in Hariford he gave up all general work and devoted himself solely to the diseases of women. In 1880 he was appointed Clinical Lecturer on Gynæcology in the Medical Department of Yale College, which position he held for two years. In 1882, on the death of Dr. James P. White, he was called to the Chair of Obstetrics and Gynæcology in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. He was also appointed Gynæcologist to the Buffalo General Hospital, and later Obstetrician to the same. In Buffalo he has limited himself in his practice to gynæcology, abdominal surgery, and

consultations in obstetrics. In abdominal surgery he has performed over eight hundred operations; his mortality after the first hundred, which were done in the pre-antiseptic days, being about 5 per cent.

While in New York he was an active member of the New York Obstetrical Society, and its Secretary and Pathologist. He has also been an active member of the American Gynæcological Society, contributing several papers to its Transactions. He was its President in 1895.

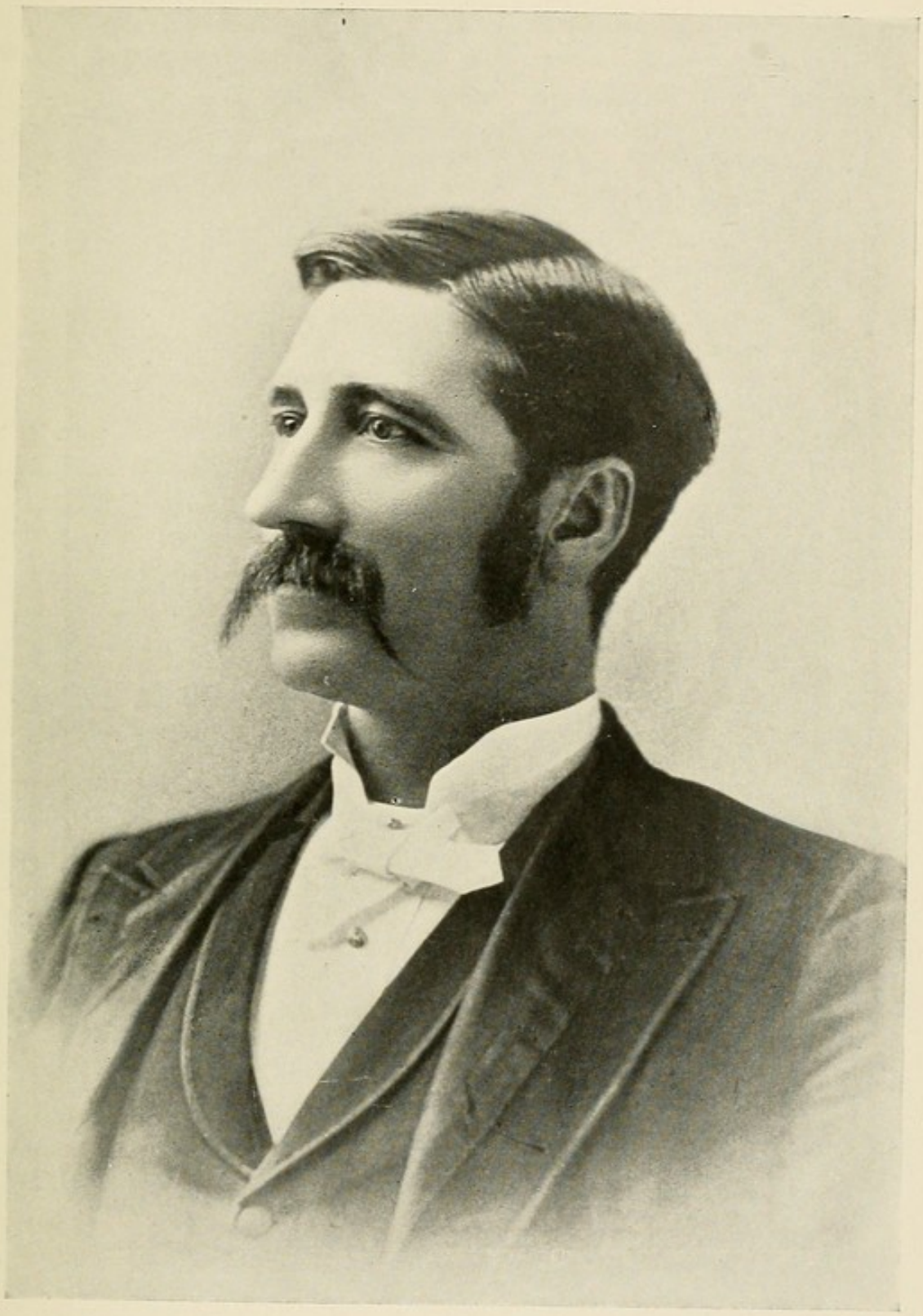
His principal literary work was the editing of the "American System of Gynæcology." He has been a frequent contributor to medical periodicals. His paper (1874) on his "Immediate Treatment of Rupture of the Perineum" was about the first publication on this subject in this country. He has also published a "Manual of Prescription Writing," which has been very well received.

He married, in 1869, Elizabeth Pope, of St. Paul, Minn. They have seven children.

WILLIAM H. MAYFIELD, M.D.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

MAYFIELD, WILLIAM HENDERSON, St. Louis, Mo., born January 18, 1852, at Patton, Mo., is the son of George Washington and Polly B. (Cheek) Mayfield, and the grandson of Stephen Mayfield, a Revolutionary soldier of seven years' service. Dr. Mayfield was educated at the Carleton Institute and the Fruitland Normal Institute. At the age of seventeen he began to teach school, at the same time continuing to pursue his studies. During the eight years that he taught in the public schools a revival of education swept over southeast Missouri, and this, together with his efforts in favor of Christian education, resulted in the establishment of the Mayfield-Smith Academy at Marble Hill, Mo., in 1878. This school is now in a most prosperous condition.



W. H. Mayfield M. D.

He first commenced the study of medicine at Sedgwickville, Mo., in 1874, under Dr. H. J. Smith; was a student for three years at the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1883. Being of a family inclined toward surgery, it was in this college under the master hands of the noted surgeons, J. J. McDowell and John T. Hodgen, that he developed that taste for surgery which has since brought him into the arena of progressive surgery. Dr. Mayfield then commenced the practice of medicine at Mayfield, Mo., but in 1884 removed to St. Louis to accept a chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of that city, as professor of materia medica, therapeutics, and diseases of children.

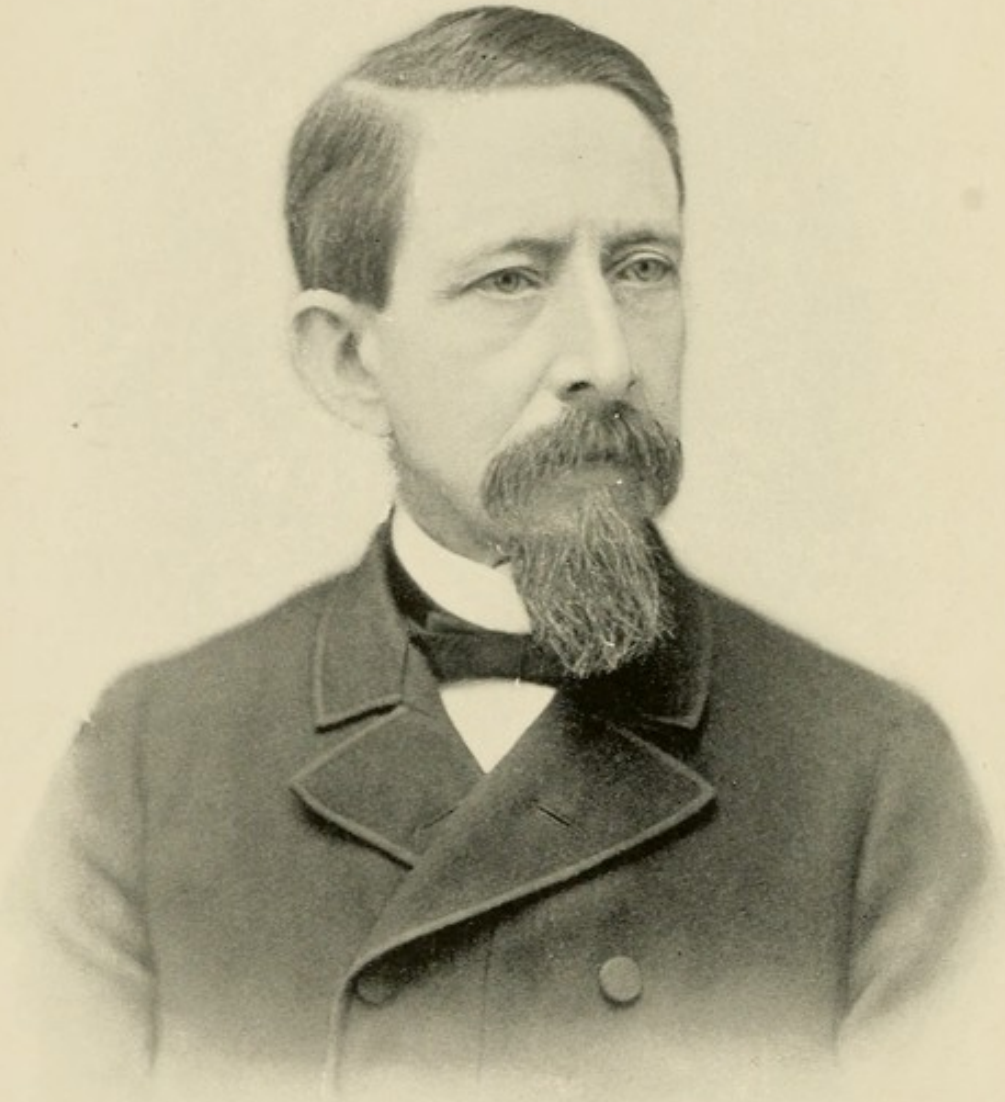
It was at this time that Dr. Mayfield conceived the plan of founding a sanitarium, as he was overcrowded with patients from the country and elsewhere, for whom it was impossible to obtain satisfactory accommodations. His private house was thrown open and all who could be cared for were taken in and treated, many of these being unable to offer other remuneration than gratitude.

It was in 1884 that Dr. Mayfield founded the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, which is now one of the largest and best-equipped hospitals in the West, valued at $125,000, and he has since been its superintendent and surgeon-in-chief. His practice is confined to general and gynecological surgery, and he is the originator of an operation for laceration of the perineum which is pronounced by many physicians who have witnessed the operation performed to be the ideal operation. Dr. I. N. Love, Vice-President of the American Medical Association, in remarks on Dr. Mayfield's paper, read before the Missouri State Medical Society, June, 1895, said: "There can be no question as to Dr. Mayfield's claim to priority in the operation he advocates. This statement is made because recently another operator has declared himself the originator. Some of Dr. Mayfield's cases were reported to the St. Louis Medical

Society at least five years ago, long before anyone else had ever attempted this method. Justice to Dr. Mayfield demands recognition of his rights to whatever praise is deserved for this mode of treatment of lacerations of the perineum." He is doing a great amount of capital surgery, and Dr. Piker, of Mississippi, said of him that in this work "he combines the strength of a lion with the tenderness of a child and the sympathies of a woman," making him one of the most successful operators in the West.

Dr. Mayfield is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, Mississippi Valley Medical Society, American Medical Association, and honorary member of the Southern Illinois Medical Society. He is a charter member of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of St. Louis, and was one of the originators of this movement in the city.

In reviewing the life of this eminent surgeon, it is pleasing to note a few extracts taken from a letter addressed to Elder G. W. Hyde, Superintendent Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, St. Louis, Mo., and written by A. S. Ingram: "While in the sanitarium recently as a patient, I observed so many and difficult cases in the department of surgery that I asked Dr. Mayfield to give me a summary account of the charity work done in that department. He declined to do so, saying that the amount was so great that people would be incredulous and he preferred to go on working without reporting. I then went to the bookkeeper, who gave me a tabulated statement. Taking from this statement the one item of surgery done by Dr. Mayfield and the assistants supported by himself, and comparing that item with the American Medical Association's fee bill, I find the astonishing result that at medium rates Dr. Mayfield contributed to suffering humanity more than $11,000, or at maximum rates more than $20,000 in six months—from January 1 to June 30, 1895. This would make the estimate for the year at medium rates more than $22,000, or at maximum rates more than $40 000. This amount of



O. M. Aldrich

charity work in one line is certainly gratifying." Rev. Dr. G. W. Hyde writes: "I heard the head surgeon in the Missouri Pacific Hospital, Dean of Beaumont Medical College, and late President of St. Louis Medical Society, say that though Dr. Mayfield was unpopular in certain quarters on account of carrying his religion into the operating-room and offering prayers at the surgical table, he was nevertheless a born surgeon, occupying the front rank in his profession, and personally he would as soon have Dr. Mayfield operate upon himself as any man in the world."

The Mayfield-Smith Academy, an institution of learning, was founded principally by Dr. Mayfield's prayers and efforts. On May 10, 1874, Dr. Mayfield was married to Miss Ellen C., daughter of John F. Sitzes, of Marquand, Mo. Miss Sitzes was a most estimable young woman and has been of great assistance to her husband in his work. They have one living child, William Henderson, Jr. Two children, Ida C. and Cary Judson, are deceased.

THOMAS M. DRYSDALE, M. D.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THOMAS MURRAY DRYSDALE, of Philadelphia, Pa., the sixth son of William Drysdale, who was a descendant of the Murrays of Philiphaugh and a near relative of Sir Walter Scott, was born in Philadelphia on the 31st of August, 1831. His preliminary education was received in the schools of the Rev. Joseph P. Engles and the Rev. Samuel Crawford, under whose tuition he was prepared for the University of Pennsylvania. In March, 1849, he entered upon a course of medical instruction in the office of Dr. Washington L. Atlee, who at that time occupied the chair of Chemistry in the Pennsylvania Medical College; and, in connection with the office instruction under this distinguished surgeon, he attended the collegiate lec-

tures and became his preceptor's assistant in the laboratory, of which he had entire charge during the last two years of his college life. He was graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College on the 5th of March, 1852, making the subject of his thesis, "Liebig's Theory of Animal Heat," which he supported and proved to be correct by a carefully conducted series of experiments made upon himself with nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous food. He then became Dr. Atlee's assistant in his surgical practice, a position he retained for fully ten years.

In the year following graduation Dr. Drysdale associated himself with Dr. A. Owen Stillé and Dr. W. Kent Gilbert in the examination of students; and, for the same purpose, he subsequently united with Dr. William Gobrecht, formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio, and Dr. J. Aitken Meigs, afterward Professor of Physiology in the Jefferson Medical College.

In 1855 he was elected to fill the chair of Chemistry in the Wagner Free Institute of Science, made vacant by the resignation of Professor Rand. Here he attracted large audiences, but was compelled to resign the position to devote himself exclusively to other duties by a rapidly increasing practice, in which surgery and gynæcology became his specialties. In 1861 he performed successfully his first operation of ovariotomy, an operation which at that time was regarded with disfavor by the medical profession, this being the first time it was done in Philadelphia by any other surgeon than Dr. W. L. Atlee. Being appointed one of its Professors, in 1862 he delivered a course of lectures on the microscope in the Franklin Institute, which reflected great credit upon his abilities as a lecturer and microscopist. The study of the microscope had early received his careful attention, and, notwithstanding the variety of professional duties which crowded upon him, he continued to make microscopical investigations, especially of the fluid of dropsies, adding impor-

tant facts to the knowledge of the profession upon subtle points in discussion among physicians.

In April, 1853, he was elected member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, became its Vice-President in 1875, and, in 1876, its President. In 1854 he was elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences. On the 30th of April, 1861, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry, and was made Surgeon of the same regiment in 1863. He has been a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society since 1864, and was its Corresponding Secretary in 1873-74.

He joined the American Medical Association in 1873, and the American Academy of Medicine in 1879, serving as Vice-President of the latter society in 1882. He was one of the founders of the American Gynæcological Society in 1876, and was a member of the International Medical Congress the same year. In 1877 he became a member of the Philadelphia Pathological Society and also of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, serving as Vice-President of the Obstetrical Society in 1881, and as its President in 1887-88. In 1879 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Lafayette College. He was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians in 1884, and a member of the British Medical Association in 1887. In 1885 he was appointed Consulting Surgeon of Girard College, and, in 1892, Consulting Gynæcologist to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital. Among his many contributions to medical literature the following are perhaps most widely known:

"Case of Rupture of the Common Duct of the Liver: Formation of a Cyst Containing Bile." *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, April 1, 1861.

"Dropsical Fluids of the Abdomen: Their Physical Properties, Chemical Analysis, Microscopic Appearance, and Diagnostic Value, Based on the Examination of Sev-

eral Hundred Specimens." Chapter XXIV. of Dr. W. L. Atlee's work on *The Diagnosis of Ovarian Tumors*.

"The Granular Cell Found in Ovarian Tumors." A paper read before the American Medical Association, and published in the *Proceedings* for 1873.

"Tracheotomy in Diphtheria and Pseudo-membranous Croup." An address delivered before the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and published in the *Proceedings* for 1874.

"On the Use of Chlorate of Potassa in Diphtheria and Pseudo-membranous Croup." *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, March 17, 1877.

"Colloid Cancer of the Abdomen." *Transactions of the Philadelphia Pathological Society*, June 13, 1878.

"Life of Dr. Washington L. Atlee." *Transactions of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society*, October 10, 1879.

"The Ovarian Cell: Its Origin and Characteristics." Read before the Gynæcological Society of America, and published in the *Transactions* for 1882.

"An Undescribed Source of Danger in Ovariotomy." *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, April, 1881, page 444.

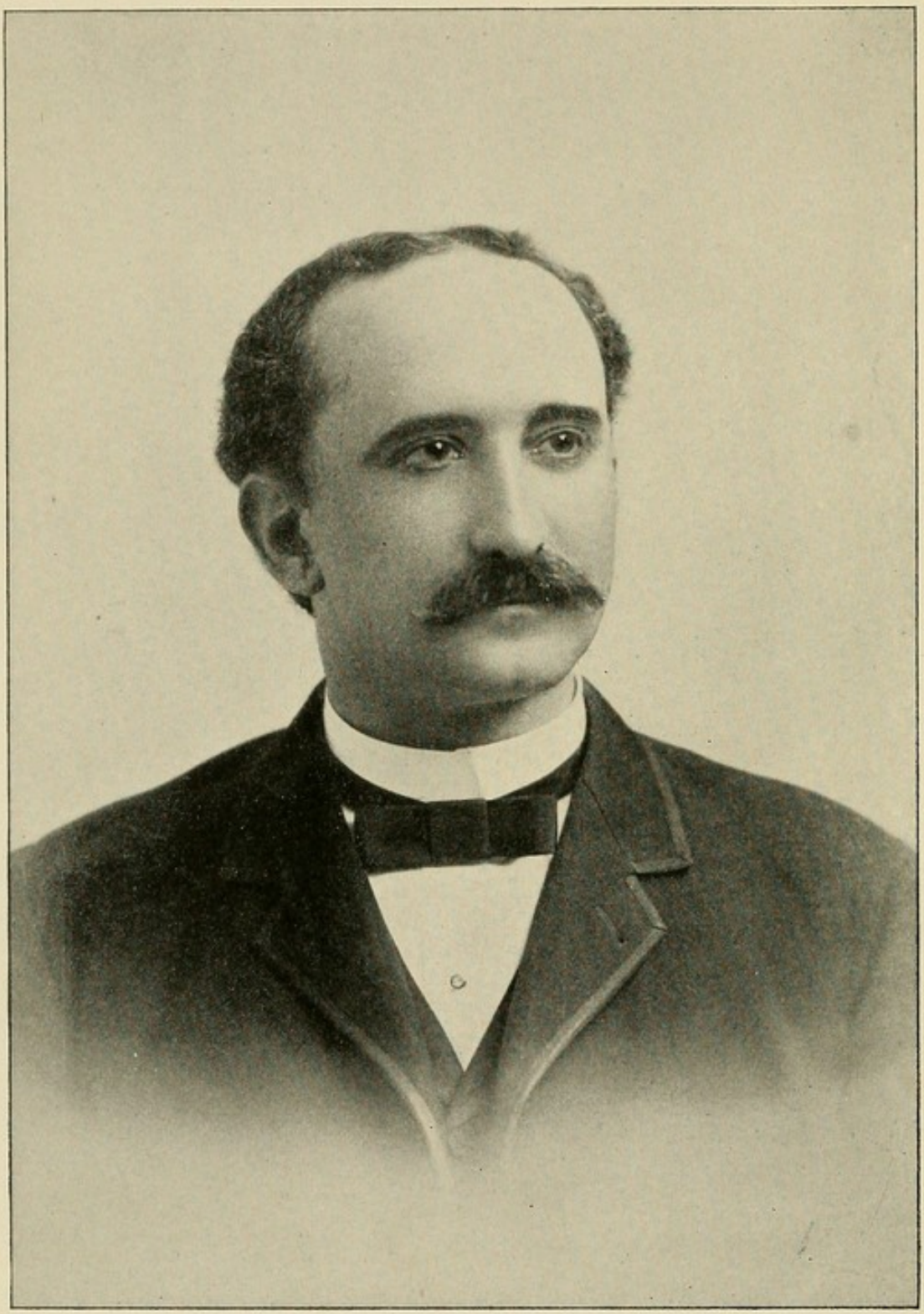
"Life of Dr. W. L. Atlee." *New York Journal of Obstetrics*, 1879.

"Cæsarean Operation for the Relief of an Obstruction Caused by a Uterine Fibroma Impacted in the Pelvis." *Medical News*, November 26, 1887, page 621.

"An Account of Three Surgical Cases." *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, October, 1856, page 359.

Dr. Drysdale's abdominal sections have been numerous. In his long practice he has operated more than two hundred times for the removal of ovarian tumors alone.

In October, 1857, Dr. Drysdale married Mary L. Atlee, the second daughter of his preceptor.



Henry D. Ty.

HENRY D. FRY, M.D.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. Henry D. Fry was born in Richmond, Virginia, April 11, 1853. His ancestry came from English stock, and its first noted representative in this country was Col. Joshua Fry, whose name is so closely associated with Virginia in the early colonial days. Joshua Fry was born in Somersetshire, England, and was educated at Oxford. It is uncertain when he came to America, but his name is found in the parish register as a vestryman and in the records of the Court as Commissioner of Essex County, between 1710 and 1720. He married the widow of Col. Hill, a large landed proprietor on the Rappahannock River. Her maiden name was Mary Micou, and she was daughter of Paul Micou, physician and surgeon, a Huguenot exile from persecution in France.

Col. Joshua Fry settled in Madison County, and the old homestead, which is still standing in a good state of preservation, is described in a memoir of his life, published by Rev. P. Slaughter, as "having in it a historical room originally dedicated to the muses of music and the dance, in which William Wirt, in his youth, played his pranks and wrote comedies; where Thomas Jefferson, in his journeys to and from Washington, in his French landau, refreshed himself with hospitable cheer." Quoting from the same work, the author says: "I know of no other person in our history of like social position, wealth, capacity, character, and public service as Col. Fry, about whom there is so little to be found in print, and that little so scattered in infinitesimal items. We have to trace his career by the posts of honor which he filled, as we would track the general of an army by the names of his battles in ignorance of the details of his campaign."

Among the posts of honor we find he occupied a professorship in William and Mary College. The foundation of the President's house of that institution was laid on the 30th of July, 1732. Joshua Fry was one of the five who laid the first five bricks. Many honorable trusts were confided to him by the Governor. He was one of the Commissioners of the Crown for marking the line defining the western limit of the Northern Necks and the line between Virginia and North Carolina.

In 1745, with Peter Jefferson, the father of Thomas Jefferson, he finished a map of Virginia, known as Fry and Jefferson's map. In 1752 he was one of the Commissioners for Virginia in negotiating the Treaty of Logstown.

In 1754 troops were raised to resist French aggression in the Ohio Valley, and Governor Dinwiddie appointed Col. Joshua Fry commander-in-chief of the Virginia regiment. George Washington was lieutenant-colonel, and went in advance to clear a road for the artillery, which was to follow with Col. Fry. When the expedition had reached Fort Cumberland, on the Potomac River at the mouth of Wills' Creek, Col. Fry died, May 31, 1754. George Washington, being next in rank, succeeded to the command. Among the family papers is a manuscript which states that Col. Fry was buried near Fort Cumberland, and that Washington and the army attended the funeral. On a large oak tree, which now stands as a tomb and a monument to his memory, Washington cut the following inscription, "Under this oak lies the body of the good, the just, and the noble Fry."

Col. Fry made Peter Jefferson his executor and left him his mathematical instruments. Their sons, Rev. Henry Fry and Thomas Jefferson, were intimate friends. Among the letters in possession of the family is one from Thomas Jefferson to the Rev. Henry Fry, dated Washington, June 17, 1804, in which he advises him to ride a trotting horse

for relief of his "visceral complaint." Jefferson says he suffered from the same trouble, and, on the advice of Dr. Eustis, of Boston, he was cured by Sydenham's method of riding a trotting horse.

Hugh Walker Fry, Jr., the fourth lineal descendant of Col. Joshua Fry, was born April 14, 1826. He grew up and received his education in Richmond, and with his father and brothers conducted an extensive commission business. He entered the militia service of his State when quite young, and was commissioned first lieutenant when twenty-two years of age. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was Major of the 179th Virginia Regiment, and served throughout the war with General Henry A. Wise. He married Mary L., daughter of John Davidson, of West Washington, D. C., and the only living offspring of the marriage is the subject of this sketch, Dr. Henry D. Fry.

His boyhood and school days were spent in Richmond and Washington, and on reaching manhood his inclination led him to the study of medicine. At the age of twenty-three he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, and the same year obtained an appointment by competitive examination as interne in the Jersey City Charity Hospital.

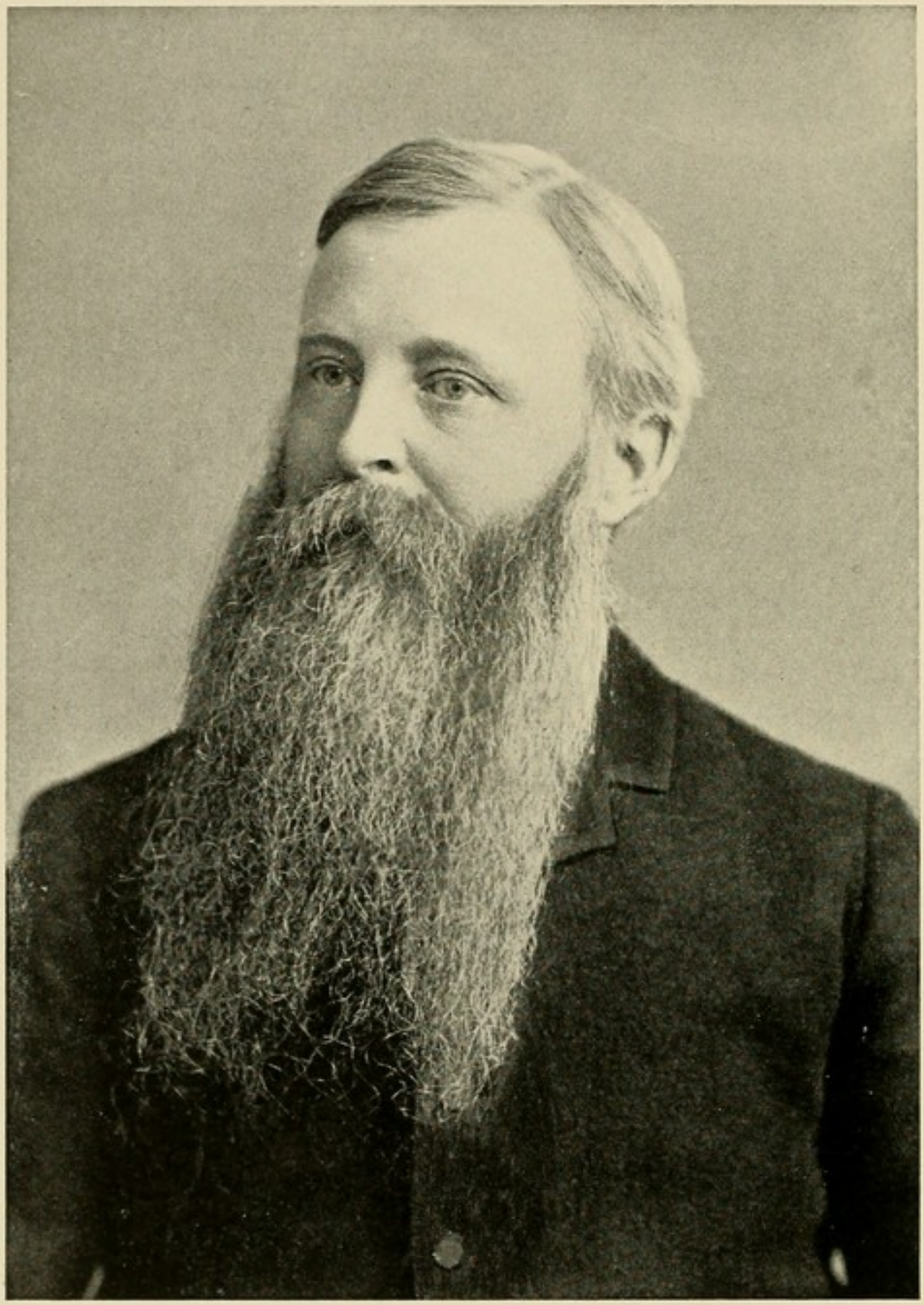
Having completed the term of service at that institution he returned to Washington in 1878, and commenced the active practice of his profession. He formed the acquaintance of Dr. W. W. Johnston, who controlled a large and select *clientèle*, and for fourteen years they were associated in practice. This intimate friendship has continued ever since, and Dr. Johnston has never lost an opportunity to advance the interests of his *protégé*. As experience was added to years, Dr. Fry gradually developed a taste for special work, and drifted almost unconsciously into gynæcological and obstetrical practice.

In 1890 he visited Europe for the purpose of enlarging

his knowledge of operative work by scrutinizing the methods of the best foreign operators. In the same year Dr. Fry did the first successful Cæsarean section ever performed in the District of Columbia. He has since had a second successful case. Both operations were done after the Sänger method. He also has to his credit the performance of the first symphysiotomy in the District, and saved mother and child. Dr. Fry was an early advocate of antiseptic midwifery. In 1887 he translated from the French Dr. Paul Bar's *Principles of Antiseptic Methods Applied to Obstetric Practice*, and at various times has contributed to medical literature articles on the same subject. His most recent contribution was the President's Address for 1894 to the Washington Obstetrical and Gynæcological Society, in which he demonstrated by statistics from the Health Department of Washington that deaths from puerperal septic diseases were lamentably frequent and still showed a lack of conformity to antiseptic rules. He has sent numerous contributions to medical periodicals on gynæcological and obstetrical subjects. His experience covers pretty thoroughly the entire field of gynæcology, and he carries into his operative work the same firm convictions regarding the importance of a strict adherence to aseptic principles.

In 1890 Dr. Fry was appointed Professor of Obstetrics in the Medical Department of Georgetown University. He is in charge of the gynæcological and obstetrical service at the Garfield Memorial Hospital; is a member of several local medical societies; was President for several years of the Washington Obstetrical and Gynæcological Society, and is a member of different national medical societies, among them the American Gynæcological.

Dr. Fry married Miss Gertrude M. Campbell, of Washington, who died in 1891, leaving him two little girls.



Edmund Carleton

EDMUND CARLETON, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

EDMUND CARLETON, M. D., was born at Littleton, N. H., December 11, 1839. His father, Edmund Carleton, Esq., a well-known lawyer, and his mother, Mrs. Mary K. Carleton, a woman of rare endowments, were leaders in the anti-slavery cause, and were identified with the religious and philanthropic movements of their day.

Before their son could be fitted for college financial reverses interfered. Classics gave way to farming and land surveying. When partially qualified for the bar (his father's ambition), attendance upon one term of jury trials was so distasteful that it settled in the negative all thought of a legal career. The value of a legal training, when "taking" the symptoms of a difficult case, has since become evident.

He was an *attaché* of the Boston *Journal* in 1864, saw all the great battles in Virginia that year up to the siege of Petersburg, besides much military surgery, which interested him greatly. His perilous ride, May 24th, from Grant's headquarters to Fredericksburg, whence he secured, by stratagem, transportation to Acquia Creek and Washington, with dispatches for the Boston *Journal* and New York *Tribune*, was considered a great "beat" by newspaper men, and his return trip to the front, in spite of Secretary Stanton's orders to the contrary, more wonderful still. In front of Petersburg he was taken with fever, sent North, cured by homœopathy and converted to it. His life-work may be said to date from that event.

His medical education was received at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and the New York Homœopathic Medical College, being graduated from the latter in 1871. In addition to the legal requirements, he took a

special course in anatomy and surgery. He has practised in New York City continuously since graduation.

Although considered a specialist by many, his intimate friends know that he is not one, but is a homœopathic physician, believing in and practising pure homœopathy as specified by Hahnemann. He prefers cures to mutilations. His record shows many cured cases which by most medical men would have been relegated to the knife. He was for many years Professor of Surgery in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, where he was conspicuous as teacher and examplar; is surgeon to the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, besides holding many other active and honorary positions in the professional world. He does not hesitate to perform operations of the first magnitude if they are in his judgment advisable.

One notable ovariotomy, in May, 1886, should be mentioned here. The patient was fifty-seven years old; the tumor said to be about four years old; removed through an incision four inches long; generally adherent, many of the adhesions being as large and thick as the hand, and detached mainly with the thumb-nails; pedicle transfixed, and first each half and then the whole ligated with No. 7 silk, one ligature; stump formed with écraseur; stump and all raw parts bathed with a weak mixture of calendula and water; cavity dried; incision sutured with silver, strapped, and dressed with clean linen. Time, 2¾ hours; ether, 1½ pounds; weight of cyst (multilocular) and contents, 150½ pounds. After-treatment, homœopathic to such symptoms as appeared, some of them being severe. Water allowed freely; milk in moderation until convalescence was well advanced; then diet increased. Patient was well in a month. The operation was performed in a humble, old house, carefully cleaned. The details have been given above, as they epitomize Dr. Carleton's views and practice.

Elizabeth C. Keller-

ELIZABETH C. KELLER, M.D.,

BOSTON, MASS.

ELIZABETH CATHARINE KELLER, physician and surgeon, was born in a small town near Gettysburg, Penna., April 4, 1837. She was the eighth of a family of twelve children.

Her father, Capt. Wm. Rex (War of 1812), a native of Adams County, Pa., was a man of uncompromising integrity and great intelligence. The mother was a woman who moved in the orbit of her home with all the gentle, wifely, and motherly graces. Both parents were strong adherents of the Lutheran Church. The grandparents on both sides were Germans.

Elizabeth, with her brothers and sisters, attended the district school, making good use of time and opportunity. Elizabeth had a private tutor for three years, and became herself a successful teacher for seven years. Her father, a thrifty farmer, received much help from his children, and Elizabeth added her energy to that of her brothers.

Her superabundant physical health often carried her beyond the ordinary limit, as she pitted her strength against that of her brothers in out-door life. She understood all the details of farm work, from the building of stone walls, the clearing of fields, shearing of sheep, and the picking of geese, to the spinning of flax and wool.

Her special care was for sick and wounded animals. This tendency early manifested itself, and seemed to foreshadow her later profession.

She was endowed with a deeply religious nature, and at an early age became a zealous worker in the church, leading class-meetings, giving Bible-readings, and teaching in the Sunday-school.

At one time she was almost persuaded that a missionary life was her vocation, so brimming was she with possibil-

ities for any line of work which would bring into use her higher faculties.

In 1857 she married Matthias McComsey, of Lancaster, Pa. In 1858 her son was born, and within two years she was a widow.

In 1860 she was appointed Superintendent of the Lancaster Orphans' Home, which later became the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. For seven years she had charge of hundreds of children provided for in that institution. Her management was characterized by faithful and energetic devotion. She filled the threefold office of mother, teacher, and physician, treating the various diseases incident to childhood with success.

In 1867 she married Geo. L. Keller, and went to Philadelphia to live. Here she was thrown among medical women in connection with the Woman's Hospital, and her natural aptitude for medical work assumed definite shape, and with the full approval of her husband she entered the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1868, graduating in 1871.

After graduation she immediately opened a hospital and dispensary in Bedford Street, Philadelphia, and within a year was appointed successor to Dr. Ann Preston on the Board of Attending Physicians of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, which position she filled, while engaged in private practice, until 1875, when she was appointed Resident Physician of the New England Hospital for Women, in Boston, Mass. In 1877 she entered upon private practice in Jamaica Plain, where she now holds a place of honor in the profession and the community.

But it is in the department of surgery where Dr. Keller has exhibited qualities which justly place her in the front rank, not only among women, but among surgeons. During the twenty years in which she has held the position of Senior Operating Surgeon at the New England Hospital her terms of service have been full of thorough, ingenious,

and progressive work, including not only minor surgery, but the reduction of fractures, amputations, and abdominal surgery. A true optimist, Dr. Keller carries the inherent principles of success into the operating-room, where her quiet, cheerful mien marks her as one in full command of the situation. As an operator she is cool and deliberate, yet prompt and decided; cautious, but ready; deft-handed and fertile in resource. From the first incision each movement tells, and, with no appearance of hurry, work moves rapidly on. To her corps of *internes* she is an inspiration; each step in the work is made an object lesson. Knowing the vital importance of correct emergency treatment, she instructs them in improvising apparatus from material at hand, and many an appliance, made up from the wood-house and attic, has, by its ready utility, enforced essential principles in surgery never to be forgotten.

Great as she is in her profession, Dr. Keller has that genius of character that would give her prominence in whatever position she might fill. She has a commanding presence, a fine physique, and manners that are affable and magnetic. Thus she wins her way without effort. She is a ready and forceful speaker upon various subjects, and her interest is vivid whether the occasion be the dedication of a new school-house, the presentation of graduate diplomas, the rehearsal of the last interesting case, or the discussion of some vital topics of the day.

All questions pertaining to the advancement of the world, particularly of women, lie very close to her heart. Broad and catholic in spirit, generous and forgiving toward human frailty, she can yet be righteously indignant in the face of wrong and fearless in its denunciation.

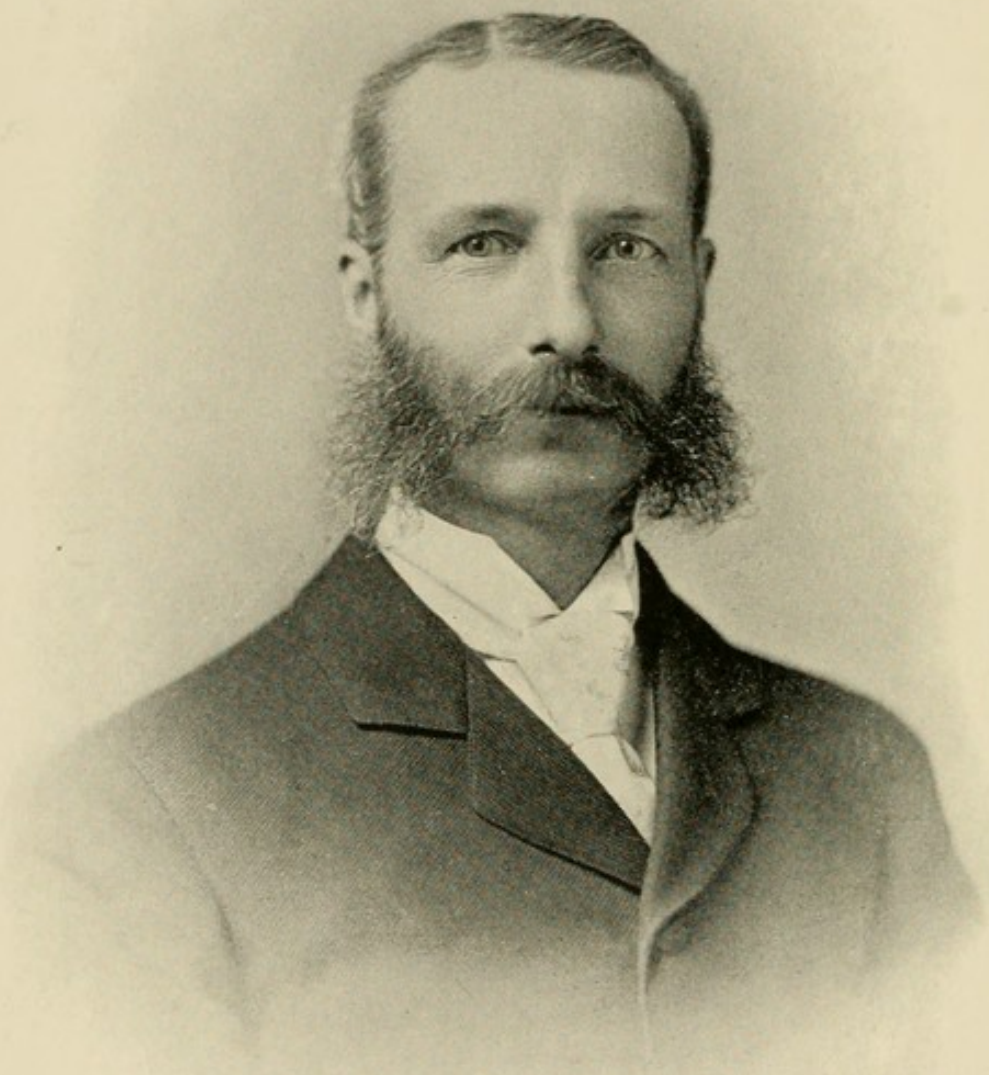
That she can carry so much responsibility in her profession and do so much earnest work in other directions, is a source of wonder to her friends. Since 1890 Dr. Keller has been a member of the Boston School Board, holding

the position with distinguished honor and credit. She has done most effective work as a member of the Committees on Text Books, Hygiene, and Examinations. She is at the present time Chairman of a division which includes seven large grammar schools, with all the colonies and primaries, of which she is expected to know the condition and the needs; to nominate for them suitable teachers and to decide vexed questions of discipline—in a word, to keep these schools up to the recognized standard; and she has gained the confidence and respect of all who have come in contact with her in this special department.

With all this varied work she is not unmindful of the sweet amenities of life. Her home in Jamaica Plain, Mass., is made attractive with music, pictures, and books, and a most hospitable welcome awaits all her friends, while plenty and good-cheer crown the board.

Within the past few years she has planned and superintended the building of seven houses.

During the summer months Dr. Keller repairs to her beautiful mountain retreat in Jaffrey, N. H., where she tosses care to the breezes and invites a well-earned rest, and almost any day one may see her driving her fine span of horses over those mountain roads. Dr. Keller has not lived unto herself alone. She has provided home and education for three orphan nieces, one of whom, Dr. Ida F. Curry, a girl of rare promise, died in the second year of her practice; her daughter, Helen, is prepared to enter Smith College this year, and an interesting grandchild, the daughter of her only son, completes the happy picture of young life in the household.



F. C. Doughty.

FRANCIS E. DOUGHTY, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

FRANCIS E. DOUGHTY, M.D., second son of Samuel G. and Jane Rebecca (*nee* Hart) Doughty, was born in Troy, New York, August 14th, in the year 1847.

He is descended from the Rev. Francis Doughty, a Puritan pastor, who emigrated to this country from England in the year 1633.

Dr. Doughty's father was a prominent wholesale grocery merchant. He moved to New York with his family in 1854.

The Doctor received his literary education chiefly in the commercial and collegiate institutes of New Haven, Conn., and Yonkers, N. Y., principally in the latter, from which he was graduated in the year 1866.

From his early youth he had a desire to be a surgeon, and commenced his medical studies during his last year in school. After his graduation he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and it was from this institution he received his diploma at the commencement in the spring of 1869, although he had passed the examination and was licensed to practise medicine in the fall of 1868, at which time he engaged upon the practice of his profession. Shortly after his graduation he was appointed one of the attending surgeons to the New York Homœopathic Dispensary, and later associate house physician to that institution. He was also appointed Professor of Surgery in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, which chair he occupied for three years.

In the year 1872 he was invited to take the chair of Genito-urinary Diseases in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and he held this position until the year 1894, when he resigned to assume the position of Professor

of Surgical Gynæcology in the same institution, which chair he still occupies. For ten years he served as Professor of Anatomy in this college, with great credit to himself as a thorough anatomist.

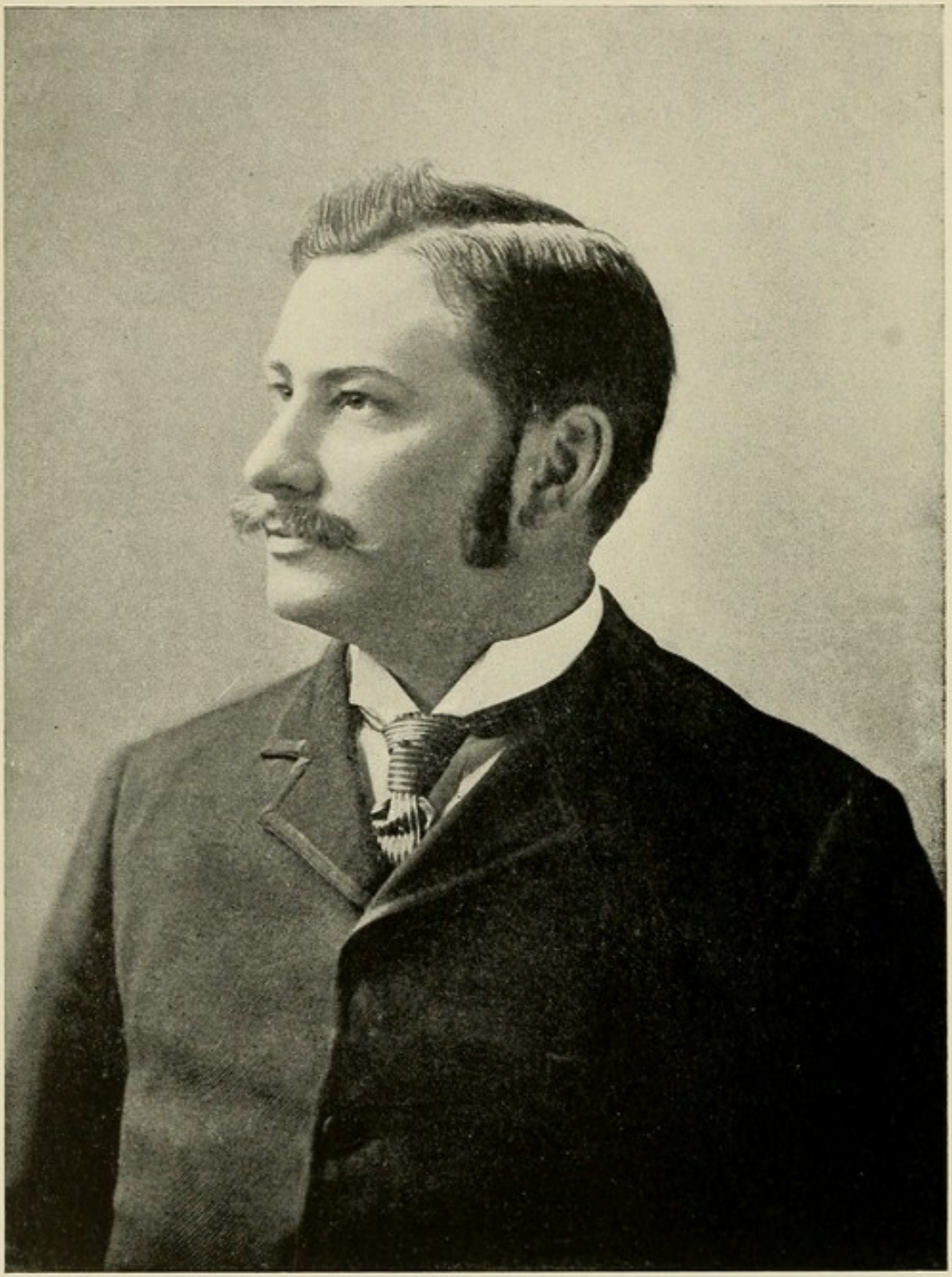
When the present Hahnemann Hospital was organized he was appointed one of the attending surgeons, and did active duty for nearly twenty years. When the Commissioners of Charity and Correction placed one of the large public hospitals under the care of the homœopathics he was elected one of the surgeons, and resigned that position after a service of more than ten years.

For twenty years Dr. Doughty served as attending surgeon to the Five Points House of Industry, devoting much of his valuable time and energy to this work. At the present time he is consulting surgeon to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, which position he has held since the foundation of this noble charity. He is also attending surgeon to the Flower Hospital in connection with the college.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy (1872); of the State and County Homœopathic Medical Societies. He is a member of the New York Medical Club and the Jahr Club, also member of the St. Nicholas Society, New York City Club, and the Fencers.

The Doctor is a fluent, easy writer, and many valuable and interesting articles from his pen have frequently appeared in the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*. As a teacher he has been eminently successful, his lectures being delivered extemporaneously and in a conversational style, and he possesses in a high degree the happy faculty of being able to impart his own knowledge to his hearers.

He devotes himself chiefly to surgical practice, and has attained a high reputation as a skilful, careful, and conscientious operator. He has a large surgical practice, and is eminently successful in abdominal cases.



J. Wesley Bowen

He has an active, profound mind, eager for new knowledge, and earnest in his desire to obtain truth upon all subjects. His ideas are broad and conservative. He has added honor to his profession by contributing liberally to many charitable causes. He is genial and kind in his bearing, and true to those who claim his friendship.

The Doctor was married in the year 1868, to Miss Hannah M. Starr, by whom he has had three children, only one of whom, a daughter, survives.

J. WESLEY BOVÉE, M.D.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN WESLEY BOVÉE was born December 31, 1861, in the town of Clayton, in Jefferson County, New York State. His birthplace was near the banks of the St. Lawrence River near by the Thousand Islands—one of nature's beauty spots. Its high latitude, at least in part, accounts for the sturdy, rugged people that live in that section, and to those who personally know Dr. Bovée it is not necessary to state that he is of the same type. His early education was obtained in his native county at high schools and from private tutors. From 1879 to 1882 he was engaged as a public school teacher. In 1882 he removed to Washington, D. C., to begin the study of medicine, and in October of that year matriculated in the medical department of Columbian University. From this institution of learning he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in March, 1885.

In September, 1884, after a competitive examination, he was appointed Assistant Resident Physician of the Children's Hospital, and resigned from that position in 1885 to accept the position of Resident Physician in Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum,

which afforded him a large experience in gynæcology and obstetrics.

In 1888 he resigned from this position to enter on the private practice of his profession. The same year he was appointed on the medical staff of the Central Dispensary as an assistant, resigning from the same the following year. In 1889 was appointed Visiting Physician to Washington Asylum Hospital, in 1890 Attending Physician to St. Ann's Infant Asylum, in 1891 Obstetric Surgeon to Columbia Hospital, and the same year Attending Physician to Providence Hospital. In 1893 he was transferred from the obstetrical to the gynæcological service in Columbia Hospital for Women, from Attending Physician to Gynæcologist to Providence Hospital, and in St. Ann's Infant Asylum was transferred from attending to consulting staff.

He at present holds the same hospital positions. From 1892 to 1896 he held the chair of Gynæcology and Clinical Obstetrics in the medical department of National University, which position he resigned to accept the position of Clinical Professor in Columbian University. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, of the Washington Obstetrical and Gynæcological Society, of the Southern Surgical and Gynæcological Society, of the Board of Examiners for Applicants for Physicians to the Poor of District of Columbia, Vice-President of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and ex-Vice-President and ex-President of the Medical and Surgical Society of the District of Columbia. He has contributed quite a number of papers on various gynæcological, pediatric, and obstetrical subjects to medical journals.

The subject of this sketch was descended on his paternal side from a French family, members of which came to this country late in the eighteenth and early in the present century, and settled in New York. One of these, Jean Bovèe, settled on the Hudson, and one of his sons, John,

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Henry T. Sleford M.D.

married Emeline Baird, a relative of General Winfield Scott, and to this union were born ten children, seven of whom are now living. One of the ten, William Henry, was married to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of John Wesley Roat, both of whose parents were natives of Amsterdam, Holland.

To William Henry and his wife, Sarah Elizabeth, were born several children, among them being John Wesley Bovée, whose life-sketch is here given. In 1889 he married Miss Katharine, the daughter of John Seager, one of an old Pennsylvania family that traces its ancestry back to the time of Charles II. of England.

Mrs. Bovée was educated in the Notre Dame Convent in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the Academy of the Visitation in Georgetown, D. C.

HENRY T. BYFORD, M.D.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. Henry T. Byford, son of Dr. William H. Byford and brother of Dr. William H. Byford, Jr., was born at Evansville, Ind., November 12, 1853. He studied the classics in the high schools of Berlin from 1865 to 1868, and finished his literary studies at the Scientific Department of Williston Seminary. He graduated from the Medical Department of the Northwestern University in 1873, before reaching his twentieth birthday.

His contributions to gynæcological periodical literature, invention of instruments, and of new operative procedures are numerous. He is one of the authors of the *American Textbook of Gynæcology*, of Keating & Coe's *Clinical Gynæcology*, and of Byford's *Diseases of Women*, and also the author of Byford's *Manual of Gynæcology*.

He is Professor of Gynæcology and Clinical Gynæ-

cology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago and in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, Professor of Clinical Gynæcology in the Women's Medical School of the Northwestern University, Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of Chicago, Honorary President of the International Congress of Gynæcology and Obstetrics and also of the International Congress of Obstetrics and Gynæcology of Bordeaux, Member of the British Gynæcological Society, American Gynæcological Society, Chicago Gynæcological Society, Corresponding Member of the Obstetrical and Gynæcological Society of Philadelphia, etc.

J. HARVIE DEW, M.D.,

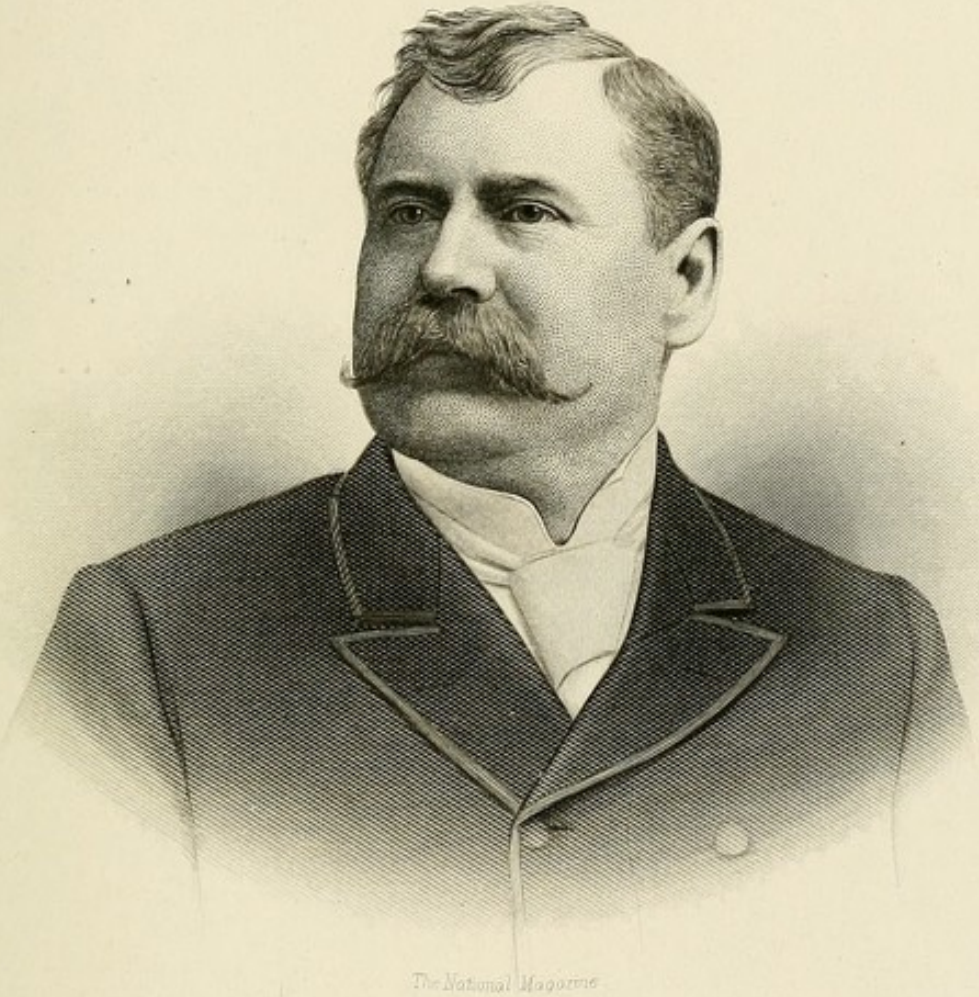
NEW YORK, N. Y.

DR. JAMES HARVIE DEW is a typical representative of that active, enterprising set of Southern men who, during the latter part of the sixties, found their way to New York to seek success and reputation where the struggle was fiercest. He was born October 18, 1843, in Newtown, King and Queen County, Va.

His father, Benjamin Franklin Dew, a courteous and genial gentleman of the old Virginia type, was graduated from William and Mary College, taking successively the degrees of B.A., M.A., and B.L. He was an extensive land-owner, and one of his estates was the historic "Malvern Hill," where the celebrated battle of that name was fought in 1862.

His grandfather was Thomas Dew, a captain in the War of 1812, and a descendant of the Hon. Thomas Dew, a Speaker of the House of Burgesses in the old colonial days of Virginia.

His mother was Mary Susan, daughter of Col. Reuben M. Garnett, also of King and Queen County. He is a nephew



The National Magazine

T. Harrie Dow M.D.

of the late Thomas R. Dew, a successful and most distinguished professor, writer, and President of the old William and Mary College, and a brother of Judge John G. Dew, of Virginia.

Dr. Dew was educated at Prof. Gessner Harrison's Proparatory School and at the University of Virginia. His academic course of study was interrupted by the outbreak of the War in 1861, and at the age of eighteen he enlisted in "Lee's Partisan Rangers," commanded by R. E. Lee's son, William H. F., afterward Maj. Gen. Lee. This troop was soon merged into the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, and here he served until the close of the contest, under "Jeb" Stuart and his successors.

This service afforded the experience and opportunity which enabled the doctor to publish "a most unique and valuable" contribution to the history of the war, presenting the conditions, circumstances, and peculiarities which led to the development and characteristic features of the "Yankee and Rebel Yells." This article appeared in the April number of the *Century Magazine* for 1892.

Dr. Dew commenced the study of medicine in January, 1866. His preceptors were Dr. William D. Quesenbery, of Virginia, and Dr. Joseph W. Howe, of New York. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in June, 1867. Served as House Physician and Surgeon to the Charity Hospital, New York, from April, 1868, to October, 1869, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1870.

He was appointed Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene in the New York Evening High School in 1872, and continued his lectures, with great credit to himself, till 1881, when the urgency of his professional work induced his resignation.

His experience in a great hospital for all diseases, and the universal applicability of the subjects upon which he lectured for so many years, have served especially to qualify

him for general practice. In this field and in obstetrics he has met with eminent success.

Dr. Dew is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Alumni Association of the Charity Hospital, the County Medical Association, and of the New York Southern and other societies.

Among his literary efforts he has recently contributed a paper "Establishing a New Method of Artificial Respiration in Asphyxia Neonatorum," called "Dew's Method," which was read before the New York Academy of Medicine in February, 1893. This method has to date met with almost universal approbation, and has already been taught in a number of our leading medical schools.

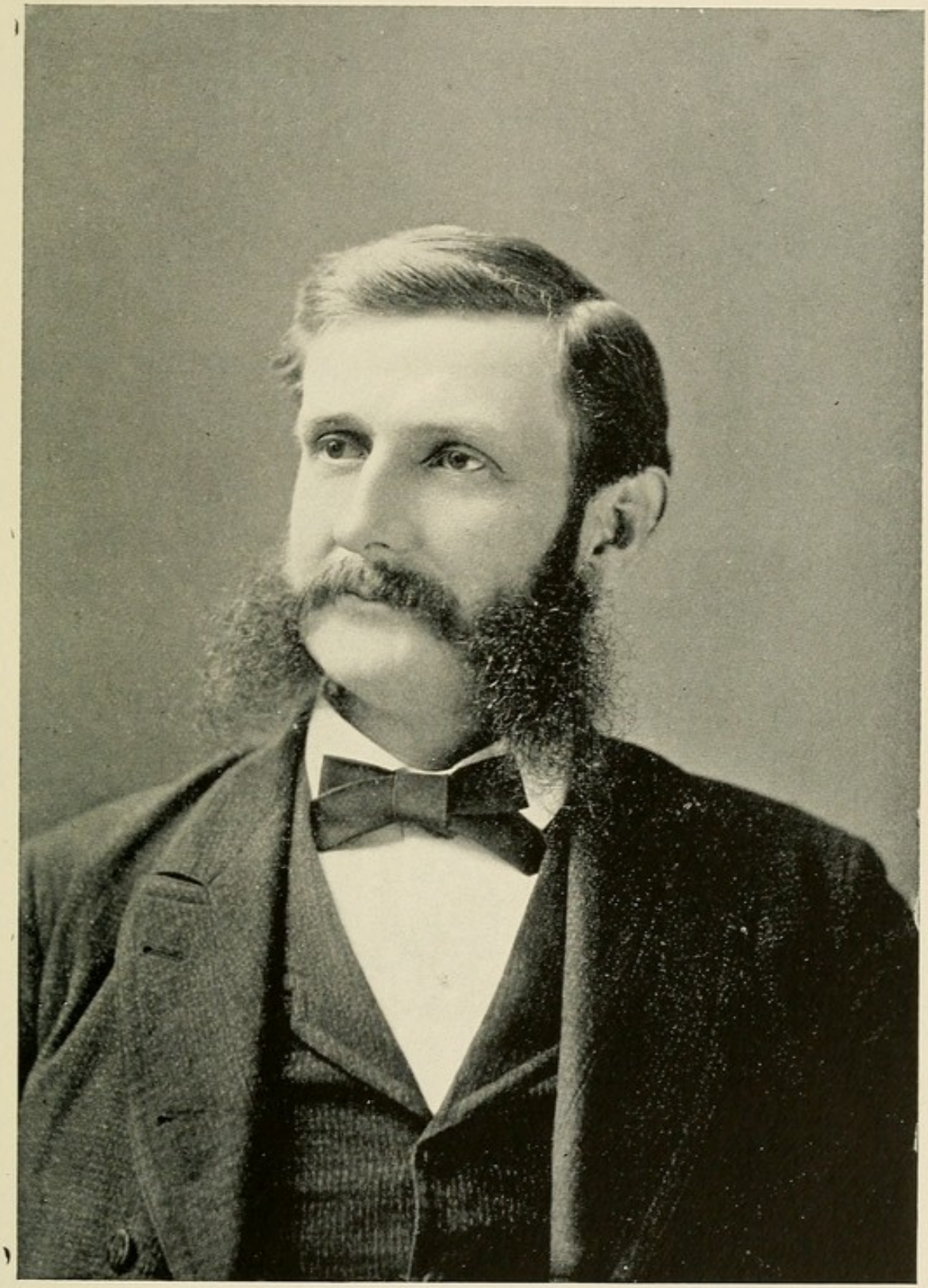
Dr. Dew was married in 1885 to Miss Bessie Martin, only daughter of Dr. Edmund H. Martin, late of Memphis, Tenn., now of Louisville, Ky. They have one child, Caroline Welborn Dew.

J. S. BARNARD, M.D.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

JAMES SHERMAN BARNARD, M.D., youngest son of James B. Barnard, was born June 25, 1857, at Carlton, Orleans County, N. Y. His ancestors came to this country from England among the Pilgrims of the "Mayflower," and the family subsequently settled in New Bedford, Mass.

His father was a farmer holding high social and political position in the community in which he lived. Dr. Barnard's boyhood was spent upon the farm, and his early educational opportunities were limited to those afforded by an average country school. At the age of thirteen, however, he left his home to pursue his studies systematically in the academy and high school of Albion, N. Y.



J. T. Barnard

In 1879 he began the study of medicine in the office of R. S. Bishop, M.D., Medina, N. Y.

Subsequently he entered Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., where he was graduated with honors in March, 1882. In the same year he began the practice of medicine in Clyde, N. Y., and in 1884 married Miss Lillian Hoyt, of that place. He was from the beginning very successful, and in the six years of his residence here built up an extensive village and country practice. But a rural environment was too restricted to satisfy the aspirations of a man of Dr. Barnard's scientific bent and acquisitive mind. In his practice he had discovered how many things were yet to be learned, and, abandoning the field which he so successfully cultivated and which his labors and merits had made a lucrative one, he applied himself apart to study, this time devoting himself to a specialty. He then in 1890 removed to Baltimore, Md., and was appointed to the Chair of Clinical, Operative, and Orificial Surgery in the Southern Homœopathic Medical College. He held this position until August, 1894, when he resigned it to accept the Chair of Gynæcology and Orificial Surgery in the same institution.

Dr. Barnard is a practitioner of marked success, and his chosen field is surgery, and he has rapidly gained distinction in it in his new field of labor. He is a courageous and brilliant operator, yet at the same time scrupulous and cautious. He does not suffer himself to be trammelled by theories or the traditions of schools, but, with a perfect acquaintance with the views and methods of others, trusts his own judgment in every particular case. He is an indefatigable student, and fills the brief intervals of professional engagements with reading and investigation. In the sick-room his genial manner, warm sympathies, and unwavering confidence inspire the patient with courage. These qualities sufficiently explain the rapidity of his rise

to popularity in his new field and the affection in which old and new clients hold him.

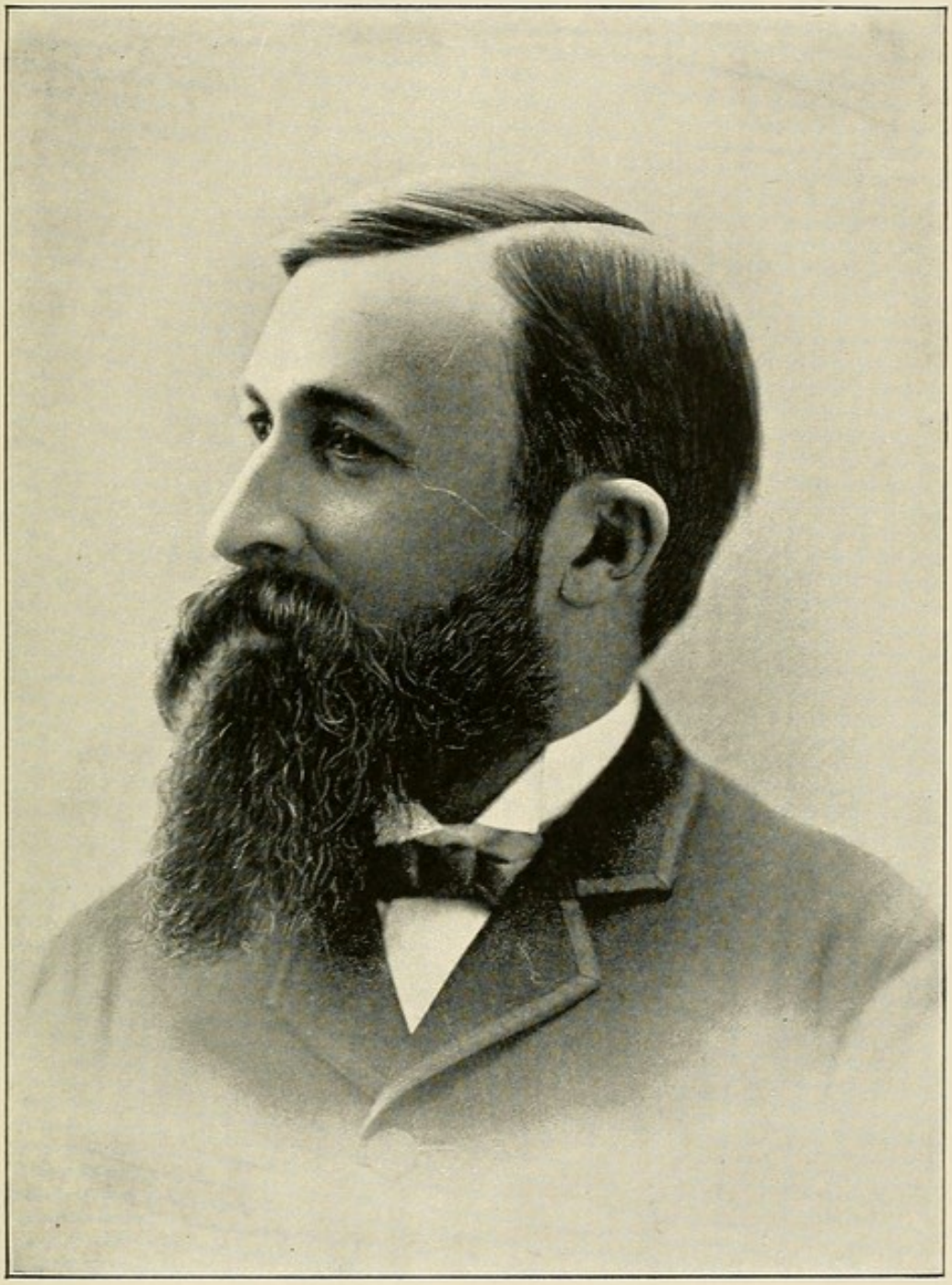
Dr. Barnard is a member of the following professional organizations: Wayne County Homœopathic Medical Society, Western New York Homœopathic Medical Society, New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, American Institute of Homœopathy, Maryland Homœopathic Medical Society, American Society of Orificial Surgery, Southern Homœopathic Medical Association, and President of the Maryland and District of Columbia Clinical Society.

Dr. Barnard is also prominent in the Masonic Order and is now a member of the following Masonic bodies: F. and A. M., Clyde Lodge, No. 341; Griswold Chapter (Clyde), No. 201; Beausiant Commandery, No. 8, Baltimore, Md.; and A. O. N. M. S., Damascus Temple, Rochester, N. Y.

J. H. KELLOGG, M.D.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, was born at Tyrone, Livingston County, Mich., February 26, 1852. His father's name was John Preston Kellogg, and his mother was a Miss Ann Jeannette Stanley. His paternal grandfather was Josiah Kellogg, of Northampton, Mass., where his father resided until a few years before his birth, Northampton having been the family seat of this, one of the oldest New England families, for nearly two hundred and fifty years. He attended the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Mich. At the request of his father he left school before graduation to commence the study of medicine, in the year 1872, but continued the study of the sciences and modern languages by himself and with the aid of able teachers. His medical preceptor was Dr. Daniel Lewis, New York City. He attended the Medical



Yours truly,
J. H. Kellogg.

Department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and later Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which was then at the height of its prestige, numbering among its faculty those eminent teachers Fordyce Barker, James N. Wood, E. R. Peaslee, Albert B. Crosby, Austin Flint, Sr., all of whom are now deceased. After graduation he took extra courses under Prof. Arnold, of New York, in histology; Profs. Austin Flint, Sr., and E. J. Janeway, in physical diagnosis; under Dr. Noyes, of New York, in the eye and ear; under Prof. George M. Beard, in electrotherapy; and under other specialists in microscopy and other branches. He was graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, March, 1875.

Dr. Kellogg commenced the practice of medicine in Battle Creek, Mich., in the summer of 1875, and has remained in practice there ever since. He is at the present time, and has been for eighteen years, Superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium; Surgeon to the Battle Creek Sanitarium Hospital; Superintendent of the Chicago Medical Mission, which he visits weekly; President of the Haskell Orphans' Home and of the James White Memorial Home for Aged People. The Battle Creek Sanitarium is an incorporated institution, organized as a self-supporting beneficent enterprise for the promotion of rational medicine and the relief of the worthy sick poor.

Dr. Kellogg has always been greatly interested in sanitary and philanthropic enterprises. He has twice been appointed member of the State Board of Health, serving in that capacity continuously for twelve years. He has occupied various official positions in surgery and medicine. He was President of the Regular Medical Society of Calhoun County for the year 1887, and he has several times represented his County and State Societies at the meetings of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Kellogg is a member of the following medical societies: Life Fellow of the British Gynæcological Society;

Corresponding Member of La Société d'Hygiene ; a Founder and Life Member of the International Periodical Gynæcological Congress ; Permanent Member of the American Medical Association ; Member of the Michigan State Medical Society, Calhoun County Medical Society, and Battle Creek Academy of Medicine.

Some of the following books and papers, among numerous others, which he has contributed to medical journals and other publications, and which have been quite widely noticed abroad as well as in this country, are worth mentioning, viz. :

"A Series of School Text-books of Physiology," written by request of the house of Harper Bros.

"A Series of 10 Colored Wall-charts Illustrative of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, for Use in Schools."

"A Series of 21 Charts, Comprising 118 Outline Figures of the Human Body, embodying the Results of Several Thousand Observations, Embracing Studies of a Number of Different Civilized and Uncivilized Races, including the Principal Types of the Human Family."

"Graphic Methods of Recording Diseased Conditions of the Lungs, and a New Form of Pneumograph, or Pneograph."

"Methods of Precision in the Investigation of Disorders of Digestion."

"The Influence of Dress in Producing the Physical Decadence of American Women."

"The Value of Exercise as a Therapeutic Means in the Treatment of Pelvic Diseases of Women."

"Intestinal Asepsis and Antisepsis in Abdominal Surgery, with a Report of 358 Cases, with 8 Deaths, including a Series of 165 Successive Recoveries."

"Sixty Cases of Uterine Myomata Treated by Electrolysis, with Description of New Forms of Electrodes and a Coulombmeter."

"The Use of Oxygen by Enemata," a new mode of in-

troducing this important therapeutic agent into the circulation.

"Report of 73 Cases of Operation for Shortening the Round Ligaments, and Description of a New Method of Operation."

"Antiseptic Drainage in Abdominal Surgery, with Description of an Aseptic Drainage-tube."

"A Discussion of the Electro-therapeutic Methods of Apostoli and Others," constituting a chapter in the International System of Electro-therapeutics, published by the F. A. Davis Co.

"A Paper Relating to a New Form of Electrical Current—the so-called 'Sinusoidal Current,'" which was discovered by Dr. Kellogg in the summer of 1883, since rediscovered and described by D'Arsonval, of Paris.

In addition he is editor of *Modern Medicine and Bacteriological Review*, a journal devoted to rational medicine, particularly to a review of the most recent results of bacteriological research and developments in physiological chemistry. Also editor, in conjunction with Drs. N. S. Davis and T. D. Crothers, of the *American Medical Temperance Quarterly*, the organ of the American Medical Temperance Association. Dr. Kellogg is also President of the American Medical Missionary College, Chicago, Illinois, a four-year medical school second to no medical college in the United States in grade, and devoted wholly to the education of medical missionaries.

Dr. Kellogg is a remarkably successful operator. In one case he removed successfully, by the lumbar method, a diseased kidney so large as to require the amputation of the last rib, containing a calculus which weighed 4⅓ ounces. He devised a new method of performing the operation of shortening the round ligaments which has proved very successful. He has tested the operation in over five hundred cases with less than 5 per cent. of failures.

Dr. Kellogg is recognized by his associates as an acute diagnostician, and as a surgeon has few equals in rapidity and neatness of his operative work. His record of 165 successive ovariotomies without a death he attributes not solely to his personal operative skill, but to the aseptic surroundings of the hospital in which he operates and the scrupulous attention to asepsis on the part of operators and nurses.

For twenty years Dr. Kellogg has given special attention to a study of the causes which are responsible for the growing physical weakness of American women, making extended researches in the interests of this study among the wild Indian tribes of this country, as well as among the native Chinese women and the native women of Mexico, France, Italy, and many other countries. In 1888 he was elected a Fellow and Founder of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists.

He has travelled extensively in the United States, Central America, and Europe for the purpose of making scientific observations. Twice he has been abroad, in 1883 and 1889. In 1883 he divided his time between the hospitals and medical schools of London, Paris, and Vienna, spending a considerable portion of his time in the private surgical laboratory of Billroth (now deceased), under the special training of his first assistant, Wölfler, giving special attention to intestinal surgery and plastic surgery, in which Prof. Billroth and his assistant were at that time leading operators. He spent several months with Lawson Tait as a pupil assistant, also spent some time with other English and Continental gynæcological surgeons. He also observed abdominal surgery with Savage, of Birmingham, and Thornton, of London. He has given much attention to abdominal surgery. If he is a specialist in any direction, it is in gynæcology and in the treatment of disorders of digestion, to which he has given more special attention than to any other branch of med-

icine, having made a careful analytical study of the stomach fluid in more than six thousand cases, and perfected a more complete and exact method of chemical and bacterial investigation of the stomach than has heretofore been employed.

He prepared, by request, a paper entitled "The Relation of Static Disturbance of the Abdominal Viscera to Displacements of the Pelvic Viscera," which was presented before the Periodical Gynæcological Congress held at Brussels, Belgium, September, 1892, and published in the proceedings.

He has made an extended series of investigations in anthropometry, which resulted in the preparation of several anthropometric tables, based upon an accurate test of the strength of the principal groups of muscles in the body in nearly a thousand men and an equal number of women. These were the first systematic studies ever made in this line, and were made by means of a dynamometer invented by him for the purpose.

These tables and dynamometer are in use in the physical culture departments of Yale University, the University of Montreal, Wisconsin State University, and numerous other leading educational institutions, and are also used in the Government Military School at West Point, and constitute the only basis which has been thus far found for accurate diagnosis of the nervo-muscular apparatus of an individual, and for a precise prescription of exercise. The results of these investigations were presented, by request of the Secretary, at the International Statistical Congress held in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago, in the fall of 1893.

He has invented many valuable surgical and scientific instruments and appliances which are being extensively used. Among these may be mentioned a sterilizing fan for use in surgical operations, this instrument being so arranged as to direct a large volume of pure, filtered air

upon the field of operation ; an operating water-bed, for the purpose of preventing shock from chilling of the patient during long operations ; special instruments for the performance of the operation of shortening the round ligaments ; a specially constructed snare for use in connection with the Paquelin cautery, for removing hemorrhoids; an instrument for measuring the time occupied by muscular movement ; and another for determining the length of time required for perception of objects, both instruments being used in psychological research.

Having at command the facilities of a large sanitarium, Dr. Kellogg has invented many appliances and devices for use in the treatment of chronic maladies, among the most important of which are the electric-light bath, and various forms of apparatus for the administration of active and passive exercise.

His researches for the purpose of determining the best method of antisepsis in abdominal surgery resulted in the invention of an aseptic drainage-tube, and the establishment of a special dietary in the management of cases of this class.

The Medical and Surgical Sanitarium during the twenty years since he took charge of it has grown to be the largest institution of the kind in this country. Four thousand persons are annually received into the institution, which includes not only the Sanitarium proper, but a hospital with one hundred beds, an aseptic maternity, and fully equipped bacteriological, biological, and chemical laboratories, in which special researches are in constant progress. The hospital record for recovery after grave operations is the best ever attained, which Dr. Kellogg attributes not alone to personal skill, but in a large part to the purity of the country air with which the hospital is surrounded. We are especially glad to mention a custom which prevails in this hospital. On the regular weekly operating days, and at other times when

important operations are on hand, the physicians, nurses, and assistants, before beginning their work, gather in a side room and invoke the Divine blessing upon their labors. Without asserting that such a course secures Divine interposition in the saving of life, it cannot be denied that such a custom must be highly conducive to a careful consideration of the work in hand and the best interests of the patient to be operated upon, not only by physicians but by assistants and nurses, being conducive to that gravity of mind which is alone consistent with the grave responsibilities of surgical work. It seems a very fitting thing that the worthy example of that great man, Ephraim McDowell, the first ovariotomist, should be followed by his successors.

The institution of which Dr. Kellogg has immediate charge comprises some twenty-five buildings, the principal and nearly all of which were erected under his direction and from plans furnished by him. He has endeavored to make it a model scientific establishment, where the sick can receive the benefit of every known rational means for recovery. Neither Dr. Kellogg nor any other person has any personal interest in the institution, and he has never received any income from it for his professional services either directly or indirectly, aside from a moderate salary, depending almost wholly upon other resources for his support and the carrying on of other beneficent enterprises in which he is interested, among which may be mentioned several branch sanitariums in the United States, a medical mission and sanitarium at Guadalajara, Old Mexico, and several medical missions in foreign lands, all of which are under his supervision, together with a training school for missionary nurses, at which upward of two hundred and fifty persons are constantly under instruction, a large number being sent annually to various mission fields at home and in foreign lands.

He married Miss Ella E. Eaton, of Alfred Centre, N. Y.,

February 22, 1879. They have no children of their own, but have picked up a dozen or more little waifs at various times and at various places, whom they are rearing and educating.

May God spare and bless him to continue in his noble work.

MARIE J. MERGLER, M.D.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

MARIE J. MERGLER, M.D., was born in Mainstockheim, Bavaria. She was the youngest of three children. Her father, Dr. Francis R. Mergler, was a graduate of the University of Wurzburg. Her mother was descended from a German family—the Von Rittershausen. When about one year old, her parents removed to America and located in Wheeling, Ill., where her father practised his profession. Some time afterward they removed to Palatine, Ill., where he continued his practice until his death. Owing to the limited advantages afforded by the district school, Dr. Francis R. Mergler personally directed the early education of his children, and when the increasing demands for his professional services rendered this no longer possible, the instruction was continued by private teachers. At seventeen Marie Mergler was graduated from the Cook County Normal School, and one year later entered the State Normal School at Oswego, N. Y., where she was graduated from the classical course in 1871. She was then appointed first assistant in the High School at Englewood, which position she held for four years. Finding, however, that the profession of teaching was too narrow a field and offered no incentive to the further prosecution of studies, she decided to adopt that of medicine, since she had acquired a love for it from her close association with her father, whom she had occasionally assisted in his practice. She matriculated at

Marie J. Mengler.

the Woman's Medical College of Chicago in 1876. During her course she attracted the attention of her professors on account of her scholarship, and she is indebted to the late Dr. William H. Byford, founder of the school, for much of her knowledge of surgery, as she assisted him at his operations for several years. She was graduated from the College in 1879, being valedictorian of her class, and was immediately elected Lecturer on Materia Medica, but was given one year's leave of absence for study. Dr. Mergler was the first woman graduate to compete successfully with the graduates of other Chicago medical colleges for the appointment as interne of the Cook County Hospital at Dunning, standing second in the competitive examination. She received the appointment and was assigned a position which, however, she was not allowed to fill. The place was given to a young man who was not even required to take the examination. Determined not to be thwarted in having hospital experience, she went to Europe and studied one year at Zurich, giving special attention to pathology and clinical medicine.

She began practice in Chicago in 1881, doing general practice at first and then limiting herself to obstetrics and gynæcology. In the latter she has acquired great skill as a surgeon, and in this field stands among those at the head of her profession in the Northwest.

In the Woman's Medical College she has held the positions of Lecturer on Materia Medica, Lecturer on Histology, of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Clinical Instructor in Gynæcology, and Adjunct Professor of Gynæcology.

After the death of Professor William H. Byford she was appointed his successor as Professor of Gynæcology. Since 1885 she has held the office of Secretary of this institution. During her term of office she has proved herself to be possessed of great executive ability and has labored untiringly to advance the school.

In connection with the late Dr. Charles Warrington Earle, she has succeeded in maintaining the high standard and broad lines of the institution so well begun by Dr. Byford and his colleagues, and has greatly widened its opportunities for usefulness by aiding in its union with a wealthy university.

At the Lincoln Street Dispensary she has built up a fine gynæcological clinic in which the work is conducted by herself and able assistants.

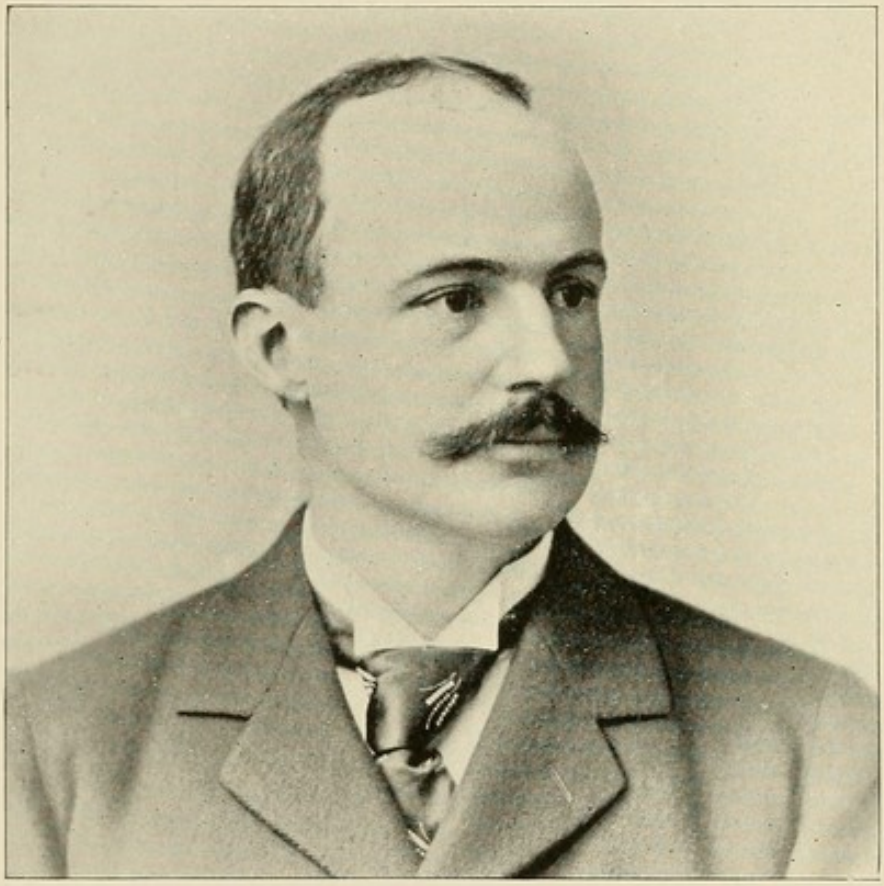
In 1882 she was one of the first two women elected on the attending staff of the Cook County Hospital.

In 1886 she was appointed one of the attending surgeons at the Woman's Hospital of Chicago, and in 1890 gynæcologist to Wesley Hospital, both of which positions she still fills.

In November, 1895, she was elected Head Physician and Surgeon at the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children. In this last appointment, Dr. Mergler received the unanimous support of the Chicago Gynæcological Society, and also of the majority of the members of the medical profession in the city, a just tribute to her skill.

Dr. Mergler has distinguished herself for her ability in abdominal surgery. Her work is done cleanly and quickly. She has excellent judgment and superior diagnostic powers. Her success in the class-room has equalled that in the consulting-room. Her lectures are scientific and are rendered more valuable by her rare ability to classify her knowledge and her clear-cut mode of expressing herself. In the midst of her busy life she has contributed papers to some of the State Medical Societies and leading medical journals, and is the author of a "Guide to the Study of Gynæcology," a text-book used in the School. But her great work has been in assisting women to obtain the very best opportunities for a thorough medical education in the Woman's Medical College at Chicago.

In the words of another of Chicago's leading physicians, "She is a great and good woman."



DR. CHARLES B. PENROSE.

CHARLES B. PENROSE, M.D.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CHARLES B. PENROSE, M.D., the subject of this sketch, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on the first day of February in the year 1862. His father is Dr. R. A. F. Penrose, for many years Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Pennsylvania.

After obtaining an elementary education he was sent to Harvard College, and in 1881 he received the degree of A.B. from that institution. In the year 1884 he was graduated from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania.

While studying medicine he took a post-graduate course at Harvard in physics, mathematics, and chemistry, receiving the degrees from Harvard of A.M. and Ph.D. in 1884.

Dr. Penrose was Resident Physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital for sixteen months ending October 1, 1886.

In 1887 he was appointed Out-patient Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1888 he was appointed Surgeon to the Gynæcean Hospital of Philadelphia, and it was through his energy and efforts that the hospital was founded. Dr. Penrose is an earnest worker in every branch of his profession.

In 1890, by appointment, he held the position as Surgeon to the German Hospital.

Surgery has always been his favorite pursuit, notwithstanding he has had a very extensive general practice, and he has been remarkably successful in his surgical operations, so much so that in 1893 he was elected Professor of Gynæcology in the University of Pennsylvania, which position he still holds.

He is a fluent writer, and has published numerous val-

uable papers relating to mathematics, physics, and medicine.

He is a member of the College of Physicians of Phi'adelphia, the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, Philadelphia County Medical Society, and others.

Dr. Penrose is in the vigor of youth and health, and the field is broad before him for usefulness and good which will afford him a fine opportunity to bring to bear his surgical skill. He has already attained a prominence in his profession which places him far along in the ranks of much older surgeons.

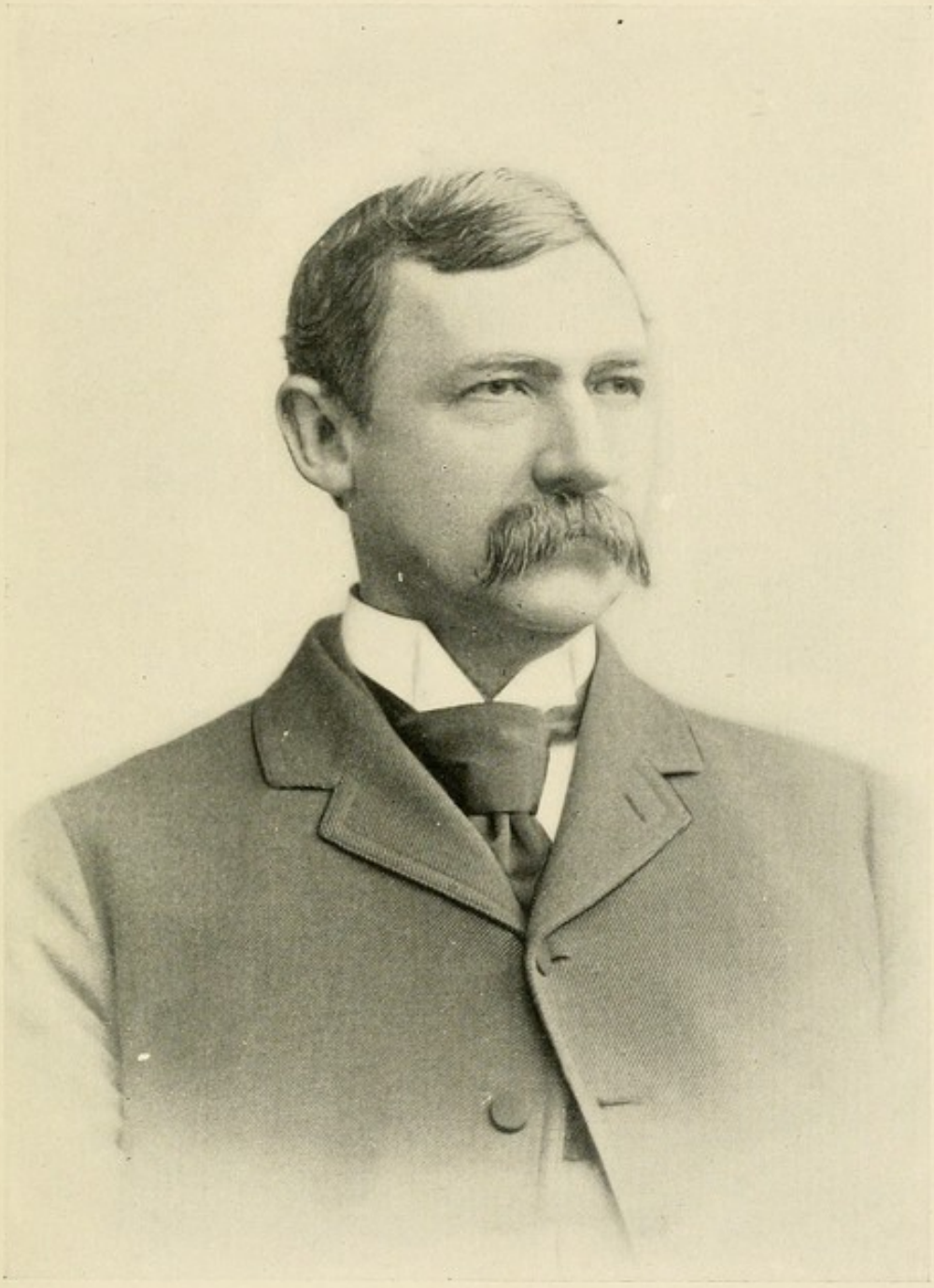
B. BERNARD BROWNE, M.D.,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Dr. Bennet Bernard Browne was born June 16, 1842, at Wheatlands (the old family residence) in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

His parents were Charles Cochrane Browne, a great-grandson of Charles Browne and Priscilla Brooke (she being the sister of Roger Brooke, the grandfather of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney), and Mary Elizabeth Willson, the daughter of Dr. Thomas Willson, of Trumpington, Kent County, Maryland, and granddaughter of Hon. Thomas Smyth, a member of the Maryland Council of Safety during the Revolutionary War.

While he was quite young, Dr. Browne's parents removed to Howard County, which continued to be his residence until 1861. He received his collegiate education at Loyola College, Baltimore. In May, 1861, he entered the Confederate army with a company of cavalry organized in Howard County, Maryland, under Captain George R. Gaither, and joined General Angus MacDonald's command at Winchester, Virginia. Upon the re-



B. Bernard Browne

organization of the cavalry service he was attached to the Seventh Regiment of Virginia Cavalry in the "Laurel" brigade, successively commanded by Generals Ashby, Jones, and Rosser, doing service principally in the Valley of Virginia under "Stonewall" Jackson; at Gettysburg and Spottsylvania the brigade was attached to General J. E. B. Stuart's command. On May 5, 1864, in the great cavalry charge at the battle of the Wilderness, where Rosser led his brigade in a sabre charge, Dr. Browne was wounded in the arm, while his brother Robert, who was riding beside him, and who was always considered one of the bravest and most fearless young men in the regiment, was shot through the heart and fell dead from his horse.

Dr. Browne was taken prisoner in the latter part of May, 1864, and confined in the Old Capitol Prison at Washington until February, 1865, when he was sent to Richmond for exchange. After the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox he returned to Baltimore, and, in August, 1865, commenced the study of medicine and surgery under the instruction of the late Professor Nathan R. Smith, M.D., LL.D. (who was a son of Dr. Nathan Smith, Professor of Surgery in Yale College, New Haven, to whom belongs the honor of being the next ovariotomist (July 5, 1821) after Ephraim McDowell. His operation was also as truly original as the first of Dr. McDowell; Dr. Smith being at the time entirely unaware that Dr. McDowell had operated at all).

Hs took his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Maryland in 1867, and then spent some time at Bayview Asylum, devoting his attention chiefly to the study of the surgical diseases of women and obstetrics. Beginning in 1868 in the general practice of medicine and surgery, he soon became prominent for his success in the obstetrical and gynæcological portion of his work, and after a few years began to devote his attention especially to these branches. At the Baltimore Special Dispensary

he had for many years the largest gynæcological clinic in the city.

Dr. Browne has contributed a large number of papers to the medical journals of the country, some of which have been translated and republished in foreign journals; among the most important are:

"Case of Fibroid Tumor of the Uterus Causing Eclampsia," 1877.

"On Partial Retention of Placenta after Labor," 1879.

"Uterine Thermometry," 1880.

"Dilatation of Female Urethra for Examination of the Ureters," 1880.

"Combined Intra-uterine and Extra-uterine Twin Pregnancy, with an Analysis of Twenty-four Cases," 1882.

"The Surgeons of Baltimore and their Achievements, Sesqui-Centennial Address," 1880.

In 1883 he devised a new operation for chronic inversion of the uterus (*New York Medical Journal*, Nov. 24, 1883), which has been accepted by many of the prominent works on gynæcology, both in this country and abroad.

He was one of the earliest ovariotomists in his section of the United States to recognize and remove diseased tubes and ovaries.

Dr. Browne has always taken an active interest in the medical societies of his State, being a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; of the Clinical Society of Maryland, of which he was President in 1884–85; of the Gynæcological and Obstetrical Society of Baltimore, of which he was the President in 1892–93; he is also a Fellow of the American Gynæcological Society.

Dr. Browne was one of the incorporators of the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, and has been Professor of Gynæcology in it since 1881. He was also Professor of Obstetrics and Gynæcology in the Baltimore Polyclinic and Post-Graduate Medical School, and is Gynæcologist to the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, and has a large

consulting practice principally from the physicians of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

Dr. Browne is a member of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland.

He is an active member of the Maryland Historical Society, taking particular interest in the early Colonial history of his State, and in the genealogy of Maryland and Virginia families and their ancestors in England.

He is a member of the Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of Maryland, being a great-grandson of Thomas Smyth (1729–1819); Member of Maryland Convention (1775–76); Signer Association of the Freemen of Maryland, July 26, 1775; Member of Maryland Council of Safety, 1775–76; Member of Committee of Safety of Kent County, Maryland, 1776.

He is also a member of the Society of the Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland, and Chairman of the Gentlemen of the Council in that Society. On November 22, 1893, he delivered a scholarly address before that Society, commemorative of the two hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the sailing of the first Maryland Colony in the "Ark" and "Dove" from Cowes, in the Isle of Wight.

The Society of Colonial Wars has been instituted to perpetuate the memory of the events in colonial history happening from the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, May 13, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, and of the men who, in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts or counsel assisted in the establishment, defence, and preservation of the American Colonies, and were, in truth, the founders of this nation. With this end in view it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, and records; to provide suitable commemoration of memorials relating to the American Colonial period, and to inspire in its members the paternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and

in the community respect and reverence to those whose public services made our freedom and unity possible.

The ancestors of Dr. Browne under whom he holds membership in this Society and their services are as follows:

Eighth in descent from Major-General Richard Bennet, died 1677, member of Virginia House of Burgesses, 1629; member of the King's Council seven terms, 1642–1660; one of the Commissioners appointed in 1651 by the Council of State in England to reduce all the Plantations within the Bay of the Chesapeake to their due obedience to the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England. Reduced Virginia March 12, 1652; reduced Maryland March 27, 1652; made the treaty with the Susquehanna Indians July 5, 1652, by which the Indians gave up a large portion of Maryland. Governor of Virginia from April 30, 1652–55. Elected Commissioner to England, 1655. Signed the agreement with Lord Baltimore, November 30, 1657, by which the Province of Maryland was restored. Major-General of the Virginia forces, 1662–72.

Seventh in descent from Richard Bennet, Jr., died 1667; Member Maryland Assembly, 1663–65.

Seventh in descent from Robert Brooke, B.A. (1620), M.A. (1624) Wadham College, Oxford; commissioned by Cecelius Lord Baltimore, 1649, as commander of one whole county and member of his Lordship's Provincial Council; Commander of Charles County, 1650; President of the Provincial Council and Acting Governor of Maryland, 1652.

Seventh in descent from Captain James Neale, member Provincial Council of Maryland, 1643–44 and 1660–61. Commissioned "Captain" by Lord Baltimore 1661; Member Maryland House of Burgesses 1666.

Seventh in descent from Colonel Henry Morgan, Commander of militia, Kent County, 1648; Member of Maryland Assembly, 1659.

Seventh in descent from Richard Smith, Attorney-Gen-

eral of Maryland, 1655 to 1660; Lieutenant of militia, 1657–60; Member of Maryland Assembly, 1660–67.

Sixth in descent from Francis Hutchins, Member of Maryland Assembly, 1682–94 (ancestor of Johns Hopkins).

Sixth in descent from Anthony Neale, Lieutenant in Captain Rand Brandt's Company of Militia, Charles County, 1686.

Sixth in descent from Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lowe, Judge of Provincial Court 1697, commander of the militia of St. Mary's County in 1698, nephew of Lady Jane Baltimore, the wife of Charles III., Lord Baltimore.

Fifth in descent from Colonel Thomas Smyth, Member of Maryland Assembly nine terms, 1694–1707. Member of Provincial Council, 1715–19.

Fourth in descent from Thomas Smyth, Member of Maryland Assembly 1738.

Third in descent from Honorable Thomas Smyth, Member of Maryland Convention 1774.

Major General Richard Bennet was a son of Sir John Bennet and brother of Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, Chief Secretary of State to Charles II. of England; among his descendants in Virginia were John Randolph of Roanoke; Richard Bland, member of the First Congress at Philadelphia; Theodorick Bland, Colonel in the Revolutionary Army; Henry St. George Tucker, President of Virginia Court of Appeals; John Randolph Tucker, Attorney-General of Virginia; Lighthorse Harry Lee, of the Revolutionary Army; Major-General Fitzhugh Lee and General Robert E. Lee, of the Confederate States Army.

Of the latter, a recent historical writer has said: "When from his chosen place, with kindling eye he saw his ragged boys in gray, in a hundred battles, sweep the Federal lines from the field, it was the blood of Richard Bennet that thrilled in the veins of Robert E. Lee. His was the hand that first sowed the seeds of both civil and religious liberty in the soil of Virginia. He quickened into life the spirit

of independence, which a century afterward fired the soul of Patrick Henry and drew forth the sword of Washington. Richard Bennet was the first and one of the greatest of all the friends of liberty Virginia ever nurtured on her bosom, and who, preceding them all by a century, made possible their heroic achievements."

Robert Brooke, B.A. and M.A. Oxford, was the ancestor of Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice of the United States; of Governor Thomas Sim Lee, and of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was the son of Thomas Brooke, Member of Parliament, 1604–11, and Susan Foster, daughter of Sir Thomas Foster, Knight, Counsel to Queen Anne of Denmark and Prince Henry, appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, November 24, 1607; and Susan Foster, his wife, was descended from the Fosters, of Etherstone Hall, Northumberland, England, of whom, so ancient was the family, the Northumberland adage says: "First Adam and Eve were made, then the Fosters."

In tracing out the genealogy of Sir Thomas Foster, Knight, we find that through Elizabeth d'Umfraville and Robert d'Umfraville, Earl of Angus, who was the grandson of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, and Elizabeth, daughter of Roger de Quinci, second Earl of Winchester (son of Saher de Quinci, first Earl of Winchester, who was one of the Barons who signed the Magna Charta, June 15, 1215), who married Helen, the grand-daughter of David, Earl of Huntington, that he was a lineal descendant of David I., King of Scotland, who was the brother of Matilda, who married Henry I., King of England, Sir Thomas Foster being seventeenth in descent, Robert Brooke nineteenth, and Dr. Browne twenty-sixth in descent from Malcolm, King of Scotland, who married Margaret, the daughter of Eadmund Ironsides. We also find that Queen Victoria is twenty-fifth and the Prince of Wales twenth sixth in descent from Malcolm and Margaret.

An interesting event in regard to this King Malcolm is that he was the great-grandson of King Malcolm II., commonly called Rex Victoriosissimus, who, when returning from the defeat of the Danes at Mortlock, in Moray, in 1010, was pursued by a ravenous wolf, which was about to attack him, when a young son of Donald of the Isles thrust his arm, which was wound in the plaid, into the wolf's mouth, and with his dagger slew the beast. The King appreciating the boldness of the action gave to the young man certain lands which now form the parish of Skene, in Aberdeenshire. This incident gave rise to the family name Sgian or Skene, which means dagger or dirk. This Skene was the ancestor of one of our most distinguished ovariotomists in America, Dr. Alexander J. C. Skene, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and now, after a lapse of 884 years and twenty-nine generations, we find Dr. Browne, the descendant of King Malcolm, whose life was thus saved, and Dr. Skene, whose family thus took their name, both eminent in the same professional career and members of the same national society.

Robert Brooke married Mary Mainwaring, daughter of Roger Mainwaring, B.A., All Souls College, Oxford, February, 1608; M.A., July 5, 1611; and D.D., July 2, 1625; Chaplain to Charles I., 1630; Dean of Worcester, 1633; Bishop of St. David's, 1636. Roger Mainwaring was a descendant of a noble and one of the most ancient Cheshire families, allied by marriage to Hugh Kevilioc, Earl of Chester, a near relative of William the Conqueror.

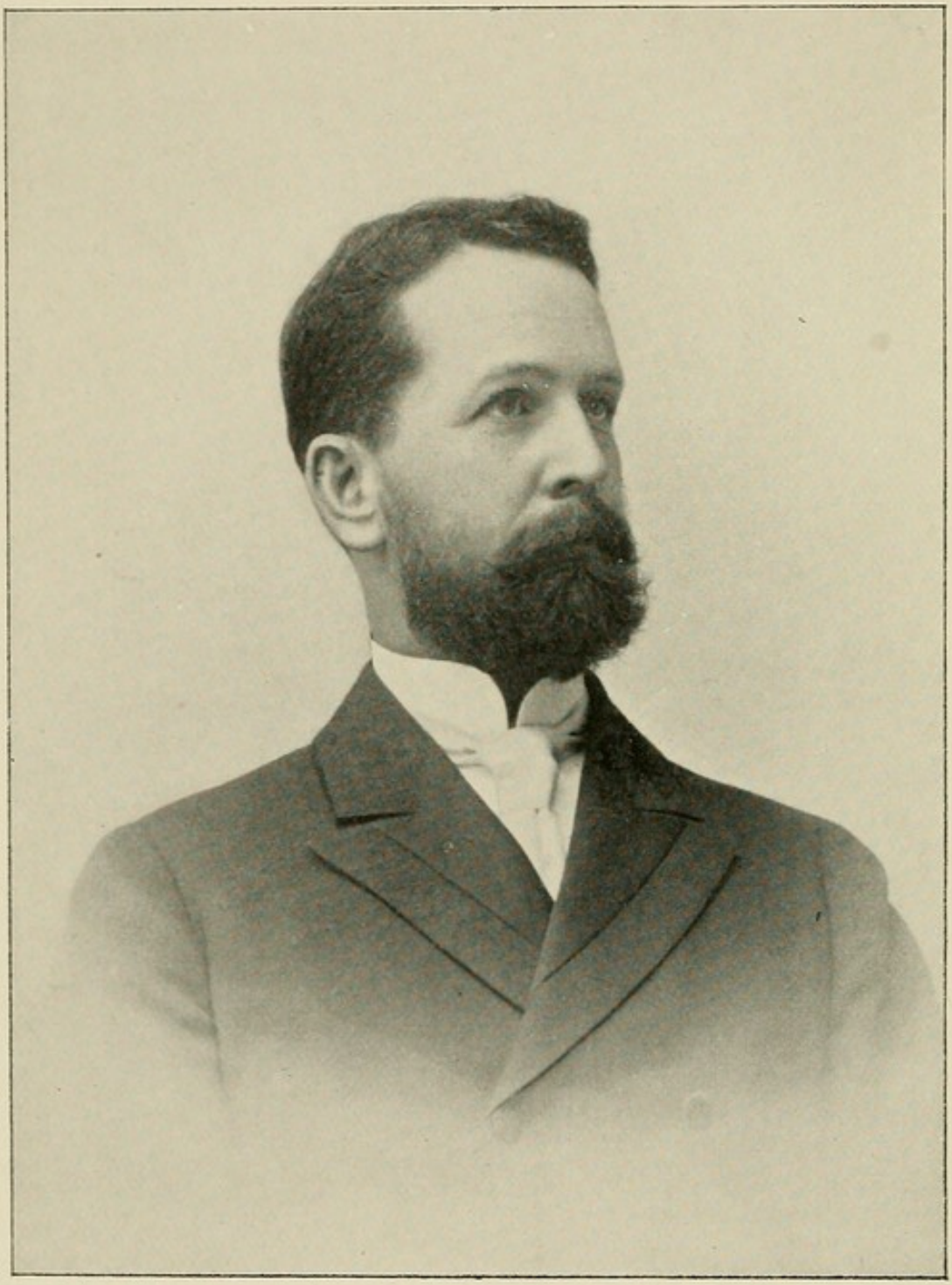
The family of Mainwaring was founded by Ranulphus, who accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy and received the grant of fifteen lordships in Cheshire, including Peure (now Over-Peover) as his division of the spoil.

In examining the genealogical chart of the Browne, Brooke, Neale, and Bennet families, we find that Dr. Browne's ancestors are traced back to the time of the Nor-

man invasion of England in 1066, and that many of them were present and fought with William the Conqueror in the great battle of Senlac, near Hastings. Among the most prominent of these were William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, who married Gundrada, the daughter of the Conqueror; William Fitz Osbern, Earl of Hereford; Roger de Montgomeri, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury; Robert de Beaumont, Count of Meulent and Earl of Leicester; Raoul de Toeni, who held the honorable office of gonfalonier (standard-bearer) of Normandy, which was hereditary in his family; Raoul de Gael, Earl of Norfolk; Richard le Goz, Vicomte D'Avranches, who married Emma de Conteville, a half-sister of the Conqueror, whose descendants afterward became the Earls of Chester.

Dr. Browne received his first name from the Bennet family, his second also from two remote ancestors, viz., Bernard, King of Italy 812 to 818, a grandson of Charlemagne, and Bernard the Dane, a descendant of the kings of Denmark and a companion of the first Norman Conqueror, Duke Rollo; he was Governor and Regent of Normandy, A.D. 812; from him were descended the Comtes de Meulent, the Earls of Leicester and Warwick, and many other French and English noble houses.

Dr. Browne married, in 1872, Miss Jennie Nicholson, of Baltimore, a sister of Bishop Isaac L. Nicholson, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They have five children, two sons and three daughters, his eldest daughter received this year (1894) the first scholarship awarded by the Bryn Mawr School, which consists of a four-year course at the Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania.



P. F. Chambers M. D.

P. FLEWELLEN CHAMBERS, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DR. PORTER FLEWELLEN CHAMBERS is descended from an old Scotch family, remotely related to the great publishers of that name.

Early in the eighteenth century Robert Chambers came to America from Scotland, and settled in North Carolina. He took an active part in the Revolutionary War, and in the War of 1812 he again served his adopted country. In 1800 his son Henry removed to Georgia, and there his grandson, Col. James McCoy Chambers, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born.

James McCoy Chambers was a man of note in his State, actively associated with its agricultural and manufacturing interests, and amassed a large fortune. He was editor of *The Soil of the South*, the leading agricultural journal of that section, published at Columbus, and actively and earnestly encouraged the development of the manufacturing interests of that place, now grown to be the most extensive and valuable in the entire South. Col. Chambers died in 1869.

Judge William H. Chambers, father of Dr. P. Flewellen Chambers, took a prominent part in the late Civil War, rising to the rank of Colonel in the field; he was also active in the executive part of the Confederate Government. He married Anne Lane Flewellen, daughter of a prominent physician of Welsh extraction, resident in Georgia.

Dr. P. Flewellen Chambers, the subject of this sketch, was born in Alabama, December 25, 1853. He was educated by tutors and in private schools, and was graduated in the class of 1873 from Emory College, Georgia. He immediately began the study of medicine. In the summer

of 1874 he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1876, when he served on the house staff of the Presbyterian Hospital, and following that went to the Woman's Hospital in the same capacity. On leaving the Woman's Hospital he became associated with Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas in his private hospital—a connection which continued during the next ten years.

Dr. Chambers is now Assistant Surgeon of the Woman's Hospital, having been appointed to that honor just three years after leaving the house staff. In all things appertaining to his profession he is an enthusiast. He is a member of several medical associations, notably the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Obstretrical Society, and the British Gynæcological Society. As a writer on gynæcological subjects he is well known. And as an operator he is unusually dexterous in handling his instruments, and in the ease with which he works he shows the master. He has shown remarkably good results in the operations for hysterectomy and removal of ovarian cysts, and in all of the plastic operations of the uterus and vagina. He is regarded not only as one of the most conservative, but also as one of the most brilliant of the young operators, and his skill in diagnosis has been so widely recognized that he is repeatedly called in consultation in obscure gynæcological cases, not only in New York, but in all the neighboring cities.

A comparatively short time ago Dr. Chambers established a private hospital for the treatment of women's diseases, where are found all the conveniences and appliances for modern work, as well as all the luxuries of a well-appointed home. This hospital has been most successful.

On June 1, 1893, Dr. Chambers was married to Alice, daughter of W. H. Ely, brother of ex-Mayor Smith Ely, of New York City.

Lucy E. Richardson

Dr. Chambers has a pleasing personality, and has won an enviable position, not only in medicine, but in social and financial circles as well. He is a member of several of the leading social clubs, and a friend and welcome guest of the best families of New York, the city of his adoption.

IDA E. RICHARDSON, M.D.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE subject of this sketch, the youngest daughter of William Henry Richardson and Catharine Hill, Dr. Ida E. Richardson, was born in Philadelphia, November 29, 1845.

In her mother's family were two medical men well known in Philadelphia.

Dr. Richardson's grandfather, John Howard Hill, M.D., was one of the first surgeons of the City Troop; and her uncle, Charles H. Hill, M.D., is the oldest living graduate of Jefferson Medical College.

After the usual home, school, and seminary life of a young girl, Dr. Richardson was graduated, Bachelor of Arts, from the Wesleyan Female Seminary of Wilmington, Del. Her thoughts turning to the study of medicine, she became a member of the class of 1879 in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

After a year as interne in the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia she entered upon an exceptionally successful private practice. For two years she served as clinician, and since that time she has been consulting physician in the Woman's Hospital.

Dr. Richardson has done well her share in the instruction of undergraduates and young physicians of less experience than her own. For four years she was clinical lecturer and demonstrator of the Principles and Practice

of Medicine in the Woman's Medical College; and, since the time when the calls of her own practice compelled her to relinquish her more public duties, she has always given freely of her time and skill in the aid of younger practitioners.

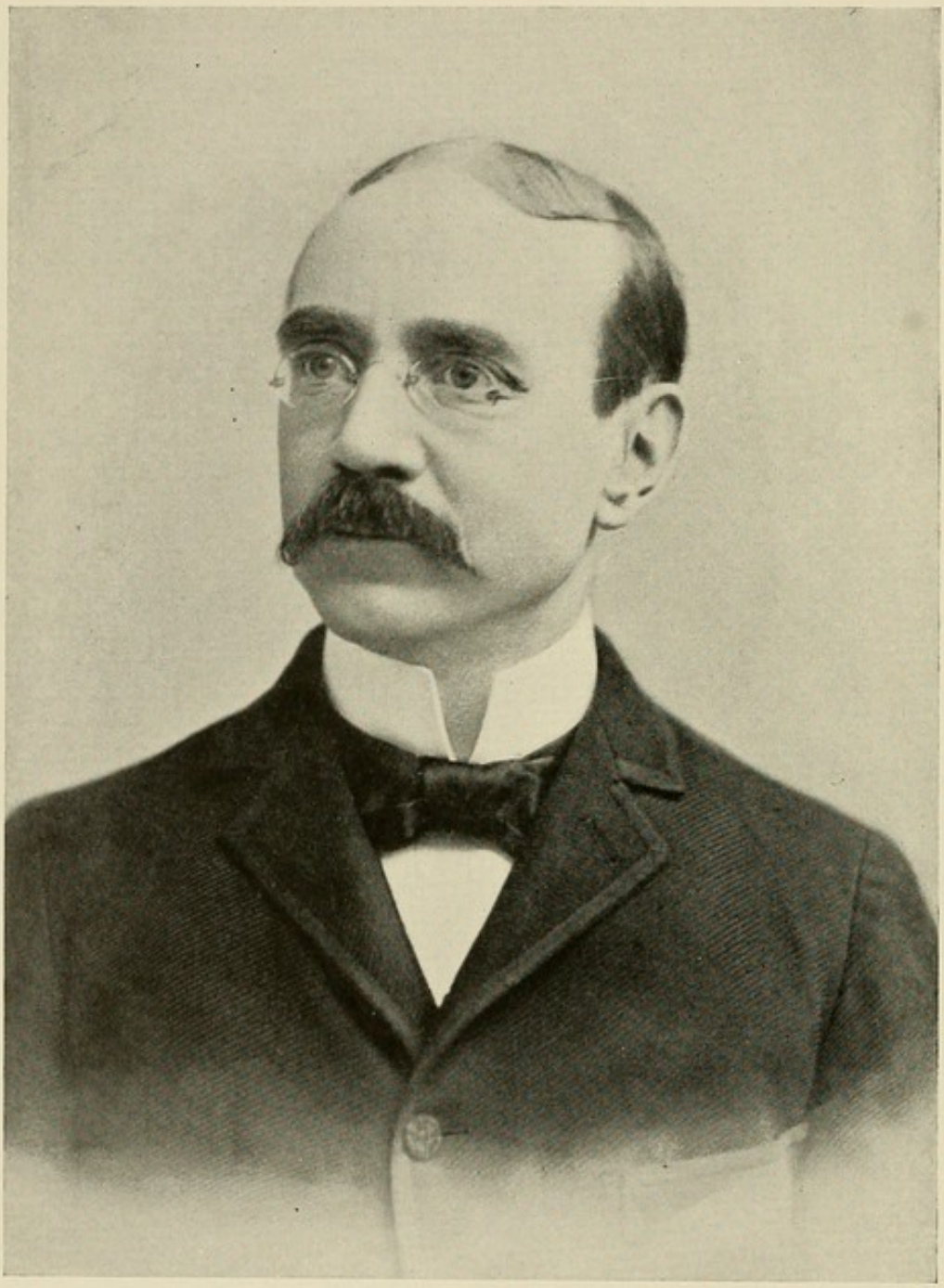
There are, to-day, in Philadelphia and elsewhere, many young doctors, who, in a moment of uncertainty, turn instinctively to Dr. Richardson for counsel; feeling not only absolute confidence that the advice received will be the best results of years of faithful research and of practical work, but, also, that the appeal for help will receive the instant, complete attention and gracious, courteous response of a large-hearted, unselfish, Christian woman, whose great joy it is to be a helper of others.

To the proposal to open a hospital for women in West Philadelphia Dr. Richardson was one of the first to respond, and from the foundation of that institution she has been one of the staff of visiting physicians, and has given liberally to it of her time, money, and skill.

It is in the operating-room of this West Philadelphia Hospital for Women that most of her abdominal surgery has been done. The majority of cases operated on have been watched for months, some of them for years, and, with a single exception, the results, both immediate and after the lapse of time, have been so thoroughly satisfactory to both patient and operator as to lead to the conclusion that in the choice of suitable cases, in skilful operating, and in judicious after-treatment, Dr. Richardson has earned the title of a successful abdominal surgeon.

For six years she was attending physician to Bryn Mawr College.

Though Philadelphia owns the oldest woman's medical college in the United States, still the feeling against women physicians here continued long and bitter, but finally, yielding to the inevitable, one medical society ventured to add women to their numbers, and Drs. Han-



W. A. R. Sellman

nah Croasdale and Ida E. Richardson were the first women elected to membership in a Philadelphia medical society. Dr. Richardson is also a member of the County Medical, the Obstetrical, and the Neurological Societies of Philadelphia.

Dr. Richardson's warm, true heart and unselfish disposition have made her many ardent friends, not only among her numerous patients, but in her social life. She is dignified in manner, commanding the respect of all persons coming under her influence; successful as an honest practitioner, and truly loyal to her profession.

W. A. B. SELLMAN, M.D.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

DR. WILLIAM ALFRED BELT SELLMAN was born at Barnesville, Montgomery County, Md., June 10, 1850. He is the only child of John J. M. Sellman, who married Ann Elizabeth, a daughter of Alfred Belt, of Loudoun County, Va. On the paternal side he descended from the Sellmans of Wales, England; and on the maternal side from the Belts of Scotland, whose ancestors can be traced back for centuries. The Campbells of Scotland are near kin, and Dr. Sellman's ancestry upon both sides made honorable records during the Revolutionary War. Dr. Sellman's parents removed to Frederick City, Md., in 1852, where he received his early education at the Frederick Academy, an institution which has made a reputation in the higher education of young men in the State of Maryland. The Sellman family removed to Baltimore in 1866, and the son was placed at St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Md., a military and collegiate institutute, having an attendance of about 400 students. This was intended as preparatory to entrance at West Point.

Later it was decided that Dr. Sellman should enter the medical profession, and in 1870 he entered the office of Dr. Nathan R. Smith. About a month later the young student was thrown out of a carriage and received injuries which confined him to his room for eight months; during this time his course of medical reading was kept up, but the winter course of lectures was lost. He was graduated at the University of Maryland, February, 1872, and was honored by membership in the Rush Medical Club in that institution. After graduation he travelled through the South, including Florida. His intention was to take a post-graduate course in Germany, but his preceptor, Dr. Smith, was taken ill, and was compelled to go to Jamaica for his health, and he assumed charge of Dr. Smith's office during his absence from the city.

January, 1873, he commenced general practice in Baltimore. His perseverance was rewarded by success and he rapidly built up a large practice. He drifted into gynæcological work, and in 1884 was elected Professor of the Diseases of Women in the Baltimore University School of Medicine and Gynæcologist to the hospital connected with that institution. He succeeded to the chair made vacant by the death of Prof. Harvey L. Byrd, whose writings and records are well known to the profession. Dr. Sellman at once did some brilliant laparotomy work in this line. He established a reputation both as a lecturer and as a clinical instructor. He has not had the time to do much writing for publication, but has contributed papers to various societies of which he is a member. He is remarked for his neatness in appearance and the perfect system which he insists upon being carried out in the departments under his control. In 1892 the Chair of Obstetrics was added to his work in Gynæcology. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and since 1880 has attended many of its meetings. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the

Engd by Williams New York

B. G. Clark

State of Maryland. Also of the Baltimore Medical Association and of the Clinical Society. He was a member of the International Medical Congress which met in Washington in 1887; also of the Pan-American Congress.

Dr. Sellman's statistics in ovariotomy, oöphorectomy, hysterectomy, etc., compare favorably with those of other operators as to mortality. He is an advocate for the treatment of metritis and endometritis by radical means (rapid dilatation and curetting). He has devised a set of instruments, which he calls his reamers, for the removal of the dense fibrous tissue at the internal os uteri.

He pleads earnestly for the maintenance of physical exercise by all persons as they advance in years. He advises men and women to keep up their muscular development by a temperate indulgence in bicycle-riding, rowing, skating, etc.

Dr. Sellman married Miss Mary Oliver, of Baltimore, in 1882, whose father was Thomas Vinton Oliver of Massachusetts. Their only child is a son, born December, 1884.

BYRON G. CLARK, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dr. Byron George Clark, a successful and popular New York City physician, has achieved his position by dint of severe and persevering labors. He is strictly a self-made man, who from the first has been advanced only by his own studious application, his intelligent devotion, and his skill in his profession.

His entrance upon medical studies was under the influence of the allopathic school, but subsequently he was converted to homœopathy by a careful investigation of its tenets and principles, which appeared to be more in accord with nature and the progressive spirit of the age.

Among the practitioners of the new school Dr. Clark is to be classed as a firm believer in the medium and higher potencies, which are to be employed with a nice graduation and discrimination as to the individual case.

His methods are justified by his success in building up a fine practice in the Harlem district of New York City, with a large clientage among the most intelligent and highly respectable families.

Of ancient Pilgrim ancestry, Byron George Clark, born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, February 15, 1847, is the son of Aaron Clark, a native of Princeton, Massachusetts, who married Mary Ann Towner, of Charlestown, where he engaged in farming.

Hence, as in the case of so many able men, contributed by the country to the city, Dr. Clark's childhood and youth were spent on a farm.

He enjoyed the advantages of the public schools, supplemented by private instruction. Afterward he was placed in a banking-house in New York City with a view to starting him in a commercial career. It was while so employed that he definitely decided to become a physician, and with characteristic energy he set about the arduous task of preparation. His spare moments out of banking-hours were devoted to study. Persevering under great difficulties he fitted himself for a preparatory college course.

After taking a special course of lectures at the Long Island College Hospital, he entered Dartmouth Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1877. He returned to New York for a post-graduate course in materia medica at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and finally located at Windsor, Vermont.

He was the first physician of the new school established in Windsor, where he soon built up an extensive practice. The long and exhaustive rides necessitated by a large village and country practice proving too severe for his physical endurance, he sought out a good man to take his

place, and himself removed to New York, where he located in 1882.

It was remarked by an old resident that Dr. Clark was the "first physician who left Windsor because he had too much to do."

While Dr. Clark is an "all-round" family physician rather than a specialist, yet he has been accustomed each year to take up a post-graduate course in some leading specialty. In this way he acquired a critical knowledge and thorough equipment in various departments, and to this fact is doubtless to be attributed a portion of his peculiar success.

The departments of gynæcology and ophthalmology are among the subjects to which he has thus given special attention, and in which he has shown especial aptitude.

Dr. Clark, until recently, was visiting physician to the Hahnemann Hospital. He has also resigned his charge as visiting physician to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children.

He is a prominent member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic State and County Societies, the Carroll Durham Medical Club, the Materia Medica Society, the Pedological Society (Homœopathic), American Society of Orificial Surgeons, the Homœopathic Union, and Honorary Member of the Vermont State Homœopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Clark's first wife, Annie G. Ensworth, of Waterford, Pennsylvania, died in May, 1875. In October, 1878, he married Elida Peck, daughter of the late Samuel Peck, of New York City. They have three children.

He is an active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is known as a public-spirited and highly respected citizen as well as an able and progressive physician.

B. FRANKLIN BETTS, M.D.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

B. Franklin Betts, M.D., Professor of Gynæcology in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, was born in Warminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1845, and is the son of John and Sarah C. Malone Betts.

He came to Philadelphia to reside in 1862. In the year 1868 he was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of that city, and started for Europe soon after to complete his medical education by a two-years' course of study at Vienna, Austria.

In 1870 he returned to Philadelphia and commenced the practice of his profession, making a specialty of the diseases of women and children.

In 1872 he was elected Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy in the college from which he had taken his degree.

Before this time gynæcology was rarely recognized as a distinct department of medical science, but, with the rapid advance made in abdominal surgery, a new impetus to the study of the pathological basis of many of the diseases peculiar to females was felt, and believing that the time had come for a departure which should broaden the field of study for students, the Faculty of Hahnemann Medical College established the department of gynæcology in 1876, and elected Prof. Betts to the chair, which he has so ably filled ever since.

With an intense interest in his specialty he applied himself to the establishment of a clinic for the medical and surgical treatment of gynæcological cases, and soon after acquired facilities in the hospital connected with the college for the reception of this class of patients under his immediate control. Through his efforts this department

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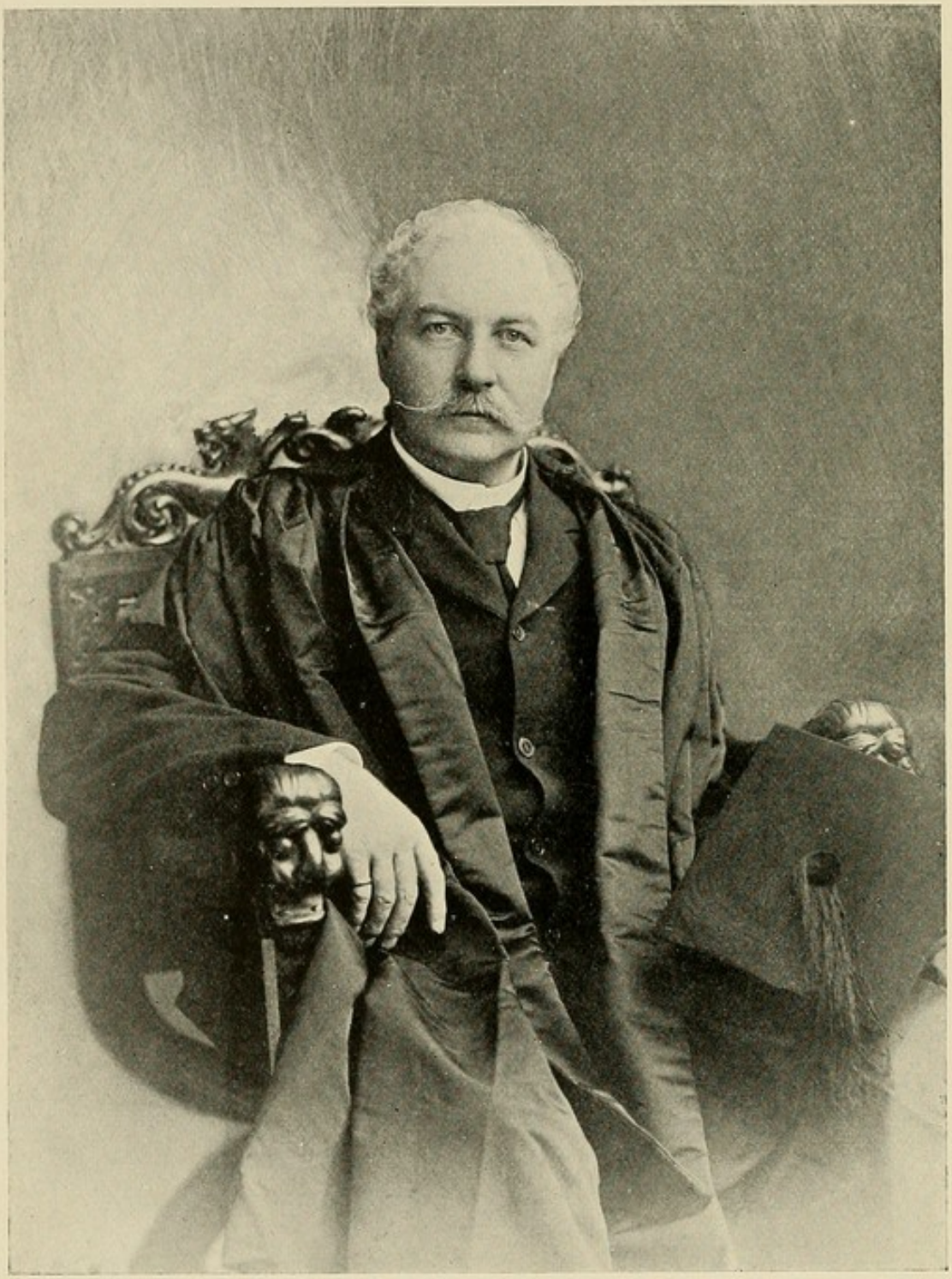
B. Frank Betts M.D.



Wm. M. Baker

has grown to be one of the most important connected with this institution, so that large classes are annually in attendance upon his lectures and clinics, and means are afforded for the most thorough and complete course of practical instruction in this branch of medical science.

Prof. Betts has held the position of Gynæcologist to the Hahnemann Hospital of Philadelphia; Consulting Gynæcologist to the Wilmington Homœopathic Hospital in the State of Delaware; and to the Out-patient Department of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia. He is a senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and a member of numerous State, county, and municipal organizations, in all of which he takes an active interest.

Both in hospital and private practice he has had the advantage of a large and varied experience. For several years he delivered a course of lectures annually to advanced students in the College upon the diseases of children, and when increased facilities were offered by the removal of the institution to its present commodious quarters on Broad Street, Prof. Betts' chair had added to it the Department of Pædiatrics.

As a teacher he is clear, concise, and progressive. As a physician and surgeon eminently skilled and successful, and whilst firm in his convictions, he is modest and unassuming in his intercourse with his professional colleagues.

WILLIAM HENRY BAKER, M.D.,

BOSTON, MASS.

DR. WILLIAM HENRY BAKER was born in Medford, Mass., March 11, 1845, and is descended through a line of honorable ancestors from Richard Baker, who came from England and made his home in Dorchester, Mass., 1630.

Dr. Baker's father, the Rev. Abijah R. Baker, D.D., was a Congregational clergyman, and his mother, Harriet Woods, a well known author and a woman of unusual beauty of character, was the daughter of the distinguished divine, Rev. Leonard Woods, D.D., LL.D., who, for many years, was President of the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass.

After passing his boyhood days at Wellesley, where his father was then settled, Dr. Baker continued his education at the Atkinson Academy, N. H. He left school at eighteen years of age, and was engaged for six years in business in New York City. While possessing, to an eminent degree, all the qualifications necessary for success in the mercantile world, and although the outlook for his future was most flattering, yet he felt that his life's work lay in another direction.

His mother had been an invalid from the time of his birth, and often suffered acutely. On this account Dr. Baker gave up his business interests and entered upon the study of medicine in Harvard University, from which he received the degree of M.D. in 1872.

After serving one year in the Boston City Hospital, he went as interne to the Woman's Hospital in New York, and was assistant for eighteen months to Drs. J. Marion Sims, T. Addis Emmet, T. Gaillard Thomas, and E. R. Peaslee.

From the fact of his Puritan descent and early associations it is not surprising that he should select the city of Boston as the field for his future labor, Thus we find him at the outset of his career, in 1874, physician to the Woman's Room in the Boston Dispensary.

Here he began to disseminate the knowledge he had acquired from his masters in the profession at the Woman's Hospital in New York.

About a year later he was appointed Clinical Instructor of the Diseases of Women at the Harvard Medical School,

and for the next twenty years he continuously taught that subject there. Indeed it may be said that he created that department in the college. In 1882 he had the honor of being made Professor of Gynæcology in Harvard University, and he held that chair until a few months ago, when he resigned in order to devote more time to special medical researches, and also to his work at the Free Hospital for Women, a charity which owes to him its inception, organization and pre-eminent success.

Realizing the need of an institution in Boston for the exclusive treatment of poor women afflicted with the troubles peculiar to their sex, Dr. Baker had the courage to attempt its establishment, although he had had but one year of practice. He possessed the executive ability to carry out the project, and now, while yet in active service, he sees the fruition of his hopes. Nearly three thousand patients have been treated in the wards of this hospital, and as many as 46,000 in the Out-patient Department.

The new building recently dedicated embodies all that is highest in hygienic and artistic structure. It is finely situated in the Riverdale Parkway, in the immediate suburbs of Boston, and has a capacity for sixty patients. Every detail of this most successful institution is under Dr. Baker's personal supervision, as he holds the dual post of Surgeon and Member of the Board of Trustees, a most fortunate combination, which, if secured in all hospitals, would tend to their own best interests in discipline, care of patients and improved medical results.

It is rarely that a man so young in his professional life, and located in such a conservative and old a place as Boston, attains to such eminence. His success was, however, considered almost assured even during his internship at the Woman's Hospital. By his intelligent interest and untiring zeal in his hospital duties he very soon attracted the notice of the attending surgeons. Early in his course he manifested that unusual dexterity and delicacy

of touch which have since marked his work. The electric spark of genius was in him, and soon he found himself on the top of the wave of professional success.

His most renowned work has been in the line of plastic surgery, while his abdominal surgery has been especially noted for its thoroughness.

No one man has done more to raise the science of gynæcology to the highest standard of honor and usefulness. His ideas are liberal, yet never radical, and his name is known and his writings quoted throughout the medical world.

Among Dr. Baker's best-known contributions to special literature may be mentioned: "Mechanical Appliances in Uterine Surgery;" "Lacerations of the Cervix Uteri as a Cause of Uterine Disease;" "Malpositions of the Uterus;" "Vaginal Ovariotomy;" "Drainage in the Removal of Submucous Fibroids;" "The Treatment of Cancer of the Uterus;" "Hyperæmia of the Vesico-urethral Membrane;" "Cancer of the Uterus: Its Treatment by High Amputation Compared with Total Extirpation;" "Diseases of the Urethra and Bladder;" "Cancer of the Cervix Uteri: Results of Its Treatment by High Amputation."

His first published medical paper was written in 1872, the year of his graduation in medicine, and entitled: "Amenorrhœa and Its Treatment by Electricity." His second paper was written a year later, and entitled: "Cases of Amenorrhœa Resulting from Undeveloped Uteri."

Dr. Baker is Professor of Gynæcology, Harvard College; Surgeon to the Free Hospital for Women, Boston; Fellow of the American and British Gynæcological Societies; Member Alumni Association Woman's Hospital, New York, and of the Boston City Hospital; Member Boston Obstetrical Society and Massachusetts Medical Society; ex-Vice-President American Gynæcological Society; Hon. President International Congress, Belgium, etc.

Mary A. Medan.

His most striking characteristic, perhaps, is an unfailing courtesy and kindliness of manner, together with the stamp of genuineness in every word and act.

To his patients he is most sympathetic, always unwearied in his care of them, and shrinks from no exertion in their behalf.

To his students at the medical school he has been a prince among instructors. His clinics were constantly crowded, and his lectures abounded in practical teaching. Many a young physician owes his success to the encouragement and generous assistance which Dr. Baker has given him. Incapable of envy, and never undervaluing the work of another, he is never boastful of his own achievements.

His noble and vigorous nature retains all the happy buoyancy of youth, and his face is like the sunshine itself in the sick-room, his presence alone being a veritable tower of strength.

Loving his profession with an ever-fresh enthusiasm, he still labors in the arena he has so exalted.

MARY H. McLEAN, M.D.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

DR. MARY H. MCLEAN was born in the year 1861 in Washington, Missouri, a village situated about fifty miles west of the city of St. Louis, Mo.

She is the daughter of Dr. Elijah McLean, who has been an honorable member of the medical profession for many years. He is at the present time in his ninety-second year, yet retains all his faculties, and commands the admiring love and respect of all who are so fortunate as to know him. He was born in Kentucky in the year 1804, and moved to Missouri in his early childhood, where he braved all the hardships of an Indian country. He educated

himself, studied medicine with a fine preceptor, taking one short course of study at Lexington, Ky., and then entered upon a successful medical career. For thirty years he stood at the head of his profession in his county. His early trials in life prompted him to give his children every opportunity of acquiring a thorough education. At the age of thirteen years he placed his daughter, Mary H. McLean, in Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Missouri, where her early education was obtained.

The doctor's mother, Mary C. Stafford, was of pure English extraction. She was the daughter of an educated Presbyterian clergyman, and was a woman of rare physical, intellectual, and moral strength. Being a descendant of such parents it is not surprising that Dr. Mary H. McLean has achieved a prominence in her profession which but few so young as she can claim.

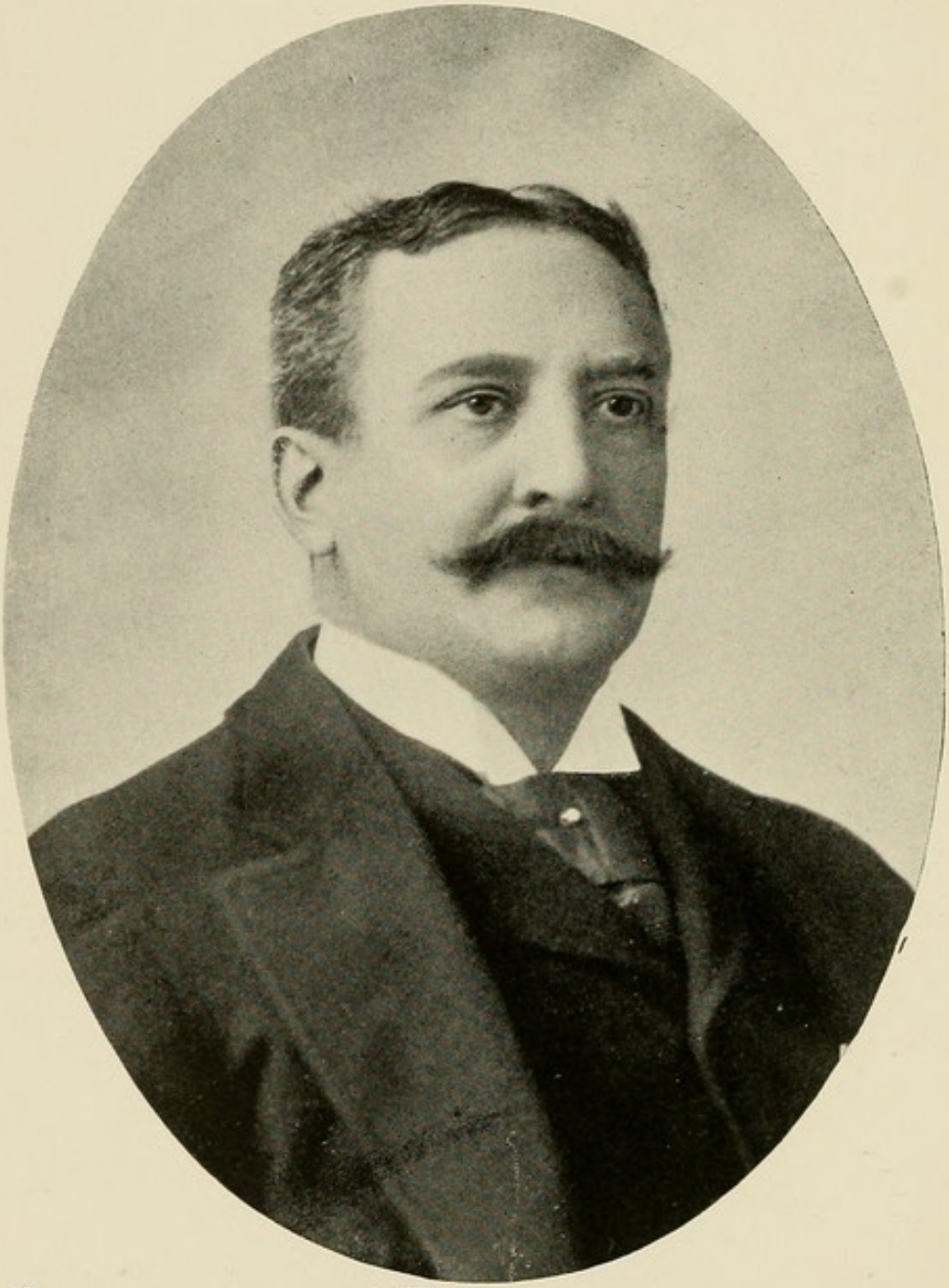
After spending three years in Lindenwood College, for one year she was a student at Vassar College, New York. There she met and admired Doctor Helen Worthing Webster. The admiration for this gifted woman had great influence upon the mind of Dr. McLean to induce her to enter upon professional studies the following year.

She entered the University of Michigan in the fall of 1880, and took the degree in June, 1883.

In April, 1884, she began the practice of medicine in St. Louis, Mo. In April, 1885 she received a year's appointment from the city as assistant physician to the Female Hospital, a city institution, with a capacity of between two hundred and fifty and three hundred beds.

Holding this position in the hospital, an opportunity was found to overcome in some degree the strong prejudice against medical women which existed in the profession of St. Louis at that time.

In April, 1886, Dr. McLean again entered into private practice in St. Louis, and was very soon elected the first and only woman in the St. Louis Medical Society.



Baker Emmert M.D.

Her strong surgical taste led her into that line of work, and she is now known only as a gynæcological surgeon, with remarkable success in abdominal operations. For three years she has been doing this special line of surgery, and much of her success as a surgeon has been the fruit of caution, care, and neatness in her work.

She justly deserves the prominence which she has attained. Many of her cases in pelvic surgery have been of the most serious character, followed with good and happy results, with a very small mortality. Dr. McLean is not a rapid and brilliant operator, but she is thorough and conscientious about details, and she has no incomplete cases.

BACHE McEVERS EMMET, M.D.,

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Dr. Bache McEvers Emmet is a native of New York City, where his people have been settled since 1803, the year in which his grandfather, Thomas Addis Emmet, Esq., came from Ireland, having been driven to this self-expatriation by the political disturbances in which his brother, Robert, was engaged in his own country. A monument erected to the memory of Thomas Addis Emmet by his friends and compatriots stands in St. Paul's churchyard, facing Broadway, and tells of his many virtues and noble life. On his mother's side Dr. Bache Emmet springs from Dutch stock, his mother being a Coster, a descendant of the famous Laurens Janszoon Coster, who disputes with Gutenberg the merit of being the inventor of the printing press. Two monuments to his memory stand in Haarlem, the Netherlands; one erected in 1823, the second, a bronze one by Royer, was erected with national solemnity in the market-place, July 16, 1856.

The subject of this sketch was born in 1843, and re-

ceived his early education in private schools in this State. At the age of twelve he was placed in a private school in Switzerland, and, later on, took his courses at the St. Louis Lyceum in Paris.

As his parents choose to reside in the French Capital, and as Dr. Emmet had selected medicine as a profession, he began his studies in 1863 under the celebrated French physicians and surgeons of the day, Bouillaud, Bouchut, and Grisolle, Velpeau, Chassaignac, Jobert de Lamballe, Trousseau, and Pajot.

He fortunately enjoyed exceptional opportunities of seeing much hospital service, and constantly associated with the rising men of the time, who have since made names in practice and in medical literature.

At that time the War of the Rebellion was still in progress, and the young student had a strong desire to be of some help to his country and hoped that, by special studies followed at the military medical school under the famous Dr. Larrey, son of Baron Larrey of the First Empire, he might fit himself for an humble post in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, and so undertook the work. His parents, however, were but little disposed to have him carry out this design, and the years merged into 1865, when the blessing of peace was once more spread over the land. Dr. Emmet then carried on his studies to the end, taking special courses with Nélaton, Tarnier, and Depaul. During these years he also enjoyed an intimate acquaintance in Dr. Marion Sims's family, who was then the surgical lion of the Eastern hemisphere, but he had received as yet none but the most vague idea of the meaning of gynæcology, though familiar with the writings of Bernutz and Goupil, and the practice of Nonat and a few others, who were doing this work through the Ferguson speculum.

Dr. Emmet returned to the States in 1867 and entered at once into the atmosphere which has surrounded him

ever since. In addition to his studies in Paris he took his degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia), and through his association with his cousin, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, entered the Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, as interne, in 1869. He served there the usual eighteen months and then took up his active life-work. His taste led him for some time into general practice, and he has been called upon to do much of it, though constantly leaning to his guiding specialty which, for the past few years, has absorbed his entire attention.

His appointment as Professor of the Diseases of Women at the New Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1884, and as full surgeon in 1889 to the Woman's Hospital, which he had served as assistant surgeon for eighteen years, definitely shaped the direction his work should take, though it had been foreshadowed within that time by a considerable number of valuable papers contributed to the gynæcological journals and to various text-books which have appeared in late years. Some of these are: "The Abuse of Intrauterine Medication;" "Retroperitoneal Cysts of the Female Sexual Organs: A Study of their Treatment;" "A Case of Extrauterine Fœtation, Successfully Treated by Galvanism;" "Laceration of the Cervix Uteri," in Mann's *American System of Gynæcology;* "Amputation of the Cervix Often Preferable to Attempts at Repair;" "Galvanism in Gynæcology;" "Outlines of Uterine Therapeutics, Especially Massage and Electricity," in Keating and Coe's *American Gynæcology;* "Removal of the Uterus in Disease of the Adnexa, Argument in the Negative," in *Transactions of the American Gynæcological Society*, 1894; "Injured Ureters in Abdominal Surgery, their Care, with Report of a Case of Anastomosis and Recovery."

Dr. Emmet is also Gynæcologist to the Columbus Hospital in New York, and has devised a number of surgical

instruments which have met with considerable favor among his colleagues. He is ex-President of the New York Obstetrical Society, a member of the British Gynæcological Society, and of the numerous local societies in the city of New York.

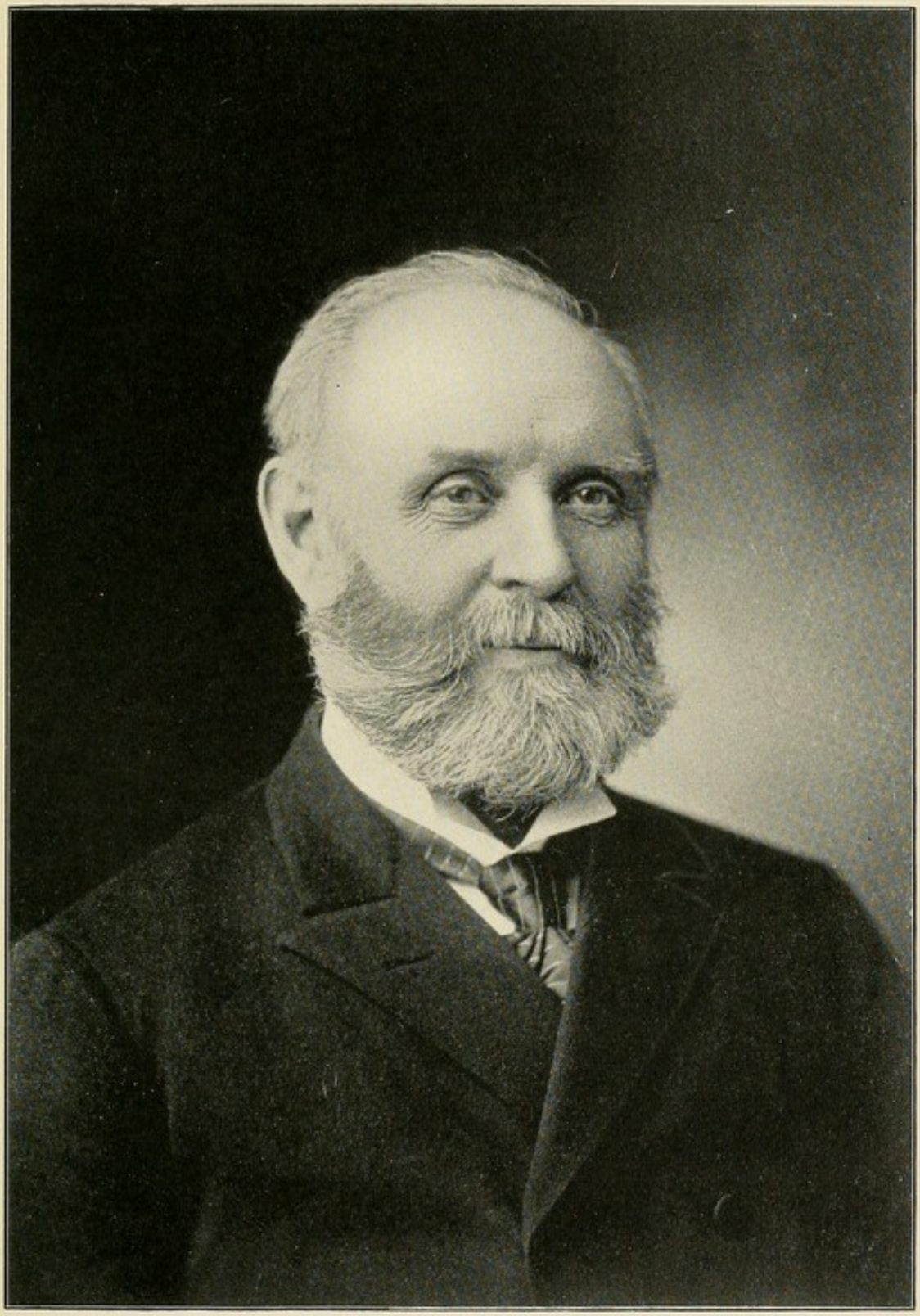
His connection with various hospitals demands much of his time, but it is given most willingly, as gynæcological surgery has a great fascination for him, and he is most gratified to show any new work to his *confrères*, who attend his clinics in large numbers.

Dr. Emmet married Anne Frances, youngest daughter of the late Judge Levinus Monson.

PROF. R. LUDLAM, SR., M.D.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

DR. REUBEN LUDLAM, Sr., was born in Camden, New Jersey, October 7, 1831, and is the first of seven children. His father, J. W. Ludlam, M.D., was a distinguished and excellent physician, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, who removed to Illinois and died in Evanston in 1858. His mother, of good old Quaker parentage, is still living (1896). His medical proclivities were disclosed at a very early age, and, being an almost constant companion of his father, he was everywhere called the young doctor. From being so often at the bedside, and participating silently in the examination of the patients, he had such a clinical training that it would be impossible to say when his medical education began. As he grew this professional intimacy with his father ripened into a habit of analyzing all sorts of cases, and to this circumstance, as well as to his unusual hospital advantages, while in college and afterward, may be traced the source of his ultimate success as a clinical teacher and author.



R. Ludlam

After a three-years' course in the University of Pennsylvania, he took his medical degree therefrom in April, 1852. He soon afterward located in Chicago, where for more than forty years he has been constantly and exclusively engaged in the practical duties of a physician and surgeon. At that time the population of Chicago was only 32,000, and professional men of all kinds had the usual frontier experience, of which his was no exception to the rule. Early obstacles were vanquished only by industry and perseverance, and he soon found himself in possession of a very large general practice.

In 1859, upon the first organization of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, Dr. Ludlam was chosen to the Chair of Physiology, Pathology, and Clinical Medicine. After four years of service he was transferred to that of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, which chair he occupied for the next ten years, when, at his request, it was divided, and he was placed in charge of the new department of gynæcology. At the session of 1884–85 his sphere of teaching was limited to clinical gynæcology, to the surgical part of which he has since been exclusively devoted.

To perfect himself in the study and teaching of his specialty, Dr. Ludlam has made four visits to the hospitals of Europe, where the best possible advantages have been placed at his disposal, and whence he has derived a great variety of resource. One of his most popular introductory lectures (1875) was entitled "Three Months in the Old Hospitals of Paris."

Not only have his clinical lectures and hospital service been widely known and appreciated by students and physicians who have come to his clinics from all quarters, and by the readers of our periodical literature, but his work as a specialist has been widespread and very extensive. He has performed many difficult and remarkable abdominal and pelvic operations all over the country, having visited

no less than sixteen of the different States and nearly all of the chief cities and towns of the West for that purpose. Of late, however, his operative work, whether private or public, is chiefly done in the Hahnemann Hospital.

As a clinical teacher, Dr. Ludlam is direct, forcible, and practical. His fluency and facility of language give him the advantage as an instructor; for, however dry and uninviting the subject, he has the faculty of enchaining the attention of the student. No teacher ever knew better how to enliven and instruct, whether by wit or anecdote or simile or bits of experience drawn from his own resources. His varied intellectual gifts and ease of expression always elicit the greatest admiration.

His contributions to medical literature have been many and varied. In all he has been a medical editor for thirty-five years. For six years he was connected with the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, a quarterly published in New York, and for nine years with the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, of Chicago. He is and has been editor of the *Clinique* for seventeen years. In 1863 he issued a short course of clinical lectures on diphtheria, which was the first strictly medical book ever published in the Northwest. His great work, *Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women*, now in its sixth edition, was translated into the French and published by Delahaye in Paris. Dr. Ludlam also translated and published in 1880 a work on clinical medicine from the French of Jousset, adding thereto many original and valuable notes.

Among the honors conferred upon him have been the Presidency of the American Institute of Homœopathy, now in its fifty-second year; of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association; of the Western Institute of Homœopathy; of the Chicago Academy of Medicine; and of the Clinical Society of the Hahnemann Hospital. In addition to these honors, Dr. Ludlam was a member of the medical

department of the Relief and Aid Society, which, after the great fire in Chicago, had the distribution of the charities and the care of sixty thousand people. For fifteen consecutive years he was a member of the Illinois State Board of Health, in which capacity he did very much to assist in advancing the cause of a higher medical education. His term of office expired December 31, 1892. After having, except for a brief interval, served as Dean of its Faculty for twenty-five years, he now holds the honored position of President of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago.

The following extracts from an introductory lecture to his course on surgical gynæcology for the session of 1895–96 will give a good idea of Professor Ludlam's views and method of teaching :

"As usual, I propose to instruct you in the art of diagnosis upon the living subject. It is a delicate and difficult undertaking, but it can be mastered in this way rather than by any amount of theoretical preaching and discussion. Of late years the differential diagnosis of the diseases of women, at least of such cases as will concern us in this clinic, has been wonderfully simplified and perfected through the operations that have been made in surgical gynæcology. The peculiar sexual lesions that lie within the pelvic and abdominal cavities will be open to your inspection as they never were to any mortal until Dr. McDowell, of Kentucky, made the first ovariotomy one cold morning in December, 1809.

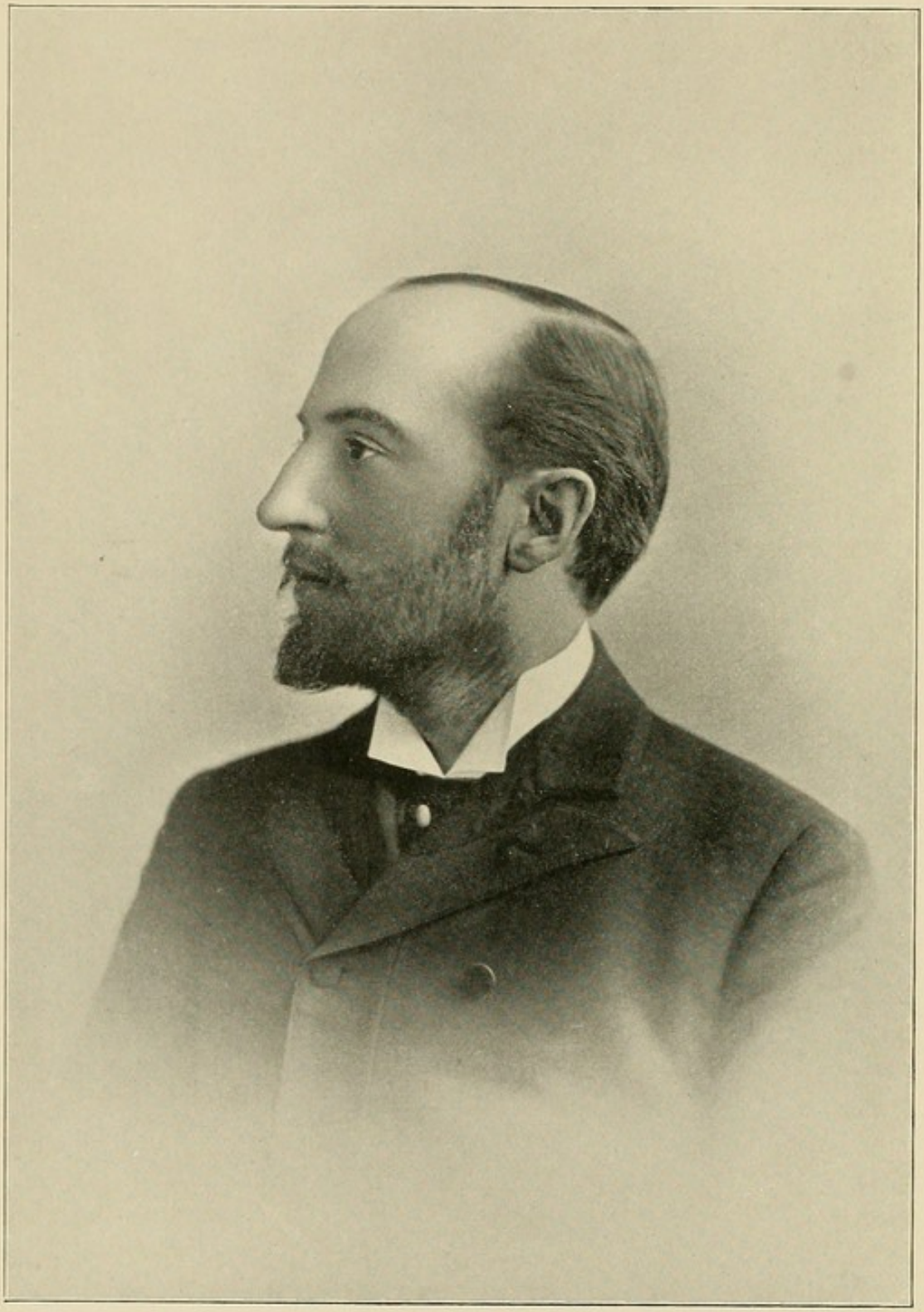
" We shall avail ourselves of all that has been discovered and taught in special uterine and ovarian diagnosis since that time; and you will learn that not only are these diseases of the utmost consequence *per se,* but that in their reflex and systemic relations they are more interesting and important than those of any other specialty. . . .

" The true conservatism that consists in doing what is best for a given case hinges upon a correct diagnosis, when-

ever it is possible to make one. And in proportion as the facilities for such fore-knowledge are developed and applied will the surgeon become more and more conservative, and know better when to use and when to withhold the knife.

. . . . . .

"There is a fascination in the technique of gynæcological surgery, with all its neatness and newness, that is seductive and dangerous. It will appear such an easy thing to make an ovariotomy, or to perform the various plastic operations coming within the scope of this specialty, that you may be led to think yourselves fit for such work before you are fully grounded in the elements of pelvic and peritoneal pathology and diagnosis. As the art student is tempted to begin to paint before he has any knowledge of drawing, so the medical students and the young doctors of our day are tempted to paint their field of vision with the life-blood of their victims before they can draw a rational inference as to their condition, or as to the actual needs of a case in hand. The result is that there is too much smiting to the right and to the left, in the persons of the poor women especially, without regard to ultimate consequences. To operate first, and to study the case afterward (or not to study it at all), is like hanging a prisoner first, and then bringing his case for trial by jury. To make a general rule that because a woman who is an invalid still has the uterus and its appendages therefore she must be mutilated by the surgeon, is an outrage, not only upon the rights of her sex, but, also, upon the just claims of our profession to scientific probity and to a decent regard for the principle of the Golden Rule."



R. Lindsay

REUBEN LUDLAM, JR., M.D.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

DR. REUBEN LUDLAM, JR., the son and only child of the distinguished gynæcologist whose sketch immediately precedes this, was born in Chicago, Illinois, May 18, 1866. His educational advantages were of the very best, and, having early evinced a taste for the science of medicine, this inclination was gratified by his entrance upon the study thereof in his father's office. After four years' attendance in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, with superior privileges in the way of general and dispensary practice, he received his degree in the spring of 1886. Eighteen months were then spent in the hospitals of Paris and London, in the former of which he took special courses in operative and gynæcological surgery under several of it most renowned teachers, where he also attended the clinics of Péan, Terrillon, Tillaux, Terrier, Porak, Doléris, Ricard, and others most assiduously.

After five years of general and special practice at home and in company with his father, he again went to Europe, where he spent four months of close study in Berlin and Paris, devoting himself especially to the subject of gynæcology and of surgery connected therewith, in the clinics of Olshausen, Gusserow, von Bergmann, with Schimmelbusch (by whom he was taught the typical asepsis) and Martin in Berlin; and those of Péan, Pozzi, Picqué, Ricard, Le Dentu, Lucas-Championnière, Berger, Ségond, and Apostoli in Paris.

Seven years of special study, experience, and preparation at home and abroad fitted him for the post of *chef de clinique* and Lecturer on Gynæcological Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago,

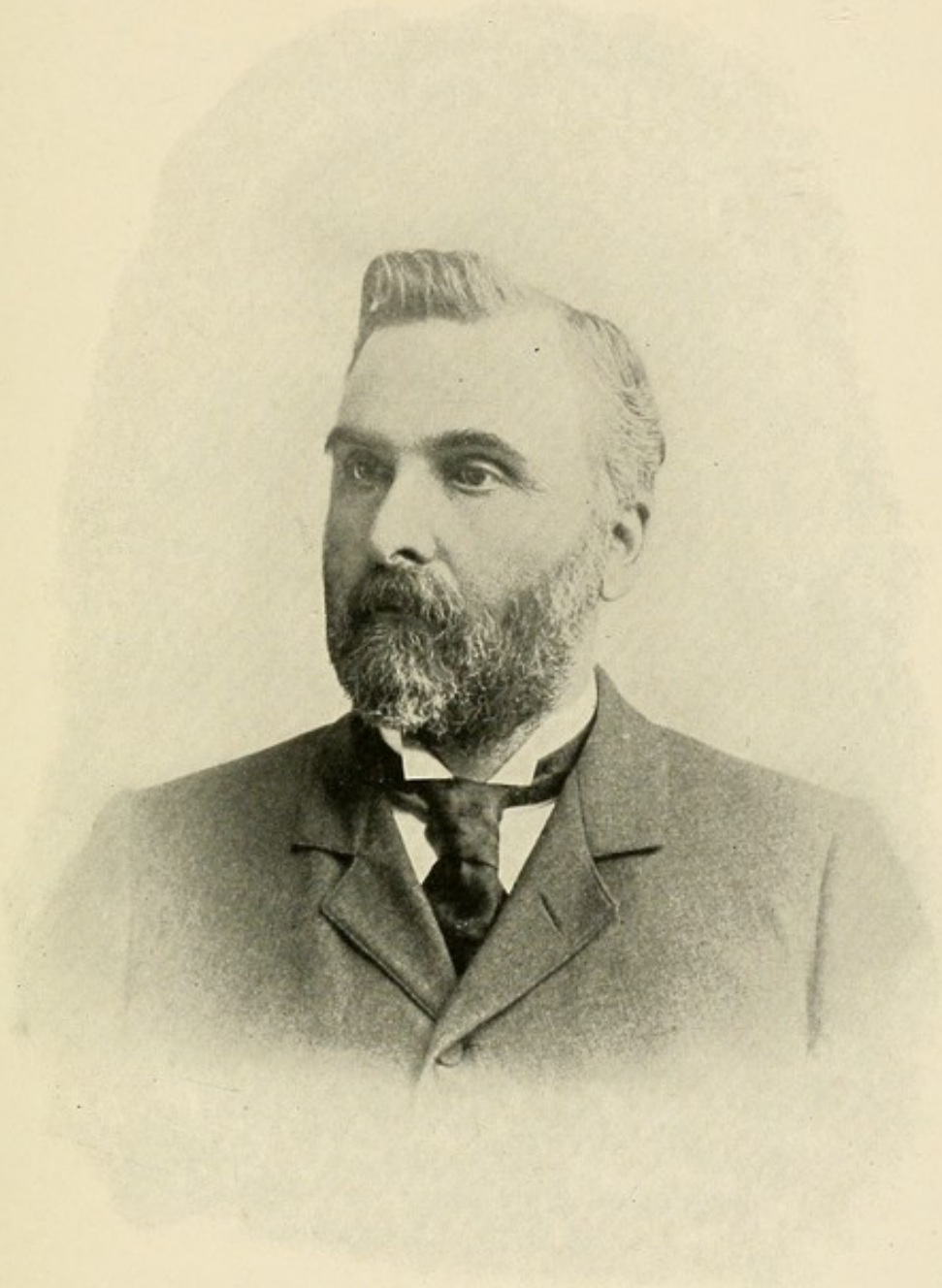
which position he still continues to hold (1896). In this capacity and as first assistant to his father in hospital and private practice he has had extraordinary advantages in peritoneal surgery, and in all the operations pertaining to modern gynæcology. He has also performed many of these operations himself, and his technique is as perfect as possible. He is an enthusiast in this line of work, and will keep the family name at the high mark which it has already attained.

Dr. Ludlam, Jr., is a member of the national American Institute of Homœopathy, the Illinois State Medical Association, and the Clinical Society of the Hahnemann Hospital, to the last of which he has contributed several valuable original papers, translations, etc.

DONALD MACRAE, M.D.,

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Donald Macrae, born in Poolewe, Rosshire, Scotland, October 3, 1839. Eldest son of the Rev. Donald Macrae, of the Free Church of Scotland. Educated by private tutors. He entered the literary course at Edinburgh University when fifteen years of age, where he remained for two years, then studied medicine and was graduated from the University, August, 1861. With few exceptions his relatives belong to the church. His mother was the daughter of a Presbyterian minister. Two brothers are ministers; one, John, is pastor of the Toorak Presbyterian Church, Melbourne, Australia, and Duncan, of Woodgreen Presbyterian Church, London, England. Of his remaining brothers, two in number, one is a business man in London, the other, James, a prominent farmer near Council Bluffs; his only two sisters who reached a marriageable age have also married clergymen. After a few months of hospital service under Sir James Y. Simpson and Prof. Syme, of



Donald Grant

Edinburgh, he acted as assistant to a physician in Scotland, and then joined the Cunard service in capacity of surgeon. During the four years and a half in which he held that position he crossed the Atlantic seventy-five times. His last trip landed him as a passenger in New York, where he was united in marriage to Charlotte, second daughter of Hon. Joseph Bouchette, Surveyor-General of Canada, who died in 1881, at the age of eighty-six years. After his marriage on March 4, 1867, he and his wife made a short detour through Canada; settling in Council Bluffs, where he at once engaged in medical work and soon built up a successful practice. The doctor has always been a general practitioner, but he has controlled a large *clientèle* for general surgical work. He began to do abdominal work among the first in his State and the adjacent State of Nebraska. His first case dates back sixteen years. Every year increased his number of operations, until now he makes from twenty to thirty or more sections each year with highly successful results.

He has been connected with the Omaha Medical College in various chairs almost since its organization, at the last filling the Chair of Practice; and was Dean of the Faculty for several years. He resigned his position in the Omaha Medical College to fill the Chair of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Council Bluffs Medical College. This institution survived, however, only two years, and again this year the Doctor has been called upon to occupy the position of Professor of Railroad and Clinical Surgery in the Omaha College.

In 1887–88 he was President of the Medical Society of the State of Iowa, and the same year President of the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley as well. At the meeting of the International Medical Congress held in Washington, D. C., he was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Surgical Section, and at the Pan-American Medical Congress he was selected by the Governor of the State of

Iowa to represent the State at the meeting. Dr. and Mrs. Macrae are the parents of one son, Dr. Donald Macrae, Jr., who is associated in practice with his father. The Doctor is surgeon to the St. Bernard's and W. C. A. Hospitals in Council Bluffs. He is a Mason. Of course, a Presbyterian has very little time or inclination to mingle in politics, but he served a term as member of the School Board, and in 1890 was elected Mayor of Council Bluffs on the Citizen's Non-partisan Ticket by an immense majority.

DONALD MACRAE, JR., M.D.,

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

DONALD MACRAE, JR., was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, January 24, 1870. He was educated at Lake Forest Academy, Illinois, and Morgan Park Military Academy, Chicago, also attending a literary course of one year in the Iowa State University. He studied medicine at the University of Michigan, and was graduated from that institution in June, 1891.

On graduating he at once entered into practice with his father. Obtaining the offices of County Physician and City Police Surgeon, he has had opportunities of doing abdominal work in the one, and much emergency surgery in the other. He is Surgeon to the C. M. & St. P. Railway, and is Secretary of the Iowa State Surgeons' Association. He is President of the Council Bluffs Medical Society, and Professor of Anatomy in the Omaha Medical College.

He married, November 19, 1891, Mary V., only daughter of H. O. Miller, of Omaha, Nebraska, and is the father of two children—a girl and a boy.

Donald Macrae Jr

Florence N. Salvousen M. D.

FLORENCE N. SALTONSTALL, M.D.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE SALTONSTALL, M.D., was born in San Francisco, Cal., July 10, 1860. She is the eldest daughter of J. P. and Anna J. Ferguson, who came from New York to California among the early settlers.

She received her early education in the public schools of her native city, being graduated from the High School in 1878 and from the Normal School in 1879. She soon after began the study of medicine, which was continued until she entered the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco in 1883, from which she was graduated with honors in 1887. Dr. Saltonstall then went to New York for a post-graduate course and attended the Polyclinic in 1887–88. When she had finished her studies in New York she returned to San Francisco, where she has since been engaged in active practice. On her return from New York she was elected assistant to the Chair of Gynæcology in the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco.

In January, 1890, she, with Dr. James Lilienthal and Dr. James W. Ward, founded the Southern Homœopathic Dispensary of San Francisco, which has been in most successful operation ever since. Dr. Saltonstall has uninterruptedly carried on a large clinic for the diseases of women at this dispensary. In the spring of 1891 she was elected Gynæcologist at Fabiola Hospital, Oakland, Cal., which position she still holds.

In 1892 Dr. Saltonstall was elected Associate Professor of Clinical Diseases of Women in the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco. This chair Dr. Saltonstall held for two years, which she has just resigned owing to the heavy pressure of private work and other professional duties. In June, 1893, she retired from the practice of

general medicine and devoted herself exclusively to gynæcology.

In the fall of 1893 she went abroad for the study of surgical methods among the best operators. She studied under Olshousen, Landau, and Martin, of Berlin; Sänger and Zweifel, of Leipsic; Leopold, of Dresden; and the best workers in gynæocology in Vienna and Paris.

In May, 1894, she presented to the California Homœopathic Medical Society, at the annual meeting, her paper of "Sixteen Successive Cases of Vaginal Hysterectomy without a Death."

Her record in private and sanitarium work for the past year has been fifteen capital cases without a death, and in hospital work twenty-nine capital cases, including cœliotomies and vaginal hysterectomies, with but two deaths, both very desperate cases. The minor work has given uniformly perfect results.

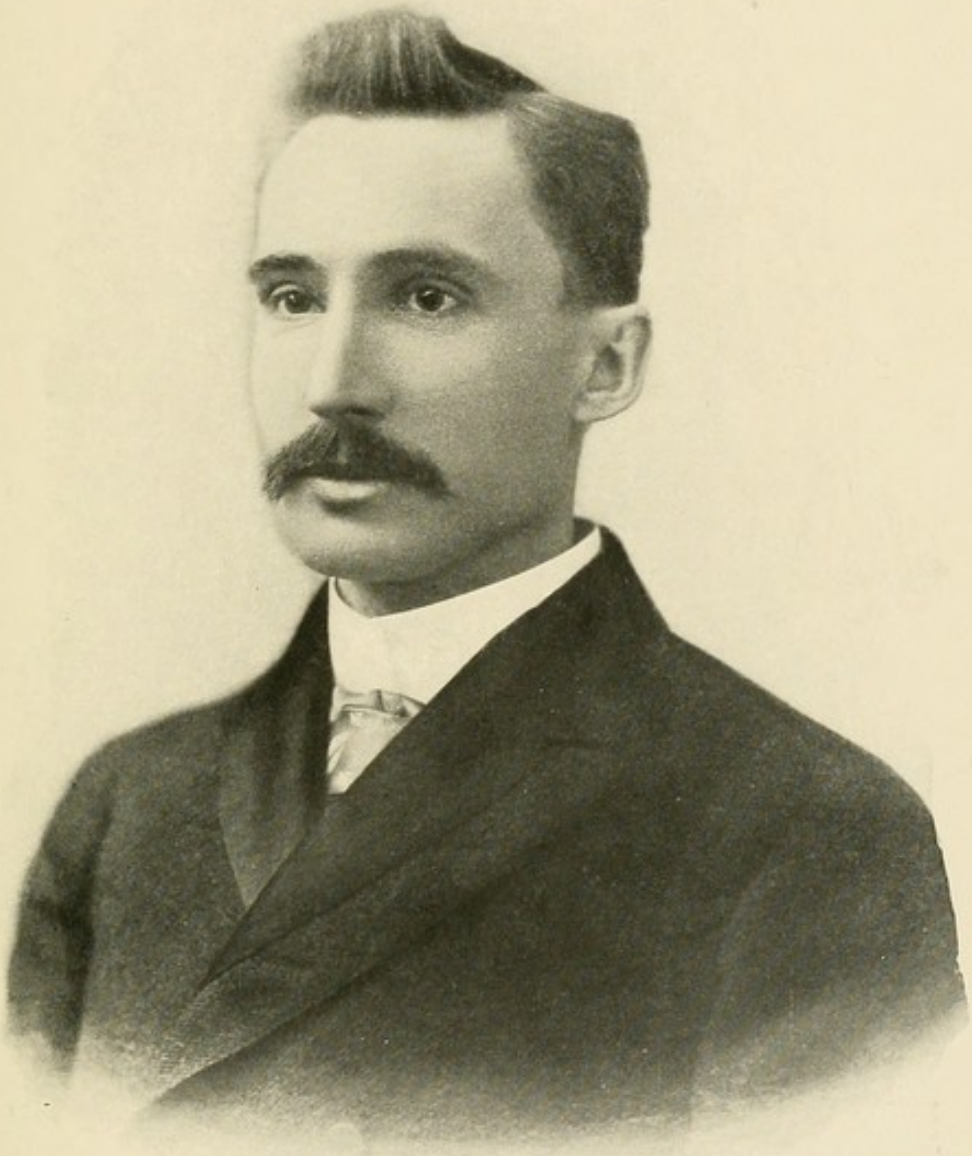
Dr. Saltonstall attributes her success in her plastic work, as well as in capital cases, to the careful technique and the most perfect asepsis that is maintained throughout the operation and in the after-care.

DeWITT G. WILCOX, M.D.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DeWitt G. Wilcox was born in Akron, Ohio, January 15, 1858. His father, David G. Wilcox, was descended from John Wilcox, one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Conn., who came over from England with the Rev. Thomas Hooker's company in 1645.

Dr. Wilcox spent his early days in the schools of his native town. His spare moments and vacations were passed in his father's planing mills, where his fondness for mechanics had full play. He was graduated from the Akron



Dr. Wiley

High School at eighteen years of age, and immediately entered Buchtell College for an elective course of study that should best prepare him for his chosen profession, for while yet a boy he had determined to be a surgeon, and all his plans were formulated with that end in view. He began his studies in the office of Dr. William Murdoch, of Akron, soon, however, going to Cleveland, to become a student of that well-known surgeon Dr. Nathaniel Schneider, who has but recently passed to his reward.

He was graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College in 1880, and returned to Akron, where he practised two years. He then went to London, England, to take special instruction in surgery and surgical pathology. The last six months of his stay in Europe were spent in the London Temperance Hospital, where he received the appointment of resident house surgeon. His opportunities there for surgical experience were of great value to him.

He married Jennie Irene Green, of Alfred Centre, N. Y., whose paternal ancestors were the first settlers in Rhode Island, and descended from that long and honorable line of Greens, without whom the history of Rhode Island would be incomplete. Four children have been born to them.

In 1887 certain of the leading physicians of Buffalo, N. Y., felt the urgent need of an able surgeon of the homœopathic school in their midst, and Dr. Wilcox was induced by them to locate in that city. He was thus enabled to begin work at once, and built up a surgical practice quite rapidly. He was appointed surgeon to the Homœopathic Hospital, and two years later opened a private hospital of his own, which was the first of the kind in Buffalo. When the Erie County Hospital was established Dr. Wilcox was one of the original staff members, being appointed by the supervisors as visiting surgeon.

His private hospital has developed into a general hos-

pital owned by a number of physicians, and held by them exclusively for the better class of their private patients who desire the very best hospital facilities. With Dr. Wilcox at the head of the institution its success is assured.

As an operator Dr. Wilcox is at all times perfectly self-controlled, never losing his presence of mind. During an operation he speaks quietly but briefly to his assistants, and his voice betrays even at the most critical moments no evidence of excitement or irritability. His nurses and assistants are invariably devoted to him because of the high respect they feel and because of his kindness of heart.

He performed his first ovariotomy when twenty-eight years of age. He was the first of American surgeons to perform nephorrhaphy, which is recorded in the *Annals of Surgery*, March, 1888.

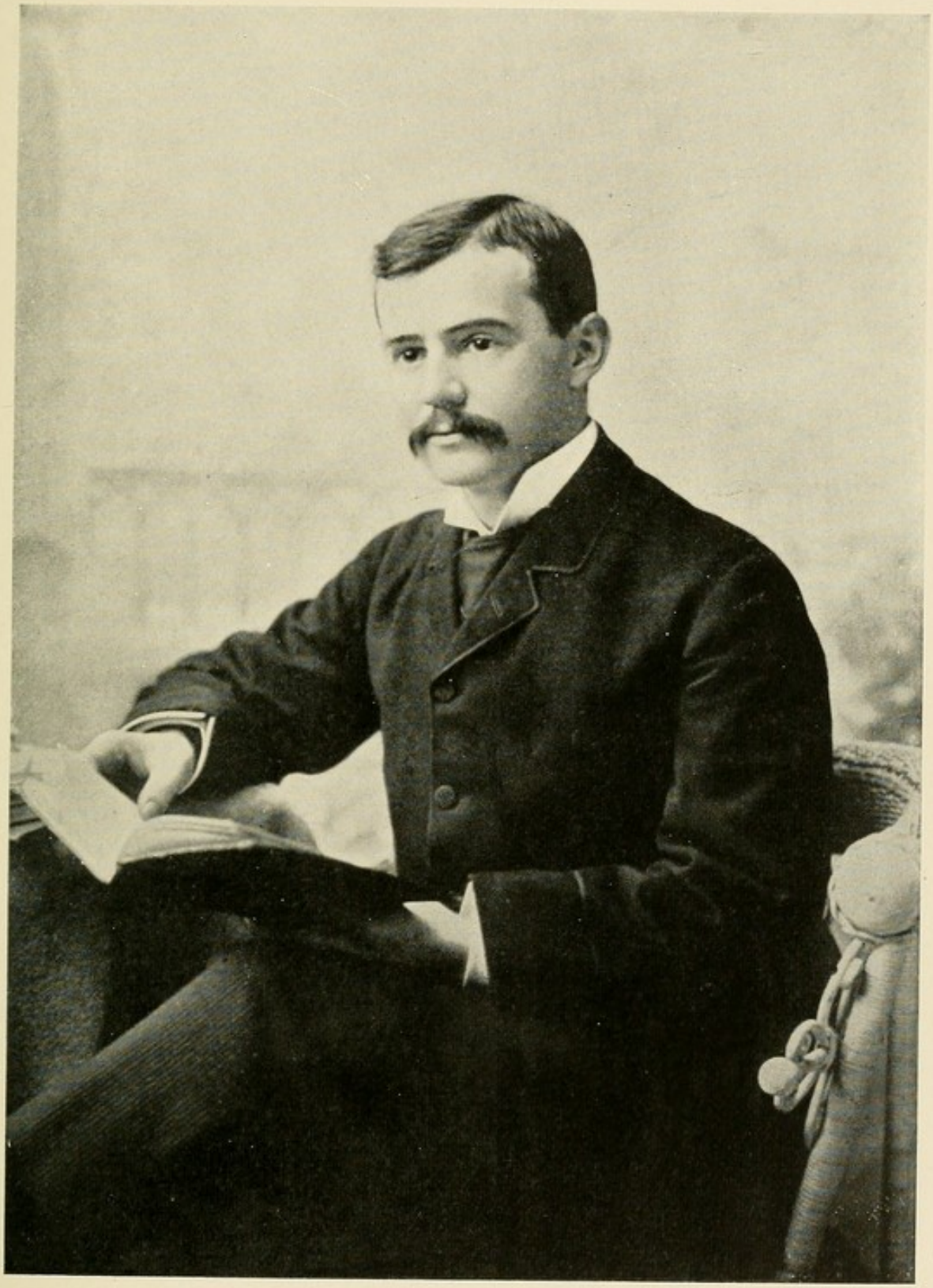
After fifteen years of general practice and surgery he has recently relinquished the former in order to devote himself unreservedly to surgery and gynæcology.

HOWARD A. KELLY, M.D.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Dr. Howard Atwood Kelly, Professor of Gynæcology and Obstetrics in the Johns Hopkins University; Gynæcologist and Obstetrician to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

I was born February 20, 1858, at Camden, N. J., the son of Henry Kuhl Kelly and Louisa Warner Hard. My father's paternal great-grandfather, Thomas Kelly, was a linen merchant of Portadown, County Armagh, Ireland; his maternal great-grandfather was Michael Hillegas, first Treasurer of the United States. My mother is the granddaughter of Captain John Warner, of Wilmington, active in the War of 1812, and daughter of the Rev. Anson B. Hard, rector of St. Paul's Church, Chester, Pa.



Howard A. Kelly

When I was about four years old my family removed to South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, and during the Civil War to Chester, Delaware County, Pa. Upon my father's return from the war we moved out near Fairmount Park, a neighborhood which encouraged a strong bent for natural history. A short residence at Sandy Hill, near Norristown, Pa., in the summer of 1867, greatly strengthened these tastes, and I well remember a certain hot-bed at Sandy Hill where I loved to lie reading a book, under a glass cover, and surrounded by a collection of fifty-two tortoises. An unpleasant experience in acquiring the collection only increased its value to me. I found a large number of tortoises one day in Lucas's woods, a treasure far too precious to be left behind, so I tied my trousers at the ankles and stuffed my clothes full of tortoises and waddled home as best I could. Unfortunately the tortoises had been creeping over the poison ivy in the woods, and I shortly developed a lively case of general rhus toxicodendron poisoning. But my ardor for collecting specimens was not in the least abated by this mishap, and butterflies and beetles next engaged my attention.

I owed much, a few years later, to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and especially to Prof. E. D. Cope for his kind encouragement in every way in prosecuting a favorite study of reptiles.

I spent six years in the school of Dr. Faires, on Dean Street, Philadelphia, where I was so well grounded that, upon entering the University of Pennsylvania, in the autumn of 1873, I took the Matriculate Latin Prize for passing the best entrance examination in that language. As my class left Dr. Faires's hands to go to the University the Doctor handed a slip of paper to my classmate, Mr. Bunford Samuel, now of the Ridgway Library, in Philadelphia, to be opened in one year, stating that he had written on it the name of the man who was to take the first honors of the freshman year, if it fell to his school. A

year later, when the Doctor's prediction was fulfilled, I learned to my surprise that my name was the one that had been written on the slip, but my pride was hurt by the reason the Doctor gave for choosing me out, that I was a faithful student and was quite orderly.

I was graduated in 1877 from the University of Pennsylvania, and took up the study of medicine as the nearest approach to purely scientific studies. My great desire during boyhood had been to be a naturalist, but I realized that I lacked some of the necessary qualifications of a successful naturalist. My class at the medical school was the first to be graduated under the compulsory three-years' term, but just before the very end of the third year I was obliged to give up all work and go west for twelve months to get rid of a persistent insomnia, brought on by overwork. I was trying at the same time to graduate well in medicine, to carry on studies in comparative anatomy, to coach some of the delinquents of the class for the approaching examinations, and to read Hebrew, Spanish, Italian, and French, for fun.

I spent the year 1880–81 in Colorado, joining there my college chum, Edward P. Anderson, who was living at Colorado Springs for his health. I went west with the determination to earn my own living while there, and to get the maximum amount of health and strength out of the life, by doing any kind of hard manual work that presented itself. I found a place on Stark's ranch, at O. Z., in El Paso County, forty-five miles northeast of Colorado Springs, and succeeded in both my objects; buying and selling ponies, and living the life of a cowboy, I supported myself, and was completely restored to health. At the end of a year, in February, I returned to the University and spent another year in the medical school, when I was graduated, after passing some pretty bad examinations.

The year after graduating, 1882–83, I spent in the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, where the large and varied

dispensary service proved an invaluable means of quickening an interest in scientific medicine.

I had already had some practice in the post-graduate department of the University Dispensary, and set out by paying considerable attention to diseases of the eye, acquiring also a fair experience in the treatment of skin diseases. But from the first gynæcological cases attracted my especial interest, and by degrees in the course of the next four years this line of practice absorbed my whole time and thought. I was especially aided in my work at the Episcopal Hospital by the deep personal and generous interest of Dr. A. K. Minich, my dispensary chief, and in the hospital wards Drs. Louis Starr and Morris Lewis both stimulated me by their genuine interest in scientific medicine.

There were some shrewd, clever men on the staff of residents in my day, and the pleasant rivalry that existed among us not only stirred us up intellectually, but helped to enliven the monotony of hospital life. It was the custom, when one of the residents went out for his afternoon off duty, for his alternate to take charge of his wards during that time and to make the evening rounds for him. The chief business of the alternate during this time, if he happened to be a surgical resident, was to catch an important emergency operation and to get through with it before the resident returned, when he would be naturally disgusted at losing the operation and at having to nurse another man's work. On the other hand, the medical resident delighted to discover some new symptom or complication which had not been noticed by his associate in regular charge of the ward. I remember very well a particular interchange of courtesies of this sort. Upon my return on one occasion Dr. Edward McIlvain, a shrewd diagnostician, led me up to one of my typhoid fever patients, and, straightening himself up, with a triumphant air and significant smile he tapped on the patient's chest,

and told me to put my ear there. He had discovered a pleuritic complication which I did not know existed. I took my revenge on another resident by demonstrating the true nature of the disease in the case of a man who had been suffering intense pain in his right knee, which had been persistently treated and wrapped up for some days in lead-water and laudanum. I passed a metal catheter into the bladder, and by pressure against the posterior right pelvis got a distinct thrill and bruit, which could be felt and heard through the catheter, showing that it was a case of aneurism of the iliac artery; the patient subsequently died in the ward, and the post-mortem examination proved the correctness of my diagnosis.

When my term of service in the Episcopal Hospital was over I determined to open an office near the hospital, in order to hold on to the practice among the poor of Kensington which I felt sure I should be able to build up. I rented a little front room at Mrs. Summerville's, 2316 North Front Street. Mrs. Summerville was a plain, good-natured little Scotchwoman, with a drunken pensioner for a husband, and two sons working in the Kensington mills. The house was only two stories high, and I had a Hover's sofa-bed in the front room, where I saw the patients, and ate my meals in the back room, often with six or eight patients sitting around waiting until I got through and watching every mouthful I took. The sofa-bed, where the patients sat by day and where I slept at night, was so near the window that any night-caller in a hurry could rouse me by simply throwing up the lower sash and catching me by the foot. Patients were abundant, and in three years' time I had gained a large experience in the practice of general medicine and surgery.

At the end of a year I moved from Mrs. Summerville's around the corner to No. 123 East Cumberland Street, and, at the same time, as gynæcological cases were multiplying on my hands, I started a little private hospital on

C Street, taking two upper rooms in a small two-story house. The patients were looked after by Mrs. Wood, an unusually bright Englishwoman who had herself been one of my patients. The hospital attracted friends from the start and grew so rapidly that I soon had to take a three-story house on Cumberland Street, and some time afterward a still larger house at No. 124 East Diamond Street, on Norris Square. Here it was incorporated and put on a good business basis through the kind interest of Mr. William P. Ellison, who from that time on has been the mainstay of the *Kensington Hospital for Women*, as it was named in the Act of incorporation. Upon leaving Philadelphia I transferred the Kensington Hospital to my friend Dr. Charles P. Noble, under whose able management it has more than doubled its capacity, and moved into a fine, comfortable building with every convenience for the best modern surgical work.

My first ovariotomy was performed on May 28, 1884, and on June 7, 1884, I removed a large ovarian tumor weighing one hundred and sixteen pounds. The physicians who were present at this operation were Drs. A. K. Minich, George Boyd, Joseph Price, T. S. K. Morton, Jr., B. A. Randall, West McCaskey, and W. N. Ferguson. The patient, who had long been a familiar sight in the neighborhood, made a complete recovery and is still living in good health.

What measure of success I have obtained in my work I owe to four things:

First, the fact that, neglecting the time-honored custom in Philadelphia of sitting down in my father's house, helping the older doctors and waiting to grow gray before getting into independent practice, I abandoned all down-town connections and gave myself up entirely to work among the poor; they were immediately responsive and always appreciative and brought me within a short time a large experience.

In the second place, I worked hard and persistently. Nothing in all the world has ever been so deeply interesting to me as the study of medicine, and not the smallest attraction in the work have been the many pleasant personal relations and warm friendships I have made.

In the third place, just as soon as I found I was being crowded with too much work, I at once secured the best assistant I could possibly find and divided the work, so that what was done could be done well. My first assistant was Dr. Hunter Robb, who joined me upon his leaving the Episcopal Hospital, and went with me to Baltimore to become first gynæcological resident in the Johns Hopkins Hospital. He remained with me until the fall of 1894, when he accepted the professorship of gynæcology in the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Joseph Hoffman, my next assistant in Philadelphia, remains in active private practice in Kensington.

And, fourth, I did not hesitate to drop my work for several months every year to go to Europe to see the work of others. This gave me rest and proved a quickening influence on my studies, besides starting some of the most valued friendships of my life. It has enabled me also to form an intelligent judgment as to the relative position of American and foreign surgical work.

I owe a great deal personally to my dear friend Dr. Robert P. Harris, of Philadelphia. I called on Dr. Harris one day, in 1884, to ask him about some matter in pelvimetry, and from that time on Dr. Harris has been my staunch friend. As long as I lived in Philadelphia he was a regular visitor at our house in Kensington, where Dr. Robb and I both looked forward to his visits with the utmost pleasure. His cheery manner was delightful. Coming to see us, as soon as the front door was opened he would call out from the foot of the stairs, in a high-pitched crescendo voice, "Is Dr. Kelly in?" If he got an affirmative answer, he would come upstairs with a little grunt of

satisfaction, and nearly always deposit on the table either a melon or some peaches or pears or other fruit, in which he had a special scientific interest. Then we would all discuss the fruit, and the latest news of Cæsarean section or ectopic pregnancy, subjects in which Dr. Harris has always taken a deep interest.

During the year 1888–89, I held the chair of Obstetrics at the University of Pennsylvania, dividing the professorship with Dr. Barton C. Hirst. I then received a call to the Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, to become Professor of Gynæcology and Obstetrics. The new field with its large material, the advantages and conveniences offered by the Hospital with its endowment, and the central position of Baltimore, all made the offer an irresistible one, and I removed to Baltimore in the fall of 1889, to organize the Gynæcological Department of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The post has proved one of inexhaustible resources for an enthusiastic gynæcologist, and the Hospital already enjoys the confidence of all the Southern States and of many of those in the West. This is largely due to the Board of Trustees of the Hospital, who, animated with the same spirit as the Board of Trustees of the University, have left the management of the various departments largely in the hands of the chiefs, trusting to their personal interest and pride in their work for the development of the Hospital in accord with modern scientific medicine. More than this no gynæcologist could ask.

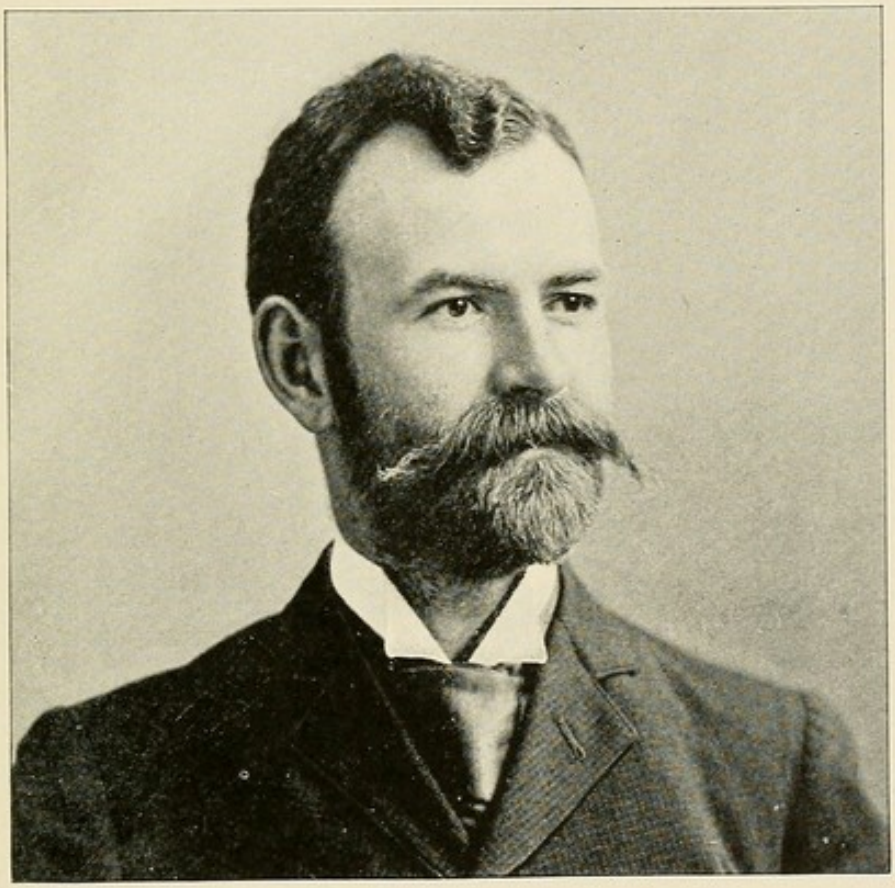
CHARLES P. NOBLE, M.D.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Dr. Charles Percy Noble was born in Federalsburgh, Maryland, November 15, in the year 1863. He is the third son of the late Dr. William D. and Mary A. (Houston) Noble. Dr. Noble's family is distinctively American, having been residents of Maryland and Delaware since shortly after their settlement. Dr. Noble attended the schools of his native town until 1880, when upon the death of his father he removed for two years to Iowa, during which time his studies were continued in the Iowa Agricultural College. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland in 1884, receiving the highest prize, the University gold medal, given to the student passing the best general examination, and also the prize in obstetrics. In the summer of 1884 he began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia.

Dr. Noble was married to Miss Mira E. Rose, of Stanhope, New Jersey, September 15, 1885. They have three children, two sons and a daughter. For five years he did a general family practice, during that time, however, being connected with the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity as one of the assistant physicians and having charge of its out-patient service for diseases of women. During this time he also did editorial work in the departments of obstetrics and diseases of women for the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, then under the editorial management of Dr. Charles W. Dulles. In 1889, upon the resignation of Dr. Howard A. Kelly as Surgeon-in-Chief of the Kensington Hospital for Women, Dr. Noble was appointed to succeed him.

The steady growth of the Kensington Hospital for Women has been due in no small measure to the interest



Charles P. Noble, M. D.

taken in its welfare by its surgeon-in-chief, and to the large amount of his time which has been devoted to its management. This institution, which was founded and made famous by Dr. Kelly, has maintained its reputation and increased its usefulness under the present management. Dr. Noble is also gynæcologist to the Union Mission Hospital, and is surgeon-in-charge of the department for the diseases of women of the Northern Dispensary. He is a Fellow of the American Gynæcological Society, and of the College of Physicians, the Obstetrical Society, etc., of Philadelphia.

Dr. Noble entered into the field of his special work soon after the new era of gynæcology set in, and has always been an advocate of the advanced methods. His interest in the subject, however, has not been confined simply to abdominal surgery, which of late has assumed such a conspicuous place in gynæcology as to overshadow the plastic work and important therapeutic measures, but he has recorded some of his most gratifying successes in the latter field. Notable among his operations have been the Cæsarean sections, two in number, one of which was done upon the second woman who had recovered from the classical Cæsarean section in Philadelphia; and, curiously, both this woman and the first one each recovered from two Cæsarean sections. Dr. Noble was the first surgeon in the world deliberately to elect symphyseotomy at term over the induction of premature labor as a method of delivery in contracted pelvis. As an operator his technique is simple, his movements deliberate, and his attention to detail scrupulous, laying more stress upon doing an operation carefully and well than upon doing it quickly. His results compare favorably with those of the best operators of the day.

The following are Dr. Noble's contributions to medical literature:

"Antiseptic Midwifery as Practised in the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity." *Med. and Surg. Reporter*, Phila., 1888, lviii. 397.

"Treatment of Placenta Prævia; a Historical and Critical Sketch." *Med. and Surg. Reporter*, Phila., 1888, lviii. 625–631.

"Treatment of Mammary Abscess." *Med. and Surg. Reporter*, Phila., 1888, lviii. 475.

"Treatment of Puerperal Septicæmia." *Med. and Surg. Reporter*, Phila., 1888, lviii. 604.

"Hygiene of the Breasts; Treatment of Puerperal Nipple Lesions and Mammary Engorgements." *Med. and Surg. Reporter*, Phila., 1888, lviii. 810.

"Three Cases of Partial Retention of the Placenta after Labor at Term." *Med. and Surg. Reporter*, Phila., 1888, lix. 233–235.

"Treatment of Post-partum Hemorrhage." *Med. and Surg. Reporter*, Phila., 1888, lix. 49.

"Value of External Examination in Obstetric Practice." *Med. and Surg. Reporter*, Phila., 1888, lix. 488.

"A New Method of Diagnosis in Obscure Cases of Entero-vesical Fistula; Senn's Hydrogen Gas Test." *Med. and Surg. Reporter*, Phila., 1889, lx. 77.

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"Retention of Fragments of Placenta Within the Uterus after Labor." *Obst. Gaz.*, Cincin., 1889, xii. 297–301. *Ann. Gynæc.*, Boston, 1888–89, ii. 463–467.

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"Report of a Case of Abdominal Section; Acute Pyosalpinx and Abscess of the Ovary Following Abortion." *Med. and Surg. Reporter*, Phila., 1890, lxii. 164–166.

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"Gonorrhœal Salpingitis in its Surgical Aspects." *Med. and Surg. Reporter*, Phila., 1890, lxii. 601–606.

"Primary Perineorrhaphy." *Med. Age*, Detroit, 1890, viii. 457–460.

"The Control of Hemorrhage Deep in the Pelvis, with the Report of a Case of Ovariotomy." *Med. News*, Phila., 1890, lvii. 449.

"A Case of Intraligamentary Cyst of the Left Ovary; Enucleation; Recovery." *Med. News*, Phila., 1890, lvii. 689.

"The Peroxide of Hydrogen; its Uses in Abdominal Surgery." *Med. News*, Phila., 1891, lviii. 402.

"Pyosalpinx in Relation to Sterility in Women." *Med. Age*, Detroit, 1891, 297–301.

"Minor Uterine Surgery." *Ann. Gynæc. and Pædiat.*, Phila., 1890–91, lv. 223–233.

"The After-treatment of Cases of Abdominal Section." *Med. and Surg. Reporter*, Phila., 1891, lxiv. 773–776; *Journ. Amer. Med. Ass'n*, 1891, 73–76.

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"Report of a Successful Elective Cæsarean Section." *Ann. Gynæc. and Pædiat.*, Phila., 1892–93, vi. 196–198.

"Vaginal Hysterectomy for Cancer, with a Report of Four Cases." *Ann. Gynæc. and Pædiat.*, Phila., 1892–93, vi. 257–259.

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"The Question of Operation in Cases of Chronic Ovaritis." *Amer. Jr. Obst.*, New York, 1893, xxviii. 59–67.

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C. B. Dall. M.D.

E. H. PRATT, A.M., M.D., LL.D.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE life and achievements of him whose name heads this biography worthily illustrate what may be done by persistent and painstaking effort.

Edwin Hartley Pratt is a native of Towanda, Pa., and was born November 6, 1849, the son of Leonard Pratt, M.D., and Betsey (Belding) Pratt, both of whom are of English descent. The father, now a resident of San José, Cal., was formerly connected with the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and for many years was one of the most distinguished physicians in the Northwest. He is a man of progressive ideas, noted for ability and integrity of character, gentleness of manner, and promptness in all things. The maternal ancestors were long-lived people, and the mother of our subject inherited a rugged constitution. She is a woman of large stature, energetic, fearless, and persevering, and when convinced of the rightness of a purpose or plan allows no obstacle to stand in the way of its achievement. Dr. Pratt possesses a happy combination of many of the qualities and characteristics of both his parents. In physical organization he most resembles the Beldings, being large in stature, six feet tall, finely proportioned and weighing 250 pounds. In mental make-up he has the cheerfulness and hopefulness of his father, combined with his mother's indomitable energy, courage, and perseverance. His only living sister, Nettie L. Pratt, is a young lady noted for her unusual musical attainments. She resides at San José, Cal. Another sister, Hattie, died when thirteen years of age of malignant diphtheria, it being one of the first cases in this country. An only brother died in infancy.

Prior to his fifteenth year Edwin attended the common

schools, and spent a year at Mt. Carroll (Illinois) Seminary. In order to give him the advantage of a college education his father removed to Wheaton, in DuPage County, Illinois, where he pursued the first year preparatory course at Wheaton College. Upon the opening of the second year the college authorities, learning that he had interested himself in the organization of a Good Templars' lodge, and being opposed to secret societies, demanded that he sever his connection with the lodge. He was only a day student, living at his own home, and his father was a member of the lodge, and feeling the injustice of the demand he refused to comply with it. Leaving the school, he at once entered the second year class in the preparatory department of the University of Chicago. He remained at this institution six years, completing a thorough course of study, and graduating with the class of 1871 with the degree of A. B. In college he was known as a hard worker, and developed a special aptitude for geometry, logic, metaphysics, grammar, and rhetoric, and was especially fond of the Odes of Horace and Ars Poetica, by reason of their help to him in writing and speaking. In the literary society to which he belonged, the "Tri Kappa," he was a leader in debate and among the foremost writers and speakers, and made himself popular among his fellow students by entering heartily into the true spirit of college life. He was a prominent member of the "Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity." He also had fin musical tastes and talents. His own choice was to fit himself for the practice of law, but knowing the disappointment of his father should he not enter the medical profession, he yielded his own wishes, and in October, 1871, entered Hahnemann Medical College, and was graduated in the spring of 1873 with the degree of M.D. During his medical course he acted as quiz master in connection with his father's class, that of special pathology and diagnosis, and also during his last year filled the position of

demonstrator of anatomy under appointment of the incumbent of that chair. After listening to his valedictory address the board of trustees of the college were so favorably impressed that they at once invited him to become demonstrator and adjunct professor of anatomy. In order better to qualify himself for the place he visited Philadelphia, and spent the spring term in Professor Keen's school of anatomy and in Jefferson Medical College.

In the fall of 1873 he entered upon his duties as teacher in Hahnemann Medical College, lecturing twice each week, and in addition filled the place of the professor of anatomy when that gentleman was absent, and, as he was present but twice during the entire winter, the responsibilities of the position mainly devolved upon Dr. Pratt. Although the mental strain was severe he bore up under it, and at the close of the year had the satisfaction of knowing that his work was highly satisfactory. Dr. Pratt was now tendered the professorship of anatomy, but the desire to engage in active practice, and the thought that he could no longer afford to donate his services, led him at first to decline the offer. The college authorities, however, knowing the value of his services, were reluctant to let him go, and at once tendered him a fair salary. Under this arrangement he accepted the position, and filled it until the spring of 1877. At this time, owing to dissensions between the board of trustees of the college and the faculty, ten of the thirteen professors resigned, and organized the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College. With these doctors Dr. Pratt sympathized most heartily, believing them to be in the right, and, although the Hahnemann College desired him to continue his connection there at the same salary, a sense of duty compelled him to decline the offer and accept the professorship of the same chair in the new institution without remuneration. This chair he filled for seven years, during which time the homœopathists were admitted to the wards of the Cook County Hospital.

Dr. Pratt was elected a member of the hospital staff, and occupied a position first in the theory and practice department, later in the gynæcological department, and afterward was elected attending surgeon of the hospital.

In 1883, a vacancy occurring in the chair of surgery in the college, Dr. Pratt, with the consent of the faculty, retired from the chair of anatomy and accepted that of surgery. It was here, while handling the complicated and obscure cases at the college clinic, that he discovered what has at once marked an era in the treatment of chronic diseases. Inspired by the thought of his discovery he was about to announce it to his class, but a second thought prompted him to dismiss them with the announcement that his next lecture would be "Chronic Diseases from a Surgical Standpoint." He had promised an article for a medical journal, and being pressed for time he employed a stenographer to report this lecture in fulfillment of that promise. His purpose of presenting something new had been noised about, and when he entered the lecture-room he found it crowded to its fullest capacity, among the audience being many visitors from other colleges. It was a moment of supreme importance to him, and as he advanced in his lecture, the heavy, tired, and restrained feeling which he experienced at the opening passed away; there came from him a flood of light and he spoke as under the power of inspiration, holding his auditors spell-bound to the close, when their breathless silence was broken by loud and long applause. Such was the effect of the lecture that although it was within three weeks of the close of the term, and the students were busy with examinations and tired from their winter's work, sixteen members of the class presented themselves for treatment under the new discovery, which the discoverer had named the Orificial Philosophy. The result of the treatment upon these cases was so satisfactory, and so many were cured, that the new philosophy was at once pronounced a marvellous success.

From that time the surgical clinic of the college was conducted on the orificial principle, and for a year was visited by physicians of all schools, from all parts of the United States, who came to witness the workings of the new philosophy. The spread of the new idea brought so many inquiries that Dr. Pratt found the demands upon his time and strength more than he could endure and keep up his private practice, and this led him to receive and instruct his professional brethern in orificial work in classes instead of singly, as was at first his custom. He now holds these classes semi-annually for a week, and during that time he devotes the time to the lectures and clinical work, allowing members of the class to bring their most difficult cases, upon which he publicly operates. After the second class of this kind those present organized the National Association of Orificial Surgeons, electing Dr. Pratt as honorary member, and providing in their constitution that there never should be but one. This association has had a wonderful growth, and promises to be one of the largest medical societies in the United States. Such has been the effect of the new method for treating chronic cases that four fifths of those apparently incurable are speedily restored to health. In recognition of his services the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College established a chair of "Orificial Surgery," to be filled by Dr. Pratt. Other medical colleges followed the example, and now this new philosophy is taught in all the medical colleges of this country that pretend to keep up with the progress of the age.

Dr. Pratt was honored with the degree of LL.D. by his alma mater in 1886. He is an honorary member of the Missouri Medical Society, the Ohio Medical Society, the Kentucky Medical Society, and the Southern Association of Physicians, and an active member of the Illinois State Medical Association, the Chicago Academy of Medicine, and the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has a very large and lucrative practice. He is a hard student,

has an elegant library filled with several thousand of the choicest books, and contributes largely to current literature, besides being the author of a beautifully illustrated work on orificial surgery, now in its second edition.

Dr. Pratt was married June 26, 1877, to Miss Isa M. Bailey, of Jersey Heights, N. J. Mrs. Pratt is a lady of unusual attainments, with literary and musical tastes and abilities of a very high order, and withal a woman of rare good sense, and a charming hostess. Both she and Dr. Pratt are members of the Apollo Club, of which the latter was one of the founders and is now a director. Their marriage has been blessed with two children. A daughter, Isabel, died when eighteen months old. A son, Edwin Bailey Pratt, a remarkably precocious child, was killed, in a street car accident, at the age of eight and one-half years.

The celebrated and beautiful Lincoln Park Sanitarium was built for Dr. Pratt's use, and is a Mecca for the increasing throng of doctors who are seeking to master the principles and practice of orificial surgery. The patronage of this place is extensive and of high grade. Drs. F. D. Holbrook, C. A. Weirick, T. E. Costain, and T. H. Trine are the doctor's medical corps of assistants. The nursing department is under the able superintendence of Miss Emma L. Baumbach, who manages a superior training school known as the "Lincoln Park Training School for Nurses." The school numbers about 40 members at present, and has 46 alumni. The nurses are selected with great care, and are exceptionally competent in every way. Dr. Pratt is President of the Lincoln Park Sanitarium Company and also of the training school. He is also editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Orificial Surgery*, having Drs. F. D. Holbrook and C. A. Weirick associated with him. This monthly journal is wielding a great influence in the medical profession, rapidly making converts to the orificial philosophy, which seems destined to revolutionize the present manner of treating chronic diseases.

Libbie Hamilton Muncie, M.D.

LIBBIE HAMILTON MUNCIE, M.D.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DR. LIBBIE HAMILTON MUNCIE was born at Jamaica, L. I., in 1866. Her father was Robert Lewis Hamilton, M.D., a physician of extraordinary skill, and considered by competent judges to be far in advance of the ordinary practitioner. With quick perception and acute judgment he was able to diagnose cases that many other doctors considered hopeless, and thereby bring instant relief to his suffering patients. He was a man who despised anything that looked like meanness in his fellow-men, and never hesitated to condemn that spirit wherever manifested. This enabled him to espouse the cause of the down-trodden everywhere, and especially the Southern slave, whose wrongs ever found a ready response in his soul. Being a fluent speaker, he was often heard defending them against their enemies, with an eloquence that would have done credit to a professional orator. At the age of fifty-two he was prostrated with endocarditis, and, despite the combined efforts of many of the best physicians of Brooklyn, passed away at the very beginning of a most flattering life-work.

His widow, Lucinda Curtis Hamilton, was of Scotch and Dutch descent, and possessed many of the sterling qualities of those two nationalities. She immediately opened a private school which she maintained for a number of years, thereby providing for her two children, Lewis and Libbie. When the subject of this sketch was about thirteen years of age her mother was taken very ill, and during a protracted sickness of many weeks she carried on her mother's work without the loss of a single pupil. Removing to Brooklyn Mrs. Hamilton placed her daughter in the public school, and she subsequently be-

came a pupil of the Packer Collegiate Institute. The pluck of this little woman was manifested in the manner in which she provided for herself, to some extent, in this institution. She had learned to paint flower pieces so deftly that her friends, knowing her needs, readily bought her work, for which they returned ample compensation. During this time she met in social circles a young physician to whom she became united in marriage in 1883. From a child her desire had been to practise medicine, and even when a girl she often assisted her father in placing bandages upon wounds or attending to other medical duties about his office.

After four years of married life it was decided that she should receive the education which she had so long desired, and accordingly entered the New York Medical College and Hospital, where she spent three years, graduating with the highest honors, and selected by the Faculty as the valedictorian of the class.

So great was the manifestation of her medical skill that her advice was often sought even before her graduation. However, she never loses sight of the fact that gratitude is ever due those noble women who, by their skilful professional work and untiring perseverance, have raised public opinion that she and others may enjoy many privileges which to them were denied. And never does she fail to ascribe to her noble husband praise and credit for the unselfish manner in which he has hailed every opportunity for her professional advantage and happiness.

Soon after her graduation the attention of herself and husband was called to the marvellous success of the surgical methods of Prof. E. H. Pratt, of Chicago, and they accordingly both put themselves under his tuition. Dr. Libbie's mind, fresh from the study of physiology, readily grasped the principles of orificial philosophy, and she returned to her Brooklyn home to put them into immediate practice. Her success was almost phenomenal. Patients quickly spread

the news of their restoration, until at last the Doctor was compelled to abandon outside practice and devote herself entirely to the gynæcological work of the office. Her quarters at her old office became too small for the practice of herself and husband, whose reputation and practice were also increasing, and plans were finally adopted to build two large houses on the corner of Macon Street and Marcy Avenue, one of which was to be used as a sanitarium and the other as a dwelling. During the construction of this beautiful set of buildings her practice increased to such an extent, and applications came in so rapidly, that they felt fully justified in having adopted their enlarged plans. The new building was entered in February, 1895, and work was immediately begun with a sufficient corps of trained and faithful nurses, whose untiring care and dexterity have added not a little to the reputation of the sanitarium. The house was soon filled with patients, while applications so increased that they were compelled in a few weeks to break through the walls into the other house, making the two buildings into one sanitarium.

The story of Dr. Libbie Muncie's professional life reads like a romance. She is not only a follower of Pratt, but is herself also an originator, and is only too willing that any physician should come and see for himself her methods of orificial surgery, and many are constantly taking advantage of this opportunity. Physicians commend her for the remarkable coolness manifested in the most difficult operations, for the dexterity and exactness of every movement, and for her readiness to answer the many questions with which she is constantly plied, so that one physician was heard to remark: "I have seen many operations, by noted surgeons, too, but never so pretty an operation in every respect as that by Dr. Libbie Hamilton Muncie." She has adopted largely the Pratt surgical method of "vaginal hysterectomy," which requires neither clamp,

ligature, nor great bleeding, and, being the first to apply this method in the East, has gained a pre-eminent reputation.

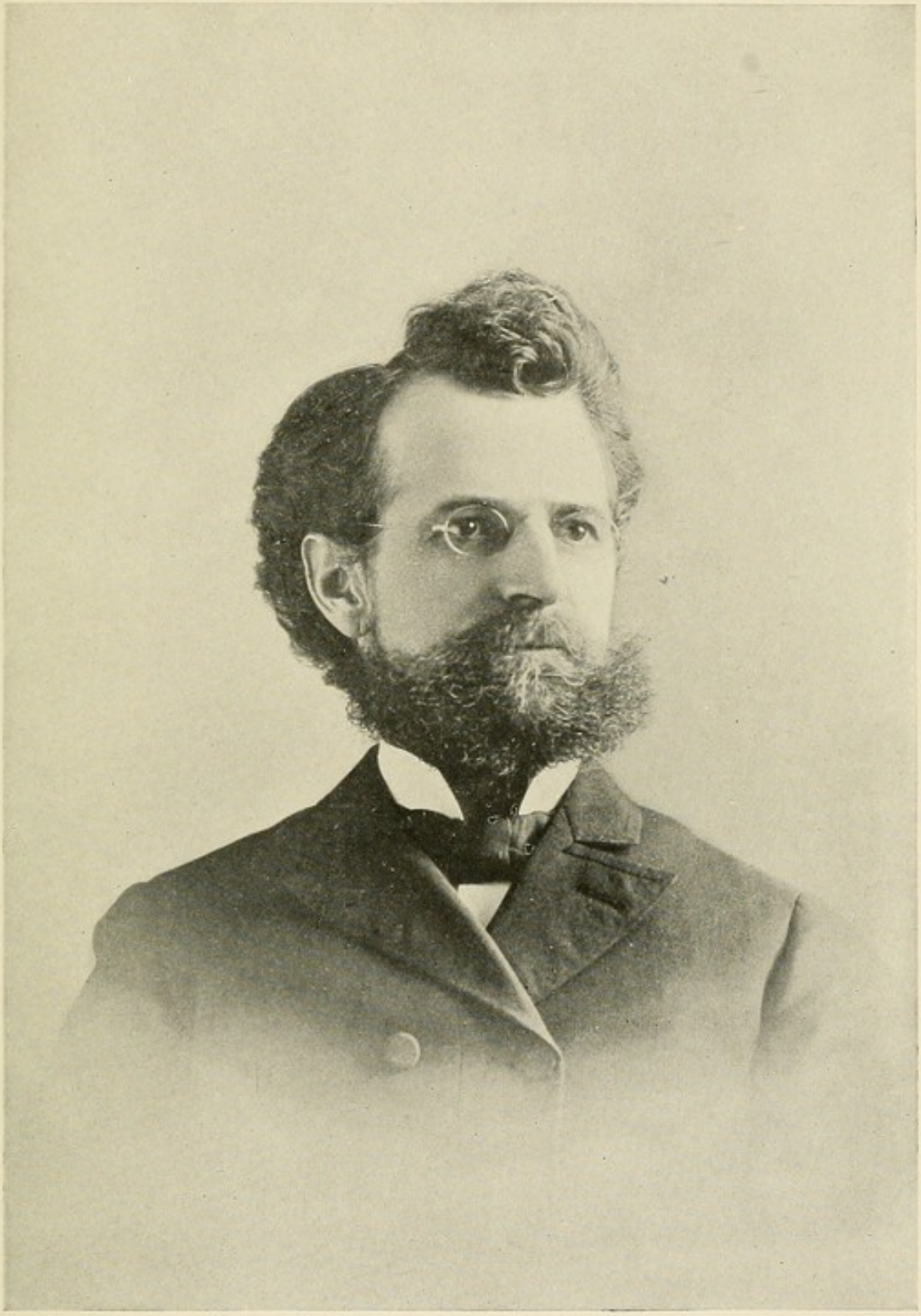
Dr. Libbie is a noble, refined woman of esthetic tastes, a kind mother, and a never-failing friend. She, with her noble partner, is a devout Christian, ascribing her skill to God-given endowments and her success to a kind and beneficent Providence. The church is the delight of herself and husband, where they may each be found every Sunday morning when not necessarily detained. With her cheerful disposition, her remarkable skill and unvarying self-possession, she inspires her patients with hope, ever teaching them to abandon the search for the dark and bitter phases of life so common among ill persons, and look to the bright side and cultivate cheerful dispositions.

Dr. Muncie is a member of the Kings County Society, of the American Association of Orificial Surgeons, of the Alumni Association of the Woman's College, and Vice-President of the Post-Graduate Alumni Association of Chicago Homœopathic Medical College.

EDWARD HENRY MUNCIE, M.D.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Dr. Edward Henry Muncie was born in Babylon, Suffolk County, N. Y., December 25, 1852. His ancestry were of French (Huguenot) and Dutch origin, and were among the first settlers on Long Island. Dr. Muncie's early childhood was passed on his father's farm. At an early age he manifested a desire for "doctoring," and the animals on the farm, from the horses to the chickens, came in for a share of his skill, and later his family and neighbors. Consequently he early received the title of doctor,



C. L. Muncie

which he then disliked and often resented. At the age of eighteen he refused a position in one of the village stores, and did house-painting that he might have his evenings for study. Later he took charge and kept the books of a paint store in Brooklyn. This being too confining he obtained a position in the Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Company, 139 Broadway, N. Y., assisting the surveyor and draughtsman in making maps and sketching breweries for the company, and was later employed by Perris & Brown, map-makers.

While here he was taken sick with intermittent fever, and was compelled to resign his position and go home.

After his recovery from this severe illness he determined to make the practice of medicine his life-work, and one month later found him in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, with poor health and a poorer pocket-book. Not receiving an expected remittance he was obliged to return home with a sad heart but determined purpose. There he spent the winter studying medical works and stenography. The following spring and summer he executed a number of free-hand crayon portraits, among which was that of Prof. R. S. Newton, M.D., dean of the New York Eclectic Medical College, who manifested a kindly interest in young Muncie and persuaded him to attend the aforesaid institution, which he did in the fall and winter of 1876. The following spring and summer he again engaged in portraiture in order to obtain means to pay for the next college course. While at work on his pictures he would always have his medical works before him, and thus by his diligence he finally succeeded in obtaining that degree for which he had been so earnestly laboring.

After graduation, borrowing five dollars with which to pay his way home, he entered the old homestead a happy conqueror, with his diploma and books under his arm and a number of orders for portraits, which, when com-

pleted, gave him means for opening a studio on Broadway, New York, where he produced some fine crayon and pastel portraits for some of the most influential and wealthy persons in New York and Brooklyn. Continuing his interest in medical studies at night until 1881, he then opened an office at 63 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, where he soon established a lucrative practice, and in 1883 married Libbie Hamilton, only daughter of the late Dr. Robert L. Hamilton, of Brooklyn, N. Y. He soon after purchased a house at 363 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, where his two children, Edith and Curtis, were born.

Dr. Muncie became interested in orificial surgery in 1888 and attended Prof. E. H. Pratt's course of lectures and operations in this branch at Chicago, and was elected a member of the American Association of Orificial Surgeons in 1890. His wife being also a physician they have together made frequent visits to Chicago for more thorough investigation and instructions in this special line of surgery. In 1894 their gynæcological and surgical practice had attained such dimensions that they saw the need of a building for the accommodation and safe care of surgical patients, and immediately began the erection of such a place on the corner of Marcy Avenue and Macon Street, Brooklyn, into which they moved in February, 1895. Within a few weeks this commodious building was filled with patients and an ample corps of trained nurses. This place in a short time gained the reputation of being homelike and cheerful, as the doctors and nurses alike seek to cultivate a spirit of hope, good cheer and love, and the patients soon feel this wholesome influence which "doeth good like medicine."

Dr. Edward and Dr. Libbie, as they are called, make a happy couple, operating, prescribing, and consulting together for the best interest of those seeking their advice. Their present work is crowned with abundant success, and their future promises to be an exceeding greater pros-

Albert Goldsborough

perity. They are as one with their patients, and in thought, word, and deed they are before God as instruments in His hands to administer to the body and soul of suffering humanity.

Dr. Muncie is a member of the County and State medical societies in the County and State where he lives, and of the American Association of Orificial Surgeons.

A GOLDSPOHN, M.D.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AMONG the active practitioners of Chicago ALBERT GOLDSPOHN is recognized as a surgeon of more than ordinary learning, skill, and reputation. Aside from several original operations in gynæcology, he has been active chiefly in eliminating errors in pathology and treatment from this department of medicine. He was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, September 23, 1851, and his parents, William and Friedericke (Kohlmann) Goldspohn, were natives of Germany, and educated there, but came to this country before marriage. They very wisely did not retain any of the German provincial dialects nor adopt the English language in their domestic circle, but taught their children the proper German (Hochdeutsch) as their mother tongue. That was of great value to this their oldest son in business as well as in his literary studies, and especially while taking a two-year post-graduate medical course in Germany.

As the boy of a small farmer he had plenty to do when he was not at school, and never became accustomed to idleness.

He cared little for the usual rural sports derived from sundry games and from hunting, but took to books on rainy days. A number of times copious tears were shed

when he came late to the district school, or when he was "spelled down," or was seated among the girls as a punishment. His natural inclination to study was fostered by his parents, who, being more intelligent than wealthy, assisted his own efforts materially with their good-will and advice, and with money as far as they could.

After several years' attendance upon graded schools he served an apprenticeship of two and a half years in a drug-store and became prescription clerk. While here, a constant student of drugs and chemicals, he determined to take a thorough literary and scientific collegiate course, and ultimately to study medicine. Accordingly he entered the Northwestern College at Naperville, Ill., took up the Latin scientific course, and was graduated in 1875 as Bachelor of Science.

He then entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and for three consecutive years diligently pursued the course prescribed by that institution, taking both the winter and optional spring courses of each year, and was graduated, with distinction, in 1878 as Doctor of Medicine. Succeeding this, he entered Cook County Hospital as interne, having obtained the position by competitive examination.

This service he looked upon as a great boon, and accordingly bent all his time and energy to make the most of the extensive and exceedingly valuable opportunities for experience with the living and observation on the dead.

The next mark he set for himself was post-graduate study in Europe. But before this could be realized he must first earn the means by general practice, for which he was much better equipped than the average beginner. His first "shingle hung out" in the suburban town of Des Plaines, and practice came fast. His duties were continuous and interesting, but oftentimes fraught with great hardship and exposure in the country and at night.

But he was very successful. Scores of families became his grateful friends, and he was enabled to reimburse his parents with money advanced for him, and to enter upon his European trip.

Having gratuitously introduced a well-qualified physician to his patrons in 1885, he went abroad and engaged with much energy and enthusiasm in post-graduate studies for two years in the Universities of Heidelberg, Wurzburg, Strasburg, Halle, and Berlin, directing his attention to surgery in general and gynæcology in particular. In October, 1887, he began private practice in Chicago, and about six months later was appointed as one of the attending surgeons to the German Hospital, and in June, 1892, as Professor of Gynæcology in the Post-graduate Medical School of that city, as a recognition of his ability.

He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, of the Illinois State Medical Society, of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists, and of the Chicago Gynæcological Society.

His contributions, chiefly to gynæcological literature, have not been very numerous, but they have always given conclusive evidence of originality, ability, and a complete survey of the world's allied literature.

The number of surgical and gynæcological journals that make up much of his meat and drink in medicine is unusually large, and his choicest hours are devoted to those that are printed in German.

On October 22, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Victoria E. Escher, of Chicago, who very materially assisted him and lightened his burdens while practising at Des Plaines. In 1885, himself, wife, and a servant were prostrated with typhoid fever, and during his convalescence in June of that year his wife died at the residence of relatives in Chicago, from intestinal hemorrhage, while in

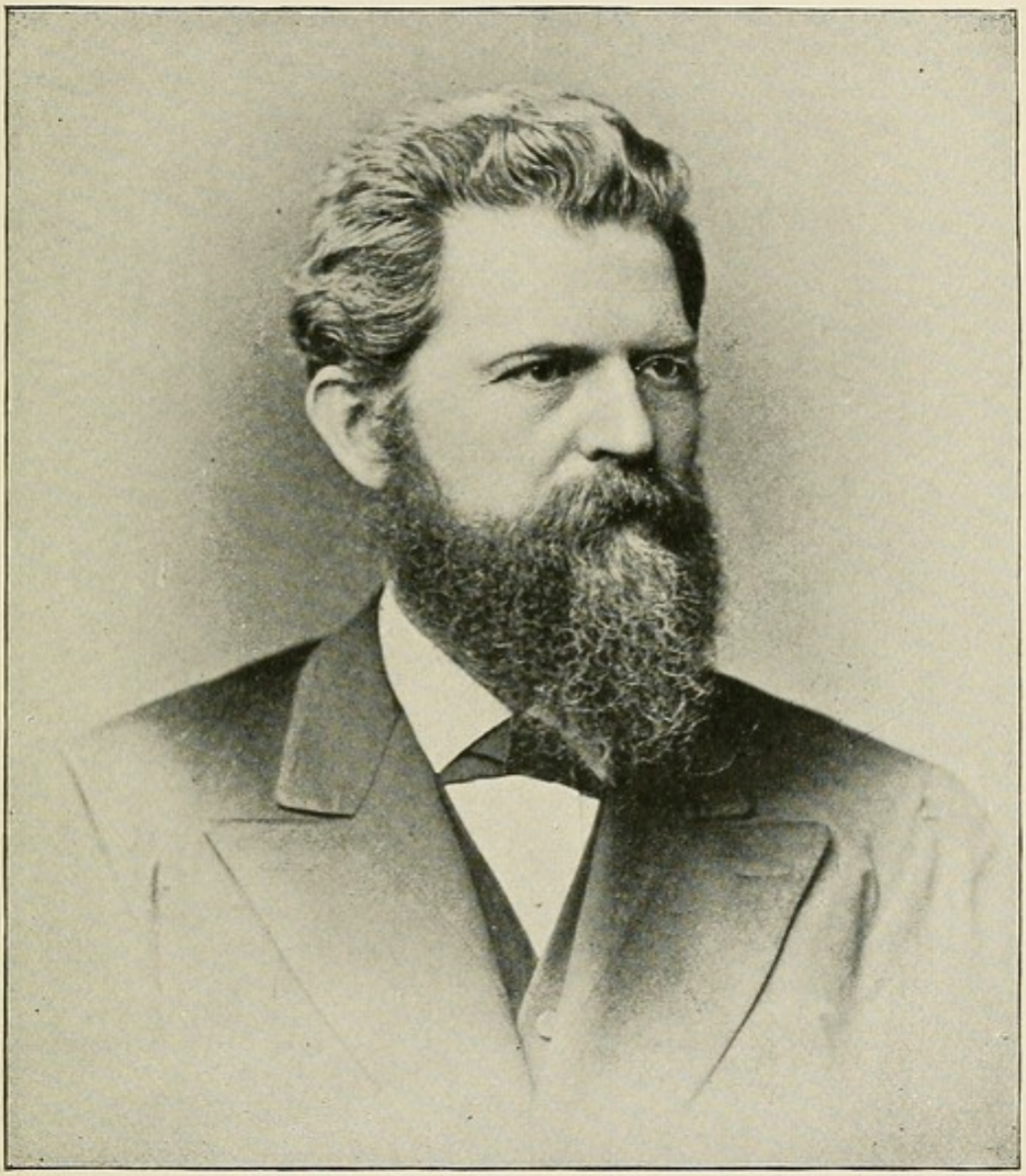
the care of able city physicians. This was a severe blow to him, but hard work in European universities finally healed the wound. On August 4, 1887, just prior to returning to America, he was happily married to his present wife, formerly Miss Cornelia E. Walz, of Stuttgart, Germany. They have no children.

W. H. WARDER, M.D.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Dr. William H. Warder, born near Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky, June 12, 1833. His father, the Rev. William Warder, was a distinguished Baptist divine, whilst his mother, Margaret Moorehead, was a sister of Governor Charles S. Moorehead, of Kentucky.

Dr. Warder was educated at Russellville Male Academy. When sixteen years old he came to Philadelphia to learn the drug business. While prosecuting his studies in pharmacy, chemistry, and therapeutics, he made the acquaintance of Dr. Paul B. Goddard, one of the most distinguished physicians of Philadelphia, who induced him to study the other branches of medicine. Before completing his studies he was called home by the illness of his mother, who was then living near McMinnville, Tenn. He shortly after commenced the drug business in McMinnville, Tenn., and in the meanwhile prosecuted his medical studies. In 1859 he was graduated in medicine at the University of Nashville, Tenn. He soon gained a reputation in surgery and general practice. From 1862 to 1864 the armies of the United States Government and the Southern States overran the country where the doctor then lived, and, as he was one of the few prominent men in that section who adhered to the Union, he was forced to confine himself to town work within the Federal lines. In



W. H. Warder

1864 he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he had married, in 1855, Miss Josephine B. Stager. By this marriage he has two daughters and a son. His oldest daughter married Mr. Frank S. Lewis, and his second daughter married Mr. John P. Crozer. His son, Dr. Charles B. Warder, is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and is now in charge of the Department for Diseases of the Nose and Throat and Ear of the Union Mission Hospital, Philadelphia.

Soon after Dr. Warder came to Philadelphia he formed the acquaintance of Professor S. D. Gross, whose influence and inspiration, no doubt in a great degree, formed his medical life and future success.

In 1866 he began a course of examinations upon surgery in connection with the Jefferson Medical College. In 1867 and 1868 he gave private lectures upon inflammation and its results. From this time until 1875 he gave private lectures upon obstetrics, diseases of women, use and abuse of forceps, ovarian tumors, fibroid tumors of the uterus, and pelvic peritonitis. He was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1871. In 1874 he was elected to the Obstetrical Staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, where he gave clinical lectures, and performed many of the advanced operations in gynæcology. Dr. Warder was among the first gynæcologists of this institution to perform abdominal hysterectomy, which he did in 1876 for uterine fibroids. He resigned from the Philadelphia Hospital Staff in 1881, and has since devoted himself to his private practice and his private hospital for diseases of women.

Dr. Warder was the orator of the Jefferson Medical College Alumni Association in 1886, and pronounced an eloquent eulogy upon his friend and patron, Professor S. D. Gross. He was an active member of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association for a number of years,

and for a term Chairman of the Committee. He was active in raising funds to build the Jefferson Medical College Hospital, and has always been a strong advocate for advanced medical teaching. He is a member of the Memorial Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES JEWETT, M.D.,

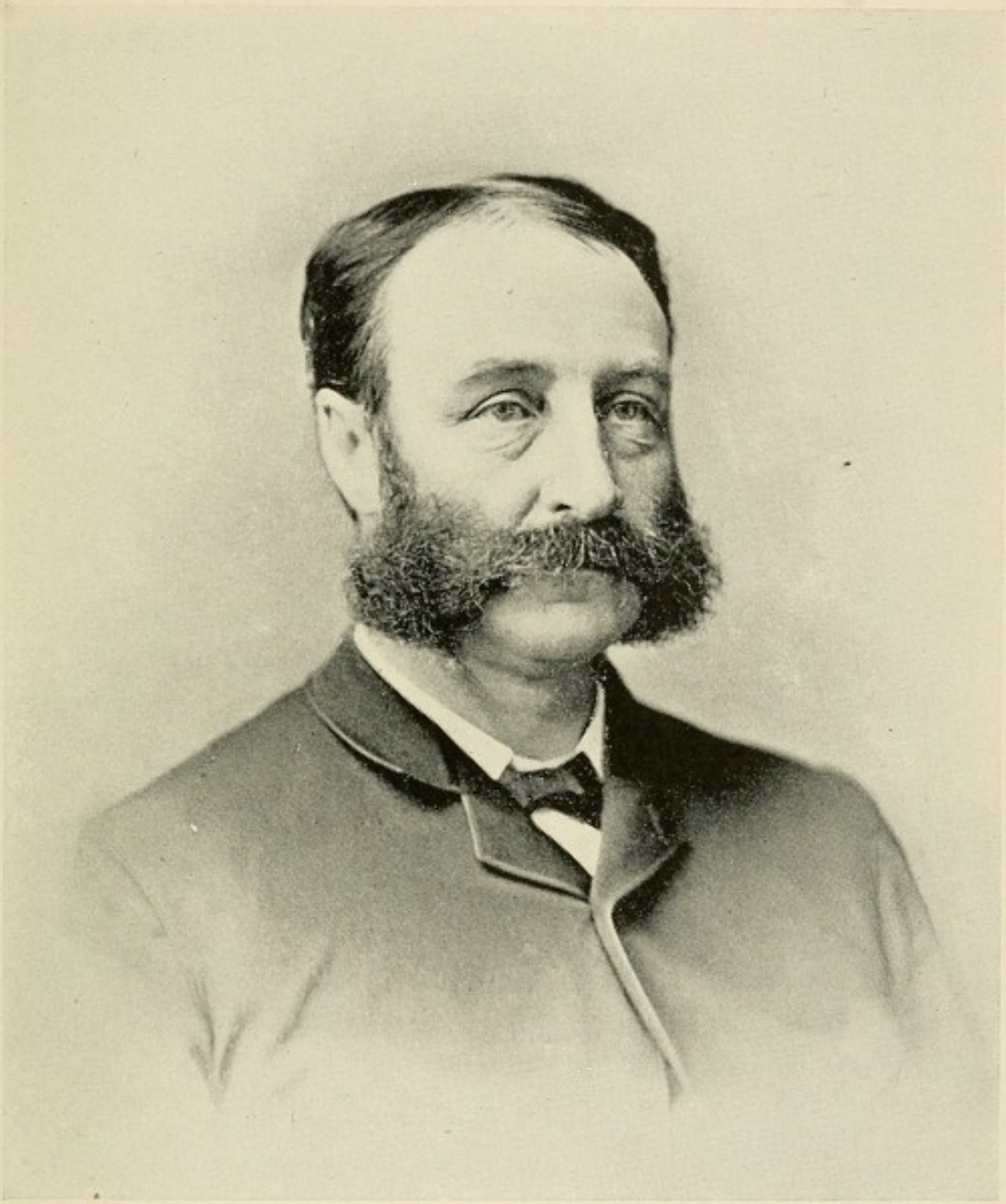
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DR. CHARLES JEWETT was born in Bath, Me., and his early education was obtained in the public schools of that city. He completed a four years' course of preparation for college in three years and received the prize for English composition at the time he was graduated at Bowdoin, in the year 1864. At the recent centennial (June, 1894) the college conferred upon him the degree of Sc.D.

His ancestry on both sides includes many names well known in New England history, some of them prominent in State and national councils, others as authors, journalists, divines, and as men of letters. His family was descended from Maximilian Jewett, who came to this country from Bradford, England, in 1639, and settled in Rowley, Mass. The Jewetts sprang from the Huguenots. Their lineage is traced to one Henri de Juatt, a knight of the first crusade.

In 1867 he began the study of medicine. He attended medical lectures at the Long Island College Hospital and at the University Medical School, and was graduated by the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1871. In 1880 he received the appointment of Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children at the Long Island College Medical School, and has since then held the position. He is also a member of the Hospital Staff, and is recognized as one of the leading obstetrical specialists of the country.

In 1878 he was elected President of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and was re-elected in 1879 and in



1880. He is at present Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, Obstetrician to the Long Island College Hospital, Consulting Obstetrician to the Kings County Hospital, Consulting Gynæcologist to the Bushwick Hospital, and President of the Board of Trustees.

He was for a time editor of the *Annals of the Anatomical and Surgical Society*, and is one of the collaborators of the *American Journal of Gynæcology and Obstetrics*. He is the author of one or two well-known books in his specialty, and of numerous papers on obstetrical and other subjects. He has also contributed chapters to several obstetrical and gynæcological works.

The manikin-teaching at the Long Island College Hospital, done under his supervision, is not surpassed in the world; and while Vienna and Prague may offer a greater chance to study the practice of dealing with deformities of the pelvis, there is no course, of which we have knowledge, that gives so clear an understanding of the mechanism of normal labor.

Among the learned bodies with which he is identified are the Medical Society of Kings County, the Brooklyn Gynæcological Society and the Brooklyn Pathological Society, New York State Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Obstetrical Society, and both the British and the American Gynæcological Societies.

He is Trustee of the Eye and Ear Infirmary and Vice-President of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Society.

He has been President of Kings County Medical Society, and is now President of the New York Obstetrical Society and of the Brooklyn Gynæcological Society.

He was appointed Honorary Chairman of the Obstetric Section of the Pan-American Medical Congress.

He has performed all the major operations known to obstetric surgery, including two laparo-elytrotomies, three Cæsarean sections, one Porro operation, and was the first in America to perform symphysiotomy.

Dr. Jewett has a large and lucrative practice. He has a handsome home in Brooklyn, N. Y., situated in the most beautiful portion of the city.

FLORA A. BREWSTER, M.D.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

In gathering the facts relative to the autobiography of Dr. Flora Alzora Brewster, it is apparent that the city of Baltimore, Md., has, during the past decade, made wonderful advancement in the number of successful women engaged in the practice of medicine; no one of whom stands higher in the medical profession, or has been more successful as a physician and surgeon, than the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Brewster was born at Alfred, Allegany County, New York, February 26, 1852. She is a daughter of Ephraim J. Brewster, of Connecticut—a descendant of Elder William Brewster, who came over to America in the "May Flower."

Her mother was Mary E. Burdick, also of English extraction, who adhered closely to the old Sabbatarian doctrine. This sect—also called Seventh-Day Baptists—claim that the old Jewish Sabbath should never have been changed to Sunday. On the paternal side of her family she is descended from the Campbells of Scotland, hence a mixture of English and Scotch blood.

In 1866 she was sent to Alfred University, where she obtained her education. After creditably passing the examinations she commenced the scientific course, showing marked ability and great talent for mathematics. In 1868 a sad bereavement befell her in the sudden death of a fond father, which event compelled her to leave the university in order to attend to the finances of the family. Being thoroughly imbued with that spirit of independence

Flora A. Brewster, M. D.

which is characteristic of many women of the present age, she accepted a position as copyist in a tax-collector's office, which, however, she soon gave up to begin teaching.

Possessed of fine executive ability she soon became a successful teacher, and a longing desire to complete her studies made her frugal and careful of her earnings, but two years of most laborious work, teaching school and at the same time prosecuting her university studies, so seriously impaired her health that she was compelled to give up the latter and devote her time exclusively to teaching. In 1872 she was appointed teacher in the Mansfield State Orphan School, Mansfield, Pa., which was then the training school for the Mansfield State Normal School. She there took the degree of B.E., and in 1877 the degree of Master of Elementary Didactics was conferred upon her while she was still teaching, and in the same year she was appointed Principal of the Smethport (Pennsylvania) High School and Academy. Showing great determination of character and a desire to become proficient in whatever she undertook, and possessing both mental and physical activity, it is not surprising that success has attended her efforts, although in the latter part of the year she was forced by failing health, due to overwork, to give up teaching.

She spent a year travelling in the West and Northwest, deriving such benefit from her Western sojourn that in 1878 she went to Chicago, Ill., to assume the business and editorial management of the *Newsboy's Appeal*, an illustrated journal published in the interest of the Newsboy's Home, in that city.

Not content with this field of labor, and desiring a wider field for the application of scientific knowledge, she decided to become a physician, and the following year began to read medicine under Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, of Chicago, Ill., at the same time conducting a night school on the kindergarten plan in the Newsboy's Home.

In March, 1882, she completed the course in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, after which she went to Baltimore, Md., where she spent six months in the office and private hospital of the late Professor August F. Erich, the noted gynæcological surgeon.

Having decided to locate permanently in Baltimore, she opened an office and commenced to practise medicine there in the fall of 1882. At that time only one woman, Dr. Emma Stein Wanstall, who died in September, 1882, had succeeded in establishing a paying practice in Baltimore.

No female physician in this city had previously been intrusted with surgical cases, but Dr. Brewster believed that this field was open to sensible, energetic, and skilful female surgeons, notwithstanding the strong prejudice against them then existing in the South, and during the next four years worked arduously, building up a large and lucrative surgical and gynæcological practice, while at the same time doing a great deal of charitable work.

In the spring of 1886 her sister, Cora B. Brewster, was graduated in medicine, and was received in her office as an assistant. In 1889 they began the publication of *The Baltimore Family Health Journal*, the name of which was changed in 1891 to *The Homœopathic Advocate and Health Journal*, and was made a hospital journal with a corps of ten editors.

In 1890 the agitation caused by the application for the admission of women to the medical department of the Johns Hopkins University created a lively interest in the question of the medical education of women, and was the means of enlightening the people of the South in regard to the status of women in the medical profession. The barriers that had previously existed were gradually removed, and women could more successfully compete with their brother practitioners in the surgical field.

In 1883 Dr. Brewster was physician and surgeon to the

Home for Fallen Women, a charitable institution situated in Baltimore, Md.; also physician to the Female House of Refuge, a reformatory institution for incorrigible girls. She has also given clinics in the Homœopathic Hospital in Baltimore.

In September, 1892, she spent some time with Professor Pratt, of Chicago, studying the principles of orificial surgery, and at once made use of them in her surgical practice.

Dr. Brewster has a large practice in gynæcological surgery extending over the entire South, and has met with remarkable success as a skilful and rapid operator, and has the unprecedented record of never having lost a surgical case. She has invented several instruments for the more convenient and effective use of electricity in gynæcological practice, and also an electric belt, which practical electricians say is a great improvement upon all those previously made.

The Doctor is an ardent advocate of the higher medical education of women, and is ever ready to extend a helping hand to young women who desire to study medicine or become trained nurses.

In 1892 the existing partnership with her sister, Dr. Cora B. Brewster, was dissolved.

Dr. Brewster's latest enterprise (April, 1893) has been the purchase of the large dwelling with handsome grounds attached, situated at 1221 Madison Ave., Baltimore, Md., where she has opened a sanatorium for the treatment of the medical and surgical diseases of women. She has a skilful and able assistant, Dr. Donna Anna Waldron, who formerly practised medicine in Hot Springs, Arkansas. The buildings are well suited for the purpose—heated by steam and fitted up with electric, medicated, and vapor baths, and all forms of electrical appliances used in medical practice, apparatus for the Swedish movement cure, and also a training school for nurses.

In the short time the sanatorium has been opened it has already proved a great success, encouraging alike to Dr. Brewster and her legion of friends.

Dr. Brewster is a member of the following societies, viz.: Maryland State Medical Society, Maryland and District of Columbia Clinical Society, American Institute of Homœopathy, American Health Resort Association, Chairman of the Bureau of Gynæcology in the National Society of Electro-therapeutists, and also a member of the American Association of Orificial Surgeons.

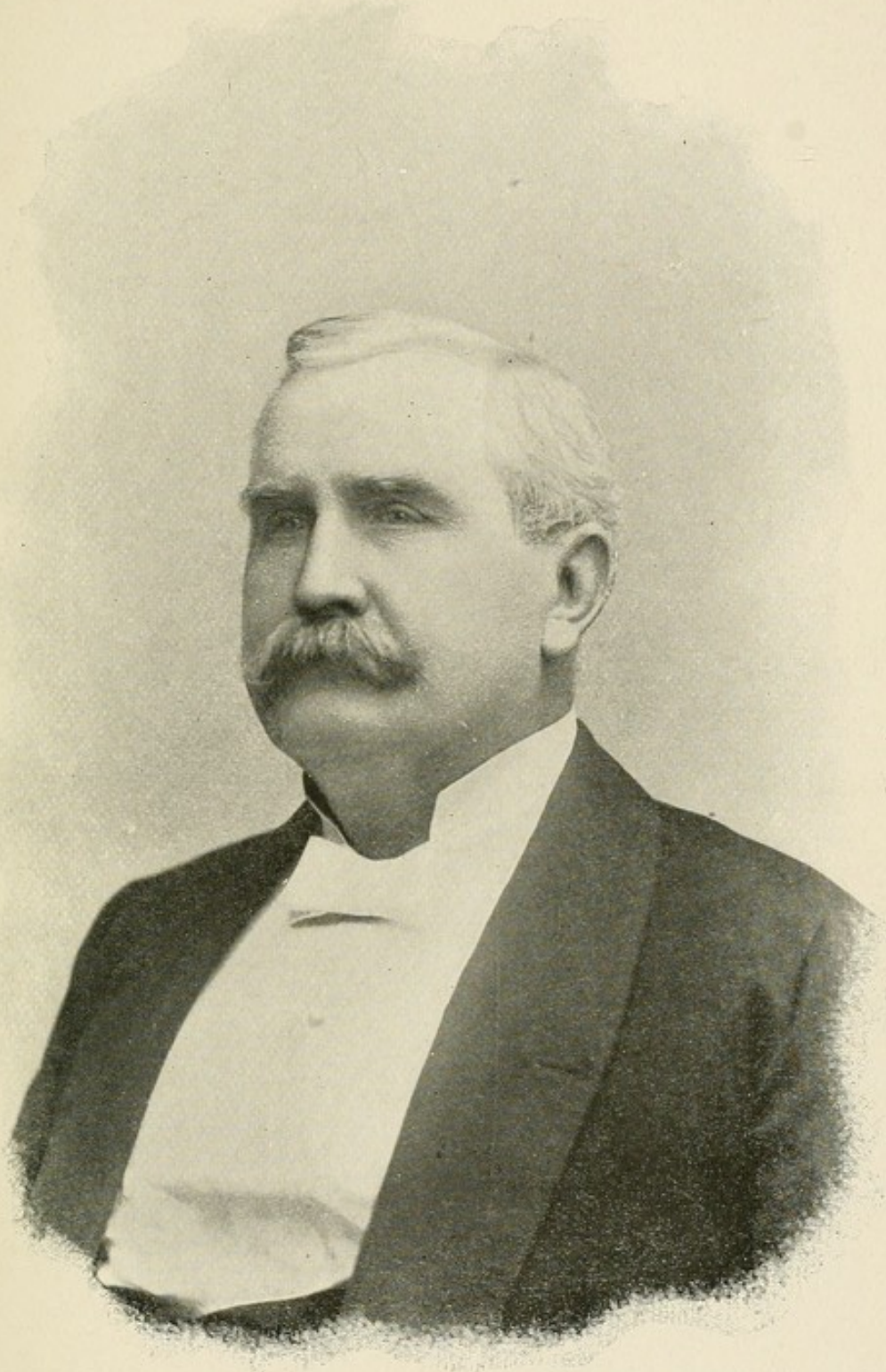
WILLIS P. KING, M.D.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

DR. WILLIS PERCIVAL KING was born in Macon County, Missouri, on December 21, 1839. Both his paternal and maternal grandparents had emigrated together from Madison County, Kentucky to Missouri in 1816, when the latter was still a Territory (now Howard County, Missouri).

The Indians were yet in the Territory of Missouri, and their incursions upon the new "settlements" were so frequent and their depredations so bad that the "settlers" had to "fort up." The fort occupied by his grandparents and their neighbors was known as "Cooper's Fort," being named for Col. Ben. Cooper, a man prominent among the new-comers and famed as an Indian fighter in those days.

Dr. King's parents, William and Lucy King, were cousins and babes in arms when they came to Missouri; and they grew to manhood and womanhood in Howard County. After the Indians had been removed the families moved to a point near where the town of Armstrong is now situated, and where his parents were married in 1835



Truly Yours
Willis O. Hulick

(we believe). After the birth of his oldest brother and sister his family removed to Macon County, where the track of the Indian was still hot in the sand, and he was born there near where the little town of Callao is now located.

There were no school-houses in his neighborhood until he was ten years old. At that time a log school-house was built, where school was held about three months each winter. Such was his thirst for knowledge that he used to gather hickory bark, and, after the family had retired at night, he would lie on the hearth and get his lessons and read such books as came in his way.

Thirsting for better school advantages, he ran away from home at the age of fourteen, and worked about the country in the spring, summer, and in autumn, and went to school in winter. When the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was being built he worked at cutting out the right of way and drove cart in the pit one season, and then removed to Howard County (which had, in the meantime, become quite an educational centre), where he attended school. He then taught and went to school alternately, until of age.

In 1861 (June 13) Dr. King married Miss Albina H. Hoss, of Pettis County, Missouri. He then began the study of medicine, and taught school until ready to complete a course at college. He was graduated at the St. Louis Medical College in March, 1866, and at once removed to Vernon County (Southwest), Missouri. After practising in the country for two and a half years he removed to Nevada, the county seat, where he practised six years. In the meantime he attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1870–71, having the *ad sundum* degree conferred on him after a full course at this school.

In 1874 he removed to Sedalia, Pettis County, Missouri, where he resided and practised for fourteen years.

In 1884–85 he took a course at the Polyclinic, New York,

and again short courses in the years 1889 to 1892 inclusive.

In 1885 Dr. King was appointed Assistant Chief Surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in charge of the Sedalia Division and Hospital, and has had charge of this hospital ever since. In October, 1888, the hospital was removed from Sedalia to Kansas City, where he has ever since resided.

Dr. King began doing general surgical work on his return from Bellevue College in 1871, and some ten years later commenced gynæcological work. Within the last fifteen years he has performed over two hundred laparotomies for the removal of ovarian and fibroid tumors and of diseased ovaries, with perhaps as good a percentage of recoveries as that of any other Western gynæcologist. He, also, has removed the uterus by the vagina for cancer and by laparotomy for fibroid tumors thirteen times without a death.

His work in gynæcological and general surgery within the last ten years has been quite extensive, and has covered every class of surgical operations which he deemed justifiable.

Among the writings of Dr. King may be mentioned *Stories of a Country Doctor*, 400 pages, the tenth thousand of which is now in press; "Ligation of the Common and External Carotid and Superior Thyroid Arteries for Aneurism of the Internal Carotid within the Cranium—Recovery;" "Wiring the Fractured Symphysis Pubis, Supplemented by Steel Pelvic Clamp," and many others. These are the most important.

Dr. King was President of the Pettis County Medical Society in 1878; Medical Association of the State of Missouri, 1881–82; and was senior Vice-President of the American Medical Association in 1891–92.

He did the Cæsarean section on the wife of his second son, Willis P. King, Jr., at Nevada, Missouri, on

Wm. E. Gladstone.

March 25, 1895. The cause necessitating the operation was depression of pubis—the antero-posterior diameter of the superior strait being only about two and three-quarters inches. The patient died four days later on account of impaction of bowels—the operation not being followed by any fever or septic trouble. The child (which Dr. King's wife is raising) is now nearly eight months old and is a healthy, fine boy.

Dr. King is prepossessing in appearance, with a happy, amiable expression of countenance, at the same time not devoid of determination of character. He possesses a large amount of personal magnetism, is a natural genius, with a heart overflowing with kindness and sympathy, and his generosity is proverbial. He is remarkable for his great flow of wit and humor, being versatile and quick at repartee. His nature is genial, and he has the happy faculty of making many life-long friends who appreciate his true worth.

There have been born to him five sons and two daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter have grown to manhood and womanhood.

HOMER I. OSTROM, M.D.,

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Dr. Homer Irvin Ostrom was born in Goshen, Orange County, New York, February 16, 1852. He descended from a long line of professional men, representing the bar, the church, and medicine, on both his father's and mother's side. The talents which have enabled him to make such rapid strides in his profession have been the development from a trained ancestry. His paternal grandfather was the Rev. James I. Ostrom, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman formerly of New York City, who made

his mark in the early part of the century. His father, Dr. Joshua Ward Ostrom, began the practice of medicine in New York City, and, shortly adopting the homœopathic system, subsequently removed to Goshen, where he still resides, a vigorous example of the promoters of the new school, when it was more than a labor of love to advocate its principles. Dr. Ostrom's mother was Miss Emily Charlotte Gedney, daughter of Dr. Eleazer Gedney, of Newburgh-on-Hudson, a physician of note in Orange County, and was first cousin to John Quincy Adams. Her mother was a daughter of General Bailey, of Revolutionary fame.

The subject of this sketch received his education at private schools and with tutors, and was early imbued with the truth of the curative law of similars. In 1871 his life-hope sprang strongly within him and he entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1873.

Against discouragements, and in the face of obstacles which few young men would have had the courage to encounter or the ability to overcome, Dr. Ostrom, with the determination and fixedness of purpose which have marked his course through life, decided to remain in New York City and devote himself ultimately to the practice of surgery. Believing that every specialist should first have the advantage of general practice, he entered upon this part of his profession with characteristic ardor, and soon built up a practice among the best classes of New York society. As early as it was practicable for one dependent upon his own energies for advancement, Dr. Ostrom withdrew from general practice and devoted himself to operative surgery with a thoroughness which is a prominent trait in his character; and better to equip himself for the noble branch of the profession which he had chosen, Dr. Ostrom for several years passed his summers in Europe studying the methods of the principal operators.

Nothing has seemed too much or too little for him to learn, for, while holding radical and decided opinions, Dr. Ostrom has kept himself abreast with his times, and is constantly reaching out for something better than that which he has already attained. He is always ready to adopt new methods and views, and is willing upon good reasons to change those which he previously held.

Though a successful and brilliant general operator, his almost phenomenal results in abdominal surgery have within the past few years brought him a large clientage in this department of surgery, and determined him in adopting this as his special work. Here his keen insight and powers of observation; his rapid processes of thought, what he is wont to call to his students, "unconscious cerebration"; his delicate touch; his deep sympathy with the sufferings, mental and physical, which such disorders entail; and his firmness of character, have added largely to his popularity and his control of patients, which in turn becomes an element of success.

Dr. Ostrom's abdominal surgery includes operations on every organ in the abdomen. In the winter of 1894 he removed successfully a tumor of the pancreas, which some other well-known surgeons had failed to remove. This was one of the first operations of the kind ever done in this country. His operations on the stomach—pylorectomy and gastrotomy—the gall-bladder, and the liver, have been most successful. He has several times, both for the removal of tumors and in the course of other operations, resected the intestines; in one case of appendicitis the condition demanded removal of several feet of the ileum; this case, in which rupture had taken place before the operation, recovered.

A large proportion of Dr. Ostrom's abdominal operations are on the uterus and its appendages. His ovariotomies, including oöphorectomies, show a mortality of 2 per cent.; his average time for performing the latter oper-

ation being ten minutes. Dr. Ostrom has long since abandoned the use of the clamp and the external treatment of the pedicle in his abdominal hysterectomies, his method being to remove the entire uterus, closing the abdominal wound, and when necessary using the vagina for drainage. This method has in Dr. Ostrom's hands reduced the mortality in abdominal hysterectomy to 4 per cent.

Dr. Ostrom's vaginal hysterectomies, or, as he prefers to call the operation, vaginal hystero-oöphorectomy, illustrate in a high degree his facility and rapidity of manipulation and skill in meeting unlooked-for difficulties. In this, as in all his abdominal operations, he attaches special importance to restoring the continuity of the peritoneum, and it is a matter of astonishment to see him make a vaginal hystero-oöphorectomy, tie all arteries, and sew together the peritoneum in fifteen minutes. Dr. Ostrom's last one hundred cases contain two deaths.

As an operator, Dr. Ostrom's characteristics are neatness, rapidity, exactness, simplicity of manipulation, and the use of few instruments. The previous treatment and surroundings of the patient are under his direct supervision, and controlled by a system as perfect as it is unusual; the patient comes to the operation in a good condition, and undergoes during it the minimum of shock and danger.

Dr. Ostrom's diagnosis is rapid, and in frequent consultations found to be accurate and incisive. His habits as a student have never been laid aside, and his powers of complete absorption enable him to grasp the points of a case with certainty and dispatch.

As much of his work in the operating-room is original, Dr. Ostrom has invented a number of instruments peculiarly adapted to his needs; his corkscrew for lifting the tumor out in abdominal hysterectomy, and his uterine volsella for vaginal hysterectomy, together with the pecu-

liar handle needles to be used in the same operation for sewing the peritoneum, are recognized as valuable additions to the abdominal surgeon's armamentarium.

Dr. Ostrom performs the larger proportion of his operations in his "Private Surgical Hospital," an institution which he has built and thoroughly equipped to meet the requirements of that class of patients who desire hospital care, but wish something more private and exclusive than can be obtained in larger hospitals. Dr. Ostrom's hospital is one of the most complete of its kind in New York. His operating-room is a model for aseptic work, and his nurses receive especial training from him before they are admitted to care for his cases, thus insuring the most advanced surgical work, in conformity with his individual application of it.

Dr. Ostrom is a constant and thoughtful contributor to medical literature on surgical subjects. One of his early principles was to help the profession in every possible manner, and if his pen or advice can be of service to any other practitioner, it is frankly and freely given. He is the author of a *Treatise on the Surgical Diseases of the Brain*, and also of one on *Epithelioma of the Mouth*. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; of the Homœopathic Medical State Society; of the New York County Medical Society; of the Medico-Chirurgical Society; of the Academy of Pathological Science; of the Clinical Club; and is one of the few American Fellows of the British Gynæcological Society. He is Professor of Abdominal Surgery in the Metropolitan Post Graduate School of Medicine, and, besides the exactions of a large private surgical practice, is Visiting Surgeon to the Metropolitan City Hospital. His work in these public hospitals excites much interest in the profession, and there are constant applications to be present at his operations, and for the position of his clinical assistant. Through this work the name of Dr. Ostrom is well known. He is often sought

in consultation, and is frequently called to operate in other cities, and upon patients sent to him from all parts of the country.

In spite of his close application to the duties of his profession, Dr. Ostrom is a most genial companion, and during his leisure hours and in his travels he has gathered about him books, pictures, and objects of interest that indicate a cultivated and refined taste. His library is an extensive and valuable one—for he is an omnivorous reader—and no pains are spared to furnish his consulting-room with every appliance for his professional work. His charity is large, and his generous aid is never withheld from a suffering man or woman because they cannot remunerate him. He takes the most kindly interest in men younger than himself in the profession, and never fails to give them valuable advice and assistance.

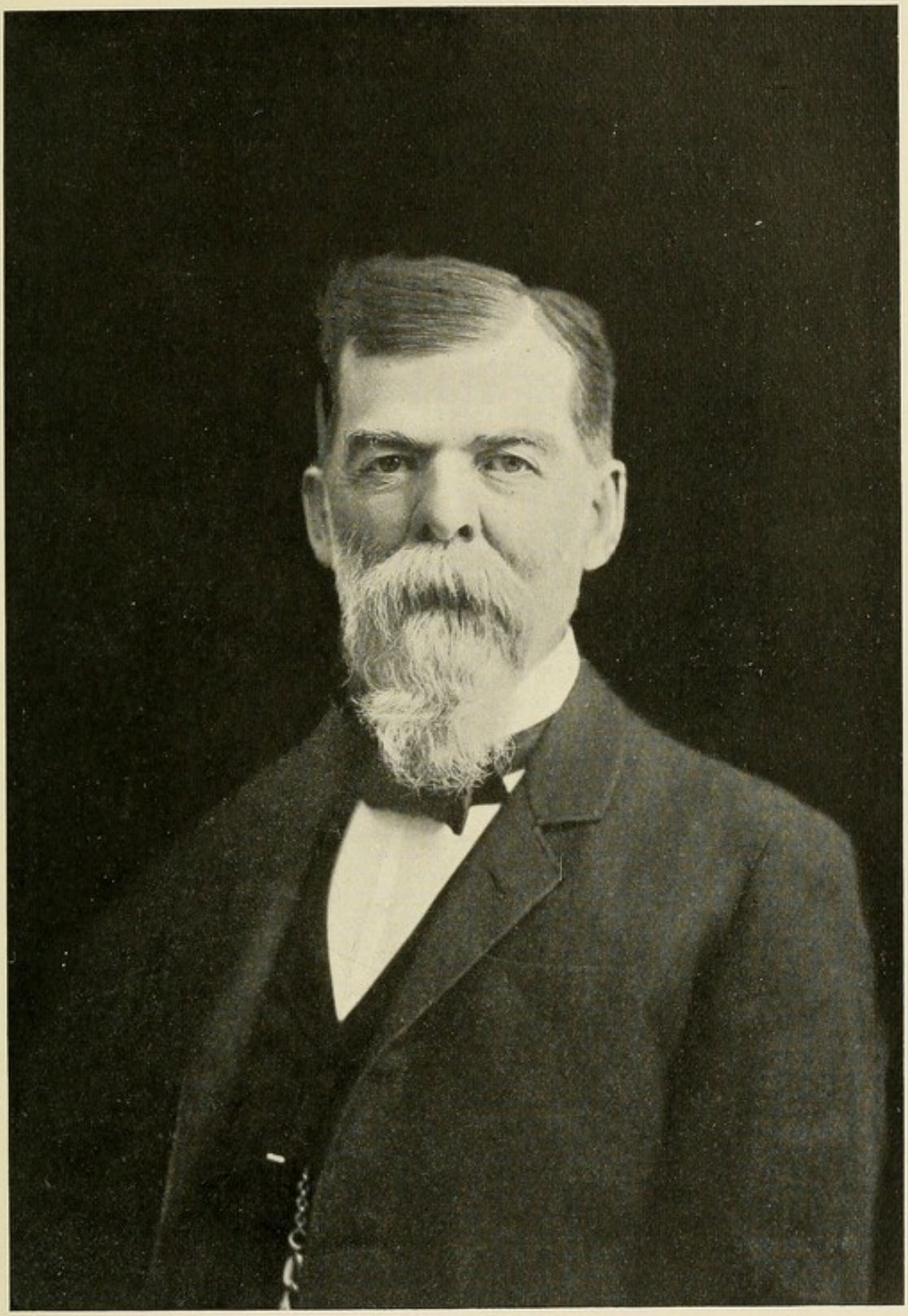
In 1877 Dr. Ostrom married Miss Sara Conant, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Claudius B. Conant, of New York City. They have two children, a daughter and a son.

It is to men like Dr. Ostrom, who so happily combine the thought of the scholar, the earnestness of the student, the kindness of the philanthropist, and the courage of a surgeon, with the courtesy, breeding, and culture of a gentleman, that America points to when she proudly bids the world, "Behold my sons!"

F. T. BICKNELL, M.D.,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DR. FREDERICK THOMPSON BICKNELL belongs to one of the oldest families in America. So far as is now known, all of the name now living in this country are traceable to Zachary and Agnes Bicknell, who, with their son, John, and servant, John Kitchen, sailed from England in the spring of 1635, and landed at Wessaguscus, now Wey-



W. T. Bickell.

mouth, within the limits of Massachusetts Bay Colony, in the summer of that year, with the Rev. Joseph Hull and hundreds of others, mostly from the counties of Somerset and Dorset, in the southwest part of England. From this little family has sprung a numerous progeny scattered over all parts of the country.

Dr. Frederick T. Bicknell is the son of Nathaniel and Fanny Bicknell, both his parents being descended from English ancestors.

To the present day there is an association in Boston, Mass., called the "Bicknell Family Association," which meets yearly there in commemoration of the Bicknell family. This association was organized in 1880. Its President is Mr. Thomas W. Bicknell, of Boston, who is the editor of *The New England Journal of Education;* the Secretary and Treasurer is Mr. Robert T. Bicknell, of 200 Devonshire Street; and the Corresponding Secretary is Mr. Alfred Bicknell, of 33 Milk Street, Boston, Mass. At the close of the meeting and exercises the family proceed on foot and in carriages to view the site of the homestead of the *first* parents, Zachary and Agnes.

In the year 1852 Dr. Bicknell's father moved to Jefferson County, Wisconsin, where he soon became a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist, occupying a prominent position as one of the leading citizens of the county. It was there that the subject of this sketch received his early education in the district common schools of the county in which he resided. Being naturally fond of his books and studious he readily grasped the opportunity afforded him of receiving a thorough English education.

At the age of seventeen years he entered the "Albion Academy," attending the fall terms, and teaching in a district school during the winter months. When the Civil War was proclaimed between the North and the South he gave up his school to enlist as a soldier in the army, being then but nineteen years of age. For three years he was

in active service, remaining with his company until the close of the Rebellion.

He then returned to his home in Wisconsin, and after spending a year with his father, who was at that time an invalid, he choose his life profession, deciding to study medicine and become a physician and surgeon. Entering the Wisconsin State University at Madison, he remained there two years and applied himself closely to his studies. He then entered the office of Dr. John Favill, of the same city, as a medical student, remaining with him for some time; he then attended the Rush Medical College at Chicago, Illinois, where he received his degree in the year 1870.

After graduating with high honors he at once located in Neosho, Missouri, where he associated himself with an old and prominent physician, Dr. L. W. Wills, and remained there until the fall of 1873.

During his residence in Neosho he was married to Miss Etta E. Cooper, whom he knew in his early boyhood days when he resided in Wisconsin. A daughter was born to them, but by her birth the Doctor was deprived of a lovely and faithful wife. As the result of this heavy affliction he decided to leave this field of practice, and to partly divert his mind and better his professional advantages he, in company with his old preceptor, spent the winter of 1874 in New York, where various opportunities were offered him to improve his surgical knowledge as a clinical student of such eminent men as J. Marion Sims, E. Peaslee, T. Gaillard Thomas, and Thomas Addis Emmet; also general surgeons, as Lewis A. Sayre, Markoe, Sands, Hamilton, and the celebrated old Drs. Wood, Valentine Mott, and others of equal eminence.

During the winter that Dr. Bicknell spent in New York City as a student it was his pleasure and privilege to see each one of the above-named surgeons operate repeatedly.

After completing his clinical course there he removed to

Los Angeles, California, where he remained about three months, when he was appointed as surgeon and physician to "Surprise Valley Mill and Mining Company," situated at Panamint, California, which position he creditably filled for over two years.

He then located in Independence, the county seat of Inyo County, Cal., engaging in general practice, establishing a very extensive practice throughout the entire country, many of his patients travelling hundreds of miles to consult him and receive medical and surgical treatment.

In 1881 he returned to Los Angeles to visit his only brother, Judge J. D. Bicknell, who is a prominent lawyer in that city, and his only sister, Mrs. James Eastwistle; he remained there about a month, when he went to his former home in Wisconsin, where his only child, a promising daughter, was residing. It was during this visit to his childhood home that he became engaged to Miss Carrie E. Fargo, of Lake Miles, Wisconsin. He again returned to Los Angeles, Cal., bringing with him his daughter, and it was then that he decided to locate permanently in this beautiful city of sun and flowers, where he has achieved prominence as a successful practitioner.

His second marriage took place in San Francisco, in December of 1882, and has proved a happy and congenial union.

The Doctor has filled several important positions in the medical profession. He has been President of the County Medical Society, was also President of the Southern California Medical Society, and was the first Professor of Gynæcology in the Medical Department of the University of Southern California, which position he held for several years, ultimately being compelled to offer his resignation on account of overwork caused by his extensive practice, which greatly impaired his health.

The Doctor is a thorough and skilful surgeon, and although among the leading gynæcologists of California,

he does not confine his entire practice to surgery, but has a very extensive general practice.

He is a rapid operator—cautious, conscientious, and successful; his record in abdominal work is extensive and good. Much of his success can be attributed to his extreme neatness and close observance of antiseptic rules.

The Doctor is genial and cordial in manner, kind and gentle in the sick-room, and beloved and respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

MARIE B. WERNER, M.D.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DR. MARIE BERSANIA WERNER was born in Philadelphia, September 21, 1857. Her father, Charles Augustus Ferdinand Werner, and her mother, Caroline Wolpert, left Germany for America during 1848; meeting some years later in Philadelphia they were married and had but one child, the subject of this sketch.

The doctor received her early education in public and private schools of this city. She commenced the study of medicine at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1877, attended three courses of lectures, and was graduated from there in March, 1880. She served her time as interne in the Woman's Hospital, and later as clinician in the same institution for some years, having entered into private practice immediately after the expiration of her term as interne. The doctor is a member of the following societies: American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Association, Philadelphia County Medical Society, Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, Philadelphia Neurological Society, Alumni Association of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Many valuable and interesting papers have been written

Marie D. Turner, M. D.

and published by the doctor, of which the following is a partial list:

"Battey's Operation for Congenital Malformation." *Journal of Obstetrics*, 1884, vol. xvii.

"Operation for Abdominal Fistula, with Removal of Eleven Gall-stones." *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Phila., October 23, 1886.

Paper read before the Alumni Association of the Woman's Medical College, March, 1890, entitled "Twenty Consecutive Abdominal Sections, with Remarks."

"Fistulous Escape of Ligatures after Pelvic Operations." *Journal of American Medical Association*, September 20, 1890.

"A Retrospect of Treatment of Pelvic Inflammations." Report of the Alumni Association, 1891.

"Comparative Data in the Treatment of Uterine Tumors." *Annals of Gynæcology*, July, 1891.

"Analysis of Some Statistics on Supravaginal Hysterectomy." Read before the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, September 1, 1891.

"Who Shall Do Abdominal Surgery?" *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1892, vol. xxv. No. 5.

"Some Contraindications to the Use of Opiates." Read before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, January 27, 1892.

"Nephrectomy in a Child of Two Years; Recovery." *Therapeutic Gazette*, November 15, 1892.

"Specialism and the Insane." *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Philadelphia, December, 1892.

As an operator in the field of abdominal surgery the young doctor's more active career began in 1883, when she performed a oöphorectomy in an interesting case of congenital malformation. The patient, a girl of eighteen years, had suffered much from headache, dizziness, and pain in the back, and had never menstruated. Physical examination showed an absence of the vagina, and a rectal ex-

ploration proved an absence of the uterus. On section a well-developed ovary and tube were found on the left side, together with a small mass of fibres of uterine tissue, representing the uterus, and on the right side the tube and ovary were entirely rudimentary.

This was but the first of a series of cases, many of of them important and involving capital operations.

In 1884, Dr. Werner visited the principal medical schools of Europe, and spent eighteen months in special surgical studies under Professors von Billroth, Germany; von Frisch, von Hacker, and Salter, of Vienna; Schroeder, Küstner, and Hahn, of Berlin; Sänger, of Leipsic; Bruns, of Tubingen; and Apostoli, of Paris.

She was the first surgeon of her sex who was allowed to work in Professor von Frisch's clinic in Vienna.

In 1891 she again visited Europe and studied the operative methods of Gersung, of Vienna; Sänger, of Leipsic; Bantock, of London; and Savage, of Birmingham.

She has given considerable attention to gynæcology and its connection with nervous diseases and their treatment, in which she has achieved a high reputation. In the treatment of insane female patients Dr. Werner has a strong conviction of the necessity for more careful study of each individual case than is usually accorded. She does not accept the theory held by some alienists that insanity is always an expression of destructive changes in nerve-cells, and, therefore, incurable—a theory too commonly made manifest in practice. Close professional research and observation have led her to believe that the mental disturbances of many insane patients (who are received into an asylum, and kept under restriction for an indefinite period, or for the remainder of life) are often traceable to pelvic diseases or injuries in which careful study and well-directed treatment would frequently ameliorate, if not produce a cure. Such results having been obtained in her private practice, led her to apply for a

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J.H. Eldridge

wider field of investigation, which was accorded in 1892 at the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown for a limited period of six weeks. During this time thirty cases were examined and carefully studied and treated. Two of this group, suffering from grave pelvic disease, were operated on by her and were mentally and physically cured; one in five weeks and the other in several months. This work has been reported in her paper on "Specialism and the Insane." In the intervals of a busy professional life Dr. Werner has contributed a number of articles on medical subjects to various medical journals, and has also translated several of the works of French authors. She attended the meeting of the American Medical Association at Nashville, Tenn., in 1890, as the first woman delegate, from the Philadelphia County Society, who read a paper before the obstetrical section of the Association on "Fistulous Escape of Ligatures after Pelvic Operations."

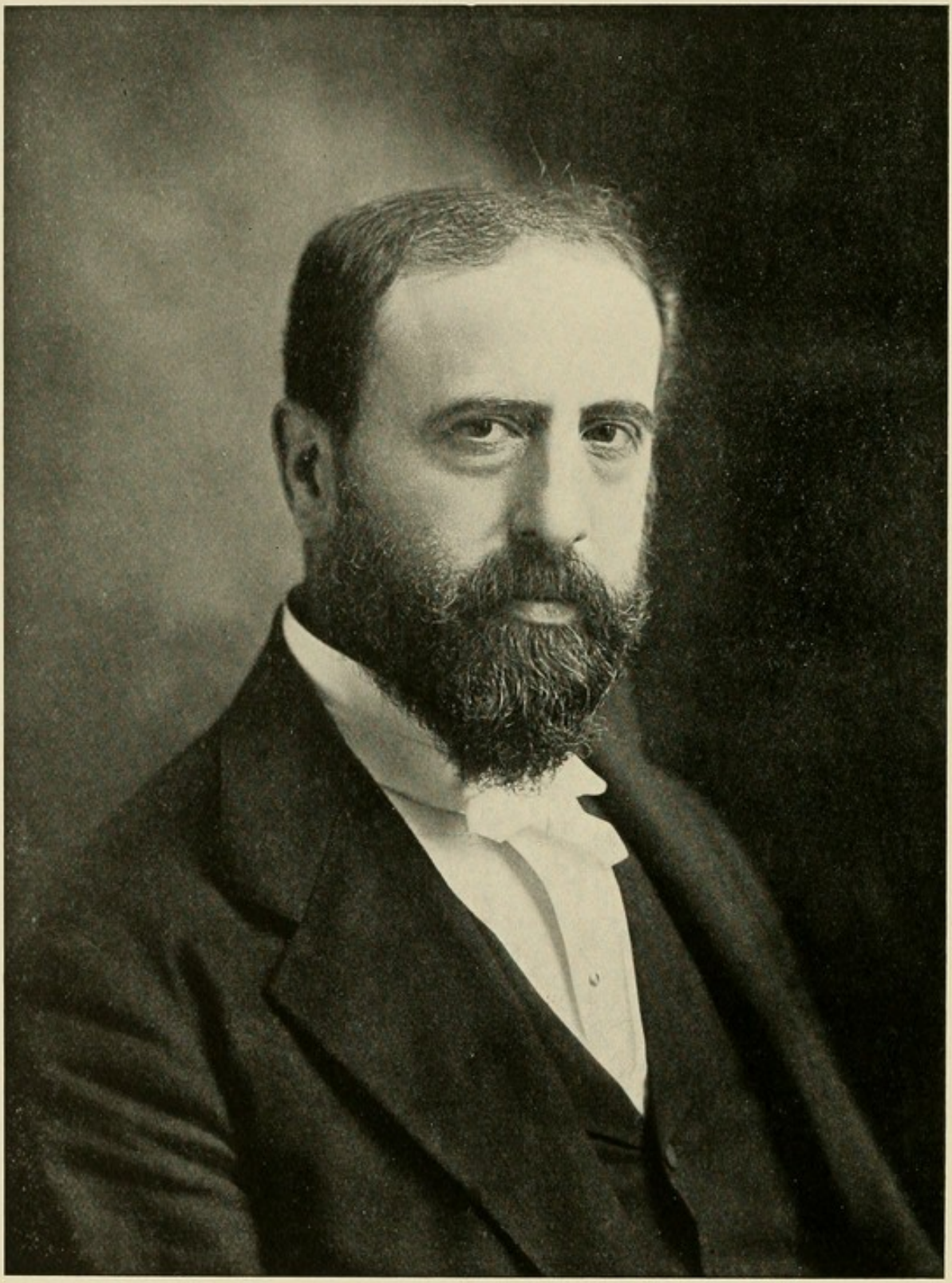
Doctor Werner was the first woman to read a paper before the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, of which she is a member, and, moreover, she was the first woman member to sign its Constitution.

J. H. ETHERIDGE, M.D.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JAMES HENRY ETHERIDGE, of Chicago, Ill., is a native of the Empire State, being born in St. Johnsville, Montgomery County, March 20, 1844. His father, Dr. Francis B. Etheridge, was born in the town of Herkimer, same State, and was a son of a Revolutionary soldier, and the descendant in the fourth generation of English parents. The mother of our subject, Fanny Easton, was a native of Connecticut and the sixth generation from England. Dr. Francis B. Etheridge was a practising physician forty-seven

years. He moved to Hastings, Minn., in 1860, and was a surgeon in a Minnesota regiment during the Civil War, dying in Hastings in 1871. The subject of our sketch, who is a prominent physician in Chicago, and a member of the Faculty of Rush Medical College, received most of his education in his native State, and had some experience in teaching a winter school. He was prepared in mathematics and Latin to enter the junior year in Harvard College, but the breaking out of the war, and the absence of his father in his country's service, disarranged the son's plans, and he concluded to go no further in his classical studies, but turn his attention to medicine. He read four years with his father, attended three full winter courses at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated in March, 1869. In preparing for practice he had taken careful and exhaustive courses, and on receiving his medical degree stepped almost immediately into a fair business in the thriving village of Evanston, near Chicago, where he remained between one and two years. At the end of that period he made a tour of Europe, walking the hospitals of some of the largest cities, spending several months in London alone. On returning, Dr. Etheridge settled in Chicago, July 31, 1871, and was elected to the Chair of Therapeutics, Materia Medica, and Jurisprudence in Rush Medical College. This chair he retained until 1889, when he was elected Professor of Gynæcology, the successor of the late William H. Byford. In the year 1892 he was also elected to fill the Chair of Obstetrics, making his professorship in Rush Medical College that of Obstetrics and Gynæcology, the position which he holds at present. Dr. Etheridge was elected President of the Chicago Medical Society in 1886, and President of the Chicago Gynæcological Society in 1890. He is at present the Professor of Gynæcology in the Chicago Polyclinic. He is Attending Gynæcologist to the Polyclinic Hospital and to the Presbyterian Hospital, and is Consulting Gynæ-



H. L. Hewolin

cologist to the St. Joseph Hospital, Chicago. He is a constant contributor to the medical journals of the day, and is a member, not only of the Chicago City societies, but of the State, National, International, and Pan-American Medical Associations. He is also a foundation and life member of the International Association of Obstetrics and Gynæcology, whose first meeting was held in Brussels in September, 1892. Dr. Etheridge was married June, 1870, to Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of the late Heman G. Powers, of Evanston, Ill., and they have two children, both daughters.

FERNAND HENROTIN, M.D.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY of Fernand Henrotin, M.D. Dr. Henrotin was born in Brussels, Belgium, in 1847, and came to Chicago when nine years of age. His father, Joseph F. Henrotin, was a physician of ability and experience, and was a private student of Seutin, the celebrated Belgian surgeon who first introduced starch bandages in the treatment of fractures. Dr. Henrotin, Sr., came to Chicago in 1848, and was familiarly known as the "French Cholera Doctor" from his acknowledged experience in the treatment of the scourge. The grandfather, Clement Henrotin, was also a physician, and practised medicine continuously in the "Ardennes" (mountainous region in the western part of Belgium) for seventy-five years, dying at the age of ninety-six, having attended the sick to within one month of the time of his death. He was at one time the recipient of a gold medal from the Netherlands Government for having been the first physician in his section to draw the attention of medical men to the value of powdered cinchona bark in the treatment of paludal fevers. After graduating from the Chicago High

School, Dr. Fernand Henrotin attended Rush Medical College and graduated in 1868. While at college he evinced no particular brilliancy of attainments, but was known as a good average student, learning with ease, but in no sense a phenomenon ; a little too fond of fun, but possessing good sense. As a member of the Freshmen Class he sat in the front row next to Prof. Daniel Brainard, when he delivered his last lecture on cholera, dying from the disease within twenty-four hours. During the last term and the following year he was Prosector to the Chair of Anatomy. In 1872 he was appointed County Physician, a position he occupied for two years. Later on he became Examining Surgeon to the Police and Fire Departments, Brigade Surgeon of the Militia, and was appointed on the staff of the County Hospital as well as the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. For twelve years he was Police Surgeon, and for twenty-one years Surgeon of the Fire Department. At present he is authorized to use the following titles: Professor of Gynæcology at the Chicago Polyclinic, Senior Surgeon of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Attending Gynæcologist of the St. Luke's Hospital, Consulting Gynæcologist to St. Joseph's Hospital, Second Vice-President of the American Gynæcological Society, Vice-President of the Chicago Medical Society, ex President of the Chicago Gynæcological Society, Corresponding Member of the Belgian Gynæcological Society and the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, Secretary General for America of the International Gynæcological and Obstetrical Congress, etc. He has not written very much and it is all in short articles on leading pertinent questions. These articles are reasonably good and show practical knowledge of the subject-matter. He never writes until he has had the necessary experience. He has a great book in his mind and is dreaming over it, but there is much doubt whether it will ever be written because he is too busy and is waiting to become competent enough to write it. Almost all he has written is on sub-

jects pertaining to abdominal surgery. Among these may be mentioned "Circular Enterorrhaphy, with Report of Successful Case, 1882;" "Vaginal Hysterectomy for Peri-uterine Suppurations," being the first treatise devoted to this subject in this country (*American Journal of Obstetrics*, No. 4, 1892); a practical article on "Appendicitis," "Palliative Operations for Fibroid Tumors," "Vaginal Hysterectomy for Septic Pelvic Diseases," "Enterostomy and Drainage in the Treatment of Diffuse Septic Peritonitis," etc.

One of his last productions on the "Conservative Surgical Treatment of Para- and Peri-uterine Acute Septic Diseases," read in May, 1895, before the American Gynæcological Society, was extremely well received, and brought him many flattering notices. As an abdominal surgeon Dr. Henrotin has had considerable and varied experience. He is only a fairly good operator, but is constantly improving. In the spring of 1895 he had the singular experience of twice ligating the posterior branch of the internal iliac in one week, following it up with ligation of the common iliac three weeks later, all three being cases of gunshot-wound of the abdomen, and only the last, the one with ligature of the common iliac, recovering. This, as far as he knows, is the only successful case of ligature of the common iliac for gunshot-wound. The Doctor is very partial to vagino-abdominal work in suitable cases, and claims to have been the first to perform vaginal hysterectomy for pelvic septic disease in this country. His most satisfactory work, however, is the performance of conservative operations on both acute and chronic pelvic disease by the vaginal route. He prophesies that, ten or fifteen years hence, when unprejudiced operators occupy the positions now held by many of our leading men, and the technique of vaginal work has been perfected, a very much larger proportion of what is now done abdominally will be accomplished, with much better results, by way of the vagina.

Dr. Henrotin is 6 feet tall, weighs 200 pounds, and has not lost a day from ill health in the twenty-eight years he has been engaged in active practice. He is most happily married, and consequently is good natured and has no enemies. He will not run, however, and on a few rare occasions has been known to put up a very reasonable fight. He believes doctors quarrel entirely too much without sufficient cause and without dignity. He does not believe that competition is the life of trade, and that the road to success lies in pulling top-men down and trampling on them in climbing. He is thoroughly disgusted when reading articles in which billingsgate is forcibly injected, and thinks that active, determined, but chivalric rivalry, tempered by the remembrance of the nobility of the calling and a mutual abhorrence of the lie, would accomplish more good and bring to the profession more regard.

C. VON HOFFMANN, M.D.,

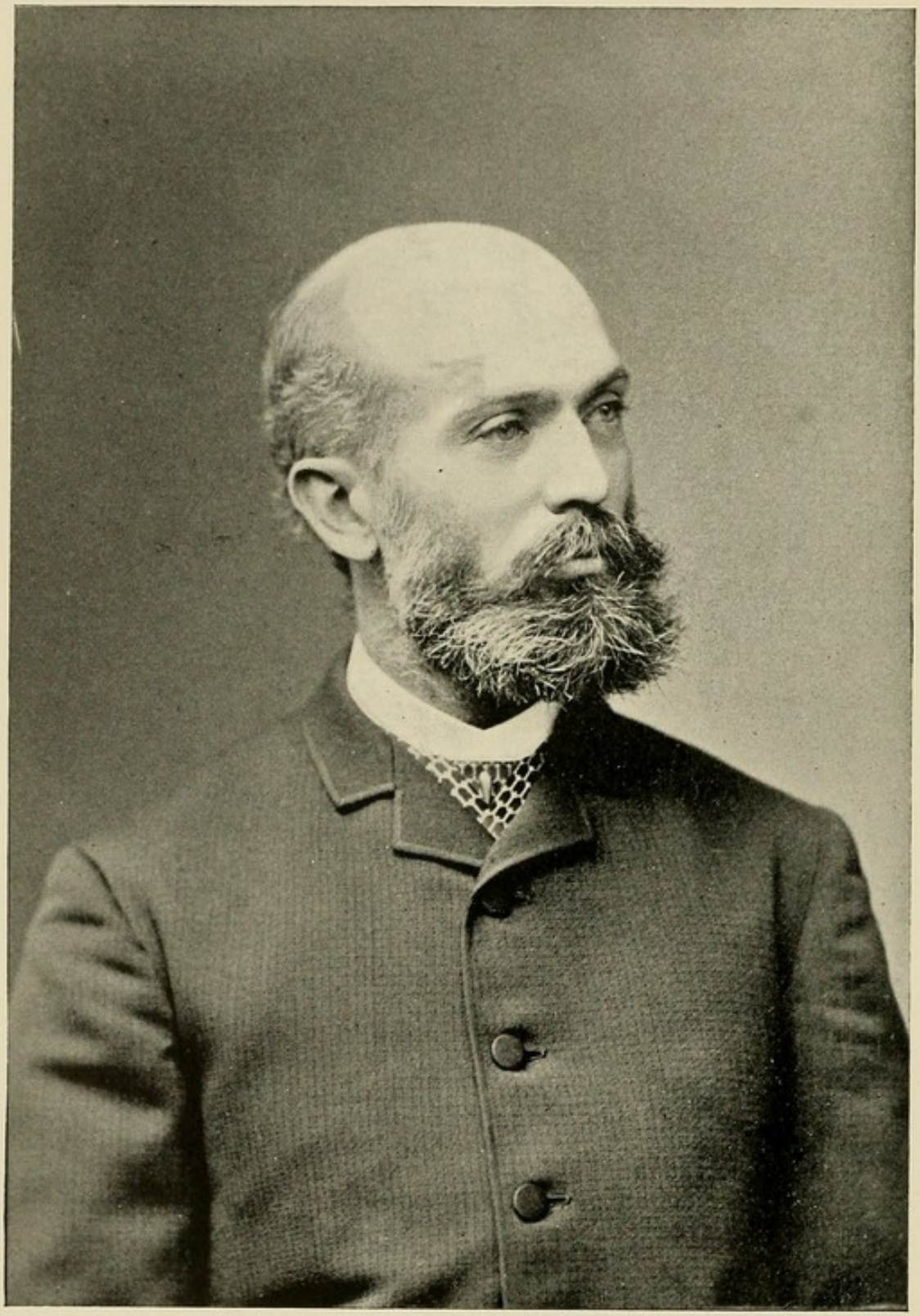
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DR. C. VON HOFFMANN was born near Detmold, Germany, February 10, in the year 1852. He received his early education in Weisbaden at the gymnasium; he also studied the higher branches of literature in Berlin and of medicine in Bonn and Leipsic, where he passed the Staats examination in 1874 and 1875. In May, 1875, he was graduated from the University of Leipsic, having taken a complete and thorough course, not only in the various branches of surgery, but also in medicine.

It was during the summer of 1875 that Dr. von Hoffmann was in Zurich with Professor Frankenhausen, where he gathered much valuable and scientific knowledge relating to his profession.

After having decided to come to America he selected

Edward Hoffmann



William H. Parrish.

San Francisco, California, as his future home and field of labor, and in the year 1876 he permanently located there, where he now ranks among the leading surgeons in that city. For about ten years he filled the position of gynæcologist to the German Hospital. Later he was consulting gynæcologist to the same hospital. He is associate professor of gynæcology in the Medical Department of the University of California, and professor of gynæcology in the Post-graduate Department of the same institution, also physician to the Alexander Maternity College (Children's Hospital).

Dr. von Hoffmann is a member of San Francisco County Medical Society, Medical Society of the State of California, Academy of Medicine of San Francisco, San Francisco Gynæcological Society, and Society of German Physicians.

He is a careful and skilful operator, with remarkable success in abdominal cases. By his honorable bearing he has won the esteem of the community in which he resides, and has a very large and lucrative practice.

He is in the vigor of manhood and prime of life, with many years of usefulness yet before him.

WILLIAM H. PARISH, M.D.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WILLIAM H. PARISH was born on October 23, 1845, in the town of Holly Springs, Mississippi. His father, Rev. C. Parish, was a Presbyterian clergyman, a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of Williams College, and for a number of years President of Mississippi College. Dr. Parish's mother was Miss Catherine Marr, of Scarborough, Maine.

The subject of this sketch received a classical education,

largely under the personal instruction of his father, and at Mississippi College.

In 1862, when he was in the junior class, the College was forced to close, because its students, about three hundred in number, had entered the Confederate Army.

At the age of seventeen Dr. Parish volunteered, as a private, in the 20th Mississippi Regiment, in the Confederate service. At Kennesaw Mountain, in the summer of 1864, he was wounded through the left foot.

After the close of the Civil War he entered a drug-store in Clinton, Miss., where he remained for about three years.

In 1868 he accepted an offer as principal of a boys' school in Texas, but when about to start from Mississippi for Texas he received an offer on the part of his aunt, Miss Isabella M. Marr, of Maine, to the effect that she would meet the necessary expense attendant upon his study of medicine, she knowing that the latter had been for some time the earnest desire of her nephew. This generous offer was gladly accepted, for the misfortunes of war had left Dr. Parish's family in Mississippi without financial resources.

Attracted by the reputation of the great surgeon, Gross, William H. Parish entered the Jefferson Medical College, and from this institution was graduated in 1870. He at once, in competitive examination, won an appointment as Resident Physician in the Philadelphia Hospital and served in that capacity for two years, having been re-elected. He subsequently was elected Obstetrician and Gynæcologist to the same Hospital and served as such for twelve years.

For several years he was Chief of the Gynæcological Clinic of the Jefferson Medical College Hospital, and at one time was Professor of Gynæcology in the Philadelphia Polyclinic. These positions he resigned because of the demands of other professional work.

Dr. Parish now holds the following hospital positions: Gynæcologist and President of the Medical Staff at St. Agnes's Hospital, Consulting Surgeon at Kensington Hospital, one of the Consulting Staff at the Woman's Hospital, Consulting Obstetrician at the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity, and Gynæcologist at the State Hospital for the Insane at Wernersville, Pa.

Dr. Parish is at present Professor of Anatomy in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and also Professor of Obstetrics in the Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H.

He is a member of various societies, namely, the American Gynæcological Society, of which he has been Vice-President; the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, of which he is now President, having been recently re-elected to a second term after an interval of several years.

He is also a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Parish is a busy and successful abdominal surgeon and general gynæcologist.

He has repeatedly contributed with his pen to the proceedings of different societies, and to the columns of various medical journals.

In 1876 Dr. Parish married Miss Isabel N. De La Motta, daughter of Dr. Jacob De La Motta, formerly a prominent physician of Charleston, S. C. His wife died in 1891.

He has one son, Benjamin Dores Parish.

OSCAR LE SEURE, M.D.,

DETROIT, MICH.

DR. OSCAR LE SEURE was born in Danville, Illinois, January 27, 1851.

His early education was obtained in the common schools of his native place. He afterward attended the "University of Michigan," and from early childhood his desires were to be a "doctor."

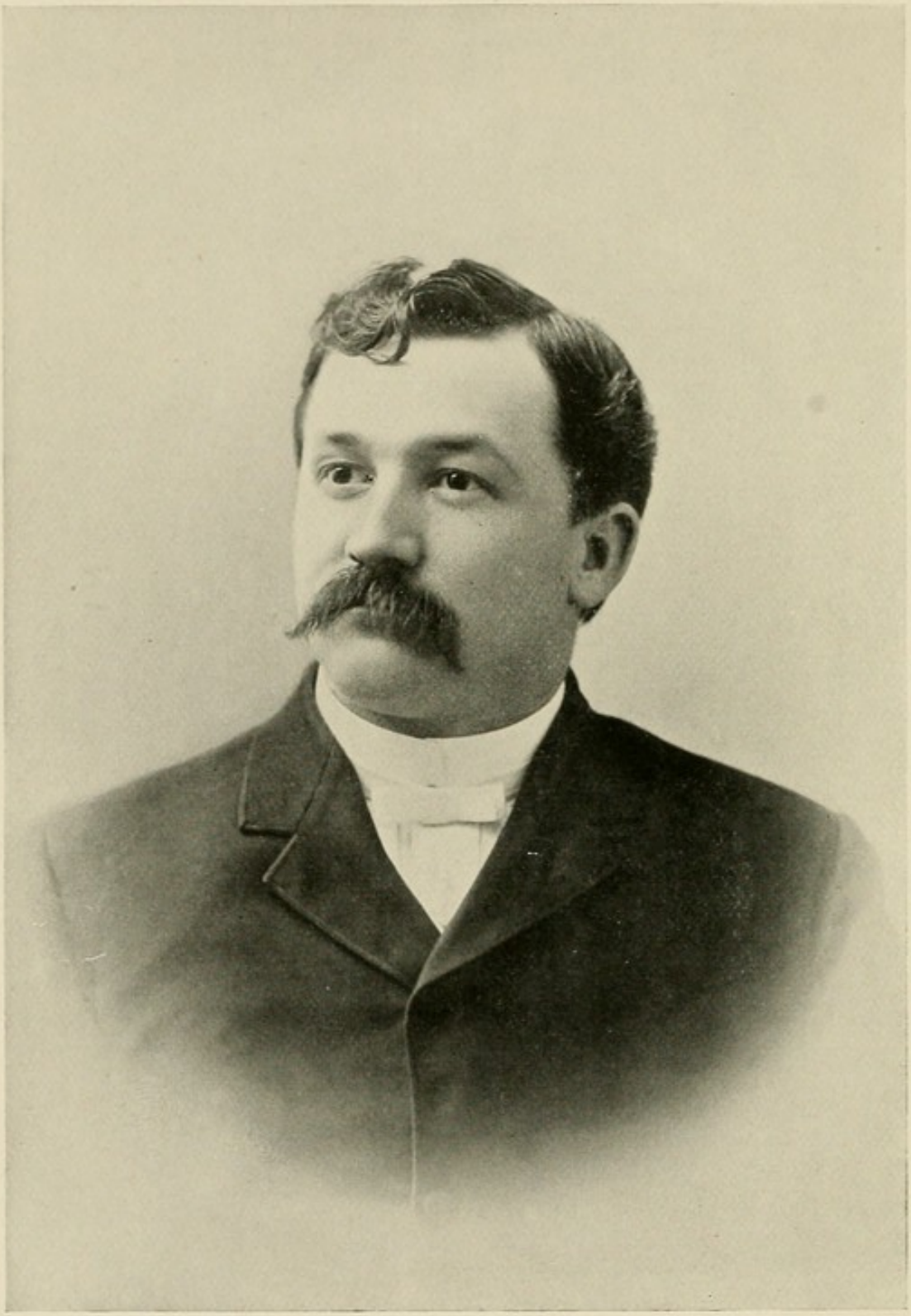
In the year 1873 he was graduated from the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan. He then served six months as House Surgeon in the "United States Marine Hospital," at Detroit, Michigan. He took a degree from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, March, 1874.

He then returned to his place of nativity, Danville, Illinois, to prosecute the profession of his choice, and from 1874 until June, 1886, he practised medicine and surgery there, establishing a well-deserved reputation as a successful practitioner. Being ambitious to become a more thorough surgeon, and desirous to work in a broader field than that afforded him in Danville, Illinois, he went to Europe and spent one year in the study of surgery, and six months of that time was on the staff of Paul Reclus in the Hôtel-Dieu, Paris, France, where he obtained much valuable knowledge relating to his profession.

After his return to America he located in Detroit, Michigan, in 1887, giving his especial attention to surgery and gynæcology. When "Grace Hospital" was opened in Detroit he was appointed Surgeon to that institution, and by his continuous good service he now ranks as senior Surgeon in the hospital.

In 1892 he again went abroad, and visited hospitals in

Oscar Lebeuf



J. E. Cowles. M.D.

Edinburgh, Scotland, and London, England, where, from close observation, he gathered still more valuable information, etc.

In February, 1895, he was appointed by Governor Rich a member of the Detroit Board of Health. In June of the same year he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the Homœopathic Department of the University of Michigan.

In May, 1894, he was elected President of the Homœopathic Society of the State of Michigan. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of several medical societies.

J. E. COWLES, M.D.,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DR. JOSIAH EVANS COWLES was born May 14, 1855, on Hunting Creek, Yadkin County, North Carolina, near the home of his great grandfather, Captain Andrew Carson, of Revolutionary fame, who, by the way, was also an uncle of the celebrated scout, Kit Carson.

He is the son of Josiah Cowles, Jr., and Mary Evans Cowles, and the grandson of Josiah Cowles, Sr. (for forty years judge of Yadkin County, N. C.), and Nancy Caroline Cowles, daughter of Captain Andrew Carson. The father dying when the son was but three and one-half years of age, it devolved upon a noble and devoted mother to rear and educate her two children, as well as two half-brothers, during the trying times of the great civil war and reconstruction period immediately succeeding. The better to do this she removed to Lenoir, "the Athens of western North Carolina," where the subject of our sketch was educated at Finley High School.

For three years after leaving school he was a civil engineer, and after declining an appointment to West

Point, on account of frail health, began his preparatory medical studies by attending a full course at the Maryland College of Pharmacy, and a special course in analytical chemistry; immediately after which he entered the University of Maryland, and choose to take a three-years' course, although only a two-years' term was then required. The last year he spent in the University Hospital, and was graduated with distinction March 6, 1880.

Locating in historic Edgefield, South Carolina, he pursued a general practice for seven years.

It was during the first year of his practice, November, 1880, that he did his first operation for appendicitis by a flickering lamp in a cabin, among the sandhills of Edisto River, a gallon of horribly fetid pus being evacuated through an incision over McBurney's tender point and a counter-incision in the right loin, a perforated drainage-tube extending from one point to the other. The patient made a good recovery, after having been given over to die, and gratitude was all the Doctor ever received for his services.

In 1887 Dr. Cowles went to New York City for special study, and for eighteen months profited by the teachings of the best surgeons and gynæcologists in the city. For the greater part of this time he was physician-in-charge of the New York Lying-in Asylum, and one of the attending gynæcologists of the Out-door Department of Bellevue Hospital.

He was also Professor V. P. Gibney's assistant, and one of the lecturers at the New York Polyclinic.

In April, 1889, Dr. Cowles removed to the Pacific Coast, locating in Los Angeles, California, where he established the Pacific Sanitarium, designed for the treatment of surgical diseases of women, since which time he and his friends have done a great many abdominal and other operations, with most gratifying results.

One of these cases was a hysterectomy done by Dr.

Cowles, May 9, 1894, on a full-blooded Coahuilla Indian woman, the first instance, so far as he knows, in which an Indian woman has ever been subjected to this operation. The tumor, a solid fibroid, weighed twenty-five pounds, and was six inches across the pedicle. The woman recovered as though she had only undergone a minor operation, temperature never having ranged higher than 99½° F., and pulse never above 90.

Dr. Cowles is a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, the Southern California Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. He has written several valuable papers, among them a monograph on "Puerperal Infection;" a paper on "Endometritis;" "Report of a Case of Absence of the Vagina, with Retained Menstrual Fluid;" "Report of a Case of Gangrenous Dermoid of the Left Ovary from Twisted Pedicle, with General Peritonitis, Secondary Operation Two Weeks Later for Intestinal Obstruction, with Recovery;" "Cases of Strangulated Inguinal Hernia, with Operations for Radical Cure," etc.

Dr. Cowles is a churchman, being Senior Warden of St. John's Church, Los Angeles. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution of California.

In the year 1891 Dr. Cowles wedded Ione Virginia Hill, the eldest daughter of T. Clarkson Hill, Esq., a prominent Quaker of Chicago, Ill.

The Doctor's wife is a very superior and lovely character, as well as a woman of rare business qualifications, being identified with a number of prominent charities in the city.

SAMUEL H. PINKERTON, M.D.,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Samuel H. Pinkerton, M.D., of Salt Lake City, Utah, was born in New York City, May 27, 1857. His early education was received in Brooklyn, N. Y. Entering upon the study of medicine he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1883. In October of the same year he entered Bellevue Hospital, where he served as *interne* for eighteen months in the third surgical division.

From 1883 to 1886 he was Prosector to the Chair of Anatomy of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College; was appointed one of the Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, January, 1885; taught operative surgery with Professor J. D. Bryant in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College during the years 1884 to October 15, 1886, when he was advised to leave New York City on account of ill-health.

He located in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he has taken up general surgery and gynæcology. Was appointed Visiting Surgeon to the Holy Cross Hospital of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Surgeon to the Rio Grande Western Railroad in 1887. Dr. Pinkerton is widely known in the West as a rapid and skilful operator, and since his residence in Salt Lake City has followed most studiously the work of the abdominal surgeon, contributing frequently to medical literature.

He is a charter member of the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital; a member of the Salt Lake County Medical Society and Salt Lake Academy of Medicine.

He married, October 30, 1889, Mary L. Kissick, daughter of the late James B. Kissick, of Keokuk, Iowa.

Samuel H. Pinkerton

W. Belle Brown

M. BELLE BROWN, M.D.,

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

DR. M. BELLE BROWN occupies a prominent place among the women physicians of New York. She is a native of Ohio, and was educated in the High School of her native town and at the Oxford Female College. In 1876 she came to New York to study medicine and was graduated in 1879. She entered immediately upon the general practice of medicine, but for the past ten years has made a specialty of diseases of women. She is Professor of Gynæcology in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, and Secretary of the Faculty. She is a member of the New York County Society, of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Consulting Staff of the Woman's Hospital in New York, and of the Memorial Hospital in Brooklyn.

Below we quote an editorial written by Dr. Brown for the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, on "Woman in Medicine," as follows:

"I have been asked to write upon the topic of women doctors. Much more agreeable would it be to treat of medicine in its broad application to practice, where sex distinctions in the practitioner are not considered, and only the decisions of beneficent results are sought after. Women doctors are only doctors—that is all; to say more or less of them is happily becoming venerable and decrepit history.

"Women in medicine have ceased to be a novelty. Their presence in the colleges, at the hospitals, in clinical engagements, and with the sick no longer excites particular comment.

"Industrial and social conditions have created for women emergencies that the ordinary and hitherto regu-

lar arrangements of life will not meet. Let the sociologist debate these matters with himself, and the stickler for the rigidity of 'spheres' contribute his customary truthlets, the fact remains that a mighty army of earnest, anxious women are casting about them for some engagement of their energies, worthy, satisfactory, and, in the broadest sense, remunerative. Medicine has about itself a peculiar invitation for women.

"The history of sickness is inseparably allied to that of woman; both as sufferer and nurse her part is prominent. Invidious distinctions in abilities, based upon accident of sex, can poorly serve the interest of argument in any cause; but, if these were raised against the woman doctor, she could surely claim for herself an inheritance of actual experience that could not but give her an advantage, in initial equipment at least, for the more usual exigencies of general practice.

"Therefore, the rapid increase in the number of those who turn to medicine as a calling, quite as really as a business. From the two or three of a generation ago to the thousands of to-day! Women doctors are not intruders. The work of those who undertook and consummated the movement for the admission of women to the full privileges of a physician was too well done to now admit of question upon this right. All honor to these pioneers in a most noble endeavor! They met with opposition but naturally. Precedent and prejudice are in themselves stern barriers to progress, and must effectually arrest the purposes of all who cannot establish for themselves an unmistakable right of way.

"The medical profession is vigilantly jealous against innovation or irregularity. Women had to prove their right to the possession of parchments that have about them a significance belonging to no similar documents in all the range of the professions. This was all as it should be, and certainly enhances the value of the privilege

finally and fully granted. The right of woman to practise medicine is thus established by the fact that she practises. The woman doctor feels, therefore, no disadvantage of position, and may assume the responsibilities of her calling with the confidence belonging to regularity of authority and guaranty of law. Cordiality of relationship with those who so long preceded women in the field of medicine offers to the woman doctor of this day another positive and invaluable advantage. Man or woman, it matters little, the physician in either case absorbs it all. The woman doctor acknowledges her obligations to those who have created and developed the noble profession today her own. The entire body of literature, which forms the theoretic basis of her profession, belongs so entirely to the men that women are, as yet, but borrowers. Actual practice still finds its greater currents in channels natural to its history. Women must find their education in those records in the making of which she has no definite place, and must seek assistance from a more widely diversified experience than is yet possible in her own practice. About all that is educative in medicine comes to woman from men—freely, generously, and with an *entente cordiale* that makes professional relationship a pleasure and a mutual advantage. There are still, of course, lingering exceptions to this most happy rule; men who find pleasure rather than conviction in rehearsing ancient diatribes upon feminine disabilities, and who create so many reasons for woman's failure, as to make the successful woman doctor almost doubt her own success; but these are happily in a steadily diminishing minority. Let 'the shallows murmur' so that the great streams of fellowship flow all toward professional affiliation!

"The 'schools,' alas! may still divide physicians, but difference in sex cannot.

"In general practice women doctors are already positive factors, too numerous to be overlooked, and too capa-

ble to be decried. The leading specialties still belong almost exclusively to men, but women are already reaching beyond the limits of that practice which, most naturally, first sought them out, and will unquestionably yet challenge competition in every department of their profession. Ambition and ability know no limitation of sex. Theory, experiment, and specialty usually result from long association with a calling, and are not the first engagements of recruits; generals in command are not called immediately from the ranks. The woman doctor entered medicine to practise medicine, and it may, we think, be claimed of her that in this unified purpose to help and heal the sick her work has an intensity and singleness about it that have compelled respect and must advance her interests. The education of the physician is a complex of theory and experience, of books and practice, of lecture-room and sick-bed. In every respect of opportunity for education from the schools, from clinic and hospital privilege the woman doctor is at an initial disadvantage. The male practitioner draws his professional breath in atmospheres steeped with the learnings of his chosen calling. The very absorption of such mental environments is beyond value. Comparatively little of this is woman's privilege. Women have first to make a history—then to profit by it. When her schools reflect the wisdom of generations and her lecture-rooms speak with the authority of personal power, the woman doctor will enlarge the scope of her exertions, and undertake, with confidence, any and every line of suitable professional endeavor. Nor is the day for this consummation so very far distant. All the advantages of education are now required for success in medicine, and are demanded by the women equally with the men. Young women, with the energies and ambitions of their youth strong within them, are now entering upon professional preparation under conditions of most exacting regularity.

Victor H. Hoffman M.D.

"'Intuition,' 'a woman's sensitiveness to conditions,' and all the worse than twaddle of those who would advance their sex as any significant part of their equipment, are absolutely repudiated by the woman doctor of to-day, who depends alone upon the resources of scientific method. Women in medicine regard their parchments as a solemn gift to which they owe the full engagement of their ultimate abilities. And now, in the full enjoyment of liberal opportunity, of grave but grateful responsibility, they ask only a fair estimate upon their actual achievements."

VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M.D.,

OMAHA, NEB.

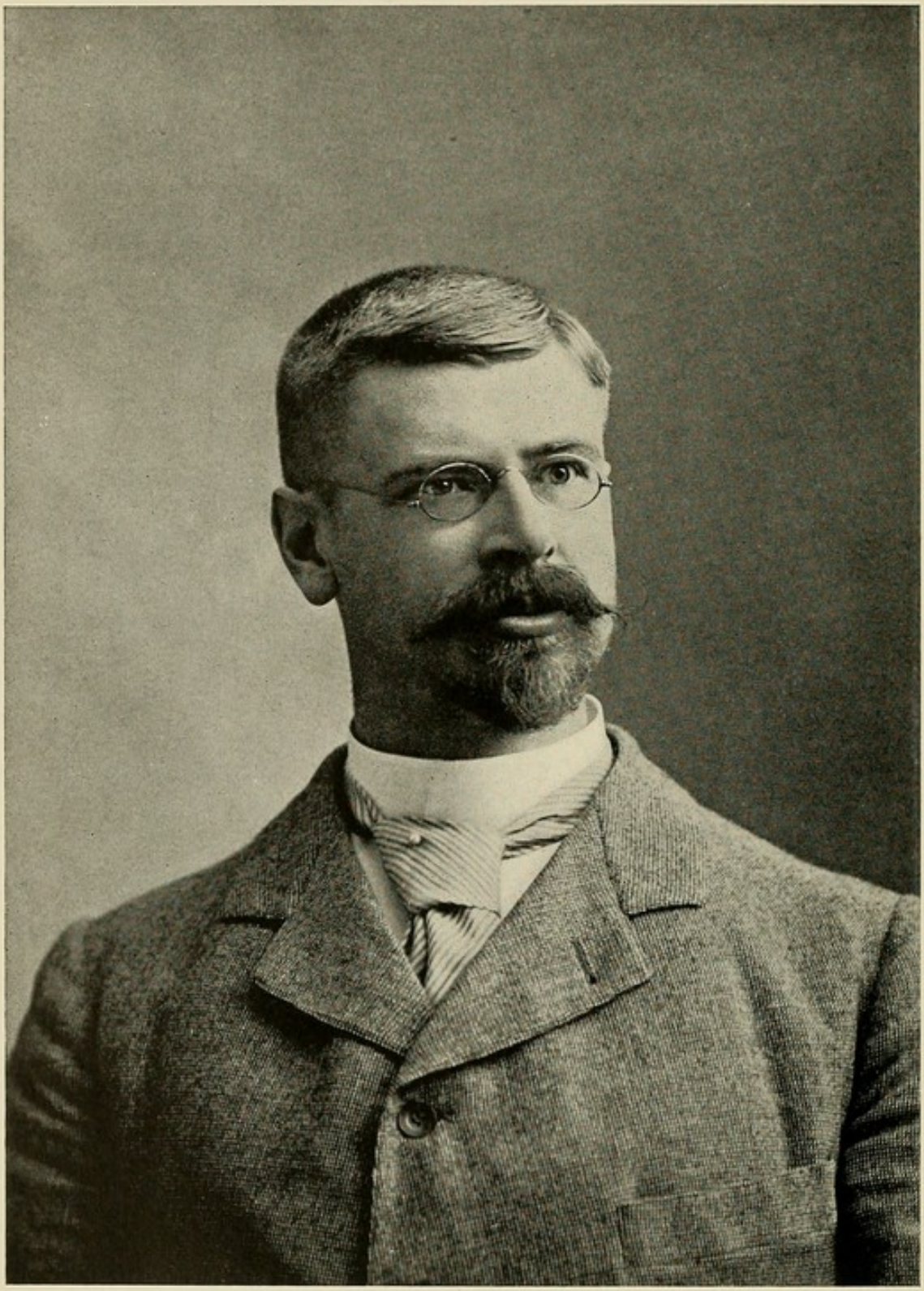
VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M.D., was born near Zanesville, Ohio, September 10, 1839. He received his literary education at the Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mt. Pleasant, Ia. Began his course in medicine with the Chicago Medical College, having read medicine with Dr. Charles W. Davis, of Indianola, Ia., a wonderfully successful physician. At the beginning of the war he was solicited to go before the Army Medical Examining Board, and, passing successfully the ordeal of the medical quiz, was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 34th Iowa Infantry, August 22, 1862. Within one year thereafter he was promoted to Surgeon of the regiment, having been constantly on the operating staff of surgeons, and always receiving the compliments of his superior officers; he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious services at the battles surrounding Mobile. Was on duty at Houston, Texas, where he had the honor of receiving from Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell (Confederate Medical Director) all of his medical supplies and property upon his surrender with the Confederate soldiers of Texas. His remark to Dr. Coffman was, "I have now taken the oath and am as good a Union man as you are."

Dr. Victor H. Coffman, at the close of the war, was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and on the 14th April, 1867, located in Omaha, Neb., where he has continually resided till the present time. He was married in the city of Chicago on the 10th day of September, 1879, to Miss Rose DeVoto. Their family consists of one son, Weir, and two daughters, Augusta Marie and Rose Lyle. The same year on coming to Omaha he performed the first ovariotomy ever made in Omaha or Nebraska. This operation was at the St. Joseph Hospital. His securing the stump of the tumor (which was an immense one) with a clamp outside the abdominal walls caused the death of his patient. His experience of this case taught him a lesson, and thereafter in all his future operations he secured the stump with silk ligatures, closing the abdominal wound without drainage. His successes as an ovariotomist are flattering indeed, and challenge comparison with any operator.

One of his successful cases was that of a girl, fourteen years of age, in the western part of the State, removing a tumor weighing forty-five pounds, which was within a few pounds as heavy as the patient's body after the removal of the tumor.

Dr. Coffman has been in general practice since leaving the army, doing an immense business. He has not confined his business to any specialty, but does general surgery and practice, having a high appreciation of his profession. He will accept no excuses for incompetency, and to his patients exercises the greatest of generosity, though he believes in being well remunerated for his services from those who are able, and he is equally charitable to the unfortunate. He held the Chair of Practice of Medicine in the Omaha Medical College for six years. He is a sound, practical teacher, cautious as an operator.

He abhors the jealousies of the profession, the mercantile tendencies of the age, and believes in the principle



George William Perkins

the patient "paying his money and taking his choice," and fair dealing with his associates.

He stands at the head of his profession as a conscientious, honorable practitioner.

GEORGE WILLIAM PERKINS, M.D.,

OGDEN, UTAH.

DR. GEORGE WILLIAM PERKINS was born on January 6, 1860, in Topsfield, Essex County, Mass., of native New England parentage. His primary education was obtained in the public schools of that town.

In early boyhood he decided to study medicine for a profession, and, at the age of sixteen, he entered the junior class in Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, to fit for college. Here he spent three years in preparatory studies, graduating in June, 1879. In September of the same year he entered the freshman class in Harvard College. The next year he was admitted to the junior class, having done enough more than the required amount of work, during his first year of collegiate life, to entitle him to advance a class. During the junior and senior years in college his elective studies were chosen from among the courses in Natural Science and Modern Languages, best adapted to furnish a thorough scientific groundwork for the study of medicine.

In June, 1882, he received from Harvard College the degree of A.B., and immediately afterward was appointed Assistant in Biology in Harvard University; this position he held for the next two years, and at the same time pursued the study of medicine in the Medical School of Harvard University.

In the autumn of 1884 he was an applicant for the position of House Officer at the Boston City Hospital, in competitive examination with members of the advanced

classes of the medical school, and received an appointment to the House Staff in December, 1884. Here he served three months as Medical Externe; three months as Surgical Externe; six months as Surgical Interne; and six months as House Surgeon, in the "South Surgical Service." During the first six months of this hospital service he was also enrolled as a student in the medical college.

In June, 1885, he had passed all the examinations required for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the medical college, but, owing to a requirement of the hospital that all house officers must be non-graduates in medicine at the time of beginning their interne service, he did not actually take the degree of M.D. till June, 1886.

He was admitted a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society in the summer of 1886, and, having received the appointment of Division Surgeon for the Mountain Division of the Union Pacific Railway Company at about the same time, he came to Denver, Col., in July, 1886, where he spent two months to familiarize himself with the duties of his new position, and in September, 1886, established himself at Ogden, Utah, the headquarters of the Mountain Division of the Medical Department of the company, where he has since resided.

Here he took charge of the Railway Hospital, and at once entered on a large surgical practice, which has steadily grown and extended until he has become widely known throughout the "Inter-mountain Region of the West" as a skilful and successful operator.

In 1888 he was also appointed Division Surgeon for the Southern Pacific Company.

In 1894 he was elected President of the Weber County Medical Society, and in 1895 Vice-President of the Utah State Medical Society.

He has published in various medical and surgical journals occasional reports of unusual surgical cases.

R. C. M. Page

R. C. M. PAGE, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAJOR RICHARD CHANNING MOORE PAGE is a prominent member of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York, and in October, 1891, was appointed its Surgeon-in-Chief.

He was born at Keswick, Albemarle County, Va., January 2, 1841. His father was Dr. Mann Page, son of Major Carter Page, of Revolutionary fame, who served on the personal staff of Lafayette in the campaign against Cornwallis.

The ancestral line runs back to the first century of English settlement in America.

Major Carter Page was the son of the Hon. John Page, son of Hon. Mann Page, son of Hon. Matthew Page, son of Hon. John Page, a merchant born in England in 1627, who removed to Virginia, became a member of the Royal Colonial Council, and died in 1692. Major Page's mother was Miss Walker, of Castle Hill, Va., daughter of Hon. Francis Walker, M.C., whose brother, Colonel John Walker, was aide-de-camp to General George Washington.

Major Page was educated at the University of Virginia, where he was a student when the war broke out. He was graduated in Latin and mathematics, and distinguished himself in Greek.

He entered the Confederate Army at the age of twenty years, enlisting at Winchester, Frederick County, Va., July 14, 1861, as a private in Penderton's Rockbridge Battery, attached to General "Stonewall" Jackson's Brigade, in the army of General Joseph E. Johnston.

Young Page marched with his companions to join Beauregard, and was present at the first battle of Bull Run. In October following he was transferred from the Rockbridge Battery to Captain Lewis M. Colman's Morris Artillery, and promoted to the rank of Second Gun Sergeant.

He accompanied Johnston's army in the march to the Peninsula, and early in the spring of 1862, after the battle of Williamsburg, was brevetted Captain of Artillery. In this capacity he served through the campaign around Richmond, and against McClellan in the battle of Antietam, where he received special commendation for his brilliant service. He was also actively engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. In the latter engagement Page's Battery occupied an advanced position in the skirmish line, and it was in front of its guns that the gallant "Stonewall" Jackson was accidentally shot by his own infantry on the night of May 2, 1863. On the following morning to Captain Page was accorded the honor of firing the signal gun for the commencement of the battle.

It was his battery, also, which first occupied Hazel Grove, a point sweeping Hooker's almost impregnable works, and forcing that redoubtable fighter to retire. Again, at Gettysburg, Page's Battery occupied a front position and was exposed to such murderous fire that in less than an hour thirty-two of its officers and men were killed and wounded. Captain Page himself was dangerously wounded, but recovered, and in March, 1864, was promoted to the rank of Major of Artillery.

He served through the Wilderness campaign against General Grant, and in October, 1864, was detailed on the staff of General John C. Breckenridge as Chief of Artillery for the department of Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee, serving until the end of the war.

Dr. Page has published a diary kept by him during this last period, and it illustrates the pathetic straits to which the Confederates were reduced in their desperate efforts to continue the struggle. Under date of April 7, 1865, we find this entry: "Moved through Wytheville going East, colors flying in following order, Lynch, Burroughs, Douthat, and King, four batteries of four guns each; 'the best

battery of artillery ever seen in that part of the world,' remarked one of Lee's inspectors, as the column moved by. It was among the last flickers of life before the rapidly dying Confederacy entered into eternal rest."

In February, 1864, Captain Page was captured by the Federals during Dahlgren's raid at Frederick's Hall, Louisa County, Va., but he managed to escape and rejoin his command in a short time.

After the close of the war, in 1866, he returned to the University of Virginia and studied medicine, graduating in one session, in June, 1867. In August following he removed to New York City, and matriculated in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, graduating the succeeding March. In April he entered the competitive examination for Bellevue Hospital, secured first prize, and was admitted on the staff of that institution, serving the regular term as House Physician. He was appointed District Physician, a political position, but after a short time resigned, and entered the Woman's Hospital as Assistant.

In 1871 Dr. Page began to practise on his own account, and has resided in New York ever since.

In 1874 he was married to Mrs Elizabeth Fitch Winslow, of Westport, Conn., widow of Hon. Richard Henry Winslow, who founded the bank of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New York City.

In 1886 Dr. Page was appointed Professor of Diseases of the Chest and General Medicine in the New York Polyclinic, a position which he still holds.

He was also Vice-President of the New York Academy of Medicine, and is still a member of the New York Pathological Society, the New York State Medical Society, and other important medical societies. Upon him was conferred the honor, in the summer of 1888, of an appointment as Honorary Vice-President of the Paris Congress for the Study of Tuberculosis.

Dr. Page is the author of a number of important medical works, among them being a *Chart of Physical Signs, etc.*, a *Handbook of Physical Diagnosis*, and *The Practice of Medicine*.

He is the author also of a carefully prepared genealogy of the Page family in Virginia, including the Nelson, Walker, and Randolph families.

He has written some notable pamphlets, one of the most important being on "Metastatic Parotitis," a subject which attracted world-wide attention in the case of President Garfield. Other pamphlets, perhaps not less able, treat of "Typhoid Fever," "Lead-poisoning," and "Bright's Disease of the Kidneys," etc.

Dr. Page is a member of the New York Historical Society, the Virginia Historical Society, the New York Southern Society, as well as the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York.

W. B. CRAIG, M.D.,

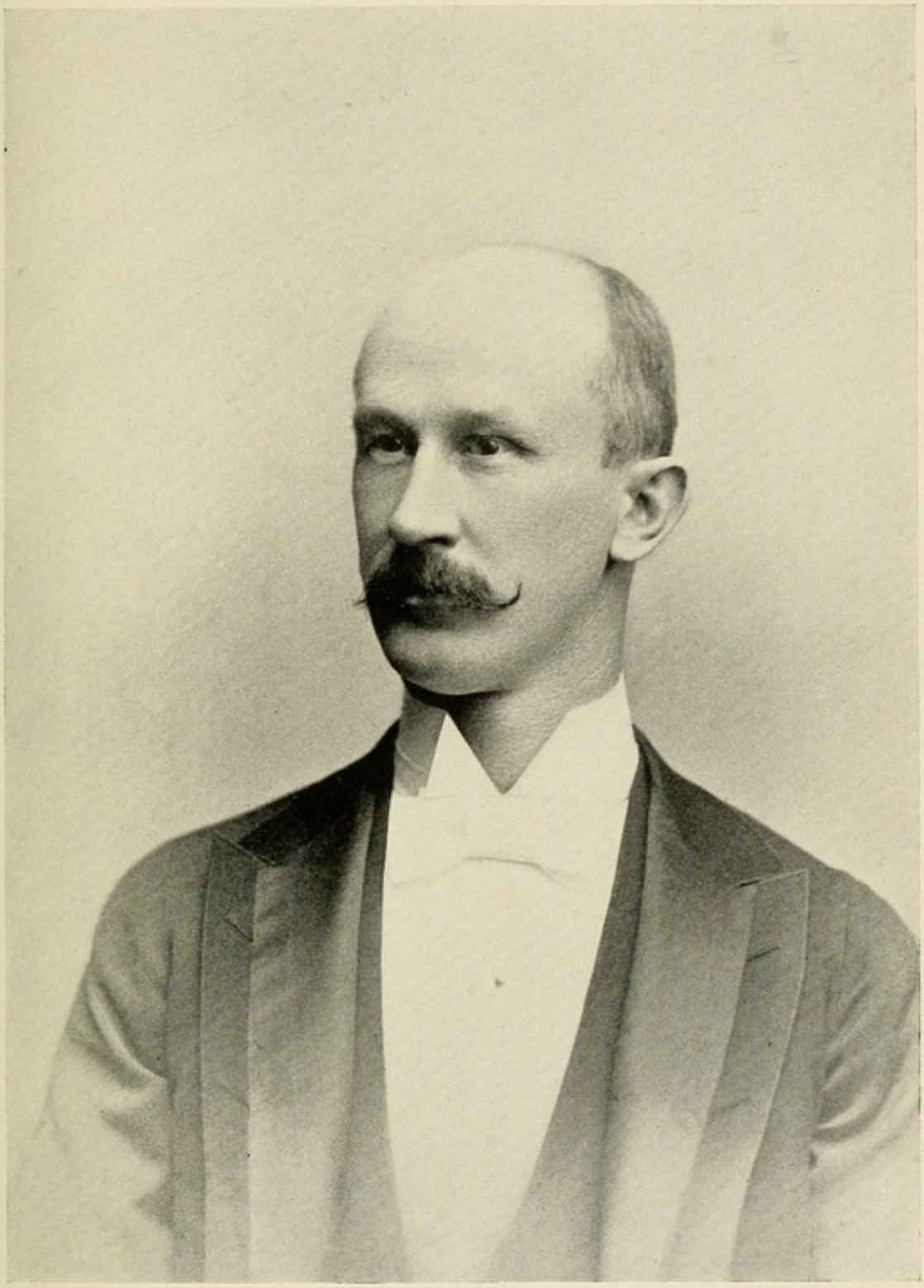
DENVER, COL.

Dr. William Bedford Craig, the subject of this sketch, was born September 17, 1855, at De Kalb, Buchanan County, Missouri, near St. Joseph, to which place his parents shortly afterward removed.

His education was acquired in the grammar and high school departments of the public schools of St. Joseph, Missouri, and by private instruction in Helena, Montana.

He early evinced an inclination for the study of medicine, and in conformity to such was sent to St. Louis and New York, where in due course of time the medical degree was conferred in each respective college of his selection, viz., Bellevue Hospital Medical College and St. Louis Medical College.

Returning from the East in 1876, Dr. Craig began



W. P. Craig. M. D.

practice at his old home, St. Joseph, where for about six years he was prominently identified with the best professional work of the place, especially surgical.

Dr. Craig was one of the original seven who incorporated and founded the St. Joseph's Hospital Medical College, now the Ensworth, in which school he taught anatomy and orthopædic surgery.

In June, 1882, he decided to remove to Denver on account of his mother's health, which had for some years been declining, and had now become rapidly worse.

From 1882 to 1891 his entire time and every faculty were occupied with a large general practice, and, as a reputation for surgery acquired in Missouri had followed him to his new home in Denver, surgery, together with diseases of women, constituted the major portion of his work. Here, as in his former place of practice, the Doctor easily took and maintained a leading position in the profession.

He enjoyed a larger experience, and an ever-widening acquaintance and reputation caused him to be called to different parts of Colorado and the adjoining States to prescribe for the sick or perform major surgical operations.

In the commencement of 1891, having decided to abandon general practice and to devote his entire attention to those branches of his profession in which he had always been most interested, viz., gynæcology and abdominal surgery, he visited New York and Philadelphia, where he spent many months in the study of the methods of teaching and operative technique practised in the hospitals and post-graduate schools of those cities, so that he might fit himself more perfectly for the special work to which he contemplated devoting the remainder of his professional life. On his return, by reason of former practice in Denver and an extensive acquaintance, he, as in former years, immediately acquired a large practice in abdominal surgery and gynæcology, and although "limited" for only about five years, he has performed several hun-

dred cœliotomies. Among his major operations may be mentioned lumbar and abdominal nephrectomy, abdominal and vaginal hysterectomies, Cæsarean section, etc.

Dr. Craig is a Fellow of the British Gynæcological Society and member of the Colorado local and State Societies, and holds the following hospital and college appointments: Gynæcologist to St. Luke's (Episcopal) and St. Joseph's (Catholic) Hospitals. He, also, was Professor of Clinical Gynæcology, Medical Department of the University, Denver, Colorado, which position he resigned to accept the appointment of Professor of Abdominal Surgery and Clinical Gynæcology to the Medical Department of the University, State of Colorado.

JOHN W. STREETER, M.D.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

One of the most eminent and successful gynæcologists in the West is Dr. John William Streeter, of Chicago, Illinois. He was born at Austinburg, Ohio, September 17, 1841, and is a direct descendant, on his father's side, of Stephen Streeter, who came to the Massachusetts Colony in 1644, and, on the mother's side, from Roger Williams, the founder of the Rhode Island Colony. Dr. Streeter's father was Rev. Sereno W. Streeter, a clergyman of the Congregational Church, and his mother, Mary Williams. The parents of Dr. Streeter were both graduates of the University of Oberlin, Ohio.

The subject of this sketch received his early education at Monroe Academy, near Rochester, New York. Later he was for two years a student at the Otterbein University at Westerville, Ohio. When seventeen years of age young Streeter left home and went into Northern Indiana, where

John H. Stuart M.D.

he taught school and worked on a farm until the spring of 1862. In July of that year he enlisted as a private in the First Michigan Light Artillery, known as Loomis's Battery. With his command he took part in the campaigns through Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. He participated in all the battles fought by the Army of the Cumberland, and was mustered out of service at the close of the war with the rank of lieutenant.

On leaving the army Lieut. Streeter began the study of medicine with Dr. Morse at Union City, Michigan, and in the fall of that year (1865) he went to the University of Michigan, where he attended his first course of lectures. This was followed by close reading under the guidance of Dr. D. G. Powers, of Coldwater, Michigan, and later under Dr. Goodwin, of Toledo, Ohio. After three years of study he was graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. For two years after graduation Dr. Streeter practised among the poor of Chicago for the sake of acquiring practical training, which was not at that time accessible in any hospital. He then moved into a pleasant residence portion of the city, and began to build up a private practice which rapidly developed into one of the largest ever held by a physician in this western metropolis. While engaged in general practice Dr. Streeter paid marked attention to the diseases of women, and at the age of thirty-four he was made Professor of the Diseases of Women in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College. For twenty years he has filled this position acceptably to his associates, and to the large classes of students who have listened to his lectures. During the most of this time Prof. Streeter has been attending gynæcologist at the Cook County Hospital, at the Chicago Homœopathic Hospital, and at the Dispensary connected with the College. His clinics have been usually large and interesting, and his operations very successful. As a teacher he is lucid and earnest, and as an operator quick and careful.

In addition to his work in public hospitals, Prof. Streeter has a private hospital which has grown to be one of the institutions of the West. It is, without doubt, the most perfect in construction and appointment of any private hospital in the world. Thousands of women have received treatment within its walls, and are now enthusiastic advocates of the kindly and conservative methods which prevail there. For several years Dr. Streeter has given up general practice and limited himself to his specialty and consultation visits.

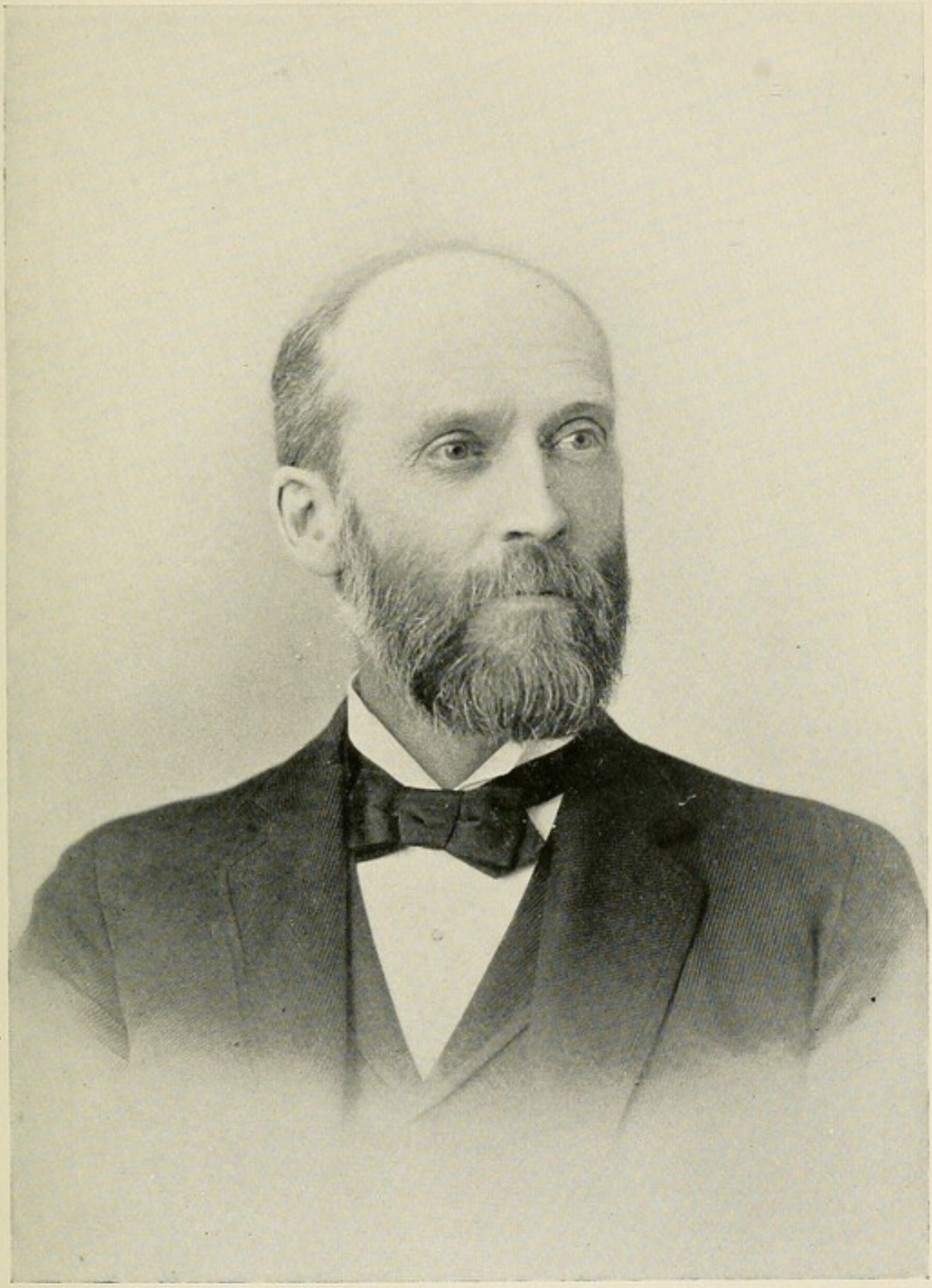
While not a voluminous writer, he has contributed much to current medical literature, and whatever he writes is eagerly read.

Dr. Streeter has always been a staunch supporter of the National Guard. For fifteen years he has been surgeon of regiment or brigade. He is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons and of the Loyal Legion. He is also a member of the Calumet, Washington Park, and Athletic Clubs. He is now fifty-four years of age and apparently in the prime of life.

GEORGE H. PALMER, M.D.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Dr. George Henry Palmer was born in London, Canada, June 13, 1844, and received his early education in the schools of that city. He also commenced the study of medicine in London, pursuing a course of three years in the office of J. J. Lancaster, M.D., who was one of the pioneer homœopathists of what was then Western Canada. He was always active in popularizing the new school of medicine, and ever on the alert to mould public opinion favorably, and to secure legislation recognizing the rights of the practitioners of this school of medicine in that country.



Geo H. Palmer

Dr. Palmer's college education was obtained in New York City, at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in the year 1865. A short time after his graduation he determined to make the United States his future home, and adopt the country as his own.

To this end he located in St. Clair, Mich., a beautifully situated city on the banks of the St. Clair River.

He has been conscious of many an inspiration, during his daily work, as he surveyed the panoramic views spread before him, views of rare beauty and charm, comprising water and landscape, with the traffic of the lakes passing before his eyes in the various crafts of every kind, whose beauty, to his mind, presaged vistas of realities and relations in life yet to come that would be greater and more pleasing still.

After a residence of nearly thirteen years in St. Clair, during which time he established a large and lucrative practice, and filled many positions of trust and responsibility, he decided to move to a more extensive field of labor, and choose San Francisco, Cal., as his future home. In the year 1877 he removed to that city, where he has since remained.

Dr. Palmer has achieved notable success in his profession, both as a physician and surgeon.

He has held many positions of honor in the profession, and he has been instrumental in forwarding and establishing the claims of homœopathy in many ways to public recognition.

He was one of the promoters of the "Hahnemann Hospital College," which was established in 1883, and is now recognized as one of the first institutions of this country. He fills the Chair of Professor of Surgery in it at this time.

Dr. Palmer is also President of the San Francisco City and County Homœopathic Society and ex-President of

the California State Homœopathic Society, and he is connected with other leading institutions of San Francisco.

He has now a large surgical practice, and as a gynæcologist is well known. He is a careful and safe operator, and much of his remarkable success as a surgeon must be attributed to his caution and strict observance of cleanliness. He is a conscientious practitioner, and socially is a very popular citizen.

In the year 1868, in St. Clair, Mich., he was married to Susan C. St. Clair, who is a cousin of the wife of the celebrated Professor Bigger, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have one son and two daughters.

Dr. Palmer is in the prime of life, and many years lie before him for great usefulness.

CORA BELLE BREWSTER, M.D.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Cora Belle Brewster, M.D., was born in Almond, Allegheny County, New York, September 6, 1859.

She received a portion of her education in Alfred University, where she remained for five years, during which time she applied herself studiously, and received a thorough English education, fitting her to accept a position in a school as teacher, which she filled with credit for several years. The last position which she held as teacher was in the high school in Smithport, Pa.

In 1877 she went West, and took a special course in the Northwestern University. While studying in that institution she decided to abandon pedagogy, and turn her attention to the study of medicine. She was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Boston, Mass.) in May, 1886. During her course of study she spent eighteen months in Bellevue Hospital, New York

Cora Belle Brewster M. D.

City, where the field was extensive and abundant opportunities were presented for obtaining valuable experience in the various treatments of the numerous cases that crowd that famous institution.

In 1891 she went abroad and studied in Paris, under Professor Charcot, in nervous diseases and electricity.

She is a woman of great force of character, strong personality, cautious and careful as an operator, with remarkable success in saving the lives of her patients. Much of her operative work is done in her private sanatorium and residence, No. 1027 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md. Her sanatorium is arranged for giving steam baths, hot air and all medicated baths; it also contains a sun-room made of glass, for giving sun-baths. The building is well ventilated, and the heating and furnishing are of the most sanitary description.

Dr. Brewster is a member of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, Maryland, and District of Columbia Clinical Society, and Electro-therapeutical Society.

She commenced the publication of a medical journal, *The Baltimore Family Health Journal*, the name of which was changed in 1891 to the *Homœopathic Advocate and Health Journal*.

In 1890 Dr. Brewster was elected gynæcological surgeon to the Homœopathhic Hospital and Free Dispensary of Maryland, under the auspices of the Maryland Homœopathic Medical Society. She studied from both the old and new school of medicine, accepting the principles and practice of the latter, although when necessary she resorts to the remedies prescribed in the allopathic schools. She has ever advocated a broad and unrestrained treatment to insure the recovery of her patients, using the best features of both schools.

She possesses great activity, both mentally and physically, and devotes a certain portion of her time to literary work. She has contributed several valuable articles to the

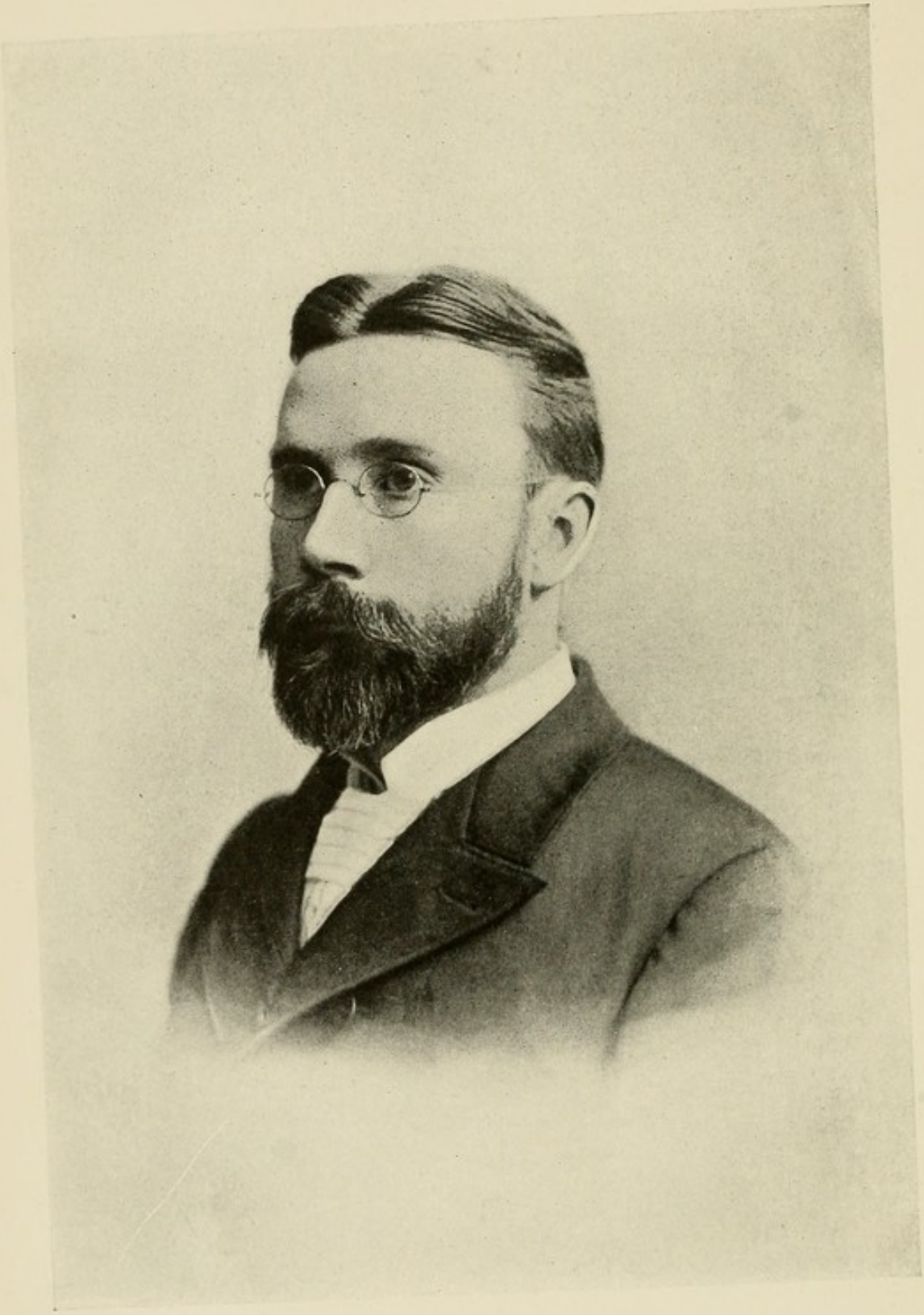
medical journals, and has achieved marked success as a medical writer, surgeon, editor, and practising physician.

Dr. Brewster descended on both sides from the best English and American ancestry, tracing the line of descent on her father's side to William Brewster, ruling elder of the Pilgrim company that founded New Plymouth, the parent colony of New England, in the year 1620. Elder Brewster's varied, self-sacrificing, and eventful life has given his name a place in the history of our land that grows brighter and brighter through the broad expanse of time.

Daniel Webster, in his speech made at the Pilgrim Festival, New York, 1850, pays a fitting tribute to Elder Brewster:

"Gentlemen, there was in ancient times a ship that carried Jason to the acquisition of the Golden Fleece. There was a flag-ship at the battle of Actium which made Augustus Cæsar master of the world. In modern times there have been flag-ships which have carried Hawke, and Howe, and Nelson, of the other continent, and Hull, and Decatur, and Stewart, of this, to triumph. What are they all, in remembrance among men, to that little bark, the Mayflower, which reached these shores in 1620? Yes! brethren, that Mayflower was a flower destined to be of perpetual bloom.

"Gentlemen, brethren of New England, whom I have come some hundreds of miles to meet this night, let me present to you one of the most distinguished of those personages who came hither on the deck of the Mayflower. Let me fancy that I now see Elder William Brewster entering the door at the further end of the hall; a tall, erect figure, of plain dress, with a respectful bow, mild and cheerful, but no merriment that reaches beyond a smile. 'Are ye,' he would say, with a voice of exultation, and yet softened with melancholy, 'are ye our children? Does this scene of refinement, of elegance, of riches, of luxury, does all this come from our labors? Is this magnificent



G. Bellow Harvey.

city, New York, the like of which we never saw nor heard of on either continent, is this but an offshoot from Plymouth Rock?' "

"Juis jam locus . . .
Juae regis in terris nostri non plena laboris."

Dr. Brewster, although young in years, is old in the experience of her profession, and has won an enviable name as a successful operator. She is of commanding size and striking appearance. She has a warm, impulsive nature, and a cordial manner. These characteristics she rightfully inherits from her distinguished ancestors.

GEORGE BETTON MASSEY, M.D.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Dr. George Betton Massey was born near the village of Massey in Kent County, Maryland, November 15, 1856, his ancestors having been people of prominence in that part of the State for nearly two hundred years. Since by intermarriage his father was descended from all four sons of the founder of the family, who settled in Maryland in 1714, he may be said to be of distinctly American parentage, as well as a sharer with the younger Darwin in the disputed advantages of restricted heredity.

His early education was mainly gained under the guidance of an intellectual mother, *née* Betton, of Tallahassee, Fla., assisted by governesses, under whose stimulus an early love of scientific subjects was developed. The close of the war made profound changes in this slave-holding section, resulting in the subject of this sketch seeking occupation and further opportunities for self-education as teacher in a country school in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, while yet a month was wanting to the comple-

tion of his sixteenth year. The disciplinary qualities necessary to success in this field being but slightly developed, it was abandoned at the end of the school year, and in the autumn of 1873 he went to his maternal uncle, the late Dr. George W. Betton, of Tallahassee, Fla , and began a systematic year of preliminary medical studies. The winter of 1874–'75 was passed as a medical student at the Medical College of South Carolina, at Charleston, under the kind notice of Drs. Kinloch, F. Peyre Porcher, and Middleton Michel, who were doing their best for medical education under adverse circumstances, and where he took a prize for proficiency in chemistry. The final year of his undergraduate medical education was passed at the University of Pennsylvania, at which institution he was graduated in 1876.

His first experience in practice was as assistant to his preceptor in Tallahassee, but an opportunity offering for a broader career he accepted the position of Assistant Physician in the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville, Pa., which he retained until 1879, when he resigned to enter private practice in Philadelphia.

During the earlier years of his practice in Philadelphia Dr. Massey was for a time an assistant in the gynæcological clinic of Professor William Goodell at the University, and also continued his studies in nervous diseases by serving as Assistant Physician in the Orthopædic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, in which latter institution he had the highly valued opportunity of observing the work of that world-famed authority, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and his able associates, Drs. Wharton Sinkler and Morris J. Lewis. About this time (in 1880) the physicians of the infirmary felt the need of a more systematic administration of electricity to its patients, and a new position of electro-therapeutist was accordingly created by the Board, to which Dr. Massey was the first appointee, his special predilection for the study of physics from boyhood deter-

mining his acceptance. This position was held by him until 1887, giving unrivaled opportunities for the study of electricity as a curative agent in nervous diseases, not only through the large clinics that were served, but by reason of the fact that he became the electrical assistant of Dr. Mitchell, whose early advocacy of electricity in medicine did so much to rescue it from quackery.

Electricity had in fact been recognized at this time for years as a remedy in nervous diseases, but those using it seemed to think that its only practical value was as a nerve and muscle stimulant. When, therefore, the news came from Paris about 1885 that Professor Georges Apostoli was successfully employing it to reduce fibroid tumors of the uterus to an innocuous condition much incredulity was expressed, and this was even felt by the subject of this sketch, who has since become the most prominent American advocate of the method. The continued insistance upon the importance of his discovery by Apostoli, nevertheless, finally awakened his curiosity, and determined him to try the experiment. He resigned the position at the infirmary, but the new position to which he was appointed at this time (in 1887), that of Physician to the Department of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System at the Howard Hospital, did not furnish the requisite material. It was in this emergency that he was assisted by the conscientious philanthropy and true scientific zeal of Dr. T. Hewson Bradford, who placed at his disposal a number of cases in his service at the Out-patient Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was here enabled to prosecute his studies into the value of electricity in other affections of women as well as fibroid tumors, and he soon obtained important data on the subject, which were later embodied in a work on *Electricity in the Diseases of Women*, the first complete treatise on the subject to be published in any language. His transferrence later to the position of Physician to the Gynæcological Depart-

ment at the Howard Hospital permitted a continuance of the work at that institution, where he has since maintained a clinic for the demonstration of electro-therapeutics in gynæcology.

Dr. Massey's long service and earnest devotion to the specialty of electricity in medicine, and, in particular, his advocacy of the merits of Apostoli's discovery before local, state, and national medical societies, and the Pan-American Medical Congress, have given him a national prominence in his specialty, which has been maintained by a series of papers and journal contributions too numerous to mention, in addition to the treatise alluded to, which has reached its third edition. His zeal for the advancement of electro-therapeutics was most conspicuously shown by his taking the initiative in the formation of the American Electro-therapeutic Association in 1890, of which Association he became President in 1891, and which he still serves as a member of its executive council.

Dr. Massey was married in 1885 to Miss Harriet L. Stairs, of Philadelphia, and has two sons and a daughter.

A. MILES TAYLOR, M.D.,

OAKLAND, CAL.

A NOBLE LIFE put fairly on record acts like an inspiration to others. Life is a mission, every other definition of it is false and misleading, and the secret of success in life is for a man to be qualified for his opportunity when it presents itself. The name of Dr. Albert Miles Taylor is one of the most promising in the field of abdominal surgery. He has received from nature a striking, well-proportioned figure, noble and commanding features, a piercing glance, a powerful and sagacious understanding, a strong character, with a warm and genial countenance, and

A. Mills. Taylor

generous even to a fault. His life may be briefly summarized as follows:

He was born December 31, 1858, on the border of Kentucky and Tennessee; he is therefore in his thirty-seventh year, and of pure Saxon stock. He is just budding into manhood, full of hope and ambition, with a post of honor and a record in abdominal surgery unsurpassed by any of his age, and a promising future stretching out before him.

He is the son of S. C. Taylor, and was an orphan at the age of six years. Not having a silver spoon he received his schooling at night-schools, later in district schools. He applied himself closely to his studies, for while a boy he saw that he would be nothing without a good education. Up to the time of his graduation in medicine at McDowell College, now known as the Missouri Medical College, which college was founded by the famous Joseph Nashe McDowell, he studied in Chicago and St. Louis colleges. After graduating he studied in New York and Europe, where he received more honors. He began practicing medicine at the age of twenty-one years, in the Eastern States, where he had charge of hospitals. In 1884 he thought he would go North and try Victoria, British Columbia. He practiced there for two years, but found the winters too severe for one raised in the sunny South.

In 1886 he turned his face southward, stopping at Oakland, California, where he located, making abdominal surgery a specialty. Here, as in other places where he had practiced, he met with that success which is only gained by a few. He soon saw the difficulty of operating in private houses and hospitals that were not strictly under his authority. In 1891 he again went East to study hospitals. After doing a good amount of work there, he returned to Oakland and opened a private hospital of 19 rooms; this was soon filled. After using this hospital for three years he found that he could not accommodate those that were

sent to him from the whole Pacific Slope, and would have to build another. After much studying of other hospitals he formed his designs and is now building one of the finest hospitals on the coast. The hospital is located in one of the finest sections of the city of Oakland, on the corner of Thirty-first Street and Telegraph Avenue. The hospital contains 50 wards, occupying 4 floors. It will be heated by hot water, with all the latest improvements. As this is a hospital for abdominal surgery the operating theatre will be lined with glass in nickel-plated framing, both top, sides, and floors. In this way he hopes to keep it perfectly antiseptic.

The Doctor has also organized a training-school for nurses, who are lectured daily by the hospital staff of physicians and surgeons, which is composed of Dr. Taylor and his assistants.

The hospital will be known as the "Taylor Sanatorium." He will endeavor to make the results of operations performed here second to none.

KENNETH A. J. MACKENZIE, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P. AND S., EDIN.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

DR. KENNETH A. J MACKENZIE was born in 1859, at Cumberland House, Manitoba, the son of Roderick and Jane Mackenzie, of Melbourne, Quebec, Canada. His father was a chief factor of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company. He is a descendant of a very old Highland family of Scotland which forfeited their landed possessions on account of their ultra-loyalty to Prince Charles.

Dr. Mackenzie received his early education in Scotland, where he was sent with an older brother to prosecute the studies of medicine and civil engineering, respectively.

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Kenneth A. J. Mackenzie M.D.

The death of his brother led to his return to his native country, where, after receiving a complete education in the High School of Montreal and Upper Canada College of Toronto, he began the study of medicine in the McGill University, graduating in 1881. He subsequently followed his studies in Edinburgh, where he took the double qualifications, and afterward spent a year in Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, in preparation for practice.

He began his career as a practitioner of medicine in Portland, Oregon, in 1883. He was appointed Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine shortly after his arrival and received an appointment on the attending staff of St. Vincent's Hospital. He has been and is, in the strictest sense of the word, a general practitioner, having a strong leaning, however, for the practice of surgery. In the domain of gynæcological surgery he has done a great deal of work, and there are but few of the major operations in abdominal surgery that he has not repeatedly performed. Dr. Mackenzie is Chief Surgeon of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, the largest system in Oregon and the Northwest.

He was married in 1886 to Cora Scott, daughter of Pliny Hardy, a distinguished jurist of New Orleans, and has one son and two daughters.

Dr. Mackenzie has taken a great interest in medical education, and in promoting the interests of the medical profession.

He was once President of the Oregon State Medical Society, and takes a warm interest in the Portland Medical Society, to the *Transactions* of which he is a frequent contributor.

J. EDWIN MICHAEL, M.D.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

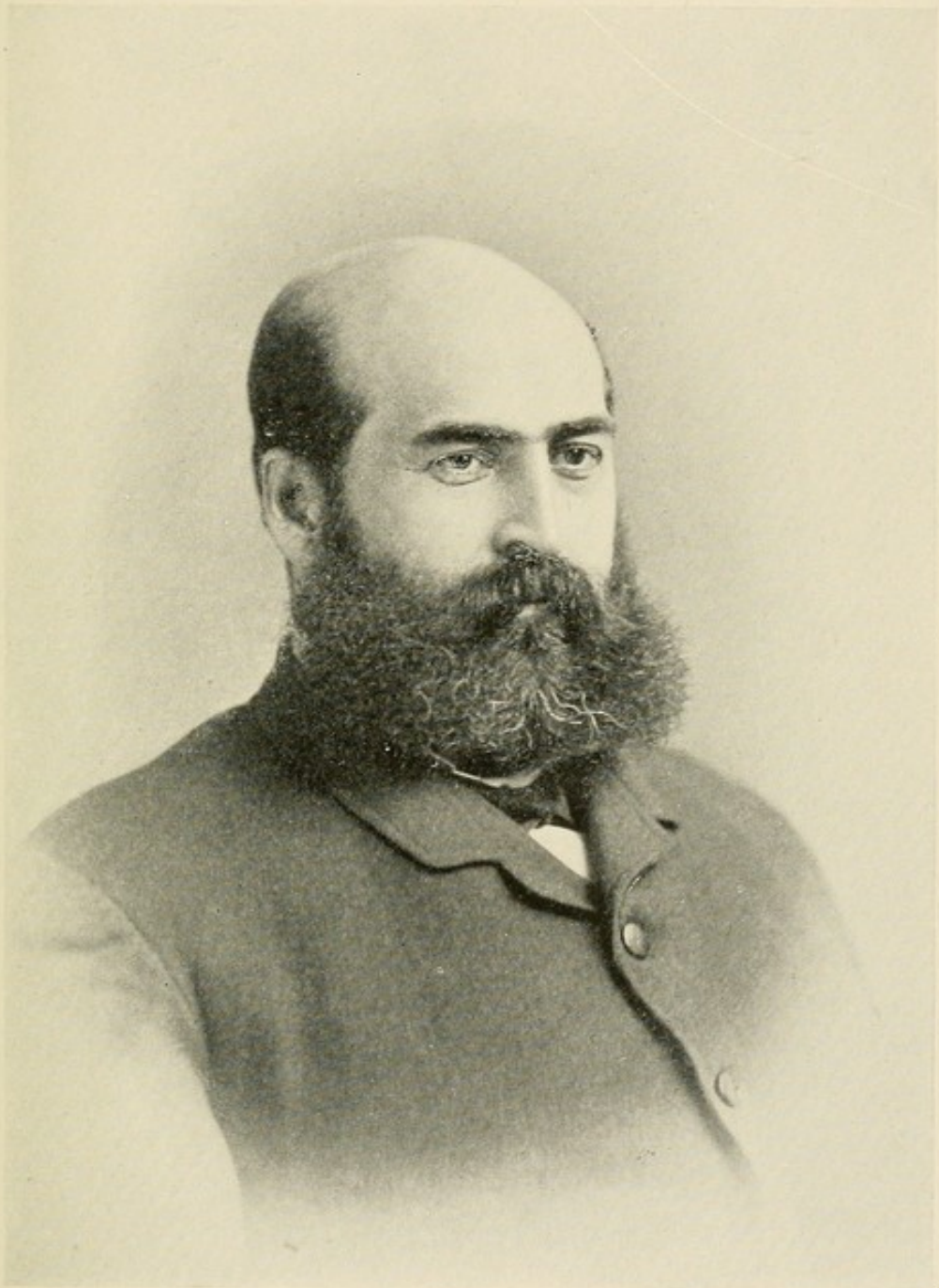
DR. JACOB EDWIN MICHAEL was born near Michaelsville, Harford County, Maryland, on May 13, 1848. He was the eldest son of the late Jacob J. Michael, a most respected citizen and large land-owner of Harford County, Md. He was reared on his father's farm near the Chesapeake Bay, amidst natural surroundings of great beauty. Force and character thus were given to his early life, which developed the marked characteristics of his later life.

As a boy he had passed much of his time on the shores and waters of the Chesapeake. He ever after loved a seafaring life. His tastes were rural, and he keenly enjoyed his frequent visits to the home of his boyhood.

He received his preliminary education at St. Timothy's Hall, Maryland, and at the Newark Academy, Delaware. He next entered Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1871. Whilst at Princeton he was distinguished for his skill in all of the athletic exercises of the college. At the time of his graduation, and when in thorough physical training, he was probably the most superb specimen of physical manhood ever graduated from Princeton.

He entered the medical department of the University of Maryland in October, 1871, and was graduated in March, 1873. As a medical student he was greatly admired and easily stood in the front rank, being the leader of one of the college factions for the presidency of the class. After graduation he went abroad and passed the subsequent year in study in the best Continental hospitals and schools.

His foreign study was of great advantage in an educational way, and exercised a large influence in the develop-



J. Edwin Michael

ment of his professional career. It early opened to him the doorway to professional advancement, and whilst other men of his class were toiling for professional recognition he at once stepped to the front rank and to distinguished professional honors.

In the fall of 1874, soon after his return from Europe, he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Maryland. This position at once offered opportunities for advancement, and in 1880 he was promoted to the Chair of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery. He thus early entered upon a career as a surgeon and teacher which brought to him both success and distinction.

As a surgeon he was cool, painstaking, and skillful, and in a few years had taken a high rank as an operator.

As a teacher he was a success from the beginning. His command of language and his delivery were of a high order, so that he became at once an exceedingly popular lecturer and teacher. He was well equipped for professional work.

In 1887 he was elected Dean of the Faculty of the University, which position he continued to hold up to the date of his death, which occurred December 7, 1895.

In 1890 he resigned the Chair of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery and was elected to the Chair of Obstetrics.

He edited the *Maryland Medical Journal* for six or eight months. He was elected President of the Clinical Society of Maryland and occupied the office for one year. At the meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, in April of the year 1895, he was honored with the Presidency of the Faculty.

Dr. Michael's courage, hopefulness, and unselfishness led him to speak lightly of his ailments, and very few, if any, but those very close to him, were aware of this serious condition of his health. He had always been proud of his great physical vigor, and was reluctant to accept the indications of chronic disease undermining his health.

He continued actively at his professional duties when many men of less courage and pride would have found comfort in freedom from care and work. He struggled to the last, as he had worked during his entire professional life, proud, courageous, and anxious to measure up to his responsibilities. But, with a courage which few possess, he yielded to the law of nature's God that obedience and resignation which belong to the strong and great. If he had pain and regrets, in the contemplation of his early end, they were born of concern and love for others and not for himself. He was a most devoted husband and father.

Dr. Michael was a man of striking physical, intellectual, and personal characteristics. As he towered above the great mass of mankind in stature, so in character and intellect he stood above the shoulders of the great majority. His mind was vigorous, active, and strong His judgment of men, of events and subjects was broad and accurate. His opinions were carefully formed, just, and positive. He was narrow in no sense, but broad, liberal, and tolerant. There was none of the sham and pretence in his make-up. He was firm and decided in his convictions, and upheld them with courage and tenacity.

His mind was dominated by a large intelligence, which recognized the highest claims of professional duty, of citizenship, and of friendship.

Dr. Michael was a member of the American Surgical Association, of the Southern Surgical and Gynæcological Association, of the American Medical Association, and of the various local medical societies in Baltimore. He was also a member of the University Club and of the Monthly Medical Reunion.

Dr. Michael was married to Miss Susie Mitchell, of Harford County, in December, 1875. Six children have blessed this union, four sons and two daughters.

Eng. by Williams New York

E. P. Porter

E. P. FOWLER, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

EDWARD PAYSON FOWLER, M.D., one of the most eminent physicians of New York City, was born at Cohocton, Steuben County, New York, November 30, 1834, being the youngest son of Judge Horace and Mary Fowler. He is descended from old Puritan stock, being the sixth lineal descendant of William Fowler, who came to Massachusetts in 1630. His grandfather, Eliphalet Fowler, entered the Revolutionary Army as a private and retired with the rank of major. His mother was the grandniece of Mary Philipse, the first love of George Washington, whom her parents took to Europe to break off the attentions of the young Virginian, then unknown to fame.

Dr. Fowler entered the New York Medical College in 1851, and was graduated in 1855 as first-prize man, having passed a brilliant course. He immediately entered into partnership with Drs. Gray and Hull, who had then perhaps the most extensive and lucrative practice in New York City. In consequence his practice became unusually large almost from its commencement.

In addition to the "Old School" system of medicine he studied homœopathy and practiced it in connection with the former, looking upon the two systems as component parts of a unit. During his forty years of practice he has evinced the possession of skill and ability of such high order as to raise him to the highest ranks of the profession, his practice being among the best class of New Yorkers, including many of the old Knickerbocker families.

He was always distinctly in opposition to sectarianism in medicine, declaring that medicine is a unit and should be dealt with as such. His views in this direction were recognized by the thinking part of the "Old School,"

which in 1878 adopted those rules for New York State known as the "New Code." Under this the only qualification demanded for a physician is the legally required medical education, and the "Old School" became practically the *Comprehensive School.* This action was not indorsed by the homœopathists, and consequently Dr. Fowler withdrew from his former connection and joined the comprehensive school of medicine, not as indicating a change in his views, but a consistent agreement with his long-expressed doctrine of the unity of medical practice.

Dr. Fowler served in the Ward's Island and Hahnemann Hospitals, and in 1887 received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Board of Regents of the State of New York, and the appointment of Examiner in Anatomy in the first Board of New York State Examiners for conferring medical degrees. He was one of the founders of the New York Medico-Chirurgical Society and served as its President. He is also a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Neurological Society, the Medical Society of the County of New York, and other societies. His attention has been devoted assiduously to his profession, but he is unusually well versed in business affairs. Politically he is an ardent Republican, and is a member of the Union League Club.

Dr. Fowler was married in 1873 to Miss M. Louise Mumford, now deceased, two children, Edward Mumford Fowler and Louise Mumford Fowler, surviving.

In addition to his city home he has a delightful summer residence at Cooperstown, New York. Personally he is a man of genial manners and benevolent disposition, qualities which have gained him the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come into contact.

He has passed much time abroad in travel and study, and has contributed generously to medical literature, and is the author of valuable medical works, including *Etiology*

A. W. Sines, M.D.

and General History of Scarlet Fever; Pseudo Typhoid Fever; Certain Maladies of the Heart; Abnormalities of the Cerebral Convolutions; etc. He has also translated from the French and German such works as Charcot's *Localization in Diseases of the Brain;* Richert's *Physiology and Histology of the Cerebral Convolutions;* and Benedikt's *Anatomical Study of the Brains of Criminals.*

He has in addition delivered many instructive lectures before medical bodies, his discourses showing deep study of the subjects under discussion.

[The foregoing sketch of Edward Payson Fowler, M.D., has, by permission, been taken from *Makers of New York*, published by L. R. Hamersly & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1895.—THE AUTHOR.]

AMELIA W. LINES, M.D.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FORTY years ago Dr. Amelia W. Lines, of Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., came to this city. The woman physician was entirely unknown here, and Dr. Lines was the first to invade Brooklyn. At the end of four decades, although her hair has silvered, she is still at her post, while many sisters have followed in her path, and the desire of her heart, a city hospital controlled entirely by women, has been realized—namely, the Memorial Hospital for Women.

Dr. Lines's entrance into Brooklyn was made so quietly that even her neighbors did not know for some time that one of those dreadful creatures, a woman doctor, was in their midst. Her quiet entrance was indicative of her career. Unassumingly her plan of action was carried on

until doctors who had been mildly indifferent, because it was "only a woman with a bee in her bonnet," grew to honor the woman and to respect the bee.

Dr. Lines came here, not only in the hard position of a pioneer in woman's work, but also as the herald of two new schools of medical treatment. Electricity and the water-cure were practically unknown to Brooklyn nearly a half-century ago, and it was a woman who acknowledged them as legitimate means of cure.

Dr. Lines was regularly graduated from the College of Hygiene-Therapeutics of New York, and for ten years she practiced in Brooklyn without giving a dose of medicine. All the advocates of the water-cure flocked to Dr. Lines, and her work proved successful. Some of the most eminent physicians met her in consultation. Even disbelievers in the water-theory admitted that cures were made by her. Many cures were effected in Dr. Lines's own house, and under plumbing conditions which made the task a gigantic one.

Gradually the Doctor realized that one or two schools of treatment were not applicable to all minds, and she embraced homœopathy, which school she has more generally used the last half of her life.

Dr. Lines's entrance to the medical profession is interesting. She had never given the subject any thought until one day the desk of a brother, a surgeon, who had died in the British Navy, came home. As soon as Mrs. Lines, who was then a young married woman of about twenty-two, saw the roll of diplomas, some bearing names famous in the medical world, she wanted them. It could scarcely be considered a matter of sentiment, as Mrs. Lines had not seen her brother since her second year. A few years after this the first water-cure journal was published. Mrs. Lines was instantly attracted to it, and gave its contents serious study. Soon she began practicing the suggestions from it in her little family, and in a short time threw her

E. R. Bryant

medicine chest away. Neighbors frequently came to her for suggestions.

Shortly after this Mrs. Lines saved her husband's life when the doctors had given him up during an epidemic in Cleveland. It was but natural after this that when reverses came Mrs. Lines should turn to the practice of hygienic treatment as a means of livelihood. She came from the West, entered the college, and settled in Brooklyn as soon as she was graduated. Her husband, who was converted during his illness, later entered the college, and became professor of anatomy and hygiene there.

"It has always seemed to me," said Dr. Lines, "that water is nature's own medicine, and with proper food and sunlight constitutes all that is required to adjust the health. Still I believe more and more in the use of medicine, as it is given with greater intelligence now than formerly, and there are certain minds which not only demand medicine, but want to realize they are taking something. While I believe that what I call nature's restorers would always be sufficient, I never persuade anyone to try them, as I realize any treatment must be acceptable to the mind to be efficacious."

Dr. Lines still holds her faith in water-treatment, but to a large extent has superseded it by electricity, as it is less troublesome for patients. She owned the first galvanic battery used for medical purposes in the city. Medical journals of all schools are widely read in the Lines's household, where the best in each is keenly appreciated.

E. R. BRYANT, PH.B., PH.M., M.D.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DR. EDGAR REEVE BRYANT was born in Gilroy, Santa Clara County, California, May 6, 1866. His early training and inclinations were those of a child devoted to God-

fearing, Christian parents. His mother, Henrietta F. Reeve, who modestly but positively traces her lineage to William IV., King of Holland, is indeed a noble character, of a bright, intellectual, and literary disposition, ever noted for her kind sympathy and generous philanthropy. She has sacrificed all for her family.

His father, Dr. Berryman Bryant, has always been a most prosperous and successful physician and surgeon. He has practiced medicine in California since June, 1849, and is among the pioneer, if not *the* pioneer, living doctors of California. He has always been a student and ever willing to accept modern and advanced ideas, and to-day that grand old man lives, ripe in experience and knowledge. He has won for himself an enviable reputation not only as a physician, but as a surgeon, having been a railroad surgeon for years.

Not only to his noble, loving, and Christian mother, but to his indulgent and painstaking father, does Dr. E. R. Bryant proudly acknowledge that he owes all for his position, reputation, and education.

E. R. Bryant attended the private and public schools of Gilroy and San José, the High School of Oakland, and was prepared for his college examinations by Carroll M. Davis, in Berkeley. He attended the University of the Pacific, from which, after four years of hard study, he was graduated with distinction in May, 1885, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. In 1888 the honor of delivering the "Master's" oration on Commencement Day was voted him unanimously by the Faculty. He distinguished himself with a fine address on "Evolution in Political Science," and received the Master's Degree from the same institution.

From May, 1885, until the same month in 1886, he studied with his father, Dr. B. Bryant. For years he had assisted his father in the preparation of medicines, bandages, dressings, etc., and while quite young had familiar-

ized himself with the names and usages of many drugs and with the various surgical procedures and dressings, so that during the year following his graduation from the literary college he was able to understand and learn much from his father, who became his friend, companion, and teacher, and who directed him in anatomy, chemistry, physiology, and the materia medica, as well as in practical work.

In May, 1886, he matriculated in the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco, and continued his studies there until September of the same year, when he entered the Freshman Class of the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, preferring this class to the Junior Class, to which he was entitled to enter, in order to get the full benefits of "Old Hahnemann." The following summer vacation was spent in the dissecting-room of the San Francisco College. During his college course he dissected the whole body three times. In April, 1889, he was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia with a general average of 98.3 per cent. on the three years' work.

After his graduation he entered into active in-door and out-door dispensary work, and took courses on physical and general diagnosis in the Philadelphia Post-Graduate School. In June he and his friend, Dr. A. S. Larkey, took a competitive examination in New York, and secured the position of Resident Physician and Surgeon in the Hahnemann Hospital of New York City. Here Dr. Bryant gained valuable practical experience under such well-known educators as William Tod Helmuth, F. E. Doughty, J. M. Schley, H. I. Ostrom, J. McE. Wetmore, T. F. Allen, L. L. Danforth, and J. H. Thompson. During this time he also matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and attended lectures at that institution, and studied German in the Sterns School of Languages, as his time permitted.

In March, 1890, Dr. Bryant sailed for Hamburg, where he enjoyed the rare privilege of personal acquaintance with

and instruction from Dr. Schede. For two months he accompanied this eminent surgeon in his daily visits through the wards of the Neues Allgemeines Krankenhaus, and witnessed all his operations.

In May he matriculated in the University of Heidelberg, where he spent the summer semester. There he took Professor Arnold's "Grosse" and "Kleine" microscopical and macroscopical pathological course, and attended the clinics of Professors Erb and Czerny.

In September, 1890, he matriculated in the University of Vienna, where he worked almost unceasingly from morning until night in the great hospitals, and accomplished an almost incredible amount of work in his year and a half sojourn in that city. He studied almost every branch of medicine, paying especial attention to pathology, general diagnosis and treatment, microscopy, surgery, gynæcology, eye, ear, and throat, skin, and venereal diseases. Among the special courses he took three on gross pathology, one on special microscopy of tumors, one on microscopy and chemistry at the bedside, five on gynæcological diagnosis, two on gynæcological operations, three on massage of tubes and ovaries, three on the skin, nine on interne medicine, six on surgical diagnosis, seven on surgical operations, six on the ear, one of which was a purely operative course; six on the throat and nose, one on the histology and microscopical pathology of the eye, two on refraction, three on eye operations, six on the ophthalmoscope, and four on external eye diseases. He also worked in Professor E. Fuches's eye clinic for eight months.

On January 1, 1892, Dr. Bryant took the bacteriological course at the Hygienic Institute, in Berlin, under Professor Rubner, who was the successor of Professor Koch, and who gave an identical course. He dissected the whole body under Professor Waldeyer, and took a special course on the whole anatomy under his assistant, Jablonowski; a

thorough course on histology and histological technique under Docent C. Bender at the Physiological Institute, and a diagnostic and operative gynæcological course under Dr. A. Martin, with access to all his operations.

From Berlin he went to Reichenberg, in Bohemia, where he had the unusual good fortune to assist in operations and do many minor and some major operations under those thorough specialists, C. Wotruba, the surgeon; F. Bayer, the oculist and aurist; and Johannovsky, the gynæcologist. After six and a half months in Reichenberg Dr. Bryant spent two months in Innsbruck in Tyrol, where he enjoyed all the privileges of the University and Hospital, through the courtesy of his old Vienna friend and teacher, Professor W. Czermak.

Paris was next visited, and during a two months' sojourn he visited almost every clinic, and saw every eminent medical man. Considerable time was spent with Pean, Pozzi, Galezowski, Landolt, Myer, and Apostoli, to whom he is very grateful for special favors.

From Paris Dr. Bryant proceeded to London, where for four months he enjoyed the privileges of the London Hospital, and filled assistant positions under Drs. Lang and Morton at the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital.

He commenced practice in San Francisco on May 20, 1893, and, as he succeeded Dr. W. A. Dewey in his practice, he was a busy man almost from the beginning.

He was elected Lecturer on Genito-urinary Diseases and the Skin in the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco soon after his arrival; later, Lecturer on Anatomy, and finally, Professor of Anatomy and Associate Professor of Surgery in the same college, where he also gives a course on bandaging and surgical operations. He conducts the surgical and an eye, ear, and throat clinic in the college; the eye, ear, and throat clinic in the Southern Homœopathic Dispensary; and a general and surgical clinic in the Pacific Homœopathic Dispensary; is Orthopædic Sur-

geon and Lecturer to the Fabiola Hospital of Oakland; member of the Board of Directors of the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco; Secretary of the San Francisco County Homœopathic Society; member of the California State Homœopathic Medical Society, of the Homœopathic State Board of Medical Examiners, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is also a member of the Calvary Presbyterian Church of San Francisco.

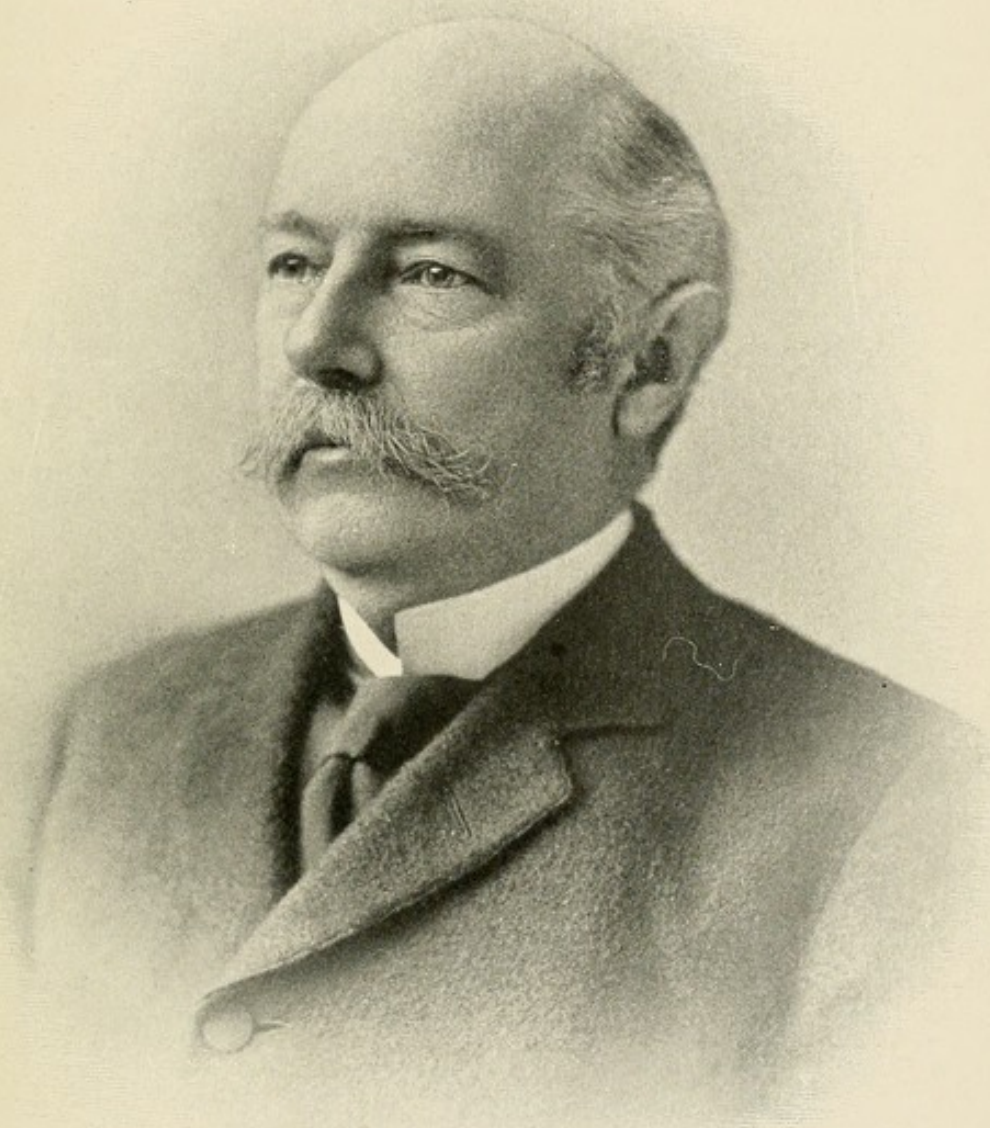
Dr. Bryant's superior advantages and constant studies have been rewarded by remarkable success; although he has been in San Francisco but two and a half years, he has a large and growing *clientèle* among the finest families, and has won for himself an enviable reputation as a prescriber, diagnostician, and operator. He has been very successful in all sorts of abdominal operations, and those upon the eye, ear, throat, neck, brain, spinal column and other organs and regions. His thorough training and education, his sound judgment and fearless disposition, and his knowledge of anatomy, destine some day to win for him a place among America's great surgeons.

EDWARD L. DUER, M.D., A.B., A.M. YALE,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DUER, EDWARD LOUIS, was born at Crosswicks, New Jersey, January 19, 1836, of Dr. George S. and Mary Warren Duer. The former was descended from an English gentleman who held an original grant from William Penn of 640 acres of land in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on the shore of the Delaware where Washington and his army crossed in 1776. From the maternal side the subject of this sketch is descended from General Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill.

He was prepared for college by private tutor at home.



Edward L. Drew

Entering Yale in 1853 in the engineering course, he next year entered the junior class of the classical department, and was graduated A.B. in 1857—a class that contributed many men since famous in professional and political life. Immediately upon graduation he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and received his degree in medicine in 1860.

That year was the first in which appointments to the hospitals of Philadelphia were decided upon merit, and he won the desirable post of Resident at the Philadelphia (Blockley) Hospital, in an examination in which there were forty competitors. It was this experience of eighteen months which decided him to pursue obstetrics and the diseases of women and children as a specialty.

At that date gynæcology was not recognized as a branch of special scientific endeavor. Dr. J. Marion Sims, of New York, and Dr. Washington L. Atlee, of Philadelphia, indeed, had won fame in the medical and surgical treatment of morbid ovarian growths, and the former afterward wrote an extended book upon that and kindred subjects. But popular prejudice denied valuable clinical instruction to students, and research was mainly confined to the individual experiences of general practitioners. Dr. Duer determined to make this branch of the healing art his life-work, but was prevented from entering upon it at once by the emergent demand of the War of the Rebellion.

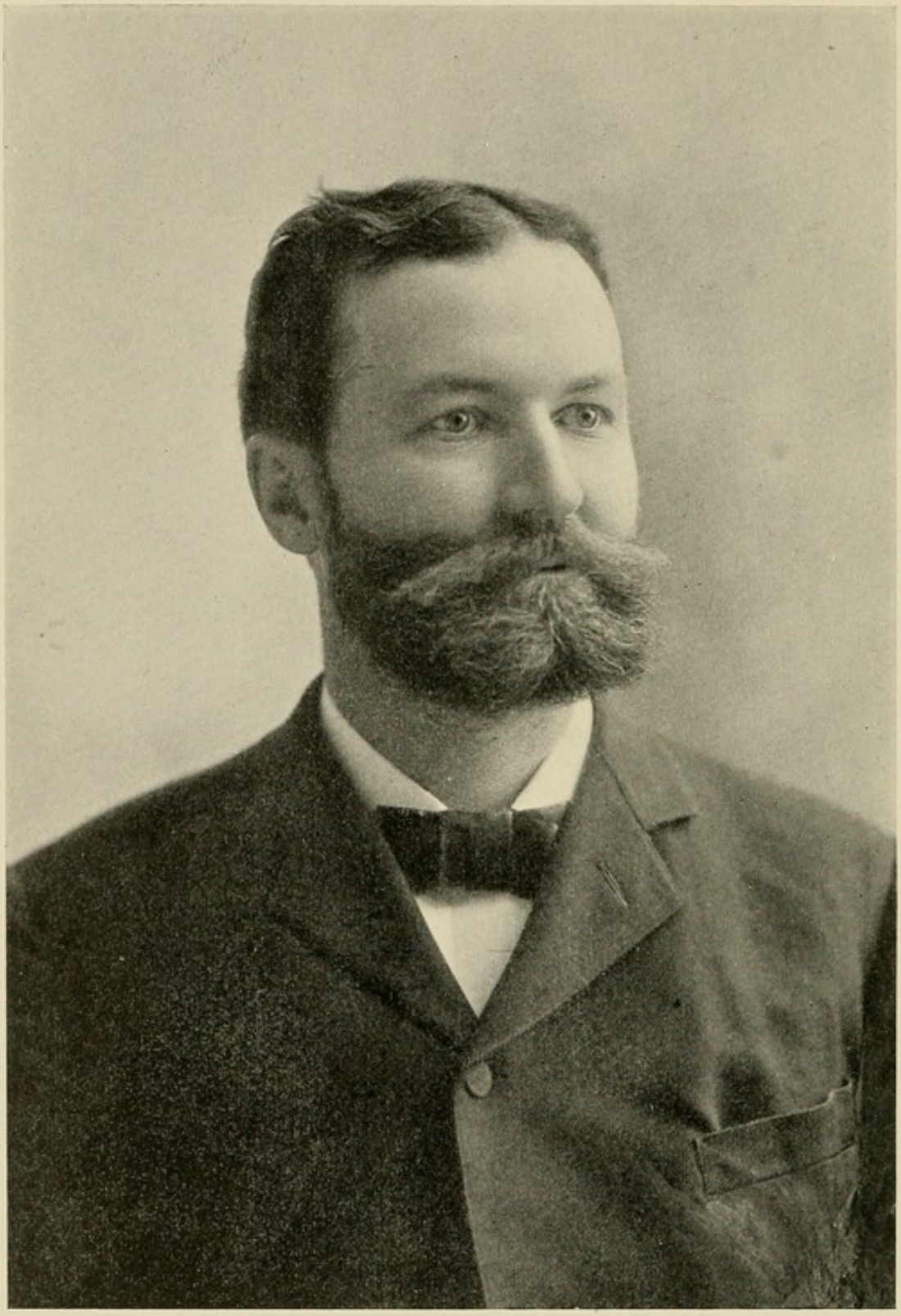
In 1862 he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Army, and was assigned to duty in the Military Hospitals of Philadelphia, to which hundreds of wounded were brought after each battle in Maryland and Virginia. It was a rare opportunity for an ambitious student, and he made the most of it. One case of special interest is worth recalling: A gunshot-wound through the shoulder had grazed the subclavian artery, which resulted in a hemorrhage due to sloughing five days after the injury. The surgeons in charge considered the case hopeless, but

Duer decided to tie the artery, deeply buried as it is under the bones and muscles of the chest. He performed the difficult task with entire success, and the patient recovered.

During this hospital service he was elected Visiting Obstetrician of the Philadelphia Hospital, and remained in that relation until 1884. With some difficulty the Guardians of the Poor, who control that institution, were persuaded to authorize the introduction of clinical instruction in gynæcology, and a ward was specially designated for that purpose. Dr. Duer's lectures and clinics were largely attended by students of all the medical colleges. This was the first systematic instruction in the specialty given in this city.

Dr. Duer has been, or is at present, Obstetrician of the Preston Retreat, Gynæcologist to the Presbyterian and Maternity Hospitals, and Consultant to the Philadelphia Home for Incurables. He was for two years President and for two years Vice-President of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society; is a member of the American Gynæcological Society, American Medical Association, State Medical Society, County Medical Society, and Pathological Society. He was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Polyclinic College, and was for several years its gynæcologist. He is also an honorary member of the D. Hayes Agnew Society.

The exigent demands of an extensive private practice have prevented him from contributing largely to professional literature, although many noteworthy cases have been reported by him in the medical journals. His most noted paper was an exhaustive monograph upon "Post-mortem Deliveries," a work of great research.



J. B. Murphy

J. B. MURPHY, M.D.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

MURPHY, JOHN B., of Chicago, Ill., was born December 21, 1857, at Appleton, Wis. He was educated at the public school, and was graduated from the high school. Dr. J. R. Reilly, of Appleton, was his preceptor. He was graduated from Rush Medical College in 1879. He was interne in Cook County Hospital from February 1, 1879, to October 1, 1880; he then practiced medicine in Chicago until September, 1882. From that date he studied at the universities and hospitals in Vienna, Munich, Berlin, and Heidelberg until April, 1884. Since that time he has practiced surgery in Chicago; is Professor of Clinical Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago; Professor of Surgery in the Post-Graduate Medical School, Chicago; Attending Surgeon to Cook County Hospital for the past ten years; Attending Surgeon in the Alexian Brothers' Hospital; President of the Medical Staff of Cook County Hospital; and President of The National Association of Railway Surgeons.

His principal professional writings have been "Gunshot Wounds of the Abdomen;" "Actinomycosis Hominis," he being the first to recognize the disease in this country; "Early Operation in Perityphlitis;" "Echinococcus of Liver;" "Original Experimental and Clinical Research in Surgery of Gall-bladder, Liver, and Intestinal Tract," illustrating the utility and application of his Anastomosis Button in abdominal surgery. The Anastomosis Button invented by him is very ingenious, and has revolutionized the surgery of these organs. It relieves intestinal surgery of many of its dangers and simplifies its technique very materially.

ERIC A. VONDERGOLTZ, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

ERIC AUGUSTUS VONDERGOLTZ, M.D., was born June 21, 1862, at Shoenau, Prussia, Germany. He obtained his early education in the schools of his native place.

In the year 1883 he commenced the study of medicine at Zurich, Switzerland. His foremost anatomical and gynæcological teachers were Herman Von Meyer, H. Von Fehling, T. T. Bischoff, of Basel; and August Socin.

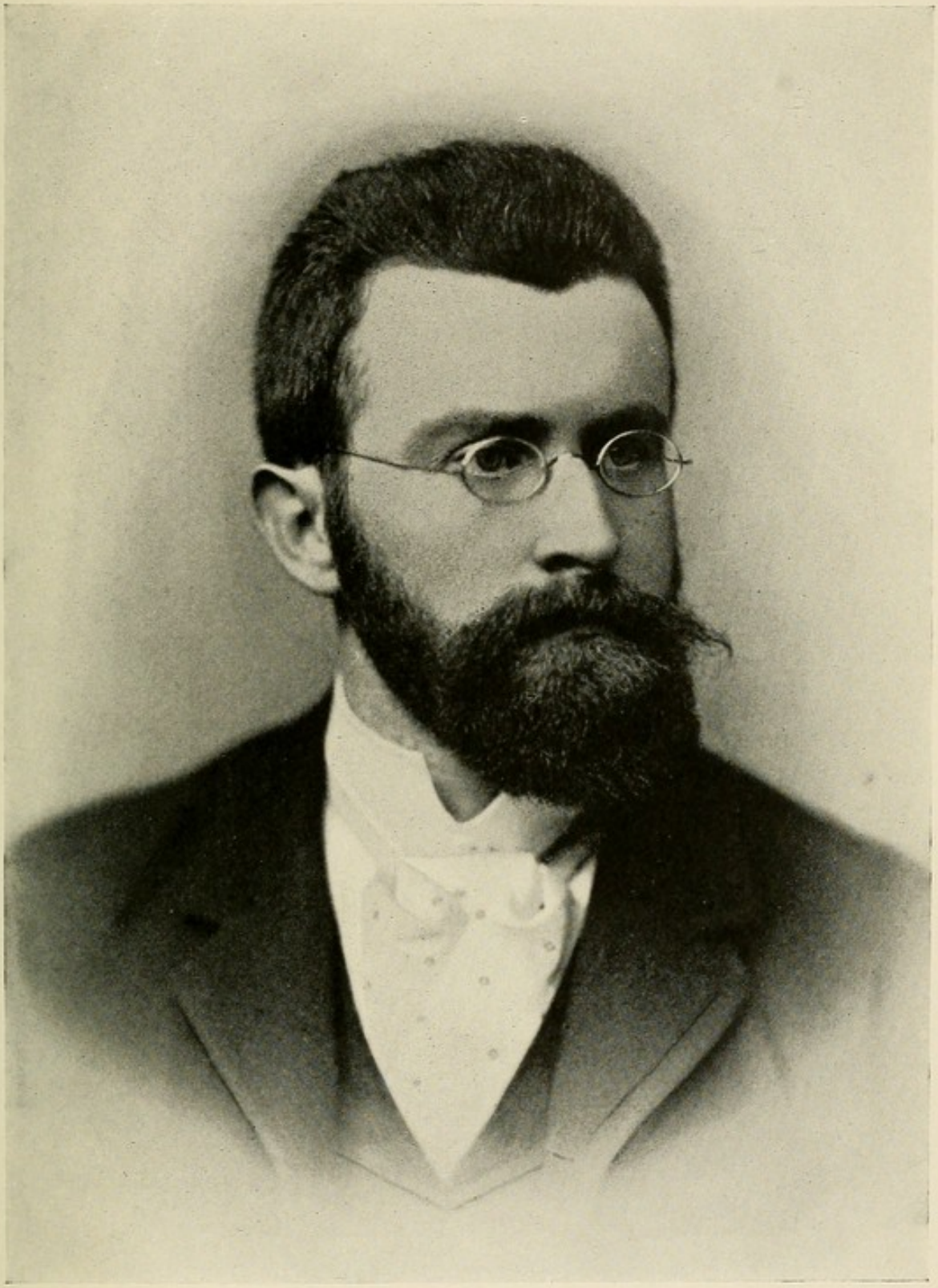
Dr. Vondergoltz was graduated from the University of Basel the 20th of October in the year 1887. In 1888 he removed to New York City, where he at once commenced the practice of his profession. He soon acquired distinction as a skilful surgeon and expert diagnostician.

He devotes himself exclusively to gynæcology and abdominal surgery, and his practice in that line has been very successful. He is a conscientious, careful, and cautious operator.

In 1894 he was elected Professor of Gynæcology in the Metropolitan Post-Graduate School of Medicine, New York City, N. Y.

He has written a number of valuable medical articles, among which are the "Inaugural Dissertation at Basel in 1887;" "Die præcipitirten Geburten von Basel;" "Das Ergotin in da Geburtshilfe;" "Placenta Prævia;" "Enuresis Nocturna;" "Lysol, A New Disinfectant;" "Extirpation of Healthy Ovaries;" "Forceps in Breech-position;" "Clinical Observations on Gynæcology;" etc.

Dr. Vondergoltz was married to Miss Clara H. Shultz, of New York, in 1891. They have two children, Gladys E. Vondergoltz and Eric A. William Vondergoltz, Jr.



Eric Wanderpool M.D.

James W. Ward M.D

JAMES W. WARD, M.D.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WARD, JAMES WILLIAM, physician and surgeon, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., March 14, 1861, son of William E. and Elvira Canney Ward. His father, one of the early settlers of Minneapolis and largely identified with its growth and prosperity, moved in 1870 to California and located near San José. The son obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of Minneapolis and San José, and in 1878 was graduated at the high school, standing at the head of his class.

He began the study of medicine first with a private instructor, then in the office of Dr. F. E. J. Canney, of San Francisco; and in 1881 he was admitted to the New York Homœopathic Medical College. By special permission he took the three-years' course in two years, being graduated M.D. in 1883 with the highest honors of his class. He was appointed on the medical staff of Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital, and was soon after made Resident Physician of the Hahnemann Hospital of New York City.

In 1885 he resigned and returned to San Francisco, where, during the session of 1885–'86, he held the Chair of Physiology in the Hahnemann Medical College. During the following year, and until 1889, he lectured on gynæcology. His professional career has been marked by extraordinary success, and he stands among the foremost surgeons on the Pacific Coast. He is a recognized authority on gynæcology and abdominal surgery, on which he has written extensively for medical journals, and his major operations have been numerous and remarkably successful.

In 1890, with Dr. J. E. Lilienthal and Dr. F. N. Ward, he founded the Southern Homœopathic Dispensary. Since

1893 he has been Gynæcologist to the Fabiola Hospital of Oakland, and for a number of years Chairman of the Medical Board and Consultant to the Nursery for Homeless Children; he is also one of the founders of the Homœopathic Sanatorium of San Francisco. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the California State and San Francisco County Medical Societies.

His first report of abdominal work was made before the California State Homœopathic Society in 1893. It was a report of "Cœliotomies Performed at Fabiola Hospital," and consisted of a year's work of capital operations in the hospital for 1892–'93. It recorded the histories of forty capital cases with but four deaths. His second report of gynæcological work was made in 1895 before the State Society. It was entitled "A Year's Work at the Sanatorium without a Death." The work comprised twenty-five capital and eighty minor cases, performed by Drs. James W. and Florence N. Ward. The uniform success of the work, not only as far as the lives of the patients were concerned, but also the rapid and thorough care of the patients, was the chief characteristic of the paper.

In 1895, in company with Mrs. Ward, he made a tour of Europe, visiting the large clinics and hospitals, and giving special attention to gynæcological surgery.

E. J. CHAPIN MINARD, A.M., M.D.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Eliza Jane Chapin Minard was born in Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y., January 16, 1840, and reared amid propitious surroundings, being the only daughter in a clever family, with five brothers who idolized her from her birth. Two of these brothers are yet living.

Her father, David Jewett Chapin, was a farmer and

PEIRCE

E. J. Chapin Minard, A.M., M.D.

stock-raiser of small means and a politician. He was one of the early members of the Republican Party which was founded at Angelica, New York, October 17, 1854.

Her mother was Alice Pierce Glazier, of Worcester, Mass., whose ancestry extended along the Mayflower directly to Devonshire, England—the beauty of whose women she bore regally, and with true Puritan hatred despised all aggrandizement inherited; so much so that her family coat-of-arms received from Richard II., "for valor in war and commerce on sea," was not used during her lifetime. She was the companion of her boys, "who could do no evil," and one girl was not worth changing her mode of training. It was only when her daughter became companionable that she was partly reconciled to her not being a boy.

Dr. Minard was a delicate, sunny-haired girl, who walked and talked when ten months old, to the delight of a merry household. When eight years of age she came near dying from an attack of scarlet fever, which left her still more delicate. This was the turning point of her life.

Owing to her delicate health her father took her with him, as much as possible, in his out-door work, so that they became close friends and companions for the remainder of his life, and when separated temporarily from him she kept up her intercourse by an active correspondence.

Under her father's guidance she learned to ride, drive, fish, geologize, and botanize. He was never too busy to bait her hooks when fishing, and tell a story replete with instructions. It was in one of these drives with her father, when she was twelve years old, that her profession was chosen.

A young doctor, who had just returned from Geneva Medical College, was showing off a span of Canadian ponies given to him by his father, the prominent surgeon of the county, when on meeting him they stopped to talk, and her father discussed the one woman student who had

been admitted to his class. The young doctor said, "Oh! we never minded her, we had so much to do to keep her from getting ahead of us; we had to work, I tell you."

When the doctor drove on her father turned to her, remarking, "If I had one thousand dollars to spare on your education after you have had your academic course I would make you a physician." She said in her heart, "If papa will give me the academic course, I will get the medical course;" and she did. It was her father's desire that all his children should have an academic education.

She became a school-teacher at fourteen years of age, and began her medical training by seeing all the clinical work in the neighborhood. When eighteen years of age she entered the university course at Alfred Center, Western New York, which opened up a larger field of study for her, and, it being a school for both sexes, her brothers attended also.

At the beginning of the late Civil War, when the first call came for soldiers to quell the Southern Rebellion, among thirteen of the University students who responded to the call were two of her brothers. She left the University, took her brother's school, and began to teach again. Her salary was reduced three dollars a quarter because she was a *woman*, although heretofore she had received the highest wages because she was competent. Everybody seemed compelled to work. She taught one term and then broke down with fever.

The enlistment of the students disarranged the studies and broke up the classes of the University, and when she recovered from the fever she received the following message from the battlefield of Antietam:

"SEPTEMBER 18, 1862.

"DEAR SISTER JENNIE:

"We are both alive and in the hospital. Life has been very uncertain for the past few days, and Lee is retreating across the river. The country is safe and peace is only a

question of time. Women will be needed to care for the crippled. Take our joint funds, return to the University, and from there to the Medical College, as you planned when a little girl, so you 'may learn forever,' as you used to say.

"And if we are not at the call of the roll, you may say
Good-by to the boys in our name, for we may
Have said *Aye!* to the bullet's call.

"Advise papa and mamma to go up to the ranch and wait for us. CHARLIE."

The brothers returned from the army uninjured. (The youngest was discharged from the hospital.) They both met their parents as agreed upon.

They were afterward graduated from the University, but the sister never saw her mother again, she having died during the Doctor's medical studies. The enlistment had taken teachers and pupils alike. The four Latin classes were put into one, and that one into the Virgil course. The only thing she could remember of that six months' Latin course was, "I sing of arms and a man." If ever she hated anything, it came near being the President, to whom fell the class, and Virgil.

Just previous to her graduation she received the following letter from her eldest brother, who had married Miss Mariette Armour, a lovely and highly accomplished lady of Central New York;

"MILWAUKEE, WIS., June 22, 1863.

"DEAR SISTER JENNIE:

"So you are to graduate from college next week; I congratulate you; and you write 'you intend to go to Philadelphia to study medicine.' I have humored you from the time I named you 'Jane' till the present time. Now let me be heard. I offer you a place in my home—Mariette joins me—as our guest; and I urge you to come. We keep servants.

"Father and mother with brother John passed through here on their way to the far West.

"Yours truly,

"EMERY."

A sad-faced little woman in a Quaker-gray dress, and having a University degree, went out of the college campus and took the train for Philadelphia, Pa., alone. The moans from the sorrowing relatives and friends of those lost on the battlefield of Gettysburg had not yet ceased. Life was about as desolate as could be made. She found work ready for her at the college. The internes and professors were yet absent upon the field of Gettysburg; the dispensary and obstetrical department needed help; one sickly under-graduate in charge glad enough to get it; her work began on the day of arrival. She attended lectures in Philadelphia, and spent the summers in the more easily visited clinics of the city of New York. Here she became a student of Wood, Clark, Taylor, Flint, Blackwell, Loomis, and a host of other famous physicians who have moved on to the great unknown. Reminiscences of these great doctors are many. Two are here quoted:

"Dr. Southack, assistant surgeon to Dr. James R. Wood, had been persuaded to take a class of twelve women students in operative surgery for one hundred dollars, after the male class had finished, at the Bellevue Dead-house. The great master-stroke in amputation of the thigh was given to the class, and when her turn came she whirled the heavy knife around the thigh and met the starting-point, to her own and the class's astonishment, and to the amazement of Southack, who said, 'Good for you, Chapin, not one of the male class did that stroke this term.'"

"Wood was a great surgeon, but very eccentric. Southack said, 'He was not easy to work for, as he was never sure which way he would throw his knives; but they usually went straight out behind.' Fine operating-tables and antiseptics were little known at that time, but the

clean sharp instrument, the steady hand, and the keen eye were the same then as now. He did more real work for the New York Infirmary class than any other volunteer consulting surgeon."

Dr. Taylor untaught in his diagnosis of obstetrics all her Paris teaching at Philadelphia, where they taught by the *touch*—softening and shortening of the neck. Yet the Philadelphia school put the "eye into the end of the finger."

The unsettled condition of surgery and pathology, the learning from one great master and unlearning from another, would have annoyed a less enthusiastic student. Her classmates used to say of her that "they believed she would rather listen to an attack on a professor's theories than to attend a reception," which she loved dearly. Her first purchase in medical literature was Paget's *Pathology* and Virchow's first edition of his *Cellular Pathology*.

Bellevue, the old Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Demilt, Northern, and other dispensaries were open to her studies. To sit in the amphitheatre of the old Eye and Ear Infirmary, like a man, without let or hindrance, as one of three women students, was sufficient for one summer's clinical work. Once the door opened, and kept open, made it easier for the next woman student. The three women students who first sat in the amphitheatre of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary were Drs. Abbott, of Maine; Blackmar, of Michigan; and Chapin, of New York.

The opportunity to test chloroform and ether, and to use them in the needs of obstetrics and surgery, pleased her exceedingly. She became an expert in the administration of anæsthetics. She advocated their use in uncomplicated midwifery, and by the time of her graduation she became quite popular because of her ability to use chloroform carefully. Her thesis was upon chloroform. The first vesico-vaginal fistula done in the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, Pa., with the shotted suture, in a case of

twenty years' standing, was put in her charge, and after seven operations it was successful.

The assistant in obstetrics put the forceps into her hands at the close of the second year. She often said she would never have practiced surgery but for the aid of anæsthetics, so great was her hatred of pain. Surgery owes to these aids the great stride it has made since McDowell operated. Her comprehension of the planes of the pelvis, through her knowledge of mathematics, made her popular with her teachers as a demonstrator. She was graduated after a three-years' course in medicine, and received the degree of A.M. from her Alma Mater the same year, 1866.

She believed that the physician's life should be a silent one. Medical etiquette stood high in her estimation and was the guide of her medical career. New York so fascinated her that on her graduation she came to this city and entered the New York Infirmary as assistant physician, and for two and a half years practiced as an externe. The Children's Clinic was separated from the main one by her, she giving an extra hour every day to its care. Pepsins were being advocated for general treatment of cholera infantum. An associate and herself made their own wines and cordials, and felt that they helped to fix the valuation of these preparations at that time. She settled at length in Brooklyn, N. Y., and gradually combined gynæcology and obstetrics with general practice.

She married Louis F. Minard, a Mexican veteran, in 1873. He died at the end of ten years, and she then began a special study of gynæcology. She opened a few rooms in a small house, and with care and attention did much good work. She is a teacher born and bred; she never refuses to lend a helping hand; is quick to see where help is needed, and has been the means of educating seven girls. Her best advice to the young is "not to make mistakes" and "not to be satisfied with mean things."

As a friend she fills Swift's highest measure:

" Her friendship was exactly timed,
She shot before your foes were primed."

When asked what one thing had pleased her most during her professional life she answered, " The highest compliment I ever received was the following: A woman, forty-nine years old, mother of twelve children, who had always had a midwife attend her, said to me, as she unexpectedly placed a fee in my hand, 'I have had all the tenderness and privacy of a woman and all the feeling of security of a male physician.' "

Dr. Minard is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the New York State Medical Association, the American Medical Association; and was appointed Gynæcologist to the Brooklyn, E. D., Dispensary, which position she held seven years. In this clinic she had ample opportunity of seeing rare cases. Her forte lies in correct diagnosis of diseases. It was in this clinic that she discovered her three cases of floating kidneys.

From the New York State Medical Association she was sent as a delegate to the Tenth International Medical Congress, which met in Berlin, Germany, August 8, 1890. On her return she wrote a very fine description of the Congress " as she saw it," which was read before the Kings County Medical Association, March 10, 1891, and was published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, April 25, 1891. After mentioning several very prominent surgeons whom she had met there, she alludes to her " friendly reception by the Secretary, Dr. Lassar, the acceptance of her credentials as delegate, the presentation of the queer little badge, the assignment to the Gynæcological Section, without fuss or blunder;" all of which attentions " were very agreeable."

The following extracts are taken from this publication:

" Germany is now the only civilized government where women are not allowed to practice medicine as physicians.

Women here obtain their diplomas, usually, from Zurich, and are admitted to all the rights of midwives (which are many), but are not allowed to use the forceps, write a death certificate, or one of vaccination."

"The admission of women delegates to this Congress, in the face of the decisions of former sessions, was hailed with enthusiasm by the women of Berlin. 'How did you do it? You do more in America in twenty years than we do here in a hundred,' was the greeting. 'Meet us in Rome in 1893, where *co education* has existed since Agnes of *Coronna* captivated with her mathematics and her beauty,' were the parting words."

"There will never be more women in medicine than will be needed. The great advance made in gynæcology owes more to her entrance into medicine than will ever be told."

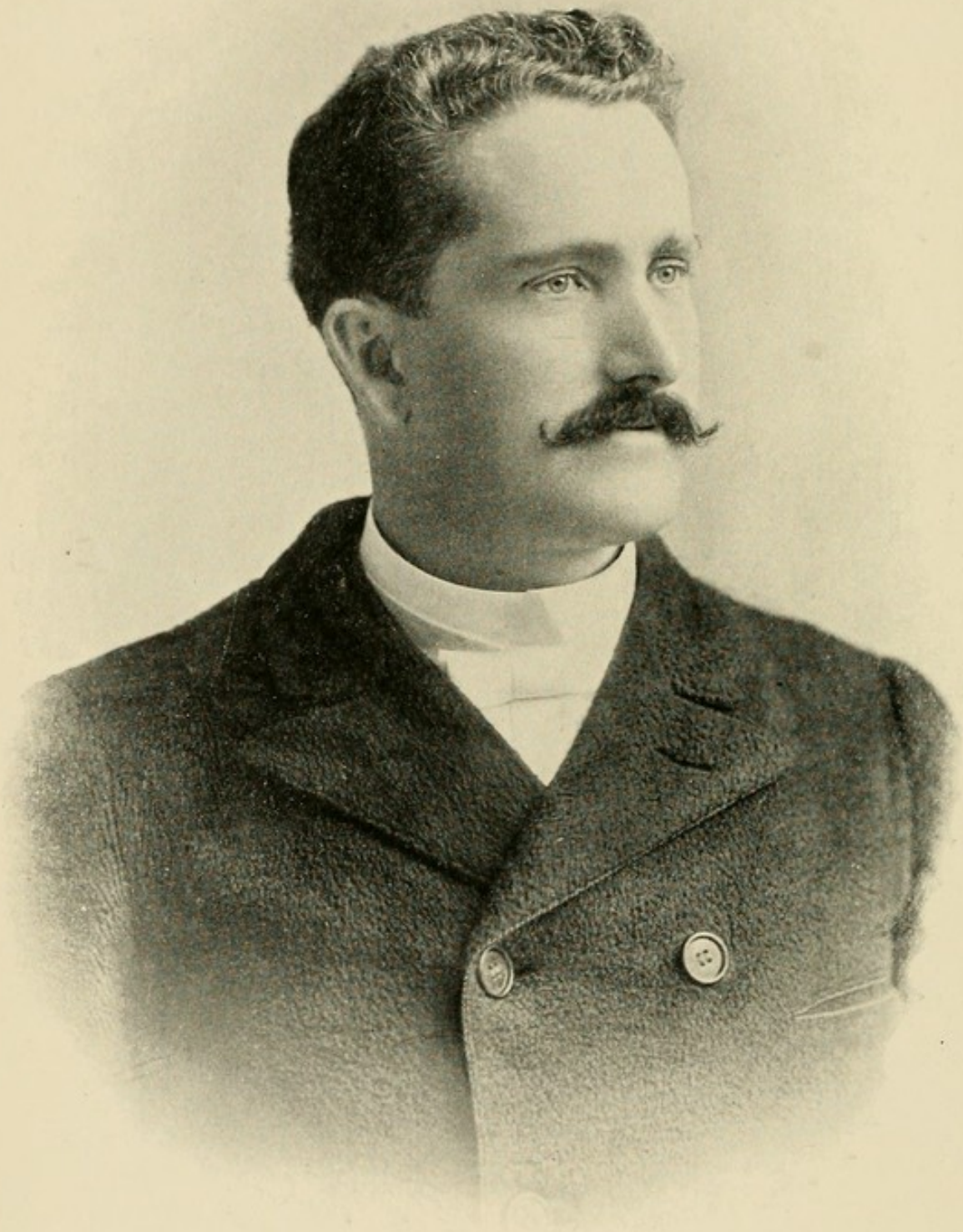
"The woman physician stands to-day side by side, not as a rival, but as a helper, to her brothers in the profession. Then open wide every avenue of learning to her! Only the best will satisfy her now."

"It is such a pity that so much vital force should be expended in hewing out new roads for learning."

"I returned from that great gathering at Berlin fully believing that only upon the foundation of a university training, with ancient and modern languages, may the Western student hope to cope in knowledge with the scholars of the Old World, in scientific and medical researches in the future, without regard to sex."

When asked if she would recommend medicine to a young woman as a lucrative profession, her answer was: "My advice would be the same as to a young man. It would depend upon the character and aptitude of the individual."

The ability to make money does not belong to either sex exclusively or to many. It is, moreover, the one profession where a woman may cultivate gray hairs with a



F. H. Bangs

certainty that the old doctors will be preferred to the young ones; it has been questioned whether woman can stand the physical strain of work in the medical profession. The number of years which many have endured this strain is sufficient answer.

F. H. BANGS, M.D.,

SAN JOSÉ, CAL.

DR. FREDERICK H. BANGS was born October 31, 1859, at Jackson, Mich. He received his early education in the common schools of his native place. When he was sixteen years of age he was graduated from Mason high school. He attended the State Agricultural College of Michigan for two years. He was also one year in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where he studied assiduously, gaining much valuable information.

He then entered the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, of Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated in March, 1880.

From constant study and close application to his chosen profession his health was greatly impaired, which necessitated an outdoor life for two years.

After restoring his health he located in Arcata, Humboldt County, Cal., in the heart of the famous red-woods region. Here a fine opportunity was offered him to increase his knowledge of surgery. Accidents frequently occurred requiring surgical treatment, which he embraced with delight, for by his skillfulness as a surgeon he was enabled to be the means of giving great relief to the poor unfortunate sufferers he was called upon to aid.

Still persevering in his professional duties, he took a post-graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, Ill. The surgeons at that time con-

nected with this medical institution were Christian Fenger, M.D., and Nicholas Senn, M.D.

In 1890 Dr. Bangs removed to San José, Cal., where a broader field was open to him for his especial line of surgery—gynæcology. Still grasping for greater surgical knowledge, and being a progressive man, he determined to take a special course under the celebrated E. H. Pratt, M.D., of Chicago, Ill., in orificial surgery.

In October, 1893, he established a private sanitorium in San José, Cal., which contained the best operating room in the country. His skill and success in abdominal surgery brought him so many patients that he was compelled to enlarge the sanitorium and make many additions to the building, until now he has a very perfect institution, and does a great deal of major surgery.

His success has been marvellous. He has performed vaginal hysterectomy, by Dr. Pratt's method, eighteen times without a death. Ovariotomy and cœliotomy many times.

Dr. Bangs ranks among the leading gynæcologists and surgeons of California. He is a careful and cautious operator, and always unwilling to use the knife without a good cause.

In August, 1888, he was married to Miss Bella May, of Arcata, Cal.

HERMAN BOSKOWITZ, M.D.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Dr. Herman Boskowitz died at his residence, 137 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., December 25, 1882. He was a native of Prague, Bohemia, where he was born in the earlier years of this century.

Having received a preliminary education in his native

H. BOSKOWITZ, M.D.

city, he entered the University of Vienna and was graduated with honor. He was one of the favorite students of the distinguished Professor Rokitansky, by reason of his attentiveness and proficiency; and the mutual regard continued until the death of the great pathologist.

Dr. Boskowitz held a commission for some time as Surgeon in the Austrian Army, which, resigning, he supported himself by teaching languages. His attainments in this department were extensive; he was familiar with Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Slavonic, Turkish, French, Spanish, and Italian.

In 1848 he was an active sympathizer in the Republican and Revolutionary movements, and upon their betrayal was compelled to leave Europe. Coming to the United States, he first took up his residence in Jersey City, N. J., but soon removed to the city of New York, where he remained about five years, and then removed to Brooklyn, in which city he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice until the time of his death.

He took an active interest in politics, both general and local, and was of avowed anti-slavery sentiments. He was a personal friend and supporter of Horace Greeley.

Although a Hahnemannian in his practice, he took part in the establishment of the Eclectic Medical College in New York, and was a member of the Brooklyn Academy of Medicine, the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York, and the National Eclectic Medical Association.

He was affable and courteous to all; warm and constant in his attachments; appreciative and confiding; generous in his honesty, impoverishing himself for friends.—*Transactions National Eclectic Medical Association*, 1882–'83.

GEORGE W. BOSKOWITZ, A.M., M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

GEORGE W. BOSKOWITZ, A.M., M.D., Dean of the Eclectic Medical College of New York, is a well-known eclectic physician. He was born in New York City on October 8, 1856.

His father, Herman Boskowitz, born in Austria, arrived in this country in 1848, and, as a physician of the homœopathic school, practiced in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was much respected for upward of twenty years.

Dr. Boskowitz, subject of this sketch, was graduated from the Eclectic Medical College in the city of New York in 1877, and has practiced in that city with success since that time. In 1890 the Waynesburg University conferred upon him the degree of A.M.

He is looked upon by the profession as a clever surgeon, whose operations are generally attended with success, while as Dean of the Eclectic College he has displayed much executive ability.

Dr. Boskowitz has served two terms as President of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York. He is Ex-President of the Eclectic Medical Society of the City and County of New York; Consulting Physician to the Eclectic Free Dispensary and Consulting Surgeon to the Woodstock Hospital; honorary member of the Vermont and Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Societies; member of the National Eclectic Medical Association; Ex-President of the Regents' State Board of Medical Examiners to represent the Eclectic School of Medicine. He is also Trustee of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York. The Doctor is recognized as a writer of the school of medicine to which he belongs, and was for many years editor of the *Eclectic Review*.

S. A. Cockerell, M. D.

D. W. K. Hitchcock

Dr. Boskowitz is a member of Darey Lodge, F. and A. M., New York City, and was its Master three years; also, Olympic Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Grace Lodge, K. of H.; Cremation Society, and many other organizations.

He was married April 10, 1891, in New York City, by Felix Adler, to Lena B. Toms, daughter of Captain A. P. Toms, of Stamford, Conn.

WILLIAM W. HITCHCOCK, M.D.,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DR. WILLIAM W. HITCHCOCK, the subject of this sketch, was born in Mt. Carroll, Illinois, November 16, 1855. His father, William E. Hitchcock, was of English stock who figured prominently in the Revolutionary War against the British. His mother, whose maiden name was Drusilla B. Reed, was of Scotch parentage and was reared in New England.

Dr. Hitchcock's early educational advantages were confined to the common high schools and a collegiate course in the scientific department of Cornell University. Being of a studious disposition he early evinced a desire to pursue the study of some profession. After delving with *Blackstone* for some time, under the tutorage of Judge Z. A. Wellman, of Iowa, he resolved to change to medicine and surgery. During the winter of 1876 he took a preparatory course in anatomy, physiology, and chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, after which he matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating from this institution in the spring of 1879. Standing a competitive examination at the close of the winter term for positions in the out-door department and districts of the city, for medical and surgical services to be rendered the poor, he was one of the successful can-

didates. This practice, though not remunerative, was no doubt the stepping-stone for a successful career in his succeeding years of private practice.

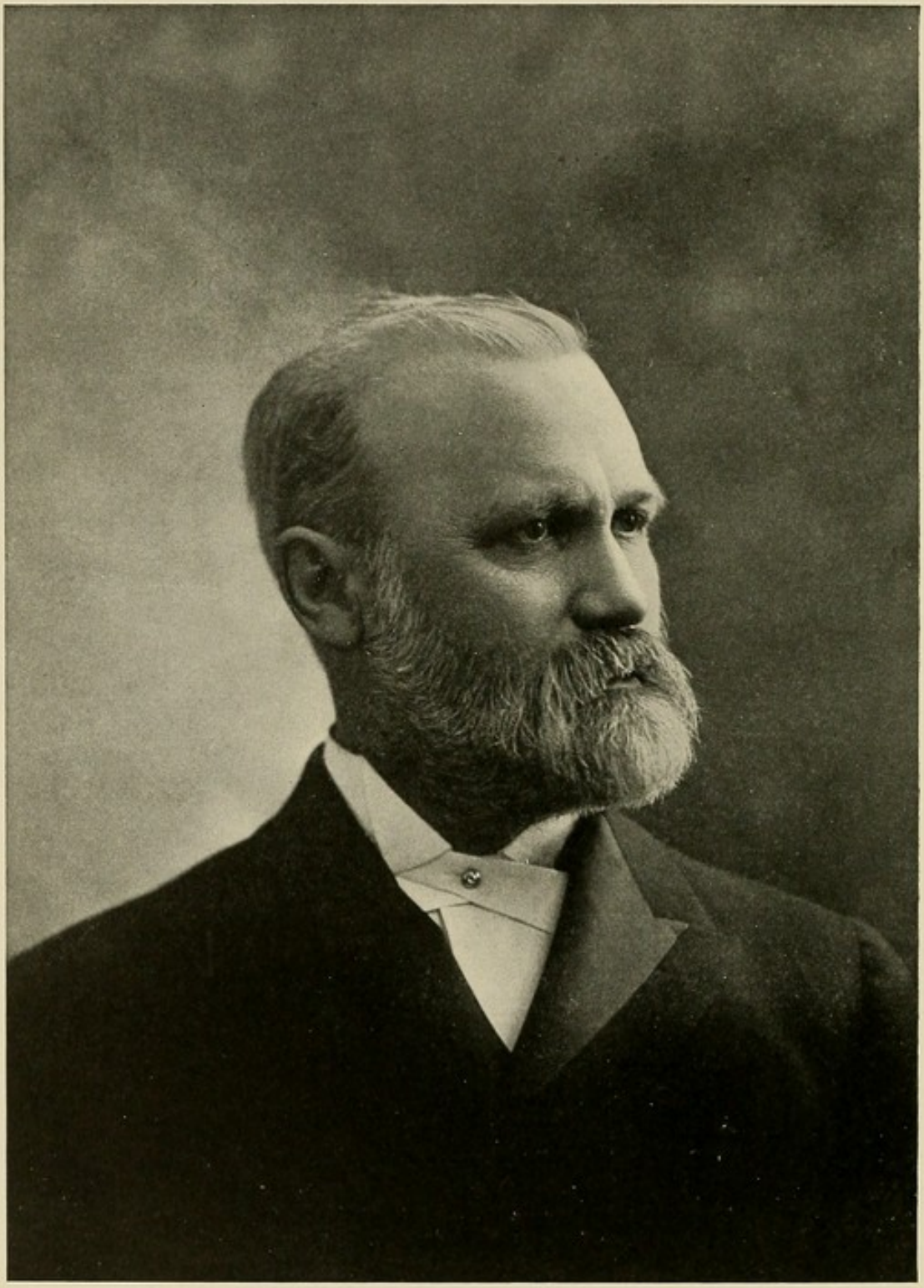
It was here that he had impressed on his mind the whole truth so many times demonstrated, although not always acknowledged, "that the poor is the doctor's best friend." It was during this experience among the sick poor that he moulded that kindly will and framed that gentle touch so soothing, so alleviating of sorrow and suffering.

In the fall of 1879 he located for the practice of his profession in the village of North Liberty, Ind. It was during his sojourn here that he met Miss Ella Haller, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Mary E. and Hon. Christian Haller, whom he married in the spring of 1880.

Being ambitious to further pursue the study of his profession he attended a course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, where he was again graduated in 1881. Soon after graduating Dr. Hitchcock located in the manufacturing city of South Bend, Ind., where he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, making orthopædic and general surgery his special work.

In 1887 Dr. Hitchcock moved to Los Angeles, California. About this time he became deeply interested in gynæcology, and being a conservative operator explored thoroughly and investigated the claims for electricity to effect a cure without ablation of important organs. This investigation proved so fascinating and interesting that he has become one of the recognized medical electricians, and is frequently called upon to lecture before students and practitioners.

This investigation naturally drifted his surgical work to that of gynæcology, and it is here that his skill as a surgeon has been exemplified to that of an almost phenomenal success. He has performed several hysterectomies for fibroma and cancer, and seventy-six cœliotomies, including seven operations for surgical appendicitis, with but a single



Jos. H. Hunt, M.D.

death, not having seen or encountered a stitch-hole abscess during this experience, which speaks well for modern methods of care and technique in the preparation of cases. All cases were operated on at private surgical sanitoriums, where every detail regarding asepsis could be carried out.

Dr. Hitchcock has devised many useful devices to lighten the burden and facilitate the surgeon's work, among which may be mentioned a modification of Esmarch's and Martin's elastic webbing bandage, which was first used on his illustrious patient, Father Edward Sorin, founder of Notre Dame University, in the Fall of 1881. His *Physician's Pocket Day-book and Ledger*, which has exhausted its sixth edition, is worthy of mention.

Dr. Hitchcock is strictly ethical, and has done much to further the interest of sanitation and the suppression of quackery. He has always taken an active part in national, State, and local medical associations, and is a firm believer in the importance of a National Board of Health, whose president should be a member of the Cabinet and a representative medical man.

Dr. Hitchcock has one child, a daughter, May Daphine.

JOSEPH HILL HUNT, M.D.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Dr. Joseph Hill Hunt is, by reason of his manifold activities and interests and his attractive personality, one of the best known and most popular of the physicians in Brooklyn, N. Y. Though he has made his home in that city for the past twenty years or more, he is a New Jersey-man by birth and lineage, and first saw the light in a cosy farm-house nestled in a peaceful valley near Newton, N. J. This event bears date, in the records, of April 12, 1848.

The Doctor's father, Samuel Hill Hunt, is at this writing

a hale, bright-minded, positive man of more than four-score years, who keeps his youthful interest in books and history, his lore of statesmen and statecraft being remarkably wide and accurate. In addition to the duties of bank president, which office the elder Hunt has filled for many years, he served his State in the Legislature, and was known as a shrewd and wise councillor of unimpeachable integrity.

Beyond Samuel and Mary Price Hill, his wife, the line extends through John, who passed most of his life on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, but in a log-cabin, some remains of which are still on the premises; and Ralph, who received from his parents, in lieu of land, an education and a legacy of £195, and who served in the Revolutionary War, dying at the ripe age of eighty-nine years. The descendants of John are, indeed, remarkable for the great age attained by all of them, for, with two exceptions, all were over sixty years of age at the time of their demise, and the aggregate ages of the twelve children was 802 years.

Going still further back into the family history, we find other great-grandfathers and great-uncles who distinguished themselves in the development of the country, and who fought its battles against the "Redcoats" and the Indians. One died a prisoner among the Tripolitans; another was captured by redmen during the French and Indian Wars, but survived to take arms against the foes of American liberties in 1776. This one was a slaveholder, and left his negroes as a bequest to his daughters. And thus the line goes back to Ralph, a settler of Newtown, Long Island, and a shareholder in a tract of land bought from the Indians. Ralph had some of the sturdy and belligerent quality that gives strength of character to his descendants, for we read that he was denounced, in 1663, for resisting the authority of the Dutch in New Amsterdam, and he shortly after allied himself to the settlers of English blood in Connecticut, the Governor of that colony appointing

him lieutenant of its military force, and his commission bearing the signature of the Second Charles. He also served his town as magistrate.

Dr. Hunt got his first "book-learning" in the country school, but he was unconsciously laying the foundation for a scientific education in his rambles about his father's farm and among the environing fields, hills, and swamps. He thus, without conscious effort, came to know the plants, the trees, the birds, the fish, and particularly the minerals of his home-land, so that when, in later years, he was called upon to write and lecture on natural history, he found his subject easy and his enthusiasm fresh and communicable.

After the district school had done its more or less perfect work, young Joseph was sent away to the Institute in Chester, N. J., where he prepared for a more advanced course of study at the Washington College, in Lexington, Va. The war was then over, and the President of this ancient school was no less a person than General Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate forces. General Lee was as able a teacher as he was a military leader, and his pupils to this day speak of him with a loyal affection and lament his death.

The habits of observation that Joseph Hunt formed on the farm he kept during his pupilage in Virginia, and he made many forays into the surrounding country seeking knowledge and experience. On one occasion he and some other pupils ascended one of the tall hills that are within reach of Lexington and were caught in a terrific storm. The lightning was incessant, and bolts of it passed between the bodies of the youngsters as they stood in the driving rain and piercing wind. They unloaded their pockets of everything made of metal—knives, keys, watches, and so on—lest the electricity should be drawn to them; but in the end, while they lost the view for which they made the climb, they were none the worse.

It was his interest in minerals and geology that first turned the mind of Dr. Hunt to the associated theme of mining and engineering, and had he chosen he could have cast his fortunes in that field with undoubted advantage; indeed, he did for a time pursue his engineering studies seriously; but after his return to the North other interests presented themselves; he saw that there was a field in medicine that offered even wider opportunities for scientific research than did engineering, while the humane instincts, that in him are especially pronounced, turned him the more readily to the healing art. His first preceptor was the late Dr. Jacob S. Wigton, of Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y., but he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and was graduated there in 1873.

Since he began practice he has resided in Brooklyn. His present home is a spacious brownstone building on the corner of Bedford Avenue and Quincy Street, the one the principal driveway in the city, the other a retired and shaded thoroughfare. Here he has his ample library, with many quaint old works in rare bindings; his collections of minerals, relics, objects of ethnological interest, photographs—for he was among the earlier devotees of the camera—and many odd and suggestive relics and trophies, such as a traveled man and a man of reading will pick up in his wanderings.

On the rehabilitation of the Brooklyn Institute Dr. Hunt was one of the first to give his service and encouragement to that admirable association. He was the first president of its department of mineralogy, and he frequently lectured before that and other departments, while he also arranged large and important exhibitions of minerals, contributing liberally from his own cabinets, his collection of quartz being almost unique in its brilliancy, extent, and completeness. He also planned much of the work for the department, this work including the Saturday and

holiday excursions to mines, quarries, and other places where fine minerals were to be had for the searching, for he knew more about these localities than most of the members. The large and perfect zeolites of Paterson would not have come to general notice had it not been for him, and his discoveries in the mineralogical wealth and variety of the glacial drift of Brooklyn have been important. He has made a special study of pseudomorphism, and had embodied the results of that study in a pamphlet, which is perhaps the clearest popular exposition of the subject now extant.

In the extent of his other services and affiliations Dr. Hunt exemplifies the wide view and persistent energy of his family. He is a member of the New York Mineralogical Club as well as of the Brooklyn Institute, of the Brooklyn Microscopical Society, the New York Scientific Alliance, the Torey Botanical Club, of a Pedestrian Club that inaugurated its work with a long and trying tramp through the White Mountains, of the Long Island Historical Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has visited Mexico and has explored out-of-the-way sections of that land with his usual enthusiasm, bringing back many trophies of his tour and giving lectures on its people, scenery, and history. He has inquired into the history of the redmen, and has acquired a considerable museum of their arms and implements in stone and copper.

But it must not be supposed from these facts that he has been unmindful or neglectful of his profession. Far from it. His list of offices alone will prove the confidence and affection in which his fellow surgeons and physicians hold him; for these include the places of Vice-President, Assistant Secretary, Trustee, and Librarian of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; President of the Brooklyn Pathological Society; Instructor in Histology and Pathology and Assistant Surgeon at the Long Island College Hos-

pital; Demonstrator in the Brooklyn Anatomical and Surgical Society; Associate Editor, from its foundation, of the *Brooklyn Medical Journal;* Collaborator in *La Revista Medico-Chirurgica;* member and Trustee of the Brooklyn Medical Society, Brooklyn Medical Book Club, Medical Society of the State of New York, The New York Academy of Medicine, American Public Health Association, American Medical Association, Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, in which he was at one time Professor of Materia Medica, Botany, and Pharmacognosis, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Surgeon of the Atlantic Avenue Dispensary; one of the organizers of the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary; Associate Surgeon of the Brooklyn Throat Hospital; Pathologist of St. Mary's Hospital; Surgeon of the Central Throat Hospital; member of the XV. Medical Club and of the Pan-American Medical Congress. He was for six years a member of the Brooklyn Board of Pharmacy.

He is known as the author of about a hundred biographical sketches of the old masters in the healing art, which were published in the *Brooklyn Medical Journal,* illustrated from rare old plates in his collection, and of other biographies in various magazines and volumes of transactions. Among other published papers are his "Carbolic Acid as a Local Anæsthetic," "Jaborandi in Puerperal Convulsions," "Internal Strangulation of the Ileum," "Gastrotomy in Tubal Pregnancy," "Irreducible Umbilical Hernia," "Bichromate of Potassium as an Expectorant," "The Pharmacopœia of 1890," "Minerals of Mexico," "Pseudomorphs," and various other scientific papers; while his lectures on botany and materia medica before the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy have covered a wide ground. He is a member of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, of the Hamilton Club, and of the Masonic Order.

Dr. Hunt's first wife was Elizabeth E., daughter of

Mary Putnam Jacobi

George Duncan, of Jersey City. His present wife, *née* Emily I. Benners, is a native of the Island of St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies. In his home and social life Dr. Hunt is fortunate and happy; his tastes are such that he never knows *ennui* and never lacks for occupations of interest. His practice is extensive and successful. He keeps abreast of the discoveries and improvements in medicine—improvements that come so fast in these years that it takes the best of one's time simply to keep posted. In his practice he secures not merely the confidence of his patients, but their lasting friendship; and in his care of them he exhibits the skill, the charity, the kindliness, as well as the scientific enthusiasm of the ideal physician. (Written by Mr. Charles M. Skinner.)

MARY PUTNAM JACOBI, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DR. MARY PUTNAM JACOBI was born in London, England, August 31, 1842. Her father, George Palmer Putnam, the well-known book publisher in New York City for many years, was a native of Maine, and returned with his family to the United States in the year 1847. Her mother, Victorine Haven, was born in Massachusetts.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi obtained her first schooling, other than from her mother, at the Twelfth Street Public School, when fifteen years of age, and in 1859 commenced the study of medicine in the city of New York, under the preceptorship of Dr. James L. Brown. She then attended lectures at the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., from which in 1864 she was graduated Doctor of Medicine, having previously matriculated in the New York College of Pharmacy, being the first woman to receive a diploma from that institution.

In 1868 she went to Paris, France, and was the first woman admitted to the École de Médecine, whence she was graduated in 1871. She remained in Paris during the siege of the Franco-Prussian War in order to finish the experiments for her thesis.

After her return from abroad she was in 1872 admitted to the Medical Society of the County of New York, at the suggestion of its President, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, being the first woman to receive this honor.

In 1872 she was appointed Professor of Therapeutics in The Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, and held that position until 1888. She has practiced medicine since 1872.

In 1873 she became the wife of Dr. Abraham Jacobi. Three children have been born of this marriage.

In 1874 Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi was sent as a delegate from the Medical Society of the County of New York to the Medical Society of the State of New York, at its annual meeting held at Albany, N. Y. In the same year she was elected President of the Association for the Advancement of the Medical Education of Women, and continues to serve in that capacity.

When the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital was opened in 1881, she was invited to a place in its faculty, as Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of Children, being the first time in this country that a lectureship in a male school was ever filled by a woman. This chair she held from 1881 to 1884.

She has been Visiting Physician to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children since 1880, and to St. Mark's Hospital since 1893; also Medical Examiner for the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York City since 1891.

She is a member of the New York Pathological Society, New York Neurological Society, New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and of

The New York Academy of Medicine; having been the first woman admitted to a membership in these societies.

The facile admission of Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi to these various memberships and honorable positions in the medical societies and institutions in the city of New York, at a time when the propriety of *female* recognition was still being so hotly contested in other cities, was partly due to the previously acquired honor of her Paris diploma. Her graduating thesis had also secured for her a bronze medal, the second prize awarded. Not to be despised, moreover, was the support derived from the influence of Dr. Abraham Jacobi.

She was the first to formulate, definitely, a cyclical theory of menstruation, and to associate its detail with those of clinical and anatomical facts; upon this she also formulated a general theory for the treatment of endometritis.

She made an extensive experimental study of the effects of cold pack and massage in the treatment of anæmia, anticipating in several respects the results announced a few months later by S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., in his essay on "Fat and Blood."

The following are the titles of the various contributions to medical literature made by Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi as far as the year 1894:

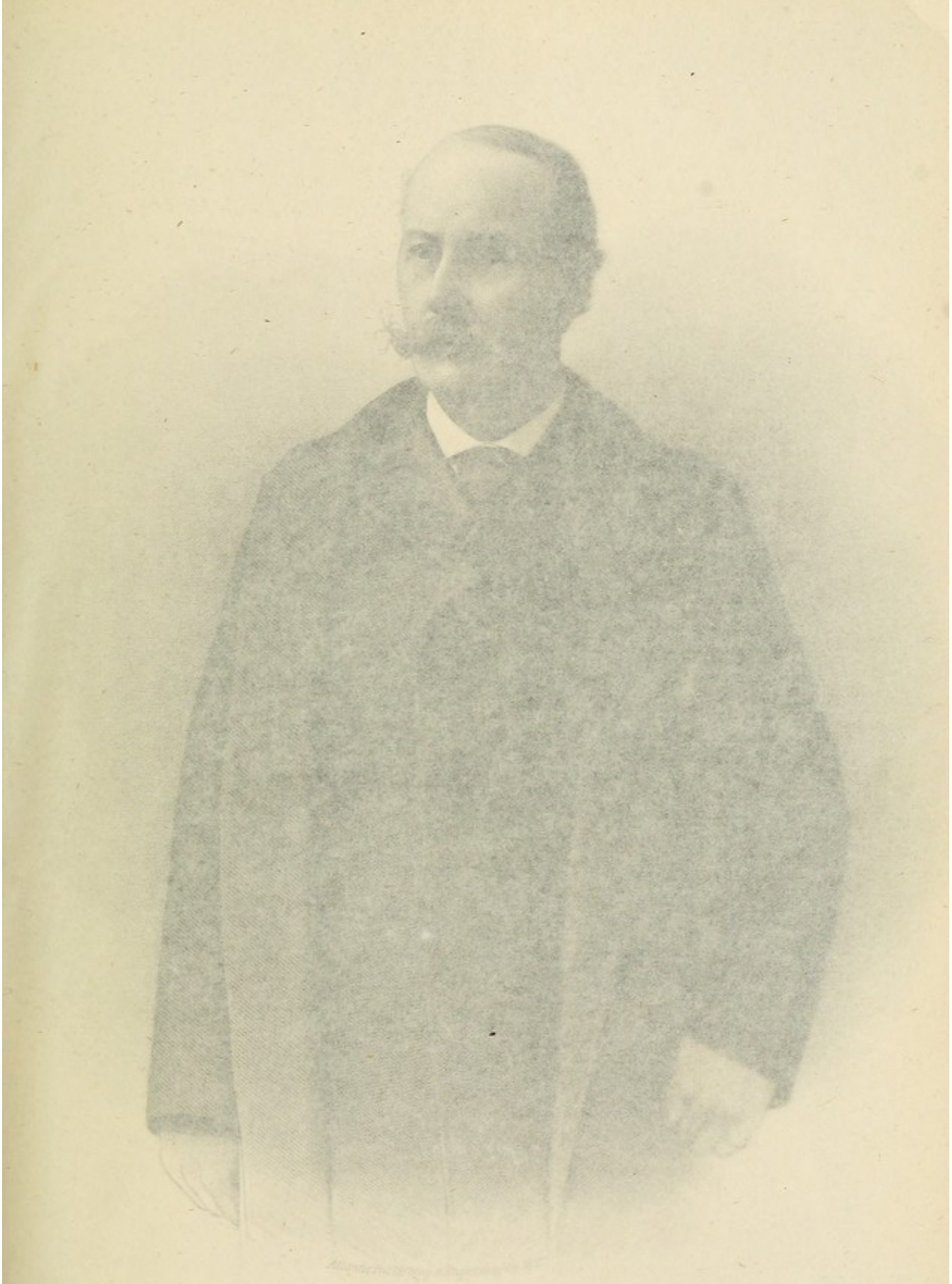
"Septicæmia and Pyæmia," *New York Medical Record*, 1872, the first paper read by a woman before a medical society in the United States. "Pathogeny of Infantile Paralysis," read before the Medical Society of the County of New York, December, 1873; published in the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, May, 1874. This article contained the first collection of recorded autopsies of this disease. "Microcephalus," *New York Medical Record*, 1875. "The Question of Rest for Women during Menstruation," an essay which won the Boylston prize in Harvard University in 1876. "An Original Essay on Buhls's Disease,"

American Journal of Obstetrics, 1878. "The Value of Life," *Ibid.*, 1879. "Quinine and the Cerebral Circulation," *Ibid.*, 1879. "Cold Pack and Anæmia," *Archives of Medicine*, 1880. "Fibroid of the Uterus," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, 1880. "Case of Rotary Spasm," *Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases*, 1880. "Trephining the Sternum," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1881. "Specialism in Medicine," *Archives of Medicine*, 1882. "Dermoid Cysts," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1883. "Studies in Endometritis," *Ibid.*, 1835. "Menstrual Subinvolution," *Ibid.*, 1885. "New Theory of Menstruation," *Ibid.*, 1885. "Infantile Paralysis," *Archives of Medicine*, 1885. "Primary Education," *Popular Science Monthly*, 1886. "Brain Tumors," *Wood's Reference Handbook*. "Loss of Names in Aphasia," *Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases*, 1886. "Quinine in Pneumonia," *New York Medical Journal*, 1887. "Pseudo-muscular Hypertrophy," *Archives of Medicine*, 1888. "Hysteria and other Essays," *Ibid.*, 1888. "Place of Language in the Curriculum of Education," *Journal of Psychology*, 1888. "Electricity for Uterine Fibroids," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1889. "Empyema," *New York Medical News*, 1890. "Spinal Myelitis in Children," *Keating's Cyclopædia*, 1890. "Case of Tumor of the Spinal Cord," *International Medical Journal*, 1890. "Electricity in Diseases of Children," *Cyclopædia of Electro-Therapeutics*, 1893. "Congenital Ptosis," *New York Medical Record*, 1894.

WILLIAM H. PANCOAST, M.D.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. PANCOAST, the President of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, is the son of the late distinguished Dr. Joseph Pancoast, and was born



Wm H. Pancoast A. M. M. D. &c

Wm H. Pancoast A. M. M. D. &c

October 16, 1835, in the city where he at present resides. Although barely past the meridian of life, he has reached an enviable position in his profession.

He received his literary education at Harvard College, and was graduated therefrom in 1853 as A.B., later, on furnishing original papers, receiving the degree of M.A. He probably inherited from his father those traits of mind which led him to seek knowledge, and imbibed from him the tastes which directed his attention to medicine as his special field of study and occupation.

He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1856, and subsequently supplemented his education by three years' residence at the great medical institutions at London, Paris, and Vienna, and gained much general information by travel upon the Continent and in England.

Returning well equipped, so far as the best schools of the world could do that work, he quickly obtained a large practice, and thus supplied the deficiency that experience alone is capable of supplying. Like his father he turned his attention to anatomy and surgery, and devoted himself to them with an intelligence and a persistency of purpose that soon brought him into eminence, which in turn urged him to continual study of the current discoveries in these branches of science.

His ability was generally recognized in the profession, and in 1862 it received a flattering attestation in his appointment as Demonstrator of Anatomy, and, subsequently, that of Adjunct Professor in his Alma Mater.

He held that position in Jefferson Medical College for twelve years, acquitting himself so creditably that, when his father resigned the Chair of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery in 1874, he was chosen by the Trustees to fill the vacancy, and that advanced station he occupied till the spring of 1886, proving himself fully adequate to the duties of the professorship, both in the thoroughness of his knowledge and his faculty for imparting it to the

students who came before him—a gift which does not always accompany the possession of information.

The esteem and affection in which he was held by the pupils were expressed upon his resignation by their many kindly words individually spoken, and by a general request that he should sit for a portrait, which they afterward presented to the Trustees of the College.

Professor Pancoast during his connection with Jefferson Medical College, as well as before, was an exceedingly busy man.

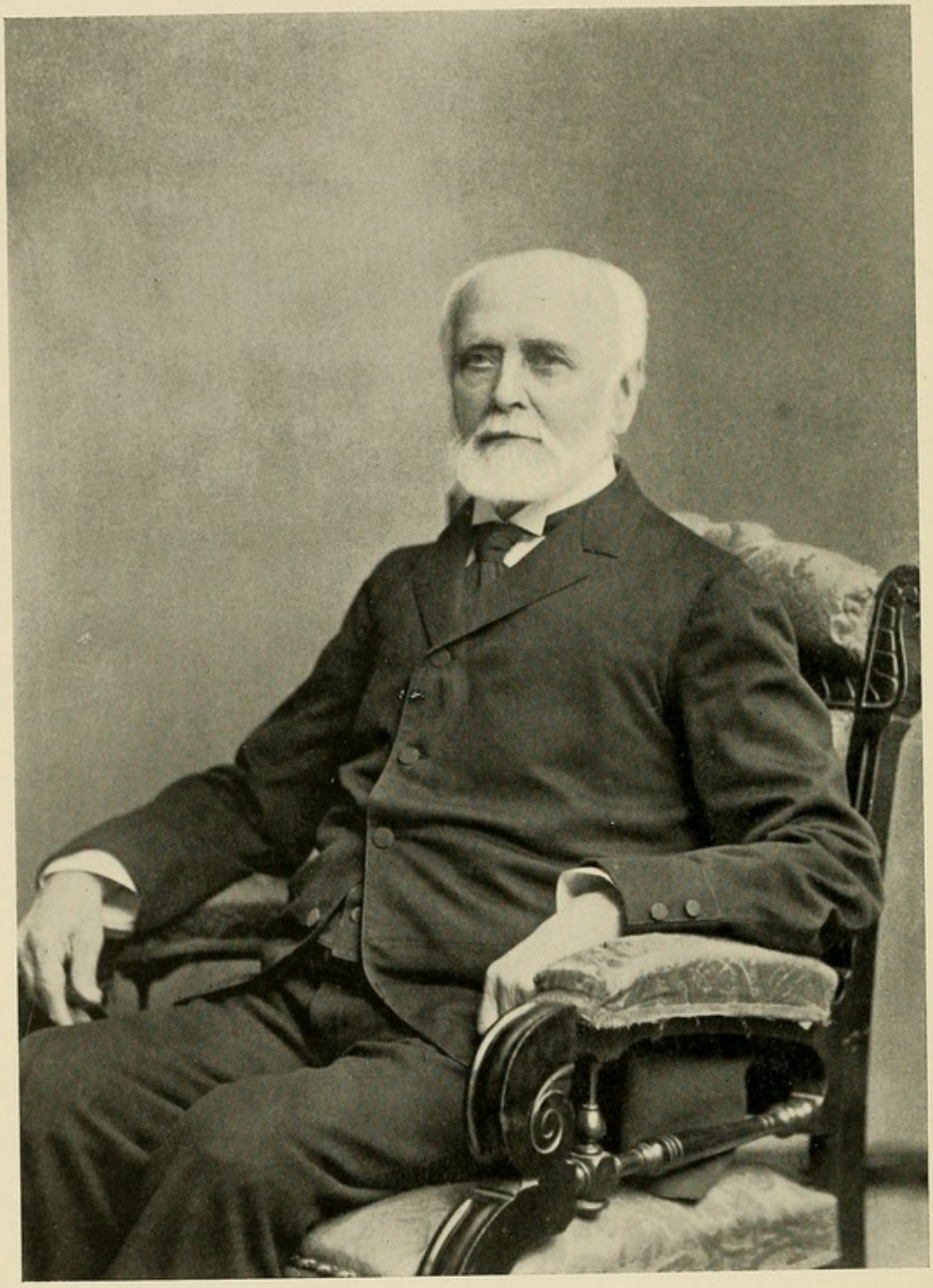
He was Visiting Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital for eighteen years, the Managers of which subsequently appointed him, on his resignation in 1885, Emeritus Surgeon of the institution, this being the first time that rank was established in this old and celebrated hospital.

He was also Senior Surgeon, second in command, of the Sixth and Master Streets United States Military Hospital, and during the war did service at the front on several occasions, for which he was elected a member of the Loyal Legion.

Since 1859 he has been Surgeon and Consulting Surgeon of the Charity Hospital, and one of the Trustees.

He also filled (and continues to hold many of) the following mentioned posts: He was President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, First Vice-President of the American Medical Association, member of the International Congress held in Philadelphia in 1876, member of the American Association of Medical Editors, and a permanent member of these and other medical and scientific societies.

In the recent effort to maintain the integrity and success of the Ninth International Medical Congress he took a prominent and active part, and, during the important convention of the body held at Washington in September, 1887, he was a member of the Executive Committee of



Lewis Hallock M. D.

the Congress and President of the Section on Anatomy, and a delegate from this Ninth International Congress to the National Medical Societies of Europe to advance its interests.

On Professor Pancoast's identification with the Medico-Chirurgical College he was elected to the Chair of General Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.

In 1887 he received the highest honor in the gift of the Trustees in being elected President of the College.

When the International Medical Congress held its session in Washington, D. C., during September, 1887, he had the pleasure of conferring one of the degrees of the College, that of F.M.–C.C. (Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical College) upon eighteen eminent physicians from England, Scotland, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Egypt, and Roumania.

Professor Pancoast is a member of several city, state, and national societies, and of learned bodies in London and Paris. He is also President of the International Red Cross Society of Philadelphia, which, under his management and that of the Executive Committee, has performed valuable service.

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LEWIS HALLOCK, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE oldest practising physician in the city of New York, probably in America, is Dr. Lewis Hallock

He was born in New York City, June 30, 1803, where he has resided without interruption ever since, except during a few years of his boyhood, when he went to school.

His father, Jacob Hallock, was a lineal descendant of Peter Hallock, first of the name in this country, and one

of the Pilgrim fathers who came to America in 1640, and, with the colony of thirteen members, purchased from the Indians a large tract of land in Southold, L. I. They were the first white settlers in that part of the island.

Jacob Hallock, soon after his marriage to Miss Sarah Mather, moved to New York City, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death in 1813. He left two sons, Horace, a younger son, who became a successful merchant in Detroit, Michigan, the other, the subject of this sketch, Dr. Lewis Hallock, finished his preparatory studies at Clinton Academy, East Hampton, Long Island, then the second incorporated academy in the State.

He commenced the study of medicine with a relative, Dr. Elisha Hallock, of Southold, L. I. In the following year he returned to New York, and entered the office of Dr. John W. Francis, Professor of Obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the city, from which he was graduated in 1826.

After practicing allopathy with average success for fifteen years, Dr. Hallock was induced to try the efficacy of homœopathic remedies in some special cases. The result was so gratifying that, after a careful trial and comparison of a year, he became an avowed convert, and joined the homœopathic ranks, being about the twelfth member of the small association. He is now the sole survivor of the six members of his graduating class, who had embraced the system before him.

In the year 1844 Dr. Hallock united with others in founding the American Institute of Homœopathy, and subsequently became a member of the County, State, and National Societies, and one year held the office of President of the City and County Society. He has twice declined the office of a Professor in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, but has acted as a member of the Board of Censors since the organization of that body for examining each graduating class of students.

On the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation Dr. Hallock was much surprised by the reception of the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the faculty and trustees of the New York Homœopathic Medical College. The diploma was presented at a dinner given in his honor, by his early friend and classmate, Dr. Gray, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dr. Hallock is in the enjoyment of excellent health, does not look to be more than seventy years of age, and judging from appearances is likely to be a centenarian.[1]

Dr. Hallock attended the annual meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, held at Newport, Rhode Island, in June, 1895, when a perfect ovation was given him. "On being escorted to the platform (a committee being appointed for this duty) the audience arose and cheered. Then a most interesting scene followed; it was moved that Dr. Hallock (who will be ninety-two years old next week, and is one of the two surviving founders of the organization, the date being 1844, and the only one present) give the Institute an opportunity of greeting him personally. An amendment that the Secretary do this in behalf of the Institute was conceded, and the Secretary did so, amid cheers and loud applause. There were cries of 'speech,' and Dr. Hallock arose and made a few appropriate and pleasing remarks."

In 1885 Dr. Hallock had his golden wedding, and his family were well represented upon that happy occasion. He has lost three sons, but has living three daughters, seven grandsons and seven granddaughters, and nine great-grandchildren.

Dr. Hallock is a most remarkable man in many respects. His health is comparatively good. His mental faculties are perfect; his hearing and eyesight good; and he enjoys the great blessing of having natural teeth.

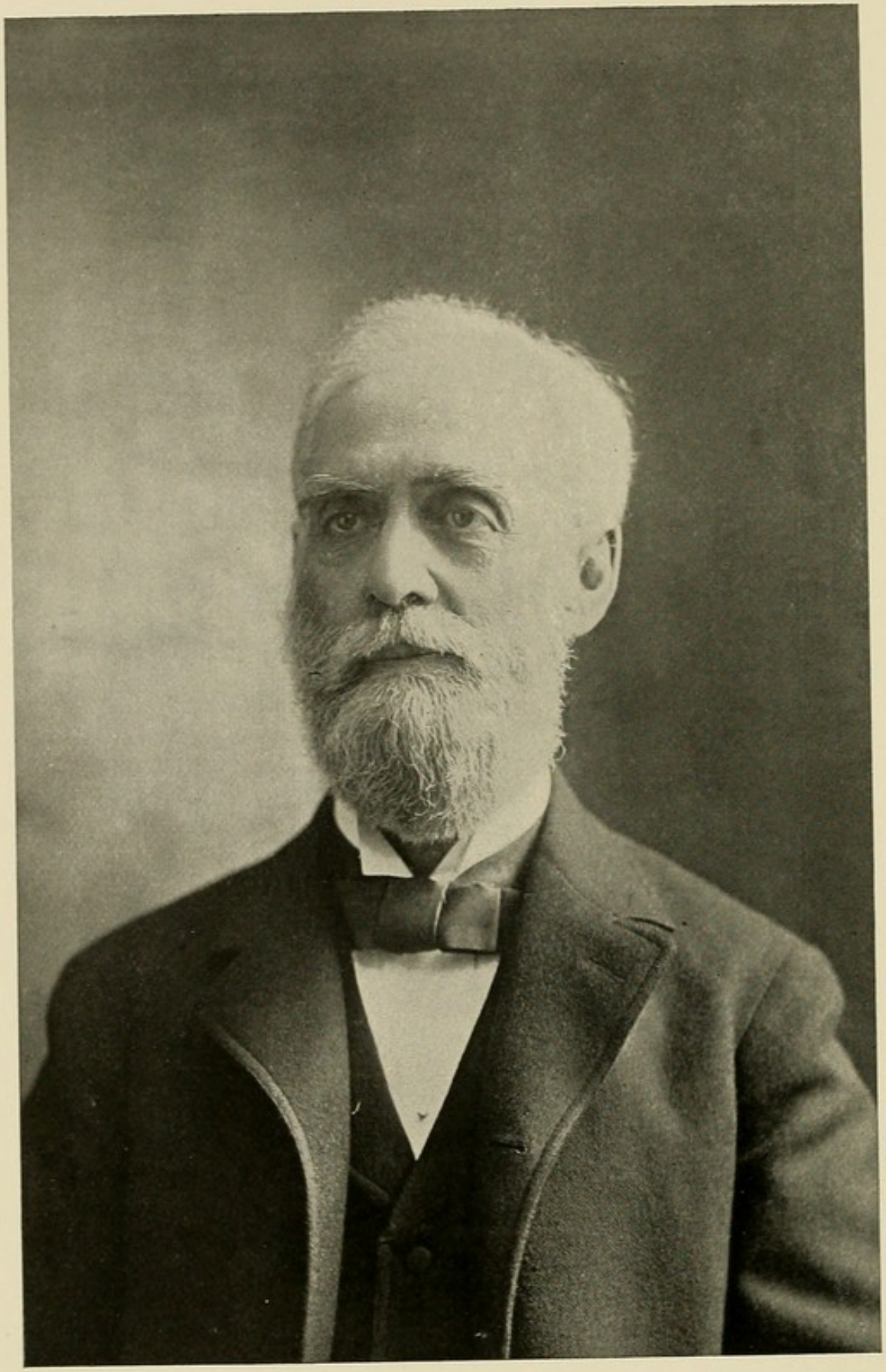
[1] The foregoing sketch of Dr. Lewis Hallock is taken by permission from "*New York—The Metropolis.* Its Noted Business and Professional Men." Published by the *New York Recorder*, 1893.

During the ninety-three years of his earthly pilgrimage he has led a very exemplary life; has never contracted the habit of smoking, drinking, chewing, or swearing. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and lives up to his faith in every respect. His life is a beautiful example of Christian obedience and love.

Two years ago Dr. Hallock lost his wife. His youngest daughter, who is very devoted to him, resides with him and regards with jealous care his every wish.

On the evening of March 30, 1896, "The New York Medical Club" gave Dr. Hallock a complimentary dinner at the Savoy Hotel, New York City, the occasion being the anniversary of the seventieth year since he was graduated in medicine (1826). Several interesting and eulogistic addresses were made by distinguished members of the club, and at the close of the banquet festivities Dr. William Tod Helmuth, after making a pleasing address, ended his remarks with the following beautiful and appropriate lines:

A man who knows this century,
And who walked in his youth
Amid its earliest days;
Watching its glory as it steadfast grew
To light the Universe with brilliant rays.
Who, though the decades as they went and came
And left their impress on the Nation's brow,
Passed calmly on—he sits before us now;
Patient and modest in his daily life;
Ardent and earnest in the ways he trod;
Sweet and forgiving in this world of strife:
An honest man—the noblest work of God.



Jarvis S. Wight A.M. M.D. LL.D.

JARVIS S. WIGHT, M.D., LL.D.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JARVIS SHERMAN WIGHT, M.D., Brooklyn, N. Y., a descendant of Thomas Wight, an emigrant from the Isle of Wight about 1635, was born at Centreville, Allegany County, N. Y., January 4, 1834. In 1861 he was graduated from Tufts College, receiving the degree of B.A. Attending medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and at the Long Island College Hospital, he received the degree of M.D. from the latter institution in 1864.

The Trustees of Tufts College conferred on him, in 1882, the degree of A.M., and, in 1894, the degree of LL.D. He is a member of the following societies: Medical Society of the County of Kings, Brooklyn Surgical Society, Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine, City of New York, Medical Society of the State of New York, American Medical Association, The American Academy of Medicine, The American Surgical Association, and The British Medical Association.

He has held the following public positions: Assistant Surgeon, by contract, in the U. S. A.; and in the Long Island College Hospital, Adjunct Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon; Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Registrar of the College; Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. He is Visiting Surgeon to the Long Island College Hospital; Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery, and Dean of the Faculty. He is Consulting Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital and the Eastern District Hospital.

Among the operations he has performed may be mentioned: "Ligations of the Common Carotid, Subclavian,

and Femoral Arteries;" "Amputations of the Knee, Thigh, Shoulder, and Scapula with Shoulder and Clavicle;" "Laparotomy for Gunshot-wounds of Abdomen;" "Nephrectomy;" "Nephropexy;" "Urethrotomy without Guide;" "Stab-wound of Heart, with Recovery." It may be noted that he is a rapid operator; has removed the female breast and contents of axilla and closed the wound in fifteen minutes; has amputated the entire shoulder, ligating the subclavian in one hour and thirteen minutes. He is convinced that time saved in an operation is conservative of life.

Some of the instruments he has invented are: An artery forceps, a forceps aneurism needle, a self-threading needle especially adapted to closing abdominal wounds, a pressure forceps for arresting hemorrhage—the first made; a beaked knife for opening the sheaths of bloodvessels, an ether inhaler, a bone drill, a pile clamp, and hysterectomy clamp.

He has been teaching for a quarter of a century, at times giving from eight to ten lectures a week. He has held, not infrequently, six clinics per week, and often has had to perform capital operations on the Sunday following. He has never read a lecture and never takes notes into the lecture-room.

A few of his original papers may be noted: "Shortening of the Lower Limb after Fracture of the Femur," "Lecture on Injuries of the Arm and Forearm," "Structure and Function of Upper End of the Femur," "Relations of Hygiene to Practical Medicine," "Inequalities in the Lengths of the Lower Limbs Before and After Fracture of the Femur," "Several Papers Showing the Difference in Brain Development of Educated and Uneducated Men and Women," "The Inrotators of the Thigh and Three Cases of Injury to the Hip," "Have Surgeons Been Mistaken as to the Nature of Fractures of the Base of the Radius?" "The Displacements of

the Femoral Fragments, etc.," "Fracture of the Neck of the Femur," "The Deviations of the Heads of Confirmed Inebriates and Incurable Epileptics, etc.," "Dislocation of the Spine, etc.," "A Plea for the Treatment of Criminals," "Subpubic Dislocation of the Femur," "Structure of the Os Calcis, etc.," "Fracture of the Femur Near the Knee-joint," "Dislocation of the Carpus," "Two Cases of Dislocation of the Astragalus," "The Death Penalty," "A Case of Œsophagotomy," "On Exsection of the Knee-joint," "On the Value of Internal Treatment in Malignant Disease," "Ten Cases of Anchylosis of the Elbow-joint," "An Inquiry into the Structure of the Albumen Molecule," "Treatment of Cancer of the Breast." Among the papers in book form may be mentioned: *A Treatise on Myodynamics; A Memorial of Frank Hastings Hamilton, M.D.; Suggestions to the Medical Witness; A Memorial of Orlando Williams Wight, A.M., M.D.*

Dr. Wight married January 9, 1871, Mary, daughter of Joseph Center, Esq. He has three sons. The eldest, Joseph Center, is a lawyer; the second, Jarvis Sherman, Jr., is a physician; the youngest, Carol Van Buren, has not yet finished his education.

The following extracts are taken from Professor Wight's writings:

A Plea for the Treatment of Criminals.—"The great criminal class should be taken care of with a wise foresight, under the highest and best administration of affairs, based upon the most complete understanding of the laws that govern society and the State, and the laws that dominate the physical and mental development and well-being of man."

A Memorial of Frank Hastings Hamilton.—"He who expounds the doctrines and precepts of surgery to multitudes of young men during the best part of a long life deserves remembrance and a benediction; he who prac-

tices among the poor, as well as the rich, has his reward here and hereafter."

Suggestions to the Medical Witness.—"Hear the other side of the question and be silent, that you may hear, for the truth may be found between the two sides."

A Memorial of Orlando Williams Wight, A.M., M.D.—"And when our eyes, and ears, and hands are weary, we rest and think, and then we say these motions that our common senses feel are only fragments of the Eternal motions that a higher sense reveals."

ERNEST LAPLACE, M.D., LL.D.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DR. ERNEST LAPLACE was born in New Orleans, La., July 9, 1861; was educated at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., where he was graduated in arts in 1880, and obtained the degree of Master of Arts in 1887. He studied medicine in the University of Louisiana, taking a four-years' course, during two years of which he was a resident student in the Charity Hospital of New Orleans. He was graduated in medicine on the 19th of March, 1884, having been unanimously elected the valedictorian of the graduating class. He then studied medicine in Paris, obtaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the "Faculté de Médecine de Paris." During a year he was special pupil of the immortal Pasteur, and also studied pathology in Paris under Cornil. In Paris he took special courses in surgery under Verneuil, Trélat, and Péan.

Proceeding to Vienna in October, 1887, he studied pathology under Kundrat and surgery under Billroth and Albert, during six months.

In Berlin he spent a year in Koch's laboratory under Robert Koch's personal training, and studied pathology

Ernest Laplace, M.D. LL.D.

under Virchow, while he studied surgery under Bergmann, Hahn, and Küster.

In London he studied under Sir Joseph Lister and Sir William Savory. Returning to America in March, 1888, he was immediately appointed Visiting Surgeon to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans and Demonstrator of Pathology and Bacteriology in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana. In June of the same year he was elected Professor of Physiology in the High School of the University of Louisiana. These functions were, however, soon to be interrupted by a call from Philadelphia offering him the Chair of Pathology in the Medico-Chirurgical College. This was accepted, and in October, 1889, he moved to Philadelphia, and became Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology. In December, 1889, he was elected Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, and delivered clinical lectures on surgery before audiences consisting of students from the various colleges of Philadelphia. In 1892, upon the resignation of Dr. H. Earnest Goodman, Dr. Laplace was elected to the Chair of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, which position he still holds in the Medico-Chirurgical College. In 1891 he became Secretary of the Faculty, and in 1892 was elected Dean of the Faculty, which position he held four years, having resigned last May (1896) from pressure of other duties. He is, furthermore, Senior Surgeon to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Surgeon to St. Agnes's Hospital, Surgeon to the Samaritan Hospital, and Pathologist to St. Joseph's Hospital.

He was commissioned in 1891 by the Governor of Pennsylvania to study in Berlin and report on the Koch treatment of tuberculosis. He represents the Governor of Pennsylvania as a member of the State Quarantine Board, and, besides being a member of the local learned societies, is a member of the Anatomical Society of Paris.

Among his contributions to the enrichment of medical science are the discovery of the acid-sublimate solution

and its application to antiseptic surgery, a work done in Koch's laboratory in Berlin in 1887. Also "Sulphocarbolic Acid as a Disinfectant and its Use in Hygiene," also published from Koch's laboratory.

Numerous articles on surgical subjects: "A New Operation for the Cure of Varicose Veins," "A New Operation for the Suture of a Fractured Patella," "The Surgical Treatment of Insanity and Idiocy," "Early Interference in Abdominal Traumatisms," and many others.

He has perhaps devoted more time to the surgery of the brain than to any other department of science, having introduced many interesting points in the practice of that special department of surgery.

In July, 1895, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Georgetown University.

ALFRED C. CARPENTER, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DR. ALFRED CLARK CARPENTER was born in the town of Greenville, Orange County, New York, September 16, 1866. He is the youngest son of Ora G. and Phœbe Carpenter.

Dr. Carpenter received his early education in a small country school, and, when he was ten years of age, his parents moved to the village of Port Jervis, where he continued his studies in the public school, and completed them in the academy of that place.

He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. William L. Cuddeback, of Port Jervis, and entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1887. Being studious and unceasing in his efforts, he was graduated with honors in the class of 1889. After graduation he was one of the successful candidates in a

Alfred C. Carpenter M.D.

competitive examination, and received the appointment as interne on the staff of the Randall's Island Hospitals, of New York City. This position he filled as house surgeon for eighteen months. At the close of his service he was presented with a very handsome testimonial from the nurses and employés of the hospital, showing the esteem and respect in which he was held. This testimonial Dr. Carpenter prizes most highly.

After leaving the hospital he was asked by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections to return to accept the position of Medical Superintendent, with a very handsome salary. This was most flattering; but being very ambitious and energetic, and believing a great future was in store for him, he declined the offer, and began the practice of his chosen profession.

By his unceasing efforts, and his progressiveness and skill, remarkable success attended him from the beginning, and he now enjoys the fruits of his labors in having a very large practice, which is confined, principally, to surgery.

Dr. Carpenter is a natural-born surgeon. His coolness, quickness, and skill in using the knife are the first things which impress the observer during his operations. Great decision, quickness of perception, and untiring energy are among the leading traits of this promising young man.

He has made the diseases of women and gynæcology a special study since the beginning of his professional career, and during his first five years of practice performed over five hundred laparotomies, with a mortality of less than two per cent. In this branch of surgery he has acquired great experience, and a wide reputation as a skillful and quick diagnostician and successful operator.

He is a careful but bold surgeon, and very conservative in his work. He has done Cæsarean section with most happy results.

Dr. Carpenter enjoys the distinction of having success-

fully performed abdominal section upon the youngest case on record. (Patient was only two months old.) He is also the only operator that ever introduced two Murphy buttons at one sitting on the same case, which was also a success.

He has one of the finest appointed private sanatoriums in the city at 219 East Nineteenth Street.

The building is well adapted for the purpose. Every room is finished with hard-wood floors, and is free from all material which would gather dust, cleanliness being so important a factor toward the recovery of the patient. The pleasant surroundings give the sanatorium a home-like appearance. Here he gives private instructions in gynæcology to those who wish to make this branch a specialty.

He was instructor in gynæcology at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of New York City for five years.

He also held the appointment as Visiting Surgeon to the Outdoor Poor Department of Bellevue Hospital for five years.

Among the several papers which he has written on his specialty are: "Mechanical and Surgical Methods of Treating Retro-displacements of the Uterus," "On Endometritis," "Abdominal Section on Infants," "Vaginal Hysterectomy for Puerperal Sepsis," etc.

Dr. Carpenter is a self-made man; although young, he has won for himself an envied name in the field of abdominal surgery.

Fanny M. Barnett M.D.

LISSA M. BARNETT, M.D.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DR. LISSA M. BARNETT has been known for twenty years as one of the most successful practitioners in Brooklyn. She is a native of Augusta, Maine, where her grandfather, Ephraim Clark, was one of the best known members of the Society of Friends. His gifts of spiritual insight marked him as a man held in high esteem among the Quakers, and would in a more worldly community have been regarded as akin to genius. He possessed in a high degree the imaginative and poetic temperament which, controlled by a strongly religious bent, made a seer of visions out of one whom nature had endowed with the essential attributes of a great literary artist. But it is out of such intellectual soil that some of the most conspicuous professional ability of New England has grown.

As a girl, Dr. Barnett experienced no "call" to take her place in the prominent walks of life. She married very young and was left a widow with one child, while scarcely out of her teens. Rudely awakening to the realities of life, she began to cast around for a career that would make her independent.

The venerable Dr. Henry Hill, of Augusta, was an old friend of her family, and he encouraged her desire to begin the study of medicine. Under his guidance she entered on the course of preparation, and by his advice went to Boston to complete her studies. She carried a letter of introduction to Dr. Emily Hunt, one of the pioneers in the practice of medicine by women. Dr. Hunt dissuaded her from entering a career of which she regarded the toil and hardship as more certain accompaniments than any substantial rewards. She told her visitor that, for a woman possessing youth, beauty, and an inherited gift of artistic

expression, the stage was the true career, and the profession of medicine came near being slighted for the pursuit of dramatic art. But the hesitation was only of brief duration, though it served to disenchant the eager student with Boston.

It was a journey to New York and an introduction to Dr. Edmund R. Peaslee that fairly opened to Dr. Barnett the career of her choice. This most eminent physician, gentle and sympathetic man, gave her needed advice and encouragement. Under his direction she began her serious preparation for the profession at the Woman's Free Medical College, on 8th Street, New York City, an institution no longer existing, but which had a career of some years of sustained usefulness while enjoying the liberal support of Mrs. Thomson, of Boston, Mrs. Merwin, of New York, and other liberal-minded enthusiasts in the cause of woman's emancipation. After her graduation, in 1874, Dr. Barnett occupied for a brief period the Chair of Physiology in The Woman's Free Medical College, and thereafter took up her residence in Brooklyn, where she began a career of practice which is one of the most brilliant attained by any of her sex.

Her first intention was to make a specialty of nervous diseases, and with this end in view she studied for a time under Dr. Séquard, and devoted special attention to the nervous class of patients at the Infirmary of the Woman's Free Medical College. In pursuit of this specialty she also qualified before Judge McCue, of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District, as a medical examiner of the insane.

It was a point strenuously insisted on by Dr. Séquard, that nervous diseases in women were in a majority of cases the result of functional derangements, and the attention of Dr. Barnett was early led to an examination of the conditions under which the constitution of women became undermined. This conducted her to the broad field of

gynæcological practice, which she has since occupied with eminent ability and success. If that success has been due to one thing more than another, it is to the consistent application of the principle that the patient needs to be studied quite as much as the disease.

Dr. Barnett is a great stickler for the principle that no detail of a patient's history, condition, or environment is so small as not to deserve the study of the physician, so long as it has any bearing on the mode of treatment. She has sedulously avoided the habit of dealing with disease as if it were an abstract entity, and has kept the fact steadily in view that the differentiation of disease is as endless as the constitution and character of patients. To adapt her treatment to each case with all the care that a special study of the individual could command has been her constant aim, and she attributes the measure of success which she has attained largely to a painstaking and laborious adhesion to this method.

Dr. Barnett has always assumed that medicine is a progressive science, and her mind has been open to impressions from all quarters whence a sound impulse was to be expected. She was one of the first to discern the far-reaching possibilities of electro therapeutics, and, in the use of electricity in her practice, she has endeavored to keep pace with the rapid advance in the practical and scientific application of that still undefined force. She has had no sympathy with that attitude of the medical mind which repels novelties merely because they are new, and she has steadily contended that, even in the most absurd perversions of the art of healing, some grains of truth might be found worth the attention of the progressive physician. The one object of all practice being the care of the patient, she has always been ready to regard as worthy of investigation anything that had a demonstrated capacity to attain that end.

She is thus a standing disproof of the assertion that "in

the hands of women practitioners the science of medicine stands still." Her whole professional career shows that there can be no more ardent apostle of medical progress than a woman, and none more hospitable to new ideas from whatever quarter they may come.

ST. CLAIR SMITH, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DR. ST. CLAIR SMITH has occupied, almost since his graduation in 1869, a prominent and active place in the medical history of New York homœopathy.

Born March 15, 1846, in Cayuga Co., New York, he received in boyhood the ordinary common school education.

Subsequently he attended the academy at Aurora and Auburn in this State.

He commenced the study of medicine in 1867 at the New York Homœopathic College and Hospital, graduating in 1869.

Until November, 1870, he was Resident Physician at the Five Points House of Industry.

Moving to Brooklyn, he was appointed the First Resident Physician at the Maternity Hospital in that city. Coming back to New York in 1872, he became associated with Dr. T. F. Allen; this connection lasting for eight years.

From 1872 until 1877 he lectured on materia medica at the Homœopathic Medical College in this city.

The winters of 1879, 1880, and 1881 he was Professor of Physiology in the same institution. For one year he occupied the Chair of Diseases of Children.

For the next succeeding four years he held the Chair of Materia Medica, resigning to take the Professorship of Theory and Practice of Medicine, which he still holds.

Eng by Williams New York

St. Clair Smith

The New York History Co

H. C. Crowell.

In the winters of 1878, 1879, and 1880 he was Professor of Physiology in the New York Medical College for Women.

For twelve years Dr. Smith was Visiting Physician to the Five Points House of Industry, and is at present the Superintendent and Consulting Physician to the same institution.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, and the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York.

He was married in 1880 to Kate, the daughter of Ferdinand Zogvaum, of New York.[1]

H. C. CROWELL, M.D.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

HOMER CUTLER CROWELL, M.D., was born in West Westminster, Vermont, January 14, 1852. The family of Crowells from whom he descended originated with the Cromwells; later they discarded the letter M in their name. They came from Cape Cod, where they followed the sea as an avocation, until his great-grandfather, who had a family of nine sons, resolved to place them upon a farm remote from the sea, consequently so hazardous a pursuit as that of seafaring was abandoned and they turned to rural employment. He moved to his country home many years ago, since which time in place of sailors have sprung physicians, lawyers, ministers, and other followings. On his mother's side the Cutlers are more of an intellectual turn of mind, as the family have almost entirely been scholars of some note.

Dr. Crowell's early education was obtained in private schools and academies. He was graduated in medicine at

[1] From New York—The Metropolis, 1895.

the Medical Department of the University of Vermont July 1, 1875. The winters of 1878 and 1879 were spent in New York City, where he devoted himself to the study of general medicine and surgery.

He engaged in the practice of general medicine in East Syracuse, N. Y., in the year 1875, where his skill as a practitioner soon enabled him to rank among the leading physicians of the county. He spent one year in New York City preparatory to making a specialty of gynæcology.

In 1888 he removed to Kansas City, Mo., and devoted himself to doing abdominal surgery, and he is at the present time one of the most prominent gynæcologists in the State, gaining for himself an enviable reputation as an operator and conservative, safe counsellor.

Dr. Crowell has taken an active part in various medical societies, and he has contributed some able and valuable articles to medical journals. He now holds the Chair of Clinical Gynæcologist in the University Medical College of Kansas City.

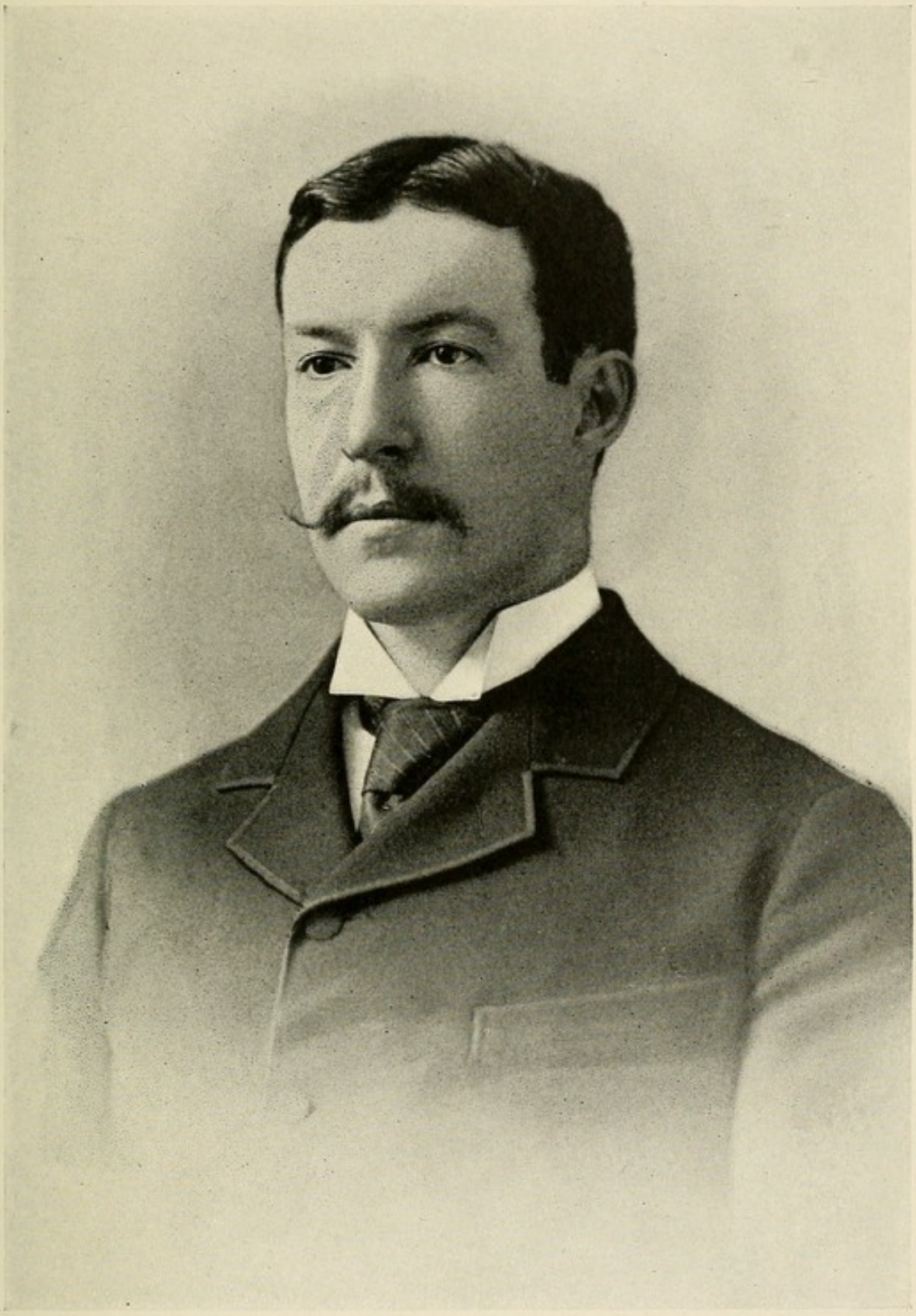
As an operator he is careful, cleanly, and rapid. He has done a goodly amount of abdominal and gynæcological surgery with most happy results. He is in the prime of life, splendid physique, and commanding in appearance.

E. A. TUCKER, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dr. Ervin Alden Tucker, Assistant Visiting Physician to The Sloane Maternity Hospital of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Attending Obstetrician to the Maternity Hospital (Department of Public Charities); Tutor in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University).

Dr. Tucker was born February 2, 1862, at Attleboro,



Erwin A. Tucker

Mass. His parents were Almon H. and Lydia Harriet (Sweet) Tucker. His paternal ancestry can be traced back to Robert Tucker, of Weymouth, Mass. (1635), who was a direct descendant of Willielmus Tucker, of Thornley, Devon County, England (1079).

His early education was obtained in the common schools of Attleboro, Mass., and he was prepared for college in Mowry and Goff's Classical School, Providence, R. I. In 1881 he entered Amherst College, choosing Amherst at the suggestion of his old friend and teacher, Mr. J. O. Tiffany. He followed the "scientific course" at Amherst in preference to the "classical," in order to devot more time to the sciences and modern languages, which h knew would be useful later, as he had long before enterir ; college resolved to become a physician. His devotior to the languages was such that a prize for scholarship in l·rench, Italian, and Spanish was given him at the end of the junior year. He was graduated from Amherst in 1885 with the degree of B.S., and in 1888 received the degree of A.M. from the same college.

The year 1885–'86 was spent in Stamford, Conn., teaching modern languages in Betts's Academy, and reading medicine under the direction of Dr. A. M. Hurlburt. Then he spent three years in medical study in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City—two years under the preceptorship of the late Professor H. B. Sands, and one year under that of Professor George S. Huntington—graduating in 1889 as one of the "ten honor men" in a class of 166, and taking the second Harsen prize ($300) for "proficiency in all the branches of medical teaching."

For six months after graduation he was Assistant Resident Physician in the Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York City, where he derived valuable experience in children's diseases and obstetrics under the able tuition of the resident physician, Dr. J. M. Mabbott.

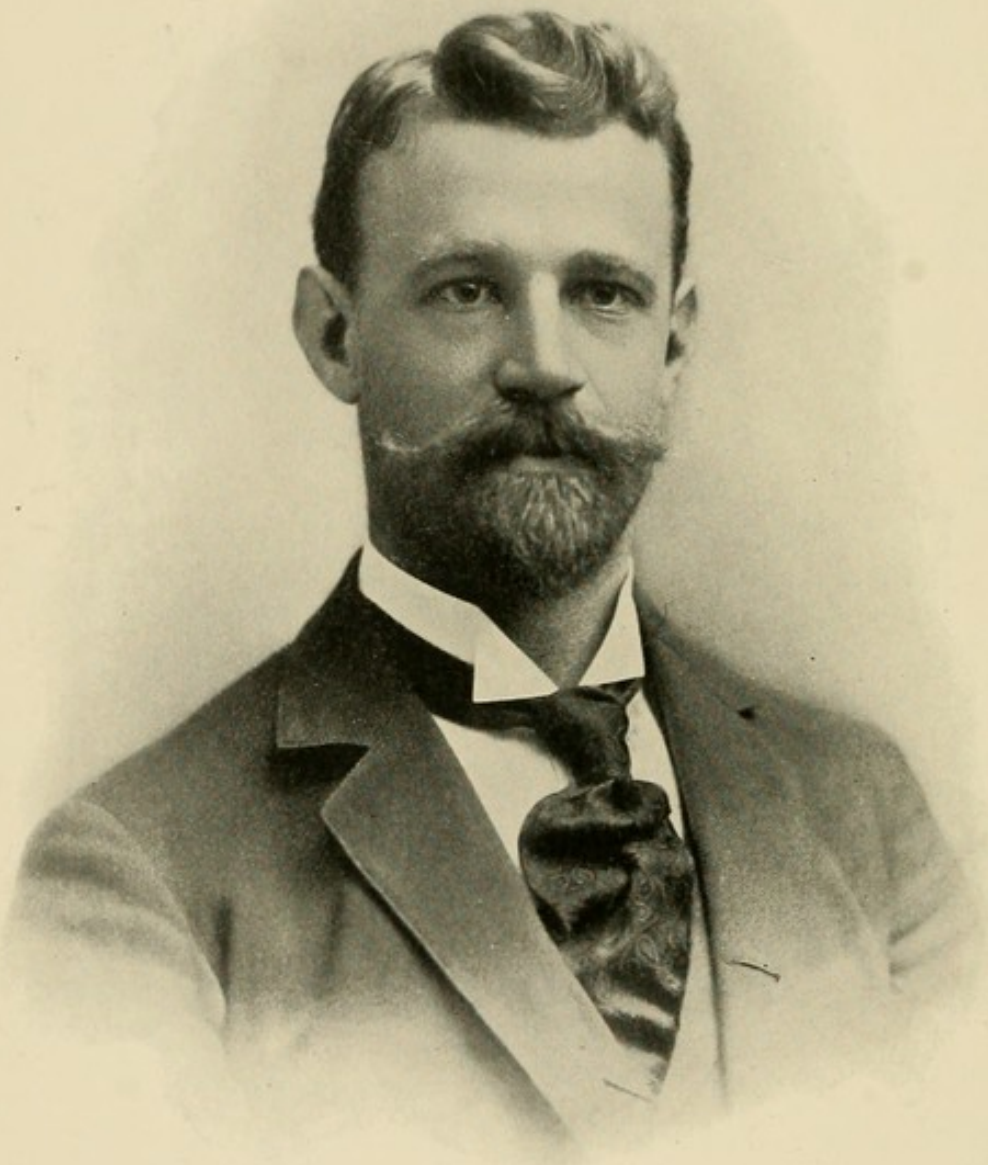
In December, 1889, he went to Germany. After "polishing up" his German in Göttingen he devoted all his time to obstetrics, spending one semester in Berlin under the instruction of Olshausen, Winter, and Dührssen, and another in the Frauenklinick in Munich under the instruction of Winckel. His holidays were spent in visiting the maternity hospitals in Leipzig, Dresden, Prague, Vienna, and Paris. In the spring of 1890 he was notified that he had been appointed Instructor in Practical Obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Resident Physician in The Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York City.

In December, 1890, he returned from abroad to enter upon the duties imposed by these positions. From 1890 to 1895 he had the satisfaction of seeing the service increase from about 400 to over 900 confinements a year, thus making The Sloane Maternity the largest obstetric hospital in this country, and giving to the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons a most valuable clinical experience in obstetrics.

Upon resigning in July, 1895, the position of Resident Physician, in order to enter upon the private practice of obstetrics as a specialty, he received the appointment of Assistant Visiting Physician to The Sloane Maternity Hospital, and was also appointed to act as Tutor in Obstetrics and Gynægology in the new four-years' course which was then being established in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

In November, 1895, the Commissioners of Public Charities appointed him one of the Attending Obstetricians of the Maternity Hospital, the obstetric division of the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

Dr. Tucker is a member of The New York Academy of Medicine; The New York Obstetrical Society; the New York County Medical Association; the Medical Society of the County of New York; the West-end Medical Society, etc.



Carl Kurtz M.D.

In 1893 he married Miss George Anna Crispell, of Rondout, N. Y., a granddaughter of Dr. Peter Crispell, who was in his day the most prominent obstetrician in Ulster County, N. Y.

Although Dr. Tucker may be classed among the younger practitioners his reputation as a skillful diagnostician and expert operator is already established, as shown by the prominent people who have availed themselves of his services, and by the constantly increasing demand for his advice in consultation in obstetric cases.

Dr. Tucker has a pleasing and attractive manner which is calculated to endear him to his patients and friends. He is devoted to his profession, possessed of a kind and generous heart, and his field for active work is broad, claiming his skill and sound judgment in all that relates to the art of obstetrics.

CARL KURTZ, M.D.,

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

DR. CARL KURTZ is the son of Joseph Kurtz, M.D., a prominent physician of Los Angeles, Cal. He was born in Los Angeles, Cal., in the year 1868, and received his early education in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the High School in 1885.

After spending two years in the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California, he left for New York City to attend Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in the year 1889. The same year he went to Europe, where he remained from June to October, attending the Clinics at Heidelberg, Halle, and Berlin, Germany.

In October, 1889, he matriculated in the University of Munich, and in the following winter was admitted as in-

terne under Professor Frans Winkel in the Könighehen Universitats, Frauenklinick, Munich, where he remained as interne until September 1, 1890.

He also matriculated in the University of Vienna in 1890, taking special courses under the celebrated Professor Billroth, and Albert Braun and others of like distinction.

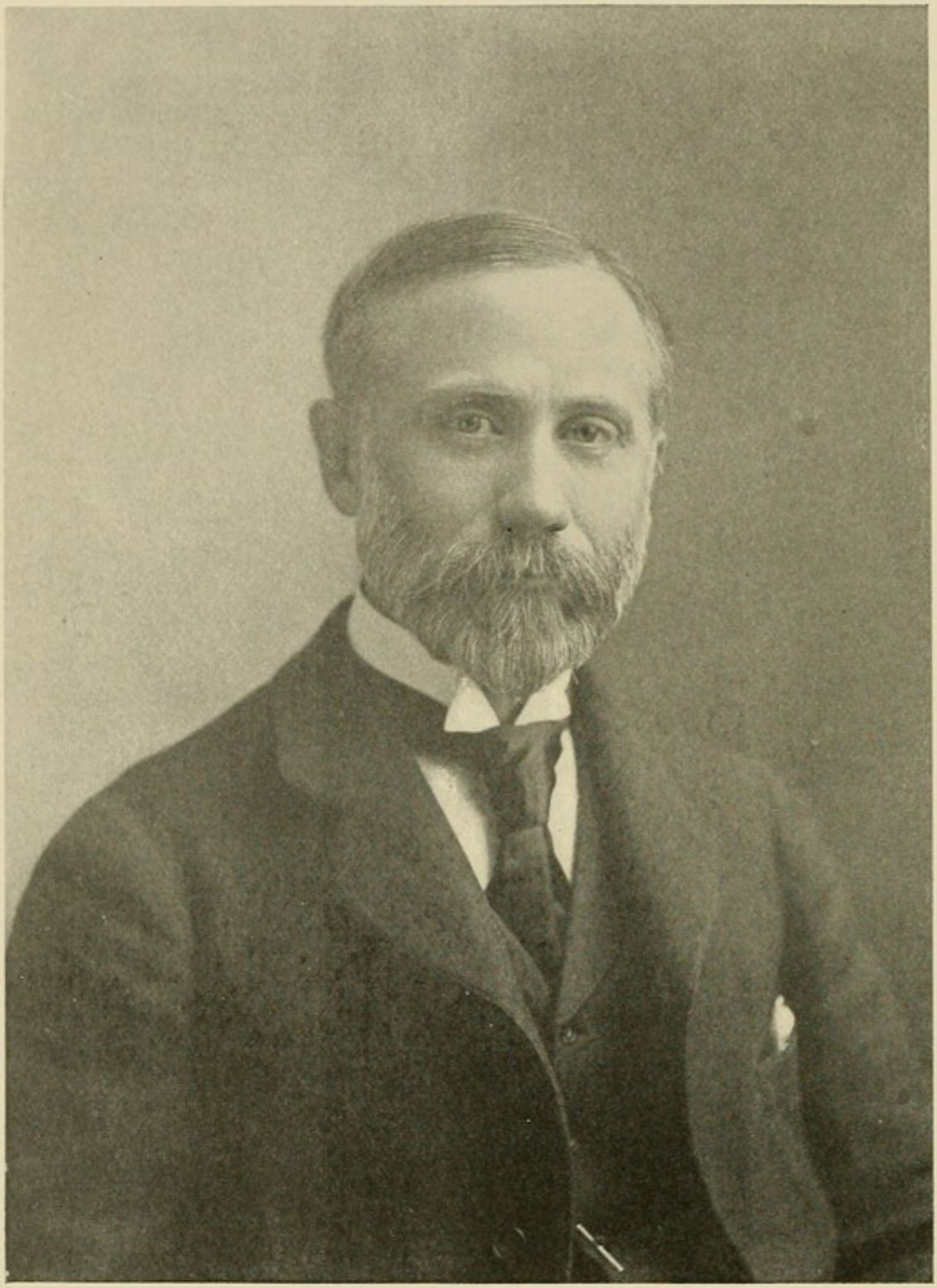
On May 14, 1891, he entered the "Stadischas Krankenhaus Moabit," in Berlin, as Voulantararzt under Professor Sonnenburg, there remaining as surgical assistant until 1892, doing credit to himself and his profession. He there displayed his fine ability as a promising young surgeon.

After gaining much valuable information from those renowned surgeons, who were his medical and surgical instructors, he returned to Los Angeles, California, during the early part of 1893, and became associated with his father, Dr. Joseph Kurtz, in the practice of medicine.

From early childhood he evinced a talent for surgery, and entering upon the duties of his profession became a gynæcologist, and during the past year conducted the Gynæcological Clinic at the College of Medicine. He was selected an Associate Professor of Gynæcology in 1895. The same year he was appointed a member of the City Board of Health.

He has held several medical positions of trust. He was appointed Trustee and Consulting Physician to the Maternity Hospital at Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Kurtz is a rising surgeon with a bright future before him. As an abdominal operator he is remarkably successful, and has displayed great skill in major surgery. He attends his cases with great care and caution, and is conscientious in the extreme.



Allen M. Thomas

ALLEN M. THOMAS, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DR. ALLEN MASON THOMAS was born at Wickford, Rhode Island, September 26, 1856. He is the son of Allen M. Thomas and Charlotte Proctor Smith, both of Rhode Island. His eldest brother, Elisha Smith Thomas, lately deceased, was Bishop of Kansas.

Dr. Thomas is of good, old New England stock, tracing his direct lineage, through historic names in Rhode Island, back to the earliest settlements in that State. Through the paternal branch he is associated with the Revolution, through his great-great-grandfather, Captain Samuel Thomas, who held a commission under George III., but at the outbreak of hostilities joined at once the colonial troops.

His lineal descent on this side also embraced two of the Colonial Governors of Rhode Island, John Coggeshall and Walter Clarke. On the maternal side he traces his ancestry, in a direct line, to William Carpenter, William Arnold, and Richard Waterman, three of the twelve early settlers of Providence, Rhode Island, in 1636, whose names appear on the famous "Initial Deed" of Roger Williams. The Thomas family trace their origin to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K. G., of Wales, and their shield bears his arms.

Dr. Thomas obtained his early education in a private school at Wickford. When fifteen years of age he was sent to the Episcopal Military Academy at Chester, Conn., where he remained from 1871 to 1873. He was graduated at Yale Scientific School, taking the "medical course," in the year 1877, and in the year 1880 he was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1882 he was appointed House Surgeon at the Chambers Street Hospital.

Dr. Thomas accepted the position of Assistant Physician at the New York State Emigrant Hospital, on Ward's Island, July, 1882. He served as Physician-in-chief to the New York State Emigrant Hospital from 1883 to 1885, and from 1886 to 1888 he was Physician-in-chief and Superintendent of the same institution. He then traveled and studied in Europe for a short period. Upon his return to America he began private practice in New York City in the spring of 1889.

At present he is Attending Physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and was President of the New York Clinical Society for 1895 and 1896.

Dr. Thomas is also a member of the following societies: The New York Obstetrical Society, The New York Academy of Medicine, Medical Society of the County of New York, Hospital Graduates' Club, Alumni Association of the New York Hospital, and Fortnightly Medical Society.

While Dr. Thomas was in Paris, France, he was in attendance at the Pasteur Institute during the investigation immediately following the discoveries of M. Pasteur in relation to hydrophobia.

Dr. Thomas does not confine himself to obstetrical surgery, but devotes himself also to the general practice of medicine. He is devoted to his profession, progressive in his ideas, a careful, thoughtful practitioner, a continuous student, and in touch with the rapid achievements of medical science.

His experience as a diagnostician, coupled with his thoroughly conscientious work in whatever he undertakes, has endeared him to his patients and the community in which he lives; and being in the very prime of life, we trust that he may live many years to fill his mission of usefulness.

Alexander Hugh Ferguson

ALEXANDER HUGH FERGUSON, M.D.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

ALEXANDER HUGH FERGUSON, M.D., C.M., Professor of Surgery in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Surgeon to the Chicago Hospital, Cook County Hospital for the Insane, and Charity Hospital, was born February 27, 1853, in Ontario County, Canada. His parents were Alexander and Ann (McFadyen) Ferguson, natives of Scotland, of which he is proud, and can himself talk the Gaelic language. Dr. Ferguson was educated at the common schools, Rockwood Academy, Manitoba College, Toronto University, and Trinity Medical School, where he was graduated, in 1881, as first silver medalist. He received post graduate training in New York, Glasgow, London, and Berlin, taking a thorough course in bacteriology under Professor Koch, believing it essential for a surgeon to have a practical knowledge of this branch of medical science.

In 1882 he left a promising practice in Buffalo, N. Y., and went to Winnipeg, to please his mother, who was then living there. In the same year he was appointed Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba, and in the following year (1883) he took the most active part in founding Manitoba Medical College, which has been a phenomenal success, and now enjoys the name of being one of the high-grade medical schools in Canada, the course being four years, eight months each year, after first passing an entrance examination before the University of Manitoba. All of the examinations are conducted, not by the college, but by the university authorities, which insures thorough teaching. Dr. Ferguson was Professor of Physiology and Histology for three years, and taught these

branches with much acceptance. In 1886 he took the Professorship of Surgery upon the resignation of Dr. James Kerr, who now holds a similar chair in Columbia University, Washington, D. C. It was as a teacher of surgery and as an operator that he gained his wide reputation. He was a member of the staff of the Winnipeg General Hospital and Surgeon-in-chief to the St. Boniface Hospital, which furnished him all the material that was desired for clinical and operative purposes. The major operative work of Brandon and Morden Hospitals was also done by him, being called to these places when several difficult cases had been collected. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of the profession and people, as well as the loyal devotion and veneration of his students, which is so beautifully expressed in addresses presented to him when leaving Canada to take his present position in Chicago. The Sisters of Charity refused to accept his resignation as Surgeon-in-chief to their hospital, with the hope that some day he might return. This is a compliment which Dr. Ferguson values very highly. He was Registrar and Treasurer of the College; a member of the University Council; was the first President of the Manitoba branch (pioneer) of the British Medical Association, formed in 1892 by Mr. Ernest Hart, editor of the *British Medical Journal*, and the Government appointed him a member of the Provincial Board of Health.

On December 18, 1893, the chair of Surgery in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital was offered to Dr. Ferguson, which, after due consideration, he accepted, and assumed his duties in June, 1894.

There is hardly a major operation on the body but he has performed. His work on hydatids of the liver has been the most extensive of any man in America, which was instrumental in first bringing him into notice. He has successfully performed partial hepatectomy, splenectomy, nephrectomies, craniectomies, thyroidectomies, hip-joint

amputations, excisions, thoracoplasty (Schede), pylorectomy, excisions of the cæcum, herniotomies (radical cure), cholecystduodenostomies, appendicectomies, ovariotomies, hysterectomies, etc., all of which would be too numerous to mention. Suffice it to say, that Dr. Ferguson has opened the abdomen over eight hundred times. He was the first to use Murphy's button to unite the duodenum to the stomach after removing a cancerous pylorus. The patient, aged thirty-nine years, gained sixty-three pounds in weight, and is now, over three years after the operation, in good health, working on a farm. He was the first to make an anastomosis with Murphy's button after excision of a cancerous cæcum, 1893; the man is still alive and able to earn his own living.

The doctor has devised an operation for the cure of vesico-vaginal and recto-vaginal fistula, which was first published in the *British Medical Journal*, February 24, 1894, and again in the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, vol. xxxi., No. 4, 1895. He also made advances in the radical cure of hernia, and invented an operation for the closure of biliary fistula. The principal papers published by Dr. Ferguson are: "Hydatids of the Liver," *Northwestern Lancet*, February 1, 1893; "Vesico-vaginal and Recto-vaginal Fistula," *British Medical Journal*, February 24, 1894; "Operative Treatment of Diseases of the Gall-bladder," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, January 19, 1895; "On the Radical Cure of Inguinal and Femoral Hernia by Operation," *Annals of Surgery*, May, 1895; "Biliary Fistula," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, September, 1895; "Pylorectomy in America," *The International Journal of Surgery*, May, 1896; "Varices of the Leg," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, June, 1896; "Thoracoplasty in America, and Visceral Pleurectomy, with Report of a Case," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, January, 1897, etc.

Dr. Ferguson is recognized as one of the best surgeons

in Chicago, and all his time is devoted to the teaching and practice of surgery. He is a member of the British Medical Association, the American Medical Association, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Gynæcological Society, the Physicians' Club of Chicago, Military Tract Medical Association, Wayne County Medical Society, and also a Fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine and of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists.

In religion he is a Presbyterian. He is a member of the Scottish Rite, 32d degree A. F. and A. M., and other societies. In 1882 Dr. Ferguson was married to Miss Thomas, daughter of the late Edward Thomas, Esq., a wealthy pioneer of Nassagaweya, near Guelph, Ontario, Canada. His family consists of two sons, Ivan Havelock and Alexander Donald.

SARAH J. McNUTT, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DR. MCNUTT'S ancestry is of special interest, not only from the distinguished men which it includes, but also from the women eminent in medical skill and in affairs with whom she claims kinship. Her direct ancestor went from Scotland with Edward Bruce at the time of the invasion, and thereafter settled in the north of Ireland. Her great-grandfather, William McNutt, married Sarah James, granddaughter of Lord Elgin, thus reuniting his line with the earlier Scottish ancestry. In 1750 they came to America and settled on a tract of land now the city of Manchester, N. H., where her father, James McNutt, was born.

Dr. McNutt's mother, Adeline Waite, was a descendant of the Swayne family, who trace back to the Danish King of that name, who conquered England in 1013.

Sarah J. McNutt, M.D.

Richard Swayne, an English Quaker, came to America in 1635, and, with his son John, was one of the nine purchasers of the Island of Nantucket in 1659. This John Swayne married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Weir. In the genealogical records of the Island is found this paragraph: "The nine purchasers gave the husband of Sarah Weir a tract of land and other inducements to come with them to the island and bring his wife Sarah—and for over thirty years she was the only physician on the island, and was very successful in the treatment of fevers." Franklin Folger, an authority on Nantucket genealogy, says: "Sarah Weir was a most efficient and useful woman in the early settlement, and her skill as a physician has given her a character and a name worthy of enduring fame." William Swayne, Jr., great-grandson of Richard above mentioned, married Mary Pollard, great-great-granddaughter of Mary Starbuck, daughter of Tristram Coffin, the first chief magistrate of Nantucket. Mary Starbuck was called by writers of her period "the great woman," "a 'Deborah' among them, for her wisdom and great ability, being as often consulted in town affairs as she was in religious matters." She died in 1717. A year previous was born her great-granddaughter Rachel Hussey, afterward Rachel Bunker. Of her it was said: "During her time she discoursed much Christian fortitude and resignation and closed a life of usefulness with calmness and serenity. For thirty-three years she was eminently successful in her profession, having in that time assisted at the birth of twenty-nine hundred and ninety-two children." In the direct line also of Mary Starbuck were Lucretia Mott, eminent in philanthropy, and Rev. Phœbe Hannaford, the preacher and philanthropist.

Dr. McNutt's grandmother and Benjamin Franklin were cousins. She has read letters from Franklin to her grandmother, still in the possession of her family, in which he signs himself "Your own cousin, Ben."

Of such a lineage, rich in examples of high endeavor, of conspicuous successes, of forceful character, worthily comes Dr. McNutt.

She was graduated from the Albany Normal School and later attended the Emma Willard Seminary, at Troy. She then took a special course in languages. School-teaching occupied her for several years, and the experience and insight into human nature thereby gained she has always considered a most valuable preparation for her life-work.

In 1877 Dr. McNutt received her degree at The Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary and served as interne for two years in the hospital connected with the college. She was instructor in the college for a number of years in gynæcology, and later was appointed consultant to the same department in the dispensary. She served five years as Assistant to the Chair of General Surgery, and during that time was college instructor in that department.

Two weeks after the founding of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital she was asked to accept a position in connection with the Department of Children's Diseases. A month later she became instructor and soon after lecturer, which position she occupied until 1888. During this time she was brought face to face with the fact—now almost incredible—that in the city of New York, with a population of over a million and a half, there was not a single ward in any hospital devoted exclusively to children under two years of age. To realize the need of such an institution was with her to take immediate steps to provide one. The result was her founding of the "Babies' Wards" with twenty-four beds. Besides the relief afforded they supplied an opportunity for bedside instruction that then could not be obtained elsewhere. The "Babies' Wards" with seventy beds is now one of the prominent features of the new Post-Graduate Hospital. Out of the "Babies' Wards" grew the Babies' Hospital, to which she was attending physician for two years. She was forced

to withdraw her interest from this, her favorite charity, as her special work had grown so greatly as to demand her entire attention. In 1888 she resigned from the faculty of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and since has devoted her time and energies to gynæcology and special surgery.

She was one of the incorporators of the Post-Graduate Training School for Nurses, the founding of which and its subsequent growth are due to the judicious management and energy of her sister, Dr. Julia G. McNutt, herself a painstaking, successful physician. The graduates of this school have had the benefit of a variety of experience and instruction in the Presbyterian, Post-Graduate, Roosevelt, St. Elizabeth's, Nursery and Child's Hospitals, and the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Dr. McNutt was frequently brought into contact with that numerous class of people who, while in health are self-supporting, but who, in illness, cannot afford to pay for the attendance of a trained nurse. To meet the necessities of such people the "Du Bois Fund" was established by the late Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois, at the suggestion and on the advice of Dr. McNutt.

No mention of her professional career would be complete without reference to her work in the Morgue, which extended over a period of several years. The idea of utilizing the material at the Morgue for instruction in the pathological conditions of children was original with her, and its value can be attested by the various members of her classes at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. Under her supervision they had practical experience in all the operations performed on children. She also found there an opportunity to perfect herself in gynæcological surgery and abdominal work.

She is the only woman who has been admitted to membership in the American Neurological Society. Extracts from the paper on the case of "Double Infantile Hemi-

plegia," which she presented to the Society on that occasion, have been quoted frequently by both American and European writers.

Dr. McNutt is also a member of the following societies: The New York Academy of Medicine, Medical Society of the County of New York, New York Pathological Society, New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. She is examiner for the Penn and for the Niederland Life Insurance Associations.

The following are some of the papers read and published by her:

"Therapeutics of Children's Diseases." *Quarterly Bulletin of Post-Grad. Clin. Soc.*, 1884.

"Acute Diffuse Nephritis following Intestinal Catarrh." *Quarterly Bulletin of Post-Grad. Clin. Soc.*, December, 1884.

"Report of a Case of Entire Destruction of Left Lung, with small remains of Right Lung." N. Y. Path. Soc.

"Report of Case of Croupous Pneumonia in an Infant." Alum. Assoc. of Woman's Med. Coll.

"Intracranial Hemorrhage in Children." Post-Grad. Clin. Soc., January, 1885. *Medical Record*, 1885.

"Apoplexia Neonatorum." Alum. Assoc. of Woman's Med. Coll., 1885. *Amer. Journ. Med. Sciences*, 1885.

"Seven Cases of Spastic Hemiplegia." *Arch. Pediatrics*, 1885.

"Double Infantile Hemiplegia." Amer. Neurol. Assoc., 1884. *Amer. Journ. Med. Sciences*, 1885.

"A Rare Case of Meningocele." Post-Grad. Clin. Soc., 1887.

"Infant-feeding." Alum. Assoc. of Woman's Med. Coll.

"A Case of Retention Cyst of the Vagina." Alum. Assoc. of Woman's Med. Coll.

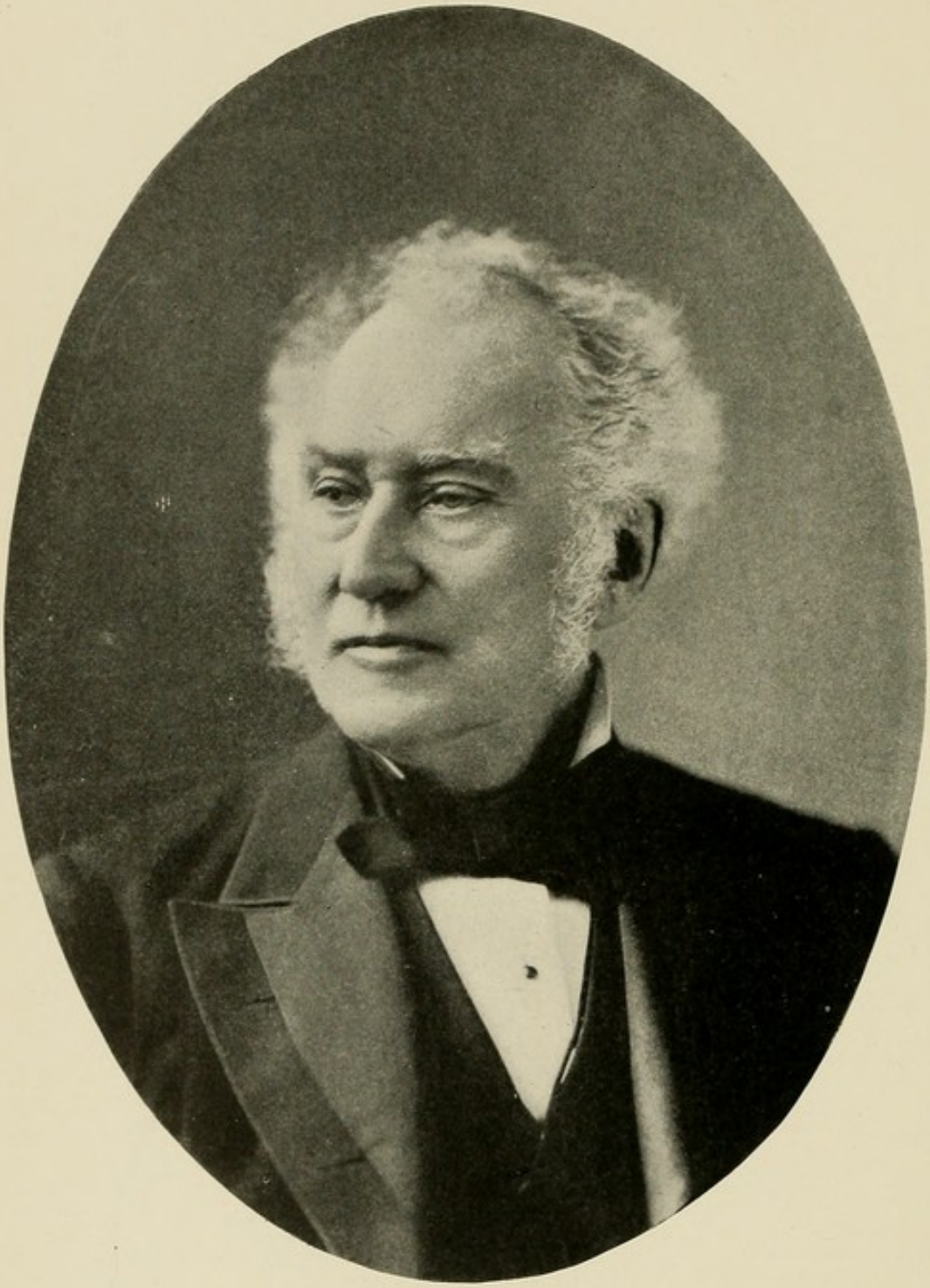
"A Case of Multiple Tumors of Cerebrum in a Child." Amer. Neurol. Assoc., 1888. *Transactions Amer. Neurol. Assoc.*, 1888.

"Pachymeningitis Internæ Hemorrhagicæ." Path. Soc., 1888. *Med. Record*, 1889.

"Epithelioma Ovarii." Alum. Assoc. of Woman's Med. Coll., 1890.

"Hygiene of Childhood—Dress." Alum. Assoc. of Woman's Med. Coll.

Dr. McNutt is one of the attending Physicians in the Gynæcological Department of the New York Infirmary. She has been connected with the Dispensary of the New



S. D. Gross

York Infirmary continuously since her graduation; for nineteen years she has worked in the Gynæcological Department and for eleven years in the Children's.

Anxious to see every phase of surgical work, she has visited and studied at the principal hospitals of Europe.

She is resourceful, enthusiastic, untiring; and combines an abundance of common sense, with great mechanical ingenuity.

Charity is one of the dominant traits of a physician who has caught the inspiration of the profession. She has a heart which is as large as her knowledge of medicine is broad; and her charitable work has not been dropped since her practice has become lucrative; she spends her time and strength just as generously as she did in the earlier days. Her kindness to young practitioners is well known and appreciated.

That such a physician should be successful goes without saying. The practice of her profession has broadened and ennobled Dr. McNutt. Dr. McNutt has elevated and illustrated her profession.

SAMUEL D. GROSS, M.D.,[1]

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DR. SAMUEL D. GROSS was born near Easton, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1805. His early education was gained at schools in Wilkesbarre and Lawrenceville, after which he began the study of medicine, first under Dr. Swift, of Easton, later under Dr. George McClellan, of Philadelphia.

He entered the Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1828, and at once began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. During this early period

[1] Taken by permission from *Makers of Philadelphia*. Published by L. R. Hamersly & Co., Philadelphia, June, 1894.

of his career he translated several French and German medical works, and wrote an important original treatise, *Diseases and Injuries of the Bones and Joints*, which was published in 1830. . . .

In 1833 he became Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati. Two years afterward he accepted the Chair of Pathological Anatomy in the Medical Department of the Cincinnati College, where he delivered the first systematic course of lectures on morbid anatomy ever given in the United States. . . .

In 1840 he became Professor of Surgery in the University of Louisville, Kentucky. He retained this position until 1856, with the exception of one year's service, in 1850, in a similar position in the University of New York.

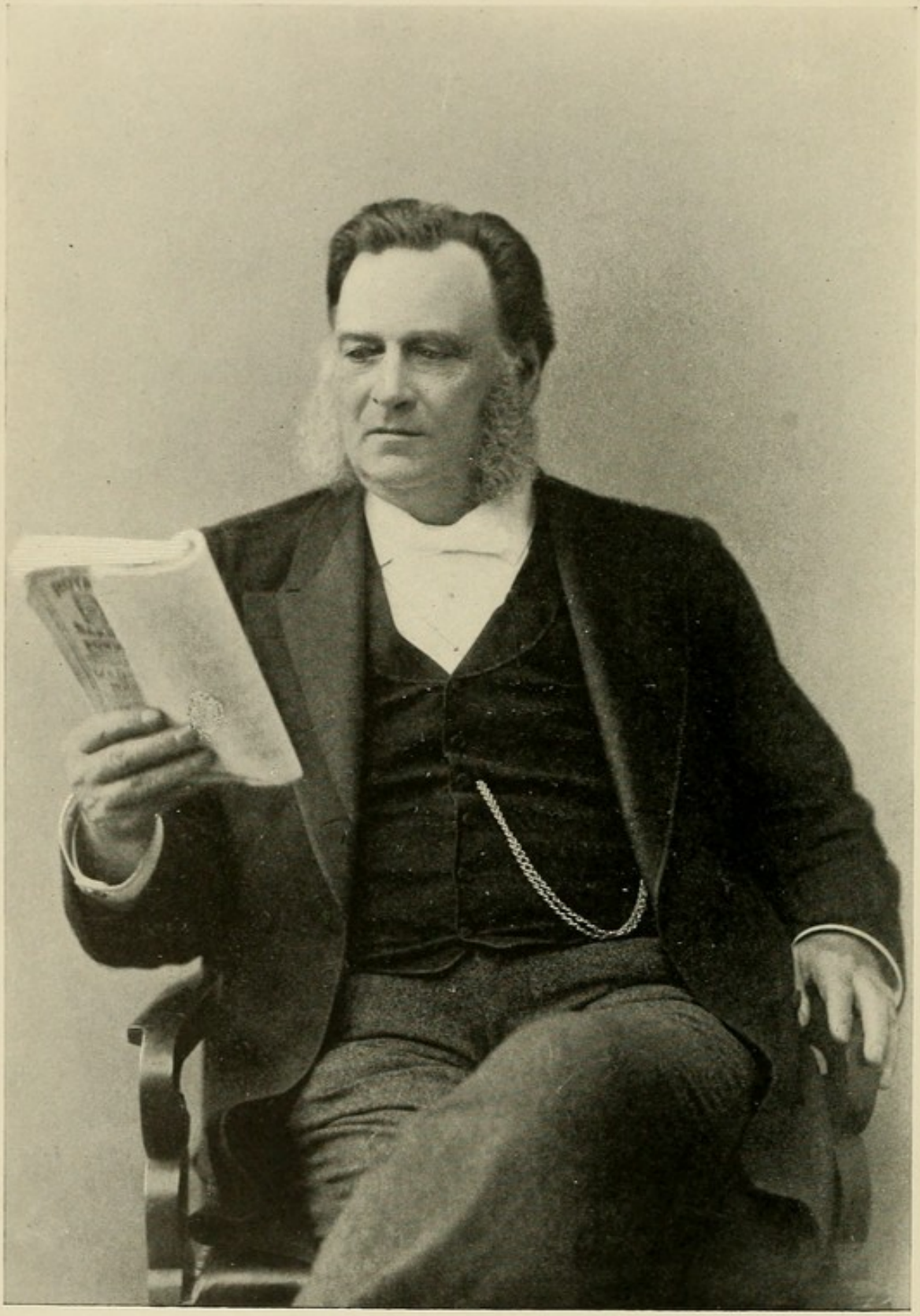
While in Louisville he was one of the founders of the Kentucky State Medical Society, and afterward its President.

He returned to Philadelphia in 1856, and became Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, a chair which he filled till 1882, when he resigned and was made Professor Emeritus.

During these fifty years of service as an instructor in medical science Dr. Gross lectured to a larger number of students than any other surgeon in this country. It is said that his name is attached to more than ten thousand diplomas of students from all parts of the United States and many foreign countries.

As a teacher he was highly popular, and remarkably successful in the art of imparting knowledge, and his retirement from Jefferson Medical College was viewed with universal regret. . . .

As an operator he held the foremost rank, being clear in diagnosis, cool and self-possessed in action, and quick in deciding on the proper course of treatment. He never lost a patient on the table from shock or loss of blood. His work was performed well, rapidly, and brilliantly, but



Louis A. Hayn M.D.

never with careless haste or reckless experiment. His extensive knowledge of disease made him safe and sure in his diagnosis, and no students were ever better taught than those under the happy instruction of Dr. Gross. . . .

He was a member of medical societies in all parts of the world. . . .

In 1867 he was President of the American Medical Association, and he was the founder of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery and of the American Surgical Association. He was twice a delegate to the British Medical Association, and was President of the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876.

He received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1872, and of LL.D. from Jefferson College and the University of Pennsylvania, from the University of Cambridge, England, in 1880, and from the University of Edinburgh a few days before his death, which took place May 6, 1884.

No other American physician or surgeon of the century has attained a greater reputation at home or abroad.

LEWIS A. SAYRE, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LEWIS ALBERT SAYRE, a distinguished physician and surgeon of New York City, was born at Bottle Hill (now Madison), Morris County, New Jersey, February 29, 1820.

He is descended from a revolutionary patriot, his grandfather, Ephraim Sayre, having been a brave soldier in the War of the Revolution, in which he held the office of Quartermaster.

His son Archibald was a wealthy farmer of Morris County, a leader in all public affairs of the community. The son of the latter, Lewis A. Sayre, when a boy of but four years of age, was intrusted with the honorable task of

reciting a poem of welcome before La Fayette, the distinguished soldier and friend of Washington, on his triumphal tour through this country in 1824. This incident made a marked impression on the boy, and he referred to it with pleasure in a conversation with a descendant of La Fayette during the Bartholdi statue presentation banquet.

Young Sayre received his early education in the local academy of his native place, and afterward studied at the Wantage Seminary at Deckertown, New Jersey, subsequently taking a collegiate course at the Transylvania University, Kentucky. He was graduated there in 1839. His uncle, with whom he then lived at Lexington, Kentucky, wished him to enter the Church, but the young man's predilection was for the profession of medicine, and, deciding to devote himself to that study, he proceeded to New York, where he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1842 with the degree of M.D. His graduation thesis on "Spinal Irritation" was published in a medical journal, and excited much attention by the evidence of unusual ability which it displayed.

He continued in the college until 1852, with the position of prosector to the professor of surgery, engaging meanwhile in private practice, which grew so great at length that he was obliged to retire, when he was appointed emeritus prosector. In the following year he was appointed Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, and in 1859 was made Surgeon to the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and Consulting Surgeon there in 1873.

When the Bellevue Hospital Medical College was organized, in 1861, Dr. Sayre took a leading part in this movement, and on the formation of its faculty he was made Professor of Orthopædic Surgery and Fractures and Luxations. He still holds the orthopædic surgery professorship.

Dr. Sayre was one of the founders of the New York

Pathological Society, assisted in the formation of The New York Academy of Medicine and the American Medical Association, and was made Vice-President of the last-named Association in 1866, and its President in 1880. In 1866 he was appointed Resident Physician of the city of New York, a position in which his ability and energy were of the utmost value to the metropolis, while his reports covered such important subjects as drainage, sewerage, compulsory vaccination, and the treatment of cholera. In 1876, while acting as a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia, he presented a paper on "Morbus Coxarius," or hip-joint disease, the operation for which he was the first American surgeon to perform successfully and without resulting deformity. He was also successful in his treatment of Pott's disease and lateral curvature of the spine.

In 1871, and again in 1877, Dr. Sayre went abroad, where he was received with flattering demonstrations as the greatest living practitioner in his special field of surgery. He lectured before the medical schools of the leading British cities and gave practical demonstrations of the value of his mode of treatment, receiving the warmest thanks of the profession.

During the latter visit he prepared and published his important work, *An Illustrated Treatise on Spinal Disease and Spinal Curvature.* He has also published *A Practical Manual of Club foot* and *Lectures on Orthopædic Surgery and Diseases of the Joints.* All these works are recognized authorities on their respective subjects, and have been translated into several languages. In addition to these works he has written numerous papers for medical periodicals on subjects connected with his extended practice. He is a member of many medical societies of the United States and the leading societies abroad, and is the inventor of a number of instruments which have proved of the greatest service in surgery.

Dr. Sayre was married in 1849 to Miss Eliza A. Hall, a lady of rare intellectual endowments. Of his three sons, two have died. The third son, Dr. Reginald Hall Sayre, is associated with him in practice.

His daughter, Miss Mary Hall Sayre, is a brilliant and accomplished lady, who aids her father greatly by translating for his use articles from foreign medical journals.

(The foregoing sketch of Lewis A. Sayre, M.D., has, by permission, been taken from *Makers of New York*, published by L. R. Hamersly & Co., Philadelphia, 1895. —THE AUTHOR.)

JULIA W. CARPENTER, M.D.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DR. JULIA WILTBERGER CARPENTER is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, the Queen City of the West. Her family were among its early settlers. Her paternal great-grandfather, Abraham Freeman, was an Englishman, the oldest son, and entitled to the whole inheritance.

Thinking this unjust he divided the estate equally with the other children; came to the United States, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. Owning the tract of land through which Freeman Avenue now runs, this avenue was named for him.

Her grandfather, Captain Joseph Carpenter, a man of education and enterprise, was, in his earliest manhood, editor and proprietor of the first newspaper published in Cincinnati, called *The Western Spy*. Copies of this paper are to be seen at the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association.

Her father, Dr. Isaac Bates Carpenter, recently deceased, was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. After practicing there several years, he married and

Julia W. Carpenter M. D.

returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in mercantile business. From this he retired about fifteen years before his decease, and enjoyed a life of ease and literary pursuits.

Her mother, Susan Ellmaker, was the daughter of David Ellmaker, of Philadelphia, one of the eleven men who founded St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, and who with his wife, Julia Wiltberger, now rests in its church-yard.

Dr. Julia Carpenter is one of six children, and the only one who has become a physician. She choose this profession because it was open to women, and not because she preferred it above everything else, for there is no department of study that did not have some charm for her. Her mother tells how she insisted on going to school at four years of age, and has practically kept it up ever since. Her education was a very thorough one, including the higher mathematics, with mathematical astronomy and the sciences.

The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, is her Alma Mater in medicine. The Doctor was interne one year in the Woman's Hospital connected with this college, and before going to Europe to study she spent two years in the McMicken University at Cincinnati, studying French, German, and practical chemistry.

Over two years were then passed in Europe, studying one year in the hospitals of Vienna and one year in the hospitals of Paris. From the various professors with whom she studied in these two cities she has very complimentary certificates. After several months more of travel through Europe she returned to Cincinnati, and opened an office in the middle of November, 1878.

Dr. Thad. A. Reamy immediately called and advised her to join the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. For this Dr. Carpenter expressed a readiness if the society was friendly enough to elect her to membership. Dr. Reamy then proposed her name for membership, and she was unanimously elected.

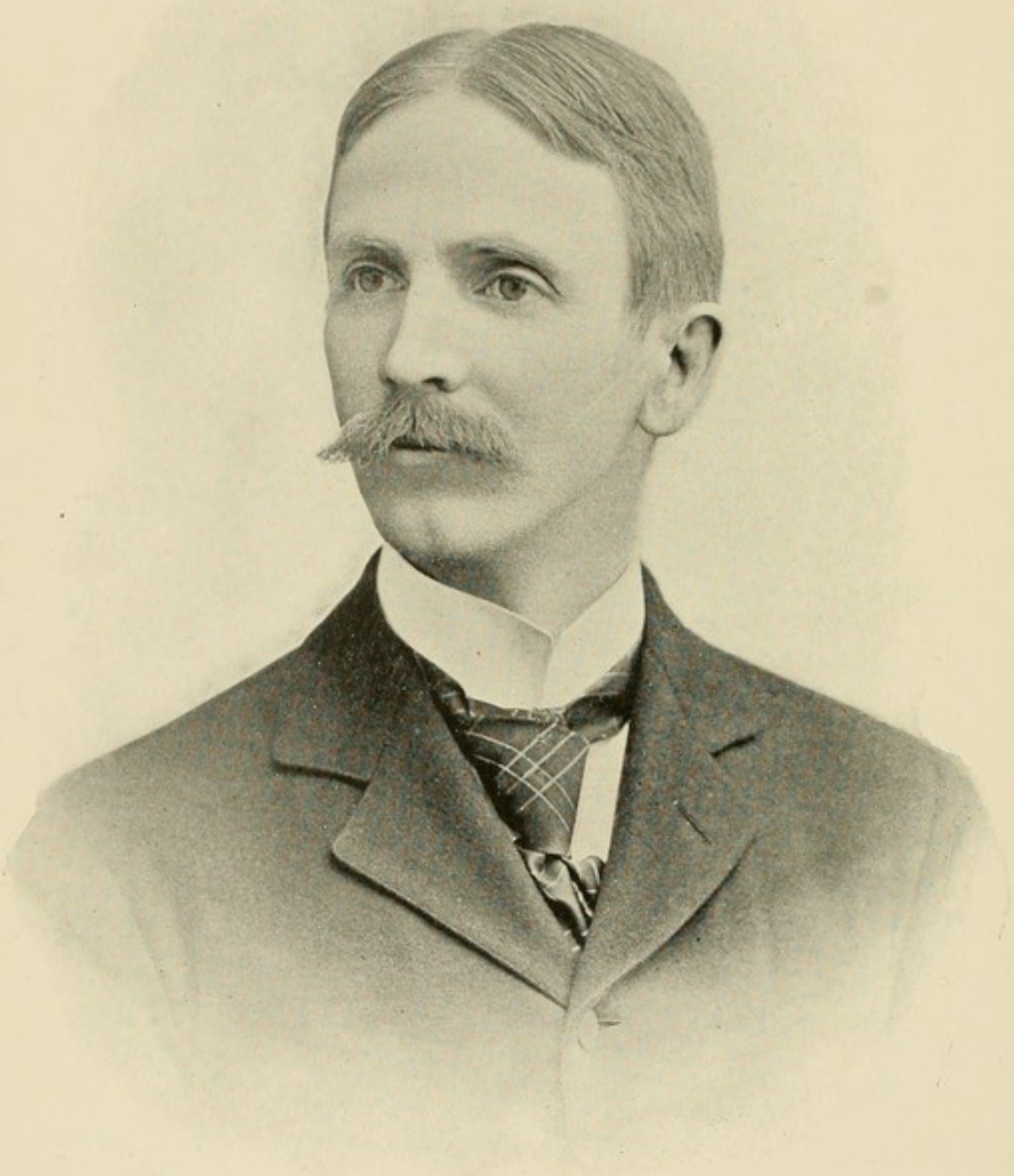
Two days later, December 18, 1878, in the *Cincinnati Daily Gazette* there appeared the following notice in the first editorial column :

"The Cincinnati Academy of Medicine has shown its good sense and freedom from antiquated prejudices in electing Dr. Julia W. Carpenter to its membership. She is the first practitioner of her sex to receive this mark of appreciation. It is well deserved. She has adopted her profession not from necessity, but inclination, relinquishing voluntarily the life of ease with which so many young women are content, and preparing herself for her professional duties by thorough study at home and abroad. The time has passed, here at least, when industry and ambition can be set down as incompatible with social station or feminine refinement."

Dr. Carpenter's entrance paper at the Academy of Medicine was on an eye subject, "Keratoscopy." This was afterward published in the Cincinnati *Lancet and Clinic*, March 1, 1879, and was copied into several other medical journals, including one in St. Petersburg, Russia. She has continued to contribute occasional papers to the various societies of which she is a member, and these appear afterward, as usual, in the journals. As a writer her style is concise, clear, and forcible.

The Doctor has held a number of positions of honor, viz.: Vice President of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, Professor of Physiology in the Women's Medical College connected with the Presbyterian Hospital for Women, Cincinnati, one of the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital, and one of the associate editors of the *Women's Medical Journal.* She is a member of the following societies: Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, Cincinnati Obstetrical Society, Ohio State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

In Dr. Carpenter's case there was no period of waiting for a practice. It began at once. Those of her friends



Edw. A. Rogers

who had opposed her studying medicine soon became proud of her success.

Dr. Carpenter has not gone beyond minor surgery in that domain. Her special interest is more in the causes of disease, and the trend of her thought and study is in the line of the prevention of disease, and the overcoming of it by the application of the knowledge of the body as it is acquired.

EDWARD A. AYERS, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dr. Edward Augustus Ayers, No. 8 East 34th Street, New York City, was born in the city of Jacksonville, Ill., December 20, 1855. His father, Marshall Paul Ayers, moved with his parents from Philadelphia, Pa., to Jacksonville in 1831, at the age of seven years, and settled in the then village of Jacksonville, because it was to be a college town and represent the educational extension of the Eastern universities in the West. His mother, Laura Allan, daughter of John Allan, a Presbyterian minister, of Huntsville, Alabama, moved to this young community soon after her maturity.

Dr. Ayers received his education in the district school, high school, and Whipple Academy, graduating from the Illinois College in 1877. His medical education began under the tutelage of the widely known and highly honored surgeon, Dr. David Prince.

After spending a preliminary season at the Miami Medical College in Cincinnati, he entered the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated, in 1880, in a class of 204. His "Thesis on Massage" received honorable mention. The eighteen months following graduation were devoted to clinical study and laboratory work. The ten years

following this period were spent in association with the distinguished surgeon Dr. John A. Wyeth, to whose inspiring influence and surgical genius much credit is due in this trying period of professional development in the great city of New York.

Dr. Ayers acted as Assistant Secretary of the New York Polyclinic during the first five years of its existence, treating, in fact, the first patient ever attended beneath its roof, and took an active part in the evolution and formation of this pioneer post-graduate school. The Clinical Department of Obstetrics was placed in his hands in 1884, and, after building up the work to satisfactory proportions and developing a high degree of interest in the advancement of this science among the physicians attending the institution, he was elected Professor of Obstetrics in 1887.

Dr. Ayers was the organizer and founder of the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital, an institution organized for the care of homeless and needy mothers during confinement. The hospital now cares for forty patients a month, and in its aid to poor mothers, its training for physicians and nurses, and its influence in the advancement of obstetric methods along the line of the best modern science, it has a vast influence for good and is an enduring honor to those responsible for its existence. It is one of the Doctor's special ambitions to bring the scientific development of obstetrics in this institution up to the highest standard possible, whereby it shall become a recognized example of the best obstetric work. During the years of his service as a teacher over four thousand physicians have received training in his classes in the science and art of obstetrics.

Dr. Ayers was one of the first of modern instructors to give practical instruction in abdominal palpation, pelvimetry, and other antepartum investigations aiming at the prevention of the many unnecessary accidents complicating child-bearing, a custom which, next to the prevention of infection, has done more to advance the standard

of obstetrical work than any other improvement of modern times.

Of the more important contributions to medical literature by Dr. Ayers are the following: A paper on "Version before Labor;" "Studies in the Decidua and Retained Membranes of the Ovum;" "Amnionitis;" "The Decidua in the Diagnosis of Extra-uterine Pregnancy;" "Puerperal Infection," a paper read before the Pan-American Medical Congress, held in Washington in 1893; "Symphyseotomy and its After-effects, with a Description of a New Method and the Report of Four Successful Cases," which was read at the Academy of Medicine, January 23, 1896, in which he advocates a method of performing the operation in preference to those of Morisani and Pinard, which is carefully described, and has been tested in eight cases operated upon by the author and a number of other physicians. This was the first paper to give a complete report of the after-effects of symphyseotomy in America, the records of which will have a decided influence in extending the good favor in which this operation is held. Ayers's *Physical Diagnosis and Prophylaxis in Obstetrics* will shortly appear in book-form. Among the appliances in medicine, "Ayers's Improved Thomas Perforator" and "Ayers's Ligature Tightener" may be mentioned.

Dr. Ayers married Miss Joy Lindsley, of Washington, D. C., daughter of the late Dr. Van Sinderen Lindsley, of Nashville, Tennessee.

Dr. Ayers is a member of The New York Academy of Medicine, Medical Society of the County of New York, and New York Pathological Society; Trustee and Professor of Obstetrics in the New York Polyclinic Medical School; Physician-in-Chief of the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital, and is connected with the Central Hospital of Brooklyn and various other organizations.

HENRY PARKER NEWMAN, A.M., M.D.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

HENRY PARKER NEWMAN, A.M., M.D., son of James and Abby (Everett) Newman, grandson of James Madison Newman, and a descendant of the old Fairbanks and Everett families of New England, was born at Washington, N. H., December 2, 1853.

His boyhood was spent in Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., and his early education acquired at the public schools there and at the New London Literary and Scientific Institute.

He began to read medicine with Dr. George Cook, of Concord, N. H. (since Surgeon-General of the State), and afterward attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College. It was this old and honored institution which conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1893.

Dr. Newman was graduated from the Detroit College of Medicine, Mich., in 1878.

While a senior student he was House Physician at St. Luke's Hospital, Detroit.

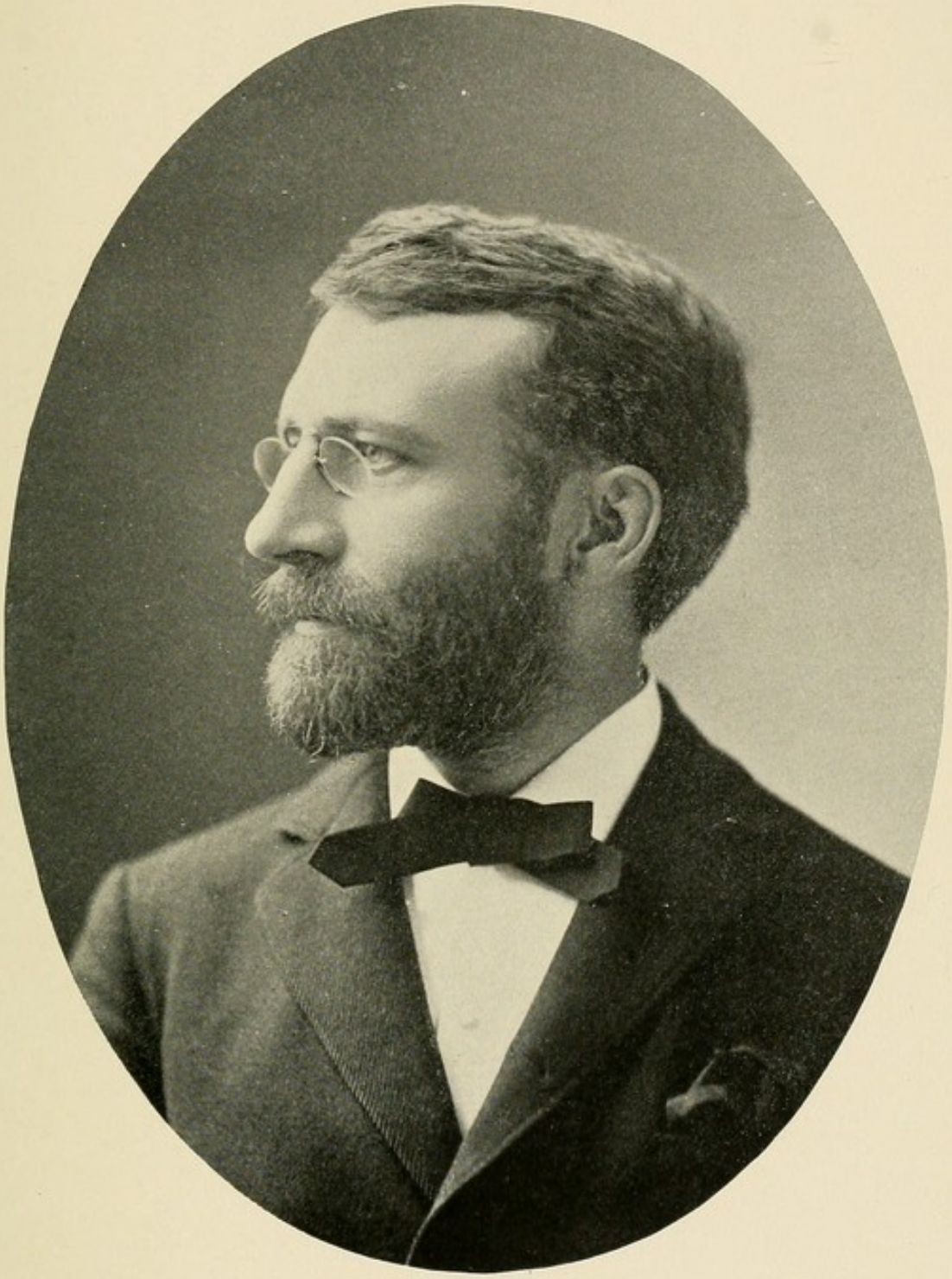
He then spent two years in study in Germany in the Universities of Strasburg, Leipsig, and Bonn.

Returning to the United States he settled permanently in Chicago.

While a man of broad professional culture and interest from the first, Dr. Newman's special efforts have been directed to gynæcology, and his writings and original research have been in that line.

He has achieved brilliant and successful results in plastic gynæcological surgery, and has devised new and original surgical methods and invented a number of very practical instruments for use in his special branch of surgery.

He has been Editor of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynæcology in the *North American Practitioner* since



A. D. Krumm. M. D., D. D.

1893, in which journal appeared, in 1889, a "History of Obstetrics" from his pen. He is also the author of papers on "Shock and Nervous Influences in Parturition," "The Remote Results of Shortening the Round Ligaments for Uterine Displacements," "Curettage, Trachelorrhaphy, and Ventro-fixation," "The Sequelæ of Abortions," "A Plea for More Thorough Training in General Medicine and Obstetrics on the Part of the Gynæcologists," "Fads and Fallacies Gynæcological," etc.

He also edits the Gynæcological Department of *Medicine* and contributes to the current medical literature of the day.

Dr. Newman is Corresponding Fellow of the Detroit Gynæcological Society; member and Chairman of the Committee on Membership of the Chicago Medical Society; Fellow and Secretary of the Chicago Gynæcological Society; Fellow of the American Gynecological Society; member and Treasurer of the American Medical Association and of The American Academy of Medicine; member of the Illinois State Medical Society, of the Chicago Pathological Society, and of the International Medical Congress, having been a delegate to the tenth congress in Berlin, 1890. Dr. Newman is a Founder of the International Periodical Congress of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists; a Director and formerly President of the Post-Graduate Medical School, Chicago, and Professor of Diseases of Women in the same since 1888; Professor of Clinical Gynæcology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which institution he has been an active promoter since its organization in 1881; Surgeon in the Department of Diseases of Women in the Post-Graduate and Chicago Hospitals; Attending Surgeon to St. Elizabeth's Hospital; and Gynæcologist-in-chief to the West Side Free Dispensary.

In 1894 the Doctor established "The Marion Sims Sanitarium," a small but elegantly appointed private hos-

pital, and the success of this model institution is a source of great gratification to its founder.

Dr. Newman is a man of dignified presence and kindly manner, affable and entertaining in society. In 1882 he married Fanny Louise, daughter of L. S. Hodges, a leading lawyer of Chicago. Their children are Helen Everett and Willard Hodges, living, and Eugene Bush and Isabel Fairbanks, deceased.

FRANK HARTLEY, M.D.,

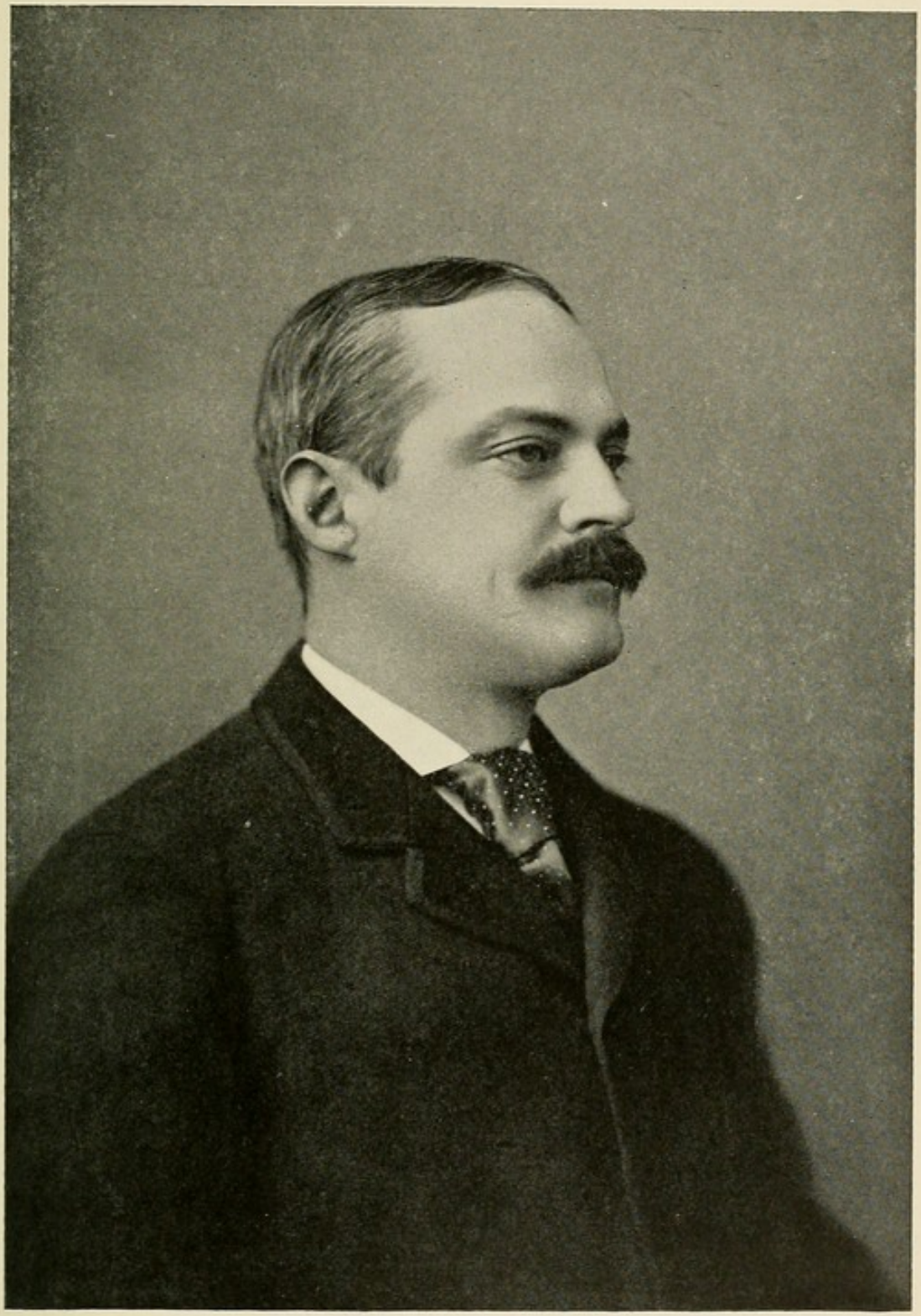
NEW YORK, N. Y.

DR. FRANK HARTLEY was born in Washington, D. C., June 10, 1857. He belongs to an old and prominent New England family, being the son of the Hon. John F. Hartley and Mary D. King, of Saco, Maine. On his paternal side Dr. Hartley is descended from the Fairfields, originally Beauchamps. The name "Fairfield," properly interpreted, means "A fair field and no favor."

It is a trite saying in Saco, Maine, "that fifth cousins, once removed, are near for Fairfields." On his mother's side Dr. Hartley is descended from William Kinge, the celebrated English Puritan who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1635.

Dr. Hartley received his early education in Washington, D. C., at the Emerson Institute, from which place he prepared for Princeton College, entering the Class of 1877.

After finishing his education in college he entered the Medical Department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, where he became a student of Dr. H. B. Sands, and was graduated in 1880. In the same year he entered the Bellevue Hospital, upon the surgical staff, where he served for a period of eighteen months.



Frank Harvey Esq

In 1882 he went abroad to study, and completed his surgical education in Berlin, Heidelberg, and Vienna. He remained in Europe for two years, and returned to New York City in 1884, where he became identified with Dr. H. B. Sands, and was associated with him in his private work, as well as being appointed his assistant at the Roosevelt Hospital.

In 1886 Dr. Hartley was appointed Visiting Surgeon to the Bellevue Hospital, which position he held for four years, and which he relinquished upon being appointed Attending Surgeon to the New York Hospital in 1889. During this period, from 1886 to 1889, he was Assistant Surgeon at the Roosevelt Hospital and Attending Surgeon to the Bellevue and New York Cancer Hospitals. During this time Dr. Hartley devoted himself particularly to the early work in Dr. Sands's articles upon appendicitis, and published at that time the *first* article, embracing his own and Dr. Sands's experience in the early operation for appendicitis, giving the history and lesions found in some sixteen cases of that disease.

Subsequently Dr. Hartley wrote upon the "Congenital Deformities of the Neck, the Thyroid Gland, and the Operative Treatment of Club-foot." His greatest work was the "Intracranial Method of Operation for the Relief of Trigeminal Neuralgia," in which the ganglion of Gasser was extirpated. In this operation he was an independent discoverer with Professor Krause, of Altona, Germany, the name of the operation being the Hartley-Krause method.

Dr. Hartley continued in the service of Roosevelt Hospital until 1896, during which time he was the active aid of both Dr. Sands and Dr. Charles McBurney, and has since 1885 been associated with the College of Physicians and Surgeons; first, as Demonstrator of Anatomy, and, subsequently, as Instructor in Operative Surgery upon the Cadaver.

Dr. Hartley has been an active member of many societies, including the New York Surgical Society, of which he is now President; New York Clinical; Medico-Surgical; New York Dermatological; and Alumni of Bellevue Hospital Societies. He is at present Attending Surgeon to the New York Hospital, where he is actively engaged in the work.

Although Dr. Hartley is compáratively young in years, he has a large and extensive medical experience, which he has acquired by his perseverance and a determination to succeed in his chosen profession, which have won him an enviable reputation as one of the leading surgeons of New York City.

He is quiet and unassuming in manner, having strong personal magnetism, and is appreciated by friends and patients for his sincerity and true worth. He has a lucrative practice, but devotes much of his time to the New York Hospital.

ELLEN M. KIRK, M.D.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dr. Ellen M. Kirk is of Scotch-English descent, and is the daughter of Jonathan Huston and Marcella Kirk, of Guilford Township, Winnebago County, Illinois. Her father is descended from the early Quakers of Cecil County, Maryland, his grandmother, Mary Allen Kirk, being a near relative of Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. Her mother is descended from the early English settlers of New Jersey. They were among the pioneers of the State of Illinois, and were married July 3, 1844, commencing life upon the farm where they still live. Two years ago they celebrated their golden wedding with their surviving three children and grandchildren about them. Dr. Kirk's early

Ellen M. Kirk.

educational advantages were such as the district school afforded, to which she walked daily, a distance of two miles. At the age of fifteen she entered Forest Hill Seminary, a school for young women located in Rockford, Illinois, and then conducted on the plan of Mt. Holyoke. Two years were spent in this institution, when she taught a few terms in the country schools near her home. Then, thinking to make teaching a profession, she decided to enter the Illinois State Normal School, and devote herself to special preparation.

About two years were thus spent, when, feeling the need of remunerative employment, she entered regularly into the work of teaching until 1875. The greater part of this time was spent in the public schools of Rockford, seven miles from her birth-place.

Early in this experience her attention was frequently called to the great disparity in work and pay of male and female teachers. Attending regularly the Teachers' Institutes, and hearing the subject of salaries discussed in the one-sided manner which usually characterized it, she became convinced of the injustice and determined upon a change of profession.

Her attention had been attracted to the study of medicine by reading the achievements of the few women then in the field, combined with an impulse in that direction as the result of a past experience.

Some years before, while caring for an aunt whose illness proved fatal, the consultations of physicians, differences of opinion, and methods of treatment aroused in her a keen desire to understand more of the "whys" and "wherefores" both of disease and medicine.

While pondering over the best means of undertaking the study, a young woman, who had taken her degree from Ann Arbor, Mich., located in Rockford, Ill. Dr. Kirk immediately made her acquaintance and became a student. For over two years all the time that could be spared from

her school duties were spent on chemistry—doing much laboratory work, anatomy, physiology, and general reading. During these years of teaching, by exercising great economy, sufficient money was saved from her earnings to meet the demands of her medical education.

October, 1875, found her on the way to New York to enter the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, from which she received her degree in the spring of 1877. Realizing the need of immediate experience and special study she remained in New York one year, devoting her entire time to dispensary and hospital work and special lecture courses.

May 9, 1878, she located in Cincinnati, a stranger with a few letters of introduction to local physicians from former professors, and a purse containing only money upon which she was paying ten per cent. interest.

Determining to trust to her own ability and efforts, rather than call upon her father for assistance, she accepted deprivations and sacrifices as invaluable adjuncts in her education, and, believing in the possibilities of herself and the future, never faltered during those trying first years of her professional life.

One year later, she, with an associate, and the co operation of a few interested and philanthropic people, opened a Free Dispensary for Women and Children, which afforded a large clinical experience, and rapidly made the want of a hospital connected with the work felt. Their effort was crowned with success, and the Ohio Hospital for Women and Children was incorporated October 12, 1881, and in June, 1882, a small but well-equipped hospital was opened to patients.

This building proved inadequate to meet the demands, and in 1888 a suitable commodious building was purchased, and the hospital recognized as a permanent institution. Through all these years Dr. Kirk has been untiring in her efforts in behalf of this cherished work. It had afforded

Mary Hooker Noyes

an excellent opportunity for large gynæcological experience and study, and the conclusion that proper adjustment of clothing, rest, and conservative treatment will save many a patient from the operating table; not ignoring the importance of surgery, to which she resorts when inevitable, but deprecating the tendency to the prominence of the knife in the treatment of pelvic disorders. Her own success fully justifies this conclusion.

She is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, State and City Societies.

She is a clear, concise, and able writer, but not a frequent contributor.

She enjoys a large and lucrative practice as a reward for faithful devotion to her profession.

MARY WOOLSEY NOXON, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dr. Mary Woolsey Noxon was born in Poughquag, a small town in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1845. Her parents were Mary W. and Elenore Noxon.

As a child she delighted to accompany the family physician upon his rounds, doubtless strengthening, if not developing, in his companionship the inclination which, later, ruled her life. She soon possessed herself of an old pair of saddle-bags, and filled them with bottles of quack medicines, which she freely dispensed to the colored laborers, and even to the animals about the place.

Her desire to study medicine was met by decided opposition from her family, as at that time the woman-physician had not conquered the prejudices of the world. However, Miss Noxon won her way, and was graduated from The New York Medical College and Hospital for Women (Homœopathic) in 1873. Afterward she availed herself

of opportunities for European studies during various vacations abroad.

Immediately after graduation she established herself in New York City, acquiring very speedily an extensive and lucrative practice. She became a member of the county and State medical societies and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In her later years she served as one of the Consulting Staff of the Hahnemann Hospital of New York City.

Dr. Noxon was unusually endowed. She possessed a magnificent physique and robust health; also mental powers beyond the average, which her wealth enabled her to cultivate fully. Thus equipped, she entered upon her chosen life-work, not urged by ambition nor for gain, but through intense attraction for its possibilities. Those whose privilege it was to know her can bear testimony to the tremendous energy she threw into her profession, taxing her phenomenal constitution to its utmost endurance. She knew her art, and her faith in its resources to alleviate disease was firm and sure.

She was honest in intention, frank and often exceedingly brusque in speech, with a broad and masculine sense of humor. She was loyal to friends and patients, and untiringly charitable. Her memory was encyclopædic; she was full of resource in emergency; rarely intuitive and perceptive; most tenacious in purpose, and direct in action. Her manner was usually very suave, and with a magnetism that inspired instant confidence in the most timid or doubting patient.

These attributes, combined with unerring diagnosis and success in treatment, gained for her the unbounded love and respect of her immense *clientèle*. She was to each patient not only physician, but friend, consulted in illness, in family affairs, in pecuniary emergencies; indeed, in every crisis of life.

Upon such qualities does her reputation rest; by them

alone was her success achieved. She accepted no professorship; wrote neither books nor articles for publication; reported no cases; attended no meetings of county or State medical societies; and this from no lack of interest, but because for any exertion beyond her direct work she had neither time nor vitality.

She was in constant consultation with the best physicians and surgeons of both schools and of every specialty. Dr. J. Marion Sims was her warm friend and admirer. The beginning of her acquaintance with him illustrates the determination of her character and the directness with which she achieved any purpose.

While still a student in the homœopathic college where she was graduated, she determined also to secure the benefit of Dr. Sims's instructions. She went boldly to his clinic in Lexington Avenue, enrolled her name without allusion to her status or her school, and obtained the especial regard and assistance of this eminent surgeon. Nor was his interest in her ever lessened. His last professional call, the night before his sudden death, was made with her upon one of her patients, and the news of his death the next morning was a prostrating blow to her.

While in college she had a decided fondness for surgery, and was ever ready—too ready, her professors feared—to undertake surgical work, as when, in the dispensary of the college, with the aid of another student, she successfully removed a large tumor from the head without professorial permission or supervision.

By the bedside or the operating-table her gentleness was exceptional and won from her patients an adoring affection.

Fortunately, she determined finally upon gynæcology as her specialty, restricting her surgery to minor operations, in which she was prompt and successful.

So entrenched was she in the confidence of her patients that a well-known physician has said they prospered better under an inferior treatment of hers than under the hesi-

tating but superior care of another. It would be difficult to convince her patients that her treatment ever was inferior.

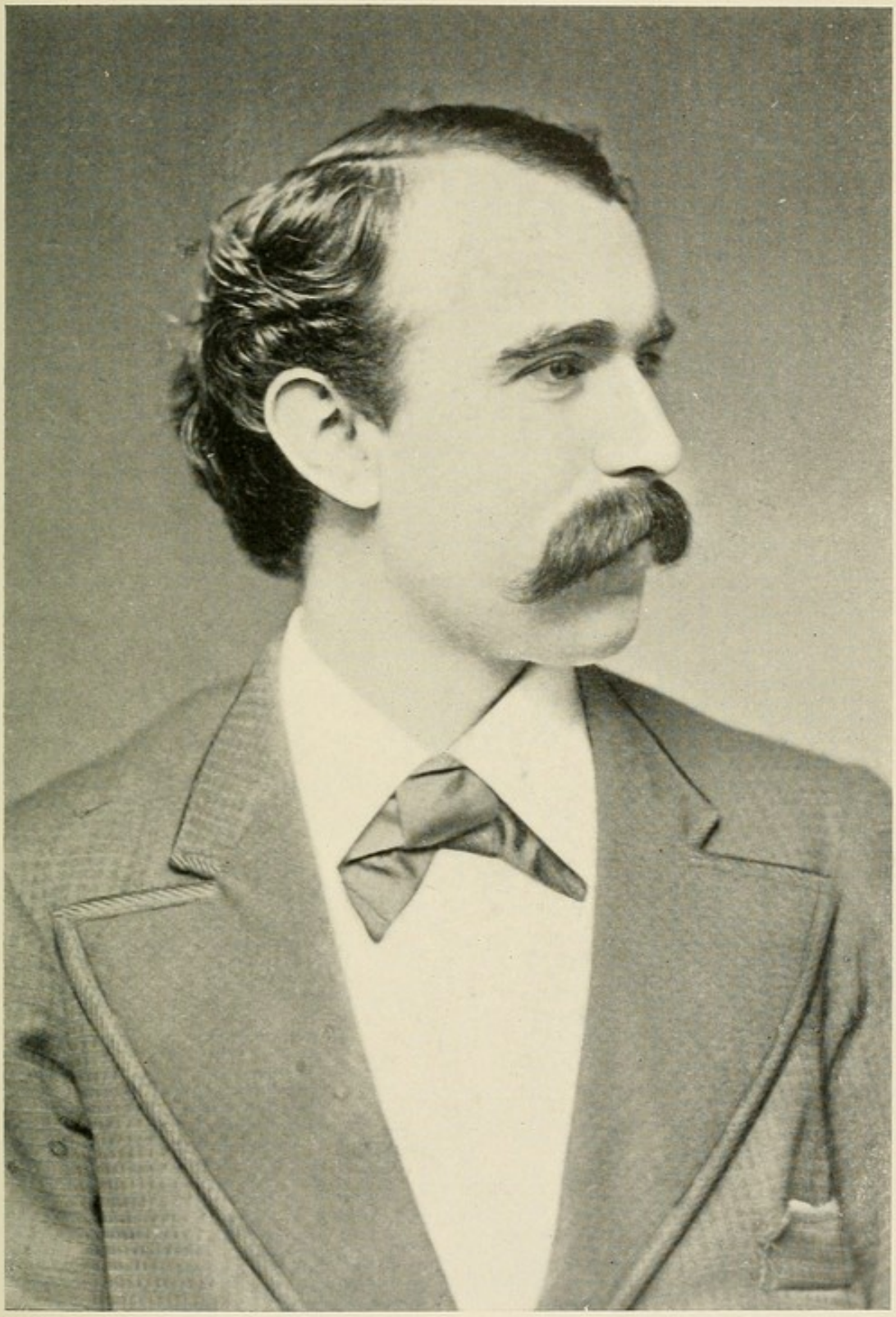
Outside of professional works Dr. Noxon was not a reader. Literature, as such, had no charm comparable to information upon her favorite theme—the alleviation and cure of suffering. Her relaxation was found in the comedy and farce of life as enacted about her; in the bright and naive sayings of children, of whom she was very fond; and in the antics of pets of all kinds, which she delighted to gather about her.

Probably owing to the intense strain of mind and body to which she subjected herself in her earlier professional career, a valvular lesion of the heart developed, which, on several occasions, seriously threatened her life; but, knowing the limitations to which this subjected her, she learned to avoid and suppress undue excitements and bodily strain, and thus evaded death from heart-failure, but, nevertheless, died instantly from apoplexy, January 16, 1895, to be enshrined henceforth in thousands of loving hearts.

DOWLING BENJAMIN, M.D.,

CAMDEN, N. J.

THE ancestors of Dowling Benjamin have for generations taken an honorable part in the history of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. His great-grandfather, Joseph Benjamin, of an English family, settled in Maryland in 1774. The next year he went to Virginia, and immediately after the news of the battle of Bunker Hill reached that State he joined Harry Lee's Light Horse Legion, then organizing at Amelia Court House, and served with it during the Revolutionary War. After the war he settled in Charlestown, Maryland, and was one of



D. Benjamin M.D.

the first trustees and founders of the Methodist Church in that locality. His son, Isaac Benjamin, Sheriff of Talbot County, the Doctor's grandfather, married a Miss Alexander, of a prominent Scotch-Irish family, two of whose members had served respectively as President and Secretary of the historic Mecklenburg Convention of North Carolina in 1775, signing the original Declaration of Independence, there first officially promulgated. The Doctor's maternal grandfather served in the War of 1812.

Dr. Benjamin was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1849. After obtaining an English education in the public schools, he made a study of the ancient and modern languages and sciences, under private tutors, preparatory to entering an advanced class in Dickinson College. He got a position in a drug-store and soon passed the examination of the State Board of Pharmacy. Thus well qualified, he began the study of medicine, and the celebrated D. Hayes Agnew was one of his medical preceptors. He was graduated in 1877 from the University of Pennsylvania, in the medical department, having passed the highest examination in all branches, and was honorably mentioned by the faculty on receiving his degree.

While a student the truth and transcendent importance of the bacteriological pathology (germ theory) of the infectious diseases and contagious fevers, then being developed by Pasteur, Koch, and Lister in Europe, was quickly grasped by his keenly logical and scientific mind. Securing and studying all the imported literature and investigations of these great pioneers in antisepsis, which could not be found in any American text-book, and making original research and microscopical investigations at night in the laboratories, he wrote his graduating thesis on infection or antiseptic practice. This was believed by medical scholars to be the first clear, logical, and convincing presentation of the germ theory by an American medical writer. The Professor of Practice of Medicine at the

University, after carefully reading, so pronounced it and endorsed it, and afterward taught the germ theory. Indeed, the Professor of Clinical Surgery of the University had not adopted the antiseptic practice so late as 1881. (See *International Encyclopædia of Surgery*, vol. i. page 599, where the old system is described.)

So far in advance of the usual practice and beliefs of the profession was this thesis, that "convincing and clear" as it seemed to Professor Stillé, logical and beautiful in diction (it is yet extant) as it is, it was refused publication at the time by the *Medical Times*, then edited by his friend, Professor H. C. Wood, and by other leading medical journals, on the ground that "the theory of germs (microbes) being the cause of disease was not tenable."

However, upon the early adoption of the bacteriological view of infection and its careful practice by Dr. Benjamin have hinged some of the most remarkable results ever attained by a living practitioner of medicine; for instance, in his more than twenty years' practice he has never had a death in confinement. Most of the deaths in confinement come from microbes getting in contact with the lesions.

In all his large practice, including the time while surgeon to the P. R. R., W. J. & C. A. R. R., Camden Iron Works, and Cooper Hospital (over ten years, including thousands of injuries and wounds of all kinds), no instance of blood-poisoning or lock-jaw (microbic diseases) occurred in any of his cases; a remarkable example of aseptic practice. Only last year he published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, October 17, 1896, his great paper on the treatment of diphtheria, showing that he had not a death from that disease for over ten years, including a hundred cases, many of them of the most malignant kind. This paper was accompanied by letters from several fellow-practitioners indorsing and emphasizing his statements.

While the Doctor was quietly attaining his wonderful

results of less than 1 per cent. of death-rate for over a decade, the general average death-rate from the disease in all the United States was 47 per cent., and in Europe 50 per cent., according to the official figures. Even the recent 1895 antitoxin treatment gives a death-rate of over 20 per cent., and even 38 per cent., according to some of our best authorities. The leading medical journals are now discussing Dr. Benjamin's results, and the *Journal of Practical Medicine* says, editorially, "it is most astonishing." These features alone would undoubtedly make his death-rate in general practice the lowest on record.

Thoroughness is one of his greatest traits, and when he investigates a subject his report can be relied upon as exhaustive and accurate. This is also shown in many legal contests in which he was medical expert, as well as in his writings.

Dr. Benjamin settled in Camden in 1877. The following year, as expert for counsel in the Emma Bethel murder case, he produced a profound impression upon the legal fraternity by demonstrating for the first time in the world's history, in a court of law, by chemistry and the microscope, contrary to all text-books on chemistry and medical jurisprudence, and to the astonishment of the State's experts, that the octahedral crystal was not conclusive evidence of the presence of arsenic, but could be produced by another metal (antimony). Up to that time the octahedral crystal would hang the accused.

Dr. Benjamin has taken an active part in all movements tending to raise the standard of the profession. In 1884 he successfully urged, in the face of strong opposition, the American Medical Association to proclaim officially the necessity of having a full three-years' course in the medical colleges. Those who were present at that meeting distinctly remember that great battle; his resolutions having been opposed by some of the leading professors of medical colleges, precipitated an exciting scene.

The New Jersey Medical Society adopted his resolution to that effect after he had agitated it for two years. He became the spokesman of the physicians of the State before the Senate Committee and aided largely in getting the measure passed in Trenton. In his speech before the Committee in the Senate Chamber he clearly showed in pungent language that the possession of a diploma even from some of the best medical colleges was not a guarantee of a proper medical education. This was indeed a great triumph, not for the interest of any set of men, but for the profession and the public as well. The law that was finally passed appointed a State Board of Examiners.

It may be properly noted here that in 1888 Dr. Benjamin performed the first successful hysterectomy (removal of the entire womb and ovaries) in the State of New Jersey, for a large fibroid tumor of the uterus. He afterward performed abdominal section for the removal of ovarian tumors, fibroids, pus-tubes, and pelvic abscesses in women twenty-one times with uniform success; showing that in this class of diseases no better work could be done anywhere. Broad and comprehensive in mind, he estimates all the possibilities in a case and is ready to meet them.

Dr. Benjamin has served as Surgeon to the Cooper Hospital, and is now Obstetrician-in-Charge of the Maternity Department, and Gynæcologist in that institution. He was for two years Assistant Surgeon of the Sixth Regiment, and Surgeon and Major of the Veteran Corps of the same regiment, National Guard of New Jersey. He has been Medical Expert and Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad for fifteen years. He is Lecturer on Obstetrics in the New Jersey Training School for Nurses, and has also filled a Lectureship in the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia. He has served as President of the State Sanitary Association of New Jersey, and President of the Camden District Medical Society, etc., and he has represented his State as a Delegate in National and International Medical

Conventions. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the M. E. Church.

Many of Dr. Benjamin's papers have been of great practical value and have attracted national attention, and are in demand by the leading medical journals. His "Observations on the Relations of Temperatures to Diseases in Dwelling-houses" (*Med. Bulletin*, 1886) was copied by the *Scientific American* and all the leading journals, medical and non-medical. The State Board of Health of Iowa (composed of nine physicians and the Attorney-General) recommended and published it at the expense of the State for free distribution; giving the eminently satisfactory reasons in their report to the Governor for so doing "that it would save so many lives and prevent so much sickness." Other States did the same. What higher compliment could a public benefactor receive? This essay has become a part of standard text-books.

Some of his published papers are as follows: "Typhoid in Water," "Contagion," "Hysterectomy," "Puerperal Convulsions," "The Trained Nurse," "Antiseptic Operations," "Treatment of Pneumonia," "Ovariotomy," "Ventral Hernia," "Present Position of Antiseptic Practice," "Treatment of Fracture," "Ovarian and Fibroid Tumors," "Treatment of Diphtheria," and a systematic work on *Nursing and Confinement.* (Lakeside Publishing Co., N. Y.)

In 1889 Dr. Benjamin married Miss Sarah Cooper White. They have three children. Mrs. Benjamin is a lineal descendant of Edwin Marshall, identified with the Penns in the early colonial history of Pennsylvania. She is an intelligent, highly cultivated lady, and an earnest Christian, who devotes most of her time to contributing to the welfare and happiness of her charming family.

Dr. Benjamin has done much for charity, and esteems it a privilege if he can ennoble his profession and be of service to humanity.

LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN, M.D., LL.B.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DR. LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN, was born October 17, 1851, in Newburgh, N. Y., and is the grandson of Valentine Seaman, M.D., who introduced vaccination into New York in 1799.

Dr. Valentine Seaman was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1792, having been a special student in the office of Dr. Benjamin Rush, and during his life filled many important stations with honor and distinction. He was one of the Surgeons of the New York Hospital from 1796 till his death in 1817, and was the first surgeon to teach clinical surgery in this institution or in America. He was President of the Medical College which was the forerunner of the present College of Physicians and Surgeons, now a part of Columbia University, and numbered among his private office students many who in after years attained eminence in their profession, notably Drs. Valentine Mott, John C. Cheeseman, Isaac Wood, William F. Seaman, Thomas Cock, and Kearney Rodgers. His contributions to medical literature were voluminous and important; among them was the first Pharmacopœia ever published in America, a treatise on Midwifery, one on Kine Pock and Vaccination, one on Yellow Fever, and "A Dissertation on the Mineral Waters of Saratoga," published in 1793, which is most remarkable for the accuracy of its analysis as compared with those made in recent years. His father, Willett Seaman, was a merchant in New York in 1760, and was one of the founders of the New York Hospital and one of its original governors.

To his paternal ancestor, Captain John Seaman, Charles I. issued a colonial grant in 1637 at Hempstead Plains, L. I. The descendants of Captain Seaman were

Louis Livingston Seaman M.D. L.L.B.

prominent in the Dutch, Indian, and Revolutionary Wars, no less than twenty-two of them being in one Long Island company in the Revolution.

Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman is descended on his mother's side from Robert Livingston, First Lord of the Manor, and from Philip Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He is also eighth in descent from Colonel Abraham de Peyster, who was Mayor of New York in 1691, and ninth in descent from Philip Pieterse Schuyler and Margritta Van Schlictenhorst, whose families were so conspicuous in the early French, Indian, and Revolutionary Wars; also ninth in descent from Major Hendrick Cuyler, who commanded the Albany troops in the French and Indian Wars, 1685–'89.

Dr. Seaman was a member of the first class that entered Cornell University in 1868. He commenced the study of medicine in 1873, under the preceptorship of Dr. Samuel D. Gross, of Philadelphia, at Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated M.D. in 1876, being the gold medalist; was also graduated M.D. from the University Medical College of the City of New York, after a post-graduate course, in 1877; and was graduated LL.B. from the University of New York, Law Department, in 1884.

Dr. Seaman was appointed house physician, Charity Hospital, B. I., in 1876, serving one year; was then appointed resident surgeon to the New York State Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island, serving two years; was superintendent of the State Emigrant Insane Asylum, and chief resident surgeon to the Emigrant Institutions, W. I., 1879–1881. In 1881 he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Charity, Maternity, Epileptic and Paralytic, and Penitentiary Hospitals, Blackwell's Island, and of the Training School for Nurses connected with these institutions. He remained in this position until 1885. In 1886 he made a tour around the world, in the course of which a considerable time was spent in the hospitals of India and

China in the study of contagious and epidemic diseases peculiar to the Orient.

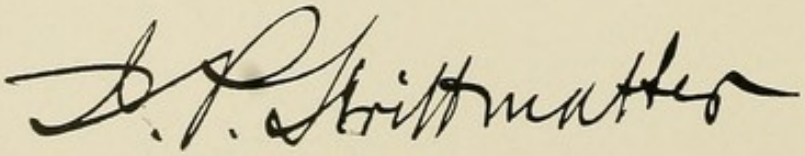
Returning to the United States, Dr. Seaman established himself in the practice of his profession in New York City, in which he has since been engaged. He has been visiting physician to the New York Asylum for Lying-in Women since 1888, and consulting physician to the Colored Orphan Asylum since 1889.

During his visits to Europe in 1881, 1886, 1890, and 1892, Dr. Seaman attended lectures at the University of Edinburgh and at Vienna, and during the cholera epidemic, in 1892, made a special study of cholera in the hospitals of Paris and at Hamburg.

Dr. Seaman is a member of the American Medical Association, Medical Society of the State of New York, Medical Society of the County of New York, New York County Medical Association, and Fellow of The New York Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of the New York Medical Union, New York Pathological Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Society of Medical Jurisprudence of New York, American Academy of Political and Social Science, International Medical Congress, Lotos, Press, Reform, Players' and Opera Clubs, and of the Society of Colonial Wars, and is Vice-President of the Cornell University Club.

He has been in the practice of his profession since 1876, and was a delegate to the International Medical Congress, London, 1881, and Berlin in 1890. He has devised an apparatus for auscultatory percussion, and another for fractured patella, and is the author of papers on these subjects, as well as upon the "Social Waste of Great Cities," "Prison Labor and Public Utility," etc.

Dr. Seaman married, in 1889, Miss Fannie Blackstone Freeman, of New York City, a great-great-granddaughter of Sir William Blackstone, the eminent jurist. Mrs. Seaman died in 1895.



ISIDOR P. STRITTMATTER, M.D.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Isidor Paul Strittmatter, M.D., 999 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Francis X. and Elizabeth M. (Huber) Strittmatter, grandson of Andrew Strittmatter, was born August 16, 1860, at Carrolltown, Pa.

With a preparatory education obtained in the public schools and at St. Vincent College, Westmoreland County, Pa., he began to read medicine in 1877, and attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, receiving his degree from that institution in March, 1881.

Dr. Strittmatter was interne at the German Hospital, Philadelphia, for eight months following graduation; at St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, for the year 1882; and since that time has been in the private practice of medicine and surgery in that city. In 1888 he was appointed Visiting Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, which position he resigned in January, 1897, in order to give his time to his hospital, which is devoted to general surgery and gynæcology.

From 1887 until January, 1897, he has conducted this private hospital at 999 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The building was inadequate to accommodate the numerous patients requiring surgical treatment who desired to avail themselves of Dr. Strittmatter's skill, a circumstance which necessitated his making an addition of ten rooms to the house, and also a complete and perfect operating-room. Dr. Strittmatter uses an operating-table of his own devising, which is made of bird's-eye maple, beautifully polished, and has all the appurtenances necessary to make it complete in every respect.

It was the writer's pleasure to visit Dr. Strittmatter's

"Sanatorium" recently, and the quiet and neatness which pervade the entire building impress the visitor as being a most delightful "home" to seek relief from the various ailments that he specially treats. The capacity permits the comfortable housing of twenty patients. The ventilation is arranged after a special plan, permitting the entrance of air near the floor, and escape of the superheated or foul air near the ceiling.

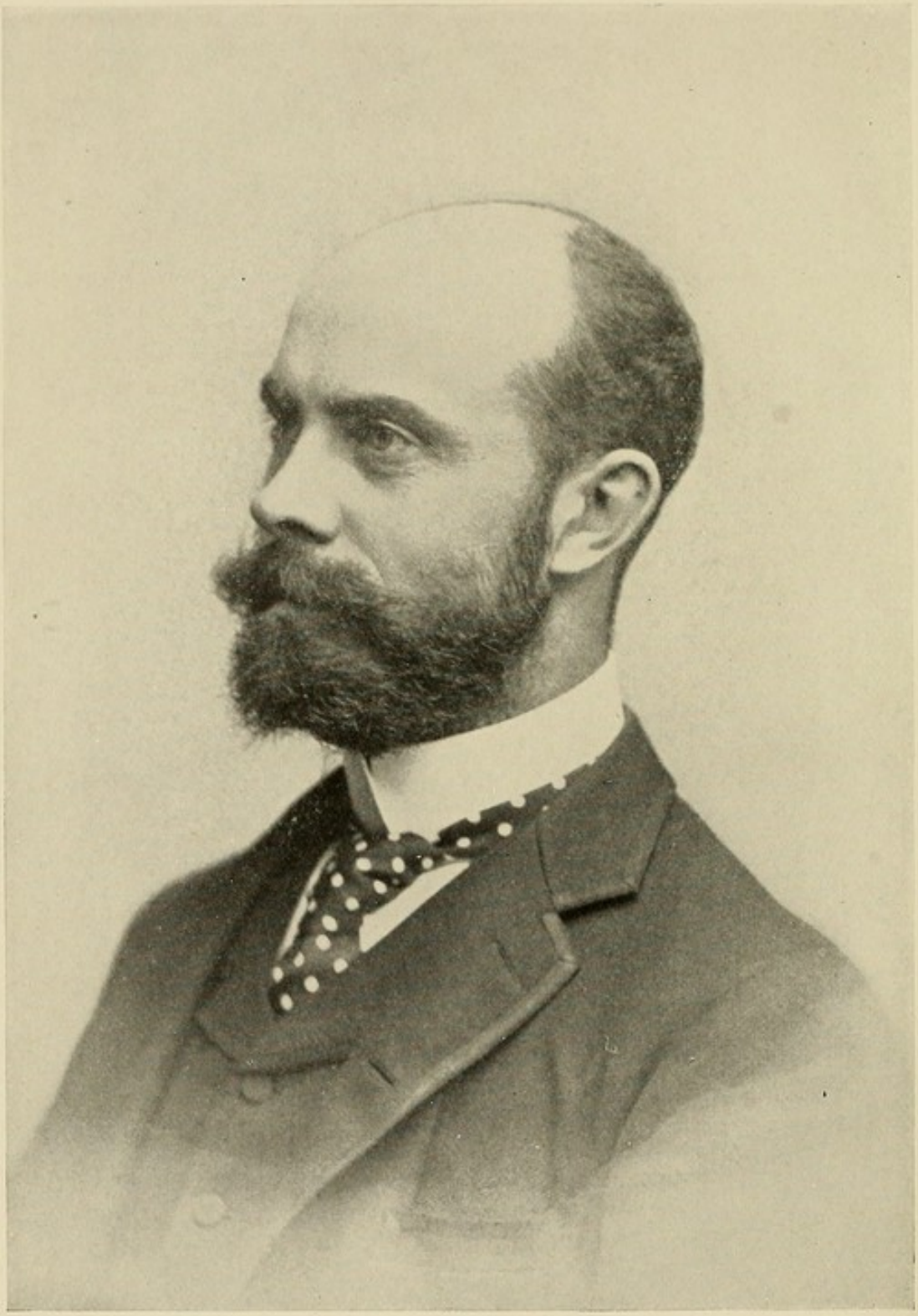
The halls have vents on the top of the house, permitting a complete change of air in a few minutes. The whole water-supply of the house passes through a large filter in the cellar, is carried to the roof to a 500-gallon tank, from which it is again distributed to the various water outlets in the house—insuring a constant, abundant, clean water-supply.

Heating facilities are by hot water system, insuring equable, desirable temperature. The plumbing is after an original plan, the traps being all exposed and located either in the halls concealed, or portions of the building not used for surgical work or for patients. The traps are all arranged to permit of opening, cleansing, and disinfection. The protection against fire consists of a three-inch hose attachment reaching to all the floors, while three independent stairways, one of which is fire-proof, render escape easy and safe.

Although in favor of using electricity in surgical and gynæcological work much less than in past years, each private room is supplied with a power of 1000 milliampères galvanic current, as well as faradic, permitting the attachment of current controller and milliampèremeter or current breaker for faradic.

As an operator Dr. Strittmatter is careful; at the same time he makes a thorough diagnosis of a case before consenting to operate, as he is not in favor of operating unless absolutely necessary.

He is full of vigor and in the prime of life, is deeply



J. Ridale Goffe M.D.

interested in his chosen profession, and is most solicitous to relieve his patients. He is enthusiastic, generous, and liberal in his views, and possesses a goodly share of magnetism.

Dr. Strittmatter during the first year after his graduation became a member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia and Philadelphia County Medical Societies, feeling a deep interest in their transactions, until his rapidly growing private practice prevented his regular attendance. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, the James Aitken Meigs Medical Association, and of the Northern Medical Association of Philadelphia.

J. RIDDLE GOFFE, PH.B., M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DR. J. RIDDLE GOFFE was born in Wisconsin, August 10, 1851. He is descended in direct line from William Goffe, the regicide, a friend of Cromwell, and brother-in-law of Hampton, one of the judges and signers of the death-warrant of Charles I., King of England. As a matter of family history, we might add that, upon the restoration and accession of Charles II., the King declared these judges outlaws, and Judge Goffe, in company with Judge Whalley, fled to the United States, and sought the protection of the colonists, and were by them secreted and protected until their deaths.

Major John Goffe and Captain John Goffe, descendants of the regicide, and direct progenitors of the subject of this sketch, held important commands in the Revolutionary Army. Major Goffe commanded a detachment at Ticonderoga, and the old book, giving the roster of the

officers in his command, is still in the possession of the family. Captain John Goffe commanded a detachment of New Hampshire troops under General Stark, and hastened with him to the front on the memorable occasion when he announced that familiar philippic, "To-morrow the enemy are ours, or Mollie Stark is a widow."

Dr. Goffe's mother, Betsey Riddle, was born in New Hampshire, in 1819, and also numbers among her ancestors prominent Revolutionary heroes.

Dr. Goffe's parents were among the early pioneers in the State of Wisconsin, going there with a colony of settlers from the State of New Hampshire, which was their original home, and at Kenosha, Wis., where they located.

Dr. Goffe was born on the 10th of August, 1851. He took his preparatory course for college in the high school of his native town, and entered the Literary Department of the University of Michigan in the fall of 1869, graduating with his class in 1873.

While in college Dr. Goffe became a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He also acquired some taste for journalism by acting as correspondent of the *Detroit Daily Post*, and spent the summer, after his graduation, in journalistic work in the city of Cincinnati. In the autumn of that year, however, he abandoned the proposed career of a journalist and became principal of the public schools at La Porte, Indiana, where he continued for five years. His leisure hours were spent in studying natural sciences and comparative anatomy, which developed a taste for the study of medicine.

In 1879 he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York City, where he remained two years, graduating in 1881, after which he served six months in a branch of Charity Hospital, and the succeeding eighteen months in the Woman's Hospital. Upon leaving the Woman's Hospital, in the spring of 1883, he began a regular practice in New York City. The experience gained at the Woman's

Hospital naturally directed his professional efforts in the line of gynæcology, of which he has made a specialty.

Dr. Goffe has made a name for himself among his medical and surgical *confrères* by contributing to surgical science an original method for disposing of the pedicle in supravaginal hysterectomy for fibroid tumors.

This operation was an effort to perfect a satisfactory method of dropping the pedicle into the pelvic cavity, thus disposing of it according to the method adopted in disposing of the pedicle after ovariotomy. It was first devised and employed by Dr. Goffe in an operation which was performed by him May 29, 1888, and was repeated on three other cases in rather rapid succession, all of which recovered. It was presented to the Obstetric Section of The New York Academy of Medicine, in March, 1890, and published in the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, vol. xxiii. No. 4, April, 1890. The method has been compared to that of Schröder, but it differs from Schröder's in two or three important particulars, which consist, first, in large, distinct peritoneal flaps with which the stump and all traumatic tissue involved in the operation are buried beneath the peritoneum; second, the method of controlling hemorrhage from the uterine artery inside of these flaps, so there is no puncture of the peritoneum. The advantages of the operation over the method of total extirpation are: 1st. That it restores the pelvic organs to their normal relations in the pelvis. 2d. It requires less time. 3d. It is more easily done; and, 4th, the local after-treatment is *nil.*

The operation has been adopted by many operators, among whom may be mentioned Dr. Haywood Smith and Dr. Treves, of London, and Dr. Baer, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Goffe has since reported fifteen cases done by this operation with only one death.

Dr. Goffe's first and very unexpected attempt at surgical work consisted in ligating, in case of hemorrhage, the deep

and superficial femoral arteries. This occurred while he was reading medicine during his final year as Principal of the High School. It so happened that one day he found upon the railroad track, along which a freight-train had just passed, a man who had evidently just been run over by the train. The left leg was crushed and bruised in several places and the bones broken, and through a large wound in the upper part of the thigh the deep and superficial femoral arteries could be seen bleeding. Hastily obtaining a piece of tarred twine from the baggage-room of the station near by, he threw ligatures around the arteries and had the hemorrhage entirely under control when the surgeon arrived.

Dr. Goffe has written many papers bearing upon the subject of gynæcology, some of which have been permanent and lasting contributions to the advancement of that specialty. Among these may be mentioned his article on "The Differentiation of Pelvic Cellulitis," read before the Alumni Association of the Woman's Hospital in 1884, in which the author took the position that, for all practical purposes, in the consideration of pelvic inflammations in women the all-important feature was a localized peritonitis, and not a cellulitis; in other words, he differentiated pelvic cellulitis out of existence. Among his other papers may be mentioned "The Treatment of Chronic Endometritis;" "Re-opening the Abdomen for Acute Septic Peritonitis, following Cœliotomy;" "In What Way can Uterine Disease be Prevented?" "Some Practical Points in Diagnosis—Normal and Abnormal Position of the Uterus." Also his article on "Cæsarean Section, with Report of a Case," in which he was associated with Dr. A. B. Tucker; and "The Development of the Intrapelvic Treatment of the Stump after Hysterectomy for Fibroid Tumors, and its Present Status."

At the time of writing Dr. Goffe is First Vice-President of the New York Obstetrical Society, and holds the posi-

tion of Visiting Gynæcologist to the New York City Hospital and Assistant Gynæcologist to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. Upon leaving the Woman's Hospital as interne, Dr. Goffe became at once connected with the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, where he went through the various lower grades of Assistant, Instructor, Lecturer, Adjunct Professor, and, finally, Professor of Gynæcology, to which position he was appointed in 1894. In January, 1895, he was elected Secretary of the Faculty of that institution, which position he still holds.

Dr. Goffe's early experience in journalistic work developed a fluency in writing, which has availed him greatly in his medical career. In 1892 he became connected with the *American Medico-Surgical Bulletin,* and assumed charge of the departments of Gynæcology, Obstetrics, and Pædiatrics, which he conducted for two years. This position he resigned to become editor of the *New York Polyclinic,* which position he also held for two years. In January, 1896, he resigned from this position and assumed the editorship of the *Medical News,* which at that date removed its home from Philadelphia to New York; the latter position he still holds.

Dr. Goffe is a member of the American Gynæcological Society, the New York Obstetrical Society, The New York Academy of Medicine, Medical Society of the County of New York, etc. He also is a member of the University Club.

In 1890 Dr. Goffe married Miss Eleanor Taylor, a young lady prominent in New York society and daughter of an old Massachusetts family.

MARGARET A. CLEAVES, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DR. MARGARET ABIGAIL CLEAVES was born in Louisa County, Iowa. Her father was of Dutch and English lineage and her mother of Scotch and Irish, but by birth both were Americans. Her father, Dr. John Trow Cleaves, was born in Yarmouth, Maine, in 1813, and her mother, Elizabeth Stronach, in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1820. In 1843 they were married, in Columbus City, Louisa County, Iowa, where Dr. Cleaves practiced medicine until his death, in October, 1863. He was a man of high standing in his profession, but found time to devote to public affairs, in which he took a deep interest. He was twice elected a member of the Iowa Legislature, in 1852 and 1861.

Margaret was the third of seven children. Her education was obtained in the public schools and in the Iowa State University, but, because of limited means, she was unable to finish the collegiate course in the latter institution. She began teaching before her sixteenth birthday, and alternately attended and taught school for several years afterward.

In 1868 the family moved to Davenport, Iowa. There Margaret resolved to become a doctor instead of continuing teaching, and entered upon the study of medicine. She feels that the influence which determined her choice of this profession was that of her father, whose intimate companion she was from her earliest recollection.

In 1870 she entered the Medical Department of the State University of Iowa, and in 1871 entered the office of her preceptor, Dr. W. F. Peck, who was Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery in the University. She accompanied him in his professional work, saw all sorts of cases, and assisted at surgical operations. She was gradu-

Margaret A. Cleaves.

ated from this University March 5, 1873, standing at the head of her class.

Shortly afterward she was appointed Second Assistant Physician in the State Hospital for the Insane, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where, while attending with great earnestness to the study of her profession, she found full scope for the broad charity and refined humanity of her nature. She was a veritable pioneer in such work, for, up to that time, only one other woman in the world had occupied the position of physician to the insane, and she was a contemporary. Dr. Cleaves remained in the hospital three years, and then resigned to commence private practice in Davenport. She was subsequently appointed one of the trustees of the asylum. She testified as insanity expert in cases of murder and forgery in the Iowa courts in 1876 and 1877. It has been said that she has done more to influence having women appointed as physicians to insane hospitals than any other person.

In 1878 she was President of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the State University of Iowa.

While practicing medicine in Davenport she became a member of the Scott County Medical Society, being the second woman admitted to that body, and the first to be an active member. For several years she was its Secretary. She also joined the Iowa State Medical Society, to which she was again the second woman to gain admission, and the first to become an active member, and was the first woman admitted to the Iowa and Illinois Central District Medical Association. While residing in Davenport she was an active member of the Davenport Academy of Sciences.

In 1879 the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Hospital for the Insane choose her their delegate to the National Conference of Charities, which that year met at Chicago. In that conference she read a paper on "The Medical and Moral Care of Female Patients in Hospitals for the Insane." It attracted widespread attention and was

printed in a volume—*Lunacy in Many Lands*—which was published by the Government of New South Wales. In June, 1880, she was appointed by the Governor of Iowa a State Delegate to the National Conference of Charities in Cleveland, Ohio, and thus the distinction was conferred upon her of being the first female delegate from Iowa to that body. She reported for the State to the conference, and her report was subsequently incorporated in the Governor's Annual Message.

That same year she was appointed Physician-in-Chief in the Female Department of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, in Harrisburg, another position never before held by a woman. During this time she was a member of the Dauphin County Medical Society and the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1881 she was sent as a delegate to the annual meeting of the National Association of Medical Superintendents for Asylums for the Insane by the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, and also by the same Board to the annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities at Boston. After three years of hard work Dr. Cleaves was compelled, by failing health, to resign her position. Her annual reports will be found in the published reports of the Hospital.

She went abroad in 1883, remaining nearly two years, visiting insane hospitals in Scotland, England, France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Belgium, everywhere receiving flattering courtesies from men of recognized eminence in the treatment of insanity. She witnessed operations in general hospitals in England, France, and Germany, and in Paris was for several months a regular attendant at lectures and clinics.

After returning to the United States she opened in Des Moines, Iowa, a private home for the treatment of patients, conducting also an office practice in connection with her work. In March, 1885, she was appointed one of the

Examining Committee of the Medical Department of the State University of Iowa. It was the first honor of that kind bestowed on a woman by any standard medical school in the United States. In July, 1886, she was sent as a State delegate to the annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities, which was held in St. Paul, Minn. During her residence in Des Moines she was an active member of the Polk County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley, and of the Iowa State Medical Society. Before all these societies she read papers, and served the last-named body as Chairman of Obstetrics and Gynæcology in 1889, being the only woman in this Society who had ever received such an appointment up to that time.

Her work was not confined to medicine alone. She took a deep interest in whatever pertained to the advancement of woman, and in 1880 became a member of the Association for the Advancement of Women. She organized the Des Moines Woman's Club in 1885, and was its first President, and in the same year assisted in organizing the Marshalltown Woman's Club, of which she is now an honorary member.

Becoming interested in electro-therapeutics she went to New York in 1887, and to Paris to Apostoli in 1888, to prosecute her investigations. After her return she continued to practice in Des Moines, but in 1890 retired from that field and opened an office in New York.

Dr. Margaret A. Cleaves has written various papers which have been read before numerous societies. Many have been published, both in Europe and America, and all of them are distinguished by painstaking research, clearness of statement, and logical reasoning. Among them are: "Mental Responsibility in the Commission of Crime," Scott County Medical Society, Davenport, Iowa, 1876. "Insanity a Physical Disease, and the Necessity for its Early Recognition by the General Physician," Ibid.,

1877. "Medical and Moral Care of the Female Patient in the Hospitals for the Insane," *Transactions National Conference of Charities*, Chicago, June, 1879. "Nervous and Mental Phenomena Associated with Pelvic Disease," Iowa State Medical Society, 1878; *Transactions of the Iowa Medical Society*, 1879. "Neurasthenia and its Relation to Diseases of Women," Ibid., 1880. "Treatment of Uterine Fibroids by Electrolysis," Ibid., 1887. "Women's Dress; Its Influence on the Body," Medical Society of the Missouri Valley; *Omaha Clinic*, 1888. "Vesical Hemorrhage in Pregnancy, with Report of a Case," Kings County Medical Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.; *New York Medical Record*, 1890. "The Colony of Insane at Gheel," Belgium; Medico-Legal Society, 1891; *Journal of Mental Sciences*, London, England, April, 1891. "The Chemistry of Food and Nutrition," Brooklyn Woman's Club. "The Franklinic Current in the Treatment of Disease," Alumni Association of The Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, 1892. "Franklinization in Mental Diseases," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, March 1, 1892. "The Use of the Galvanic Current in Articular Inflammatory Exudations," American Electro-Therapeutic Association, Philadelphia, September 9, 1892; *Times and Register*, Philadelphia, 1892. "Metallic Electrolysis," American Electro-Therapeutic Association, Chicago, September, 1893; *Journal of the American Medical Association, Revue Internationale d' Electrotherapie*, and in *Transactions of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association*, 1893. "The Sinusoidal Current and its Use," New York Electro-Therapeutic Society, 1893. "A New Electrode for Hydro-electric Applications of the Continuous Current," *New York Medical Record*, 1894; *Revue Internationale d' Electrotherapie; Archives d' Electricité, Médicale, Expérimentales et Clinique*, 1894. "Special Hydro-electric Applications," American Electro-Therapeutic Association, New York, September, 1894, *Journal of the American Medical Asso-*

ciation, 1894; and in *Transactions of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association*, 1894. "Means of Controlling the So-called Static Induced," Ibid., and *Archives d'Electricité, Médicale, Expérimentales et Cliniques*. "Electric Light as a Diagnostic and Therapeutic Agent," presented to the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, New York, September, 1894; Ibid. "Franklinization as a Therapeutic Measure in Neurasthenia," American Medical Association, Atlanta, 1896; *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1896. "The Expenditure of Electrical Energy," American Electro-Therapeutic Association, Boston; *Transactions of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association*, 1896.

In 1891–1892 Dr. Cleaves edited the Asylum Notes for the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*.

Dr. Cleaves is a Fellow of the Medical Society of the County of New York, The New York Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, and American Electro-Therapeutic Association, Associate Member of the Alumnæ Association of The Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, Société Française d'Electrotherapie, New York Electrical Society, and American Authors' Guild.

In October, 1892, she was unanimously elected Secretary of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, and again appeared as a pioneer, which she essentially has been in the avenues now open to women. She served the Association in this capacity for two years.

She was Instructor in Electro-therapeutics at the Post-Graduate Medical School for three years, and for five years past has lectured on this subject, both at the Post-Graduate Medical School and at her own clinic, known as the New York Electro-Therapeutic Clinic, Laboratory, and Dispensary, and to physicians from every part of the United States, both men and women, largely the former.

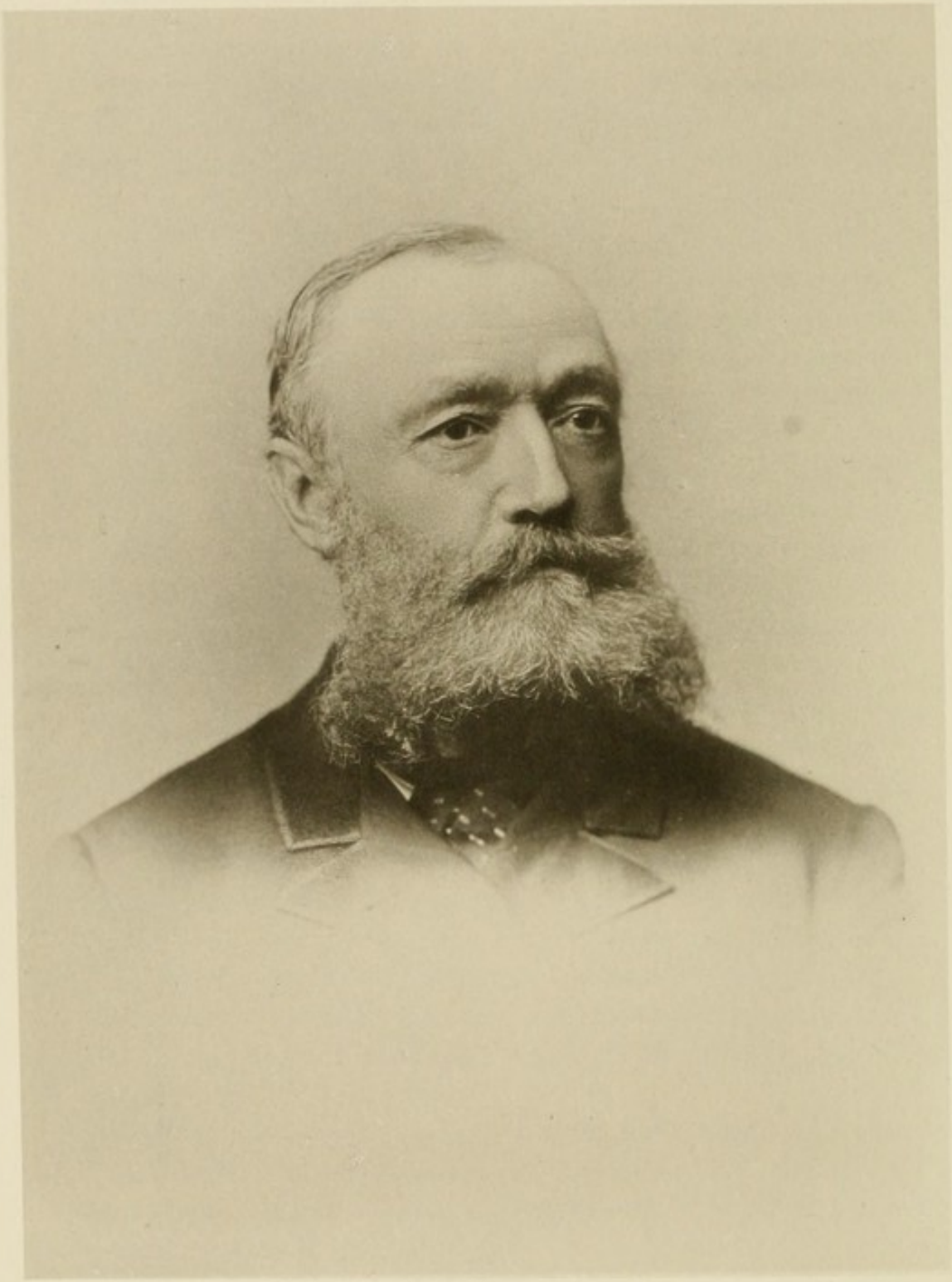
Since 1892 she has held the position of Chairman of the

Committee on Standard Meters for the American Electro Therapeutic Association, and has also served as a member of the Committee on Static Machines and Condensers, and on the Committee on Electric Light Apparatus for Diagnosis and Therapy.

In April, 1895, she founded the New York Electro-Therapeutic Clinic, Laboratory, and Dispensary, which was opened for work April 6, 1895. This was the first clinic devoted exclusively to teaching electro-therapeutics. The double purpose of the clinic is to aid in the advance of electro-therapeutics by original research, and interesting results have been obtained in defining the value of negative insulation for static application, and instructing practitioners and students of medicine in electro-therapeutics and the electrical treatment of the poor. The clinic is thoroughly equipped with all the best modern electrical apparatus used in medicine.

Dr. Cleaves's work, almost her entire student and professional life, has been among and with men, and she occupies the unusual position of a woman who is sought after as a teacher by men in the profession from all over the United States. For the five years in which she has taught electro-therapeutics the majority of her pupils have been men. In no way has Dr. Cleaves ever been made to feel that there was anything unusual in her position, the relation between her and her students being one of *bon camaraderie.* She has been dependent upon herself throughout her entire career.

Though a very busy woman and her chosen fields of labor and study have taken her far away from the paths followed by most women, she has sacrificed none of those sweet, helpful, and peculiarly womanly characteristics which endear her to her friends. She is a woman who combines in a most felicitous way gentleness of speech and manner, with firmness of character. She has keen insight and quick sympathies, yet cool judgment.



J. G. Richardson

PROF. T. G. RICHARDSON, M.D.,

LATE DEAN OF THE TULANE UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

On May 26, 1892, at 8.30 P.M., the spirit of a revered teacher and valued citizen passed away to its rest. While his death was not a surprise to those who knew of his long and painful illness, still it came as a shock to the many who owed a large part of their medical training to Dr. Richardson.

Dr. Richardson was born at Lexington, Ky., January 3, 1827, and was the son of William Richardson, for many years before his death cashier of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville. His mother was Synia Higgins, whose father was a contemporary and personal friend of Daniel Boone.

In 1837 he removed with his parents to Louisville, and in 1845 matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. The same year he entered the office of Professor S. D. Gross, M.D., as a private pupil, having as a companion Dr. Nathan Bozeman, now of New York, who was also his classmate at the University. In 1847 he was appointed resident student of the Louisville Marine Hospital. He graduated at the University in the spring of 1848, and immediately afterward was appointed by the Faculty demonstrator of anatomy, which position he filled for eight years. During a large portion of this period he was engaged in anatomical investigations, and in 1853 published a large volume, entitled *Elements of Human Anatomy*, besides occasional contributions to the *Western Journal of Medicine*. This medical periodical

being suspended in 1855, he founded the Louisville *Review* in connection with Professor Gross.

Resigning the position of demonstrator of anatomy at Louisville, in 1856, he was at once offered the chair of anatomy in the New York Medical College, that of surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and that of anatomy in the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania College, at Philadelphia. He decided to accept the latter, and removed to Philadelphia in the fall of 1856. While there he established, in conjunction with Professor Gross, who had accepted the chair of surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*, and continued to act as junior editor until its suspension, in 1862, although he had in the meantime removed to another field of duty. While at the Pennsylvania Medical College he was associated with Professors Alfred Stillé, Francis Gurney Smith, and other gentlemen well known to the profession throughout the United States as teachers and authors.

In 1858 he was invited to the chair of anatomy in the medical department of the University of Louisiana, to succeed Prof. Nott, and removed to New Orleans in the latter part of the year. This school was at that time one of the largest in the country, and, with such distinguished professors as the late Warren Stone, M.D., Thomas Hunt, M.D., and others of like distinction, attracted annually more than four hundred students. He was at the same time appointed one of the attending surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and lectured upon clinical surgery in addition to his didactic lectures upon anatomy in the medical college. He was the first to perform successfully the operation of vesico-vaginal fistula, after the method of Dr. Nathan Bozeman, which had then but recently been introduced to the profession. He soon became engaged in a large surgical practice, which was only interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war.

Leaving New Orleans before its capture by the Federal forces, in 1862, he joined the Confederate Army of Tennessee, of which he was made practically, although not nominally, assistant medical director, and subsequently medical inspector on the staff of Major General Braxton Bragg. He was present on the field at the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge, in the second of which it became his melancholy duty to amputate the thigh of the gallant Major-General Hood. He accompanied General Bragg, after the retirement of that distinguished officer from the Army of Tennessee, to Richmond, where he continued his duties as medical inspector during the summer of 1864, and by request of the surgeon in charge, Dr. Hancock, and the attending surgeons, Drs. Cabell, Hoyt, Tom, and Wellford, he performed a large part of the capital operations at the immense hospital after the battles of Rapidan, Spottsylvania Court House, and Cold Harbor. He subsequently accompanied General Bragg to North Carolina as medical director of that department, and was present on the field at the battle of Averysboro, and also that of Bentonville, where a mere handful of Confederates, under General J. E Johnson, made their last unsuccessful fight.

Still adhering to the fortunes of his friend and chief, General Bragg, he joined the retreating column of government officials, with President Davis at its head, and continued with them until the formal dissolution of the Confederate Cabinet, at Washington, Ga., and the dispersion of its members.

He returned to New Orleans in the succeeding fall, and resumed his position in the University of Louisiana, and was immediately chosen Dean of the Medical Faculty. In 1873, upon the resignation of Professor Warren Stone from the chair of surgery, he became his successor, and his ability as a director and teacher aided in elevating the college to its present high standing.

In 1877 he was elected president of the American Medical Association, at its annual meeting in Chicago, and presided at the subsequent meeting in Buffalo, N. Y.

For a number of years he devoted the summer months to travel. He travelled over all the ground usually covered by tourists, and besides a large amount of territory not often visited by them. He crossed the Atlantic many times; spent two summers in Mexico; ascended the Amazon; scaled the Andes; visited the Sandwich Islands, and went up and down his own country until no place of importance had been left unseen. In all of his journeyings he was accompanied by his devoted wife; she was one of the three ladies who first looked down into the crater of Popocatapetl.

In addition to the literary productions mentioned, Dr. Richardson contributed a number of articles to the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal* and the *Medical News and Library* of Philadelphia. He also wrote a life of the distinguished anatomist and naturalist, Professor John D. Godman. He was a corresponding member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia and of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and an active member of the Louisiana State and the Orleans Parish Medical Society (representative men of the South).

For many years Professor Richardson was a member and elder of the First Presbyterian Church, counting its pastor, Dr. B. M. Palmer, among his most valued friends.

Dr. Richardson was married twice. His first wife was the daughter of Professor Charles W. Short, M.D., of Kentucky. Three children blessed this marriage. A tragic fate overtook the mother and children. They were on a steamboat coming down the Mississippi to join him; the boat sank, and among the victims were Dr. Richardson's wife and children.

His second wife was Miss Ida Slocomb, daughter of Mrs. Cora A. Slocomb, who survives him.

As an administrator of the Tulane University, from its origin in 1884, he was zealous in behalf of the Medical Department, and secured for it important benefits. He never failed to encourage and aid his successor in everything calculated to promote the welfare of the college; and the very last official letter, written two years after his retirement from active service, to the Dean of the Medical Department, proved conclusively his unalterable devotion to his beloved college and his judicious and generous appreciation of its needs. In this memorable letter of March 3, 1891, Dr. Richardson wrote: "I am authorized by Mrs. Richardson to place at your disposal $50,000 for the erection of a building for laboratories of chemistry, physiology, pathological anatomy, microscopy, etc., and for suitable anatomical rooms, provided that for this purpose the Faculty can obtain from the administrators of the Tulane University of Louisiana either of the two lots contiguous to the building of the Medical Department; work upon the new building to be begun within a year of this date."

The Medical Faculty replied, March 6, 1891, as follows: "The generous and philanthropic offer of Mrs. Richardson to contribute $50,000 for the building of laboratories, on which now depend the future progress and prosperity of the Medical Department, is most gratefully accepted. In addition to the respect, affection, and admiration that her gentle and noble character arouses in all who know her, Mrs. Richardson has by this act deserved the profound and lasting gratitude of all who have at heart the welfare of New Orleans, the relief of human suffering, and the gratitude especially of those on whom is imposed the duty of promoting the prosperity of the Medical Department.

"Professor T. G. Richardson, M.D., for very many

years our honored colleague and Dean, is earnestly solicited to become the chief counsellor and agent of the Faculty in everything that may concern the expenditure of this gift, to the end that every dollar may be disbursed prudently and wisely for the greatest benefit of the Medical Department, of the public, and to the perfect satisfaction of the donor."

Difficulties arose as to securing either of the lots contiguous to the old building; the Faculty did not desire the responsibility of taking charge of the donation, and for other reasons a letter was addressed, May 9, 1891, to United States Senator R. L. Gibson, President of the Board of Administrators, signed "Ida A. Richardson, approved T. G. Richardson," which was briefly as follows: "If the administrators will furnish a suitable site for a medical college I will contribute $100,000 toward the erection of the building, to be paid from time to time as the work progresses." The administrators accepted this donation, and provided, at an expense of $35,000, an admirable site.

Such is a brief history of the inception of the new college building, due to the conjoint liberality of T. G. Richardson and his wife, Ida A. Slocomb. Their timely gift will prove an incalculable advantage to the college, to many generations of its students, and to the cause of medical education, on which depend those inestimable blessings to the people, the prevention and cure of disease. Radiating from our city, these blessings will be disseminated far and wide over our land, and will be shared by countless sufferers—by the rich and the blest, and yet even more by the destitute and the wretched. Our new building will stand an enduring monument not only to the generosity and worth of the donors, but also to their exceptionally enlightened appreciation of the value of medical knowledge to the welfare of the people; and this building will serve as a memorial to bind in lasting union two names

which were united for nearly twenty-five years (November 12, 1868, to May 26, 1892,) in faithful and devoted love.

Dr. Richardson's influence in behalf of the college did not end with his life. Through him exceptionally appreciating the needs of medical education, and in loving remembrance of him, Mrs. Ida A. Richardson has added very largely to the original gift in order that everything lacking and indispensable to insure the usefulness of the new building may be supplied.

Dr. Richardson added honor to his profession by contributing liberally to every good cause, not only money, but also the great influence which high character and great ability gave him. He was one of the largest contributors toward building the monument erected at Danville, Ky., to the memory of Ephraim McDowell, M.D. Though racked by agonizing pain, and fully conscious that death was near at hand, the anti-lottery cause, involved in doubtful conflict, had no friend, in like pitiable condition, so resolute and so valuable, and none less bitter to opponents.

Hand-in-hand with his beloved and honored wife, he crowned these numerous and invaluable services to his contemporaries, within and without the medical profession, by contributing with a liberality, unexampled in the South, to the progress of medical education, for the benefit of generations to live after him.

Surely if any man, then this man "wrought his life in noble deeds"; the medical profession profited by his labors, and mankind is better for his living. He taught well by precept, yet better still by example, and he has strengthened many to serve profession and humanity less selfishly. During his professional life there have lived many thousands of physicians, and of all these thousands I know not one throughout the United States who better served, and not one throughout the extended length and

breadth of the South who as well served the medical profession as did Dr. Richardson.

He possessed superior characteristics, which, during the intimacy of long friendship, specially attracted and impressed me. He had a profound and active mind, eager to the last for new knowledge, and earnest in search of truth, however unpalatable it might prove. Hence he was always a student and in step with the onward march of medical science. He regarded every subject broadly and from every side, and often surprised me by his thorough knowledge and appreciation of the arguments of those whose conclusions he opposed. The breadth of his mind and the extent of his knowledge, both of science and of human nature, rendered him tolerant of opinions opposed to his own, and charitable to human frailties.

He possessed pre-eminently one of the distinguishing marks of great ability, not only the mastery of many details, but a profound comprehension of the elementary principles which bind details together and on which these are founded.

He was distinguished not only for physical, but also for great moral courage. Actuated by a high sense of duty, he more than fulfilled whatever he promised, and was exceptionally punctual and efficient. He never subordinated official duty to personal convenience or private obligations, and used office and its influence not for self, but for the general welfare.

He abhorred hypocrisy, falsehood, prevarication, scandal, and gossip with a vehemence proportionate, as is usual, to nobility of soul. Profanity, obscenity, vulgar wit met with no assumption of "I am holier than thou," but were ignored as if unheard.

Beneath a calm manner and habitual reserve in the expression of his emotions, there throbbed a loving and a loyal heart. In his friendships he manifested the unusual combination of saying little but doing much, so that his

Joseph Eastman M.D., L.L.D.

deeds in behalf of friends who needed his services always surpassed their expectations, and the longer he was known the greater was the trust reposed in him and the higher the value attached to his friendship.

[The foregoing sketch of Professor T. G. Richardson has, by permission, been made chiefly of extracts from the June, 1892, number of the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, and from the Memorial Address on the professional services of T. G Richardson, M.D., delivered April 5, 1893, by Professor Stanford E. Chaille, A.M., M.D., Dean of the Medical Department, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.—THE AUTHOR.]

JOSEPH EASTMAN, M.D., LL.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

DR. JOSEPH EASTMAN, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in the Bleecker Mountains in Fulton Co., N. Y., in 1842. He is the son of Rilus Eastman, who was born in Amherst, Mass., his ancestors being among the earliest settlers in New England. The Doctor's mother's name was Catherine Jipson. She was of German descent.

Dr. Eastman's early education was confined to winter schools and night study; on reaching the age of eighteen he became a proficient blacksmith, having worked three years at that trade.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, early in 1861, he enlisted as a volunteer in the 77th N. Y.; went to the front and took part in four battles. After the battle of Williamsburg he became a victim of fever, and was sent to Mt. Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C. After his recovery, Dr. Charles A. McCall and Dr. Harrison Allen (both now in Philadelphia) placed him on medical duty in that hos-

pital, later having him discharged from his regiment and appointed Hospital Steward in the U. S. Army. Through the courtesy of these doctors he was permitted to attend three courses of medical lectures in the University of Georgetown, where he was graduated in 1865. He then passed the army examination and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon to the United States Volunteers, and served in that capacity until May, 1866, when he was mustered out of service at Nashville, Tenn.

On his way home from the army he stopped at Indianapolis, and located in a country village a few miles west of the city, where he followed the general practice of medicine and surgery for a period of nine years. In 1868 he married a daughter of Thomas Barker, of Indianapolis. In 1870–71 he attended a course of lectures in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he was again graduated in 1871. At the solicitation of Drs. Parvin and Walker he accepted the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Indianapolis, locating in that city in November, 1875. Soon after he was appointed Consulting Surgeon to the City Hospital, a position which he held for nine years, delivering lectures on Clinical Surgery during that time. During this same period he assisted Professor Parvin, now of Philadelphia, in most of his gynecological operations. In 1879 Dr. Eastman was one of the organizers of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Indianapolis, accepting the Chair of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery. After having taught anatomy in the two colleges for seven sessions a special chair was established in the last-named institution, that of Diseases of Women and Abdominal Surgery, which he has held ever since. For the last seven years he has been President of this college.

Since 1886 Dr. Eastman has limited his practice absolutely to diseases of women and abdominal surgery. During this period he has opened the abdominal cavity over

500 times and performed hysterectomy, suprapubic and infrapubic, over 120 times.

His Private Sanatorium for Diseases of Women and Abdominal Surgery, five stories high, with an elevator and the most modern facilities of every kind to render his work successful, speaks plainly of what an indomitable energy in the surgical type of a man will accomplish. He is the second in the world, and the only American surgeon who, in operating for extra-uterine pregnancy, has dissected out the entire sac which contained a living child, and saved the life of both mother and child (see Hirst's *American Obstetrics*, vol. ii. pp. 269, 270). While yet doing general surgery he exsected the knee-joint five times, with five recoveries and five useful limbs; and performed lithotomy five times in the male, with five recoveries.

At the beginning of his special work he visited the hospitals of London, Birmingham, Paris, Strassburg, Munich, Vienna, Leipsic, Dresden, Halle, and Berlin, critically examining the methods of the distinguished operators in the department of diseases of women and abdominal surgery.

In 1891, in recognition of his original professional work, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Wabash College, the first and only time in the history of this old institution that this honor has been given to a medical man.

The Doctor has one daughter, Mary, and two sons, Thomas B. and Joseph R. Eastman, associated with their father in practice and teaching.

Dr. Eastman is a member of the American Medical Association, and at their meeting last June in Milwaukee, was elected Chairman of the Section of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.

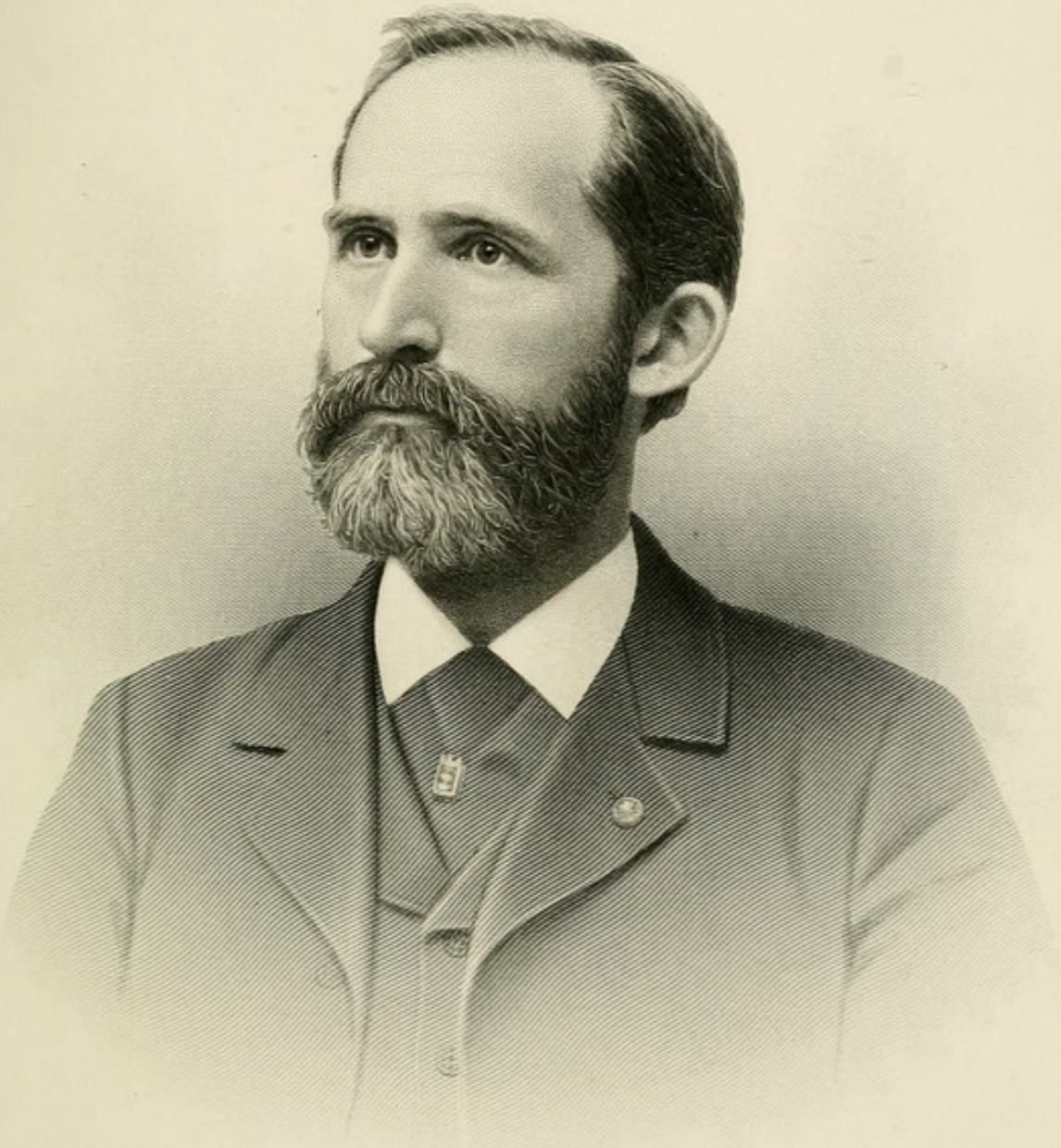
ALBERT VANDER VEER, M.D., A.M., PH.D.,

ALBANY, N. Y.

PHYSICIANS are, without doubt, among the most important members of a community. From the very nature of their profession, they are thoughtful, sharp-sighted men, always abreast of the knowledge of the times, and ready to apply it as opportunity affords. In public life, whenever the time or inclination for such labor exists, the physician is pre-eminently the man whose work will redound to the credit of the community in which it is done. Fortunate, indeed, is the city whose leading physicians find time to aid in the conduct of its affairs.

The subject of this sketch, Dr. Albert Vander Veer, although scarcely of middle age, has attained a prominence in his profession which easily makes him its local head as well as places him far along in the ranks of its recognized leaders. He was born in the village of Leatherville, in the town of Root, Montgomery County, State of New York, on July 10, 1841. His father was an energetic and successful business man, whose tanneries gave the name to the place. His early education was received at the public school at Palatine and at the Canajoharie Academy.

When eighteen years of age Albert Vander Veer began the study of medicine, for which he had a strong inclination, with the late Dr. Simeon Snow, of Currytown, New York. After a year's work on the rudiments the young man came to Albany and entered the office of the late Dr. John Swinburne. During the years 1861 and 1862 he attended the lectures of the Albany Medical College, where so many physicians of prominence have been taught the elements of the profession. In the spring of 1862 the student, now thoroughly imbued with ardor for his profes-



Sincerely Yours

Albert Vander Veer

& SON, ALBANY, N.Y.

sion, became one of the original "One Hundred," was commissioned as a United States medical cadet, and ordered to report for duty at Columbia College Hospital at Washington, D. C. While at this post he attended a course of lectures at the National Medical College, from which institution he received the degree of doctor of medicine in December, 1862. After graduation Dr. Vander Veer was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Sixty-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and in June, 1864, was raised to the grade of surgeon with the rank of major. He served with his regiment until the close of the war.

Upon returning to New York he attended a full course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in the spring of 1866 established himself in Albany as a general practitioner. In July, 1869, he was called to the chair of general and special anatomy in the Albany Medical College, where as a student he had received his first instruction and which had in 1869 conferred upon him the honorary title of M.D. In the same year he became attending surgeon to the Albany Hospital, and in 1874 was appointed attending surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital. In January, 1882, he was appointed professor of surgery in the Medical College, which position he holds at the present time, and in which he ever labors strenuously for the promotion of the interests of the institution and of the profession.

In October, 1874, Dr. Vander Veer visited Europe, where he remained until the following April, occupying his time chiefly in professional study and visiting the great centres of medical instruction, where he watched with absorbing interest the brilliant operations of the renowned surgeons and specialists.

The next ten years of Dr. Vander Veer's life were years of unremitting labor in his chosen profession. But the labor brought its rewards. In 1882 Williams College conferred upon him the degree of A.M., and Union College,

as well as Hamilton, honored him with the degree of Ph.D.

In 1884 Dr. Vander Veer again visited Europe, this time accompanied by his wife, formerly Miss Margaret E. Snow, daughter of Dr. Simeon Snow, his old preceptor.

During this sojourn he was entertained by Mr. Lawson Tait, whose fame as a surgical specialist is known all over the world. During the trip he also read a paper before the Copenhagen Medical Congress.

Besides being ex-President and member of both the county and State medical societies, Dr. Vander Veer is also a member of the Boston Gynecological Society, the British Medical Association, the International Medical Congress, the British Gynecological Society, the American Surgical Association, the Holland Society of New York, of which he is the Vice-President of the Albany district, having had conferred upon him at the last Holland Society dinner in New York the order of "Oranje-Nassau" by the Queen of Holland.

He is also one of the executive officers of the Pan-American Medical Congress, an active member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, etc.

To all these he gives some portion of his time, systematically divided. In addition, he is busily at work at every available moment upon his college lectures or gathering in writing the results of his varied surgical experiences for the benefit of his professional brethren.

Among the subjects upon which Dr. Vander Veer has lectured or written are: "The Operation for Stone, as Observed in some of the London Hospitals, together with a Report of Cases from Private Practice;" "Operation for Closure of Cleft of Hard and Soft Palate" (series of American Clinical Lectures); "Report of Three Cases of Excision of the Rectum;" "Report of Eight Cases of Uterine Fibroids;" "History of Abdominal Surgery in

Albany, with report of Seventy-five Cases;" "Reports of Ten Cases of Gastric Ulcer," etc., some of his earlier works. Of late Dr. Vander Veer has devoted much of his time to abdominal surgery at the Albany Hospital, and to a steadily increasing, extended consultation and operating practice outside of his own city.

Among his later publications are to be found: "The Use of the Curette in Uterine Surgery;" "Uterine Hemorrhage, Puerperal and Non-puerperal;" "The Management of Cancer of the Uterus, Complicated by Pregnancy, with Report of a Case;" "Hystero-epilepsy, with Report of Cases;" "Retro-peritoneal Tumors: their Anatomical Relations, Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment;" "Tubercular Peritonitis;" "Report of Cases of Cholecystotomy, with Special Reference to the Treatment of Calculus Lodging in the Common Duct;" "The Relation of the Board of Health to the Public;" "Appendicitis: the Relation of the Physician and the Surgeon in the Care of Cases;" "Comparison between Perineal and Suprapubic Cystotomy;" "She Thought It was Her Change of Life;" "The Medico-Legal Aspect of Abdominal Section;" "Extra-uterine Pregnancy;" "Concealed Pregnancy: its Relations to Abdominal Surgery;" "The Relation of the Abdominal Surgeon to the Obstetrician and Gynecologist;" "Intestinal Obstruction;" "Report of Cases of Cœliotomy performed at the Albany Hospital from July to November, 1893, with Presentation of Pathological Specimens," etc.

The pressure of increasing professional duties does not prevent Dr. Vander Veer from taking an active interest in municipal affairs, and the value of his services as a member of the Board of Health, the Historical Society, etc., are fully recognized. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and was selected as a Commissioner to attend the meeting of the General Assembly at Omaha.

Whatever of eminence he has attained has been secured

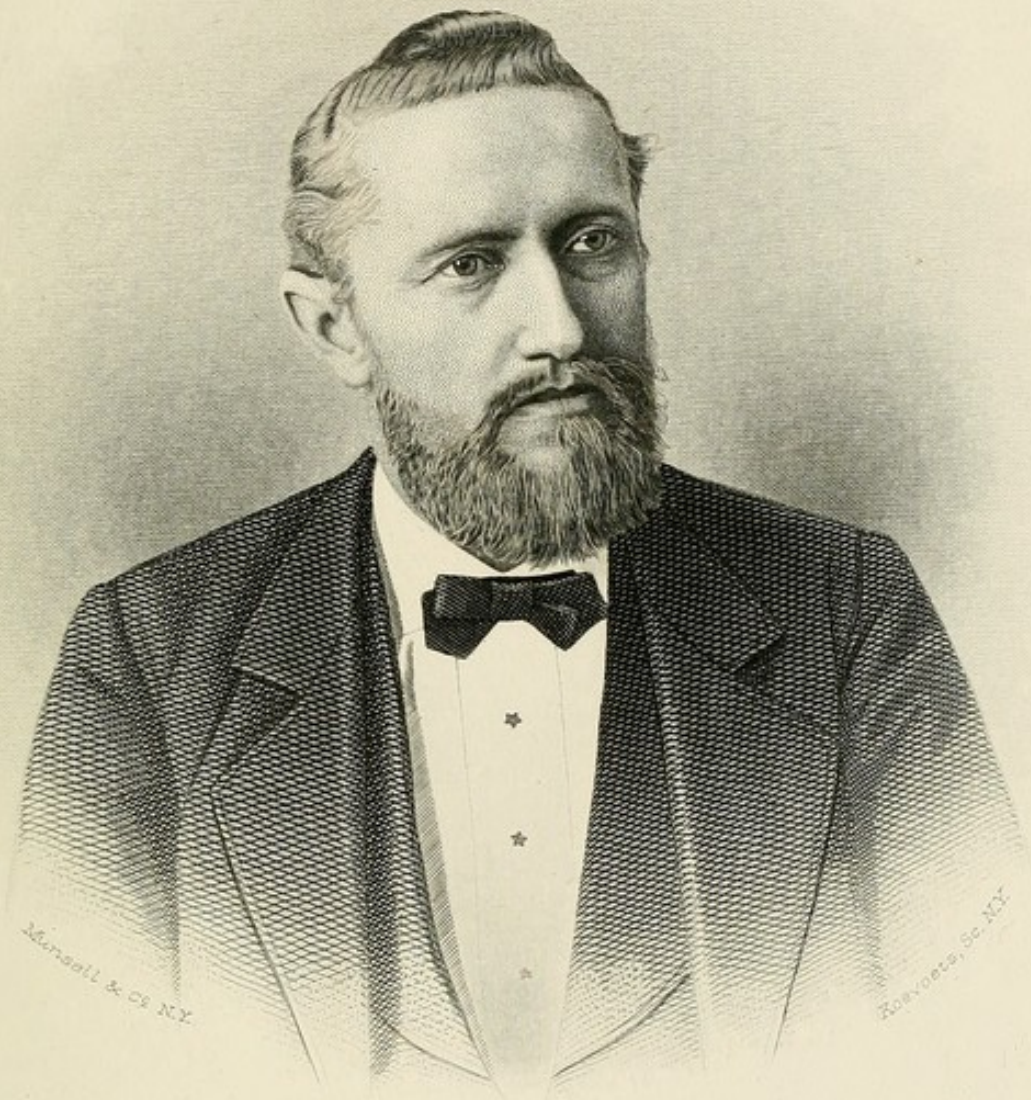
by close application, unremitting labor, and a determined following of those inclinations which, in his youth, led him to choose for his own the responsibilities of the silent profession. Honored by his associates, loved and respected by his patients, Dr. Vander Veer's career may well be emulated by all young men who are ambitious to secure for themselves the approval of their fellows and the emoluments which come of necessity to the leader in any profession.

J. HENRY CARSTENS, M.D.,

DETROIT, MICH.,

Was born June 9, 1848, in the city of Kiel, in the German province of Schleswig Holstein. His father, John Henry Carstens, a merchant tailor, was an ardent revolutionist, and participated in the various revolts in the memorable years of 1848–49. He had been captured and was in prison when his son was born; after some months he was released and began attending to his business, but, fearing that he might be again imprisoned, he packed up a few goods and, with his family, left in the dead of the night for America. On his arrival he settled in Detroit, where he has since remained. One of his grandfathers was an architect and builder; another a shipbuilder; many of his uncles, with other relatives, were officers in the army and navy, and nearly all of them participated in the revolution and were forced to leave Germany and come to the United States.

J. H. Carstens is the elder of two children. His earlier education was received in the public schools of Detroit, supplemented by six years' attendance at the German-American Seminary. While receiving instruction at the latter institution his parents lived on a farm four and a half miles from the city, which distance he was compelled



Yours truly

J. Henry Carstens

to walk twice a day. He evinced, even as a boy, an eager desire for intellectual work, excelled as a student, and took high rank in his studies, especially in those pertaining to natural sciences and mathematics. Before he had attained his fifteenth year he was compelled to engage in business, and, after some time devoted to lithography, he entered the drug store of William Thum, and afterward served in Duffield's drug store and with B. E. Sickler. He became proficient in the various details of the business, served one year as prescription clerk in Stearns's drug store, and then began the study of medicine, his name being the first on the matriculation book of the Detroit Medical College. Even before graduation he had charge of the college dispensary, and after his graduation, in 1870, he was immediately put in charge of the college dispensary, and a few years later held the same position in St. Mary's Hospital Infirmary. He was appointed lecturer on minor surgery in the Detroit Medical College in 1871, and afterward lecturer on diseases of the skin and clinical medicine.

He has lectured on almost every branch of medical science, the most important subjects so treated being diseases of women and children, differential diagnosis, nervous diseases, physical diagnosis, pathology, chemistry, materia medica, and therapeutics. His taste and practice gradually tended to the diseases of women; and, after holding the professorship of materia medica and therapeutics in the Detroit Medical College for some years, in 1881 he accepted the professorship of obstetrics and clinical gynecology, a position he has ever since held; and on the consolidation with the Michigan College of Medicine he was appointed to the same position in the Detroit College of Medicine. As a lecturer on medical subjects he has performed most satisfactory labors, is thorough in his investigations and in the application of knowledge gained by practical experience and unremitting research. He is

terse, clear, and practical, and easily wins the respect of those who come under his teaching.

In view of the experiences of his father, it is but natural that Dr. Carstens should have a strong taste for politics. Ever since he has been old enough to understand the political situation in this country he has been a staunch Republican. Before his twentieth year he delivered political speeches, and this he continued for many years, speaking in either English or German in many parts of the State of Michigan. In 1876 he was elected chairman of the Republican City Committee, and at the same time was a member of the County Committee. During the year he held these positions he materially assisted in securing Republican control of the city and county. Both as an organizer and as an earnest and effective worker he has rendered valuable aid in gaining victories for his party, and has been often tendered party nominations. He has, however, thus far refused to become a candidate for office, with the exception of a nomination as member of the Board of Education, to which he was elected in 1875 and re-elected in 1879. In 1877 he was appointed president of the Board of Health, and during his term of office rendered valuable assistance in checking the spread of small-pox, which was then prevalent. On the organization of the Michigan Republican Club he was elected a director. His rapidly increasing professional duties of late years have prevented active political work, and, with the exception of an occasional speech, his whole time has been devoted to his profession. His contributions to medical literature have been various and extended.

He has reported many clinical lectures and has translated various articles from German and French medical journals. Among the more important of the articles written by him may be named: "Cleft-palate and Iodoform;" "Medical Education;" "Embolism;" "Vaccination;" "Household Remedies;" "Phantasia;"

"Clinical Lectures;" "A Case of Obstetrics;" "Dysentery Cured without Opium;" "Strangulated Hernia;" "Hemorrhoids;" "Clinical Lectures on Gynecology;" "A Case of Epilepsy Caused by Uterine Stenosis;" "Three Cases of Battey's Operation;" "Uterine Cancer;" "Menorrhagia and Metrorrhagia;" "Cancer;" "Ergot in Labor;" "Mechanical Therapeutics of Amenorrhœa;" "A Different Method of Treating a Case of Freshly Ruptured Perineum;" "Fibroid Tumor Removed by Laparotomy;" "Vesico-vaginal Fistula;" "Loewenthal Theory of Menstruation;" "Mastitis;" "Laceration of the Cervix Uteri;" "Two Successful Porro-Cæsarean Sections;" "Laparotomy with and without Drainage;" "Six Years' Work in Abdominal Surgery, Technique, Vaginal Hysterectomy, etc.;" and a small book on "Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and Menorrhagia." Lately he has only written on questions of abdominal surgery, as he has for years given up general practice, and even obstetrics, to be able to give his whole time to gynecology and cœliotomy. He has made about five hundred abdominal sections, with a mortality varying from 7 to 15 per cent. (different years, etc.). Nearly all of his articles have been extensively copied by medical journals in this country, and some by European journals.

He holds the position of gynecologist to Harper Hospital, attending physician to the Woman's Hospital, and obstetrician to the House of Providence. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Michigan State Medical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1885; president of the Detroit Medical and Library Society; a member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine and of the British Gynecological Society; honorary member of the Owosso and Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine and the Northeastern District Medical Society; vice-president of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; ex-president of the Detroit Gynecological Society, etc.

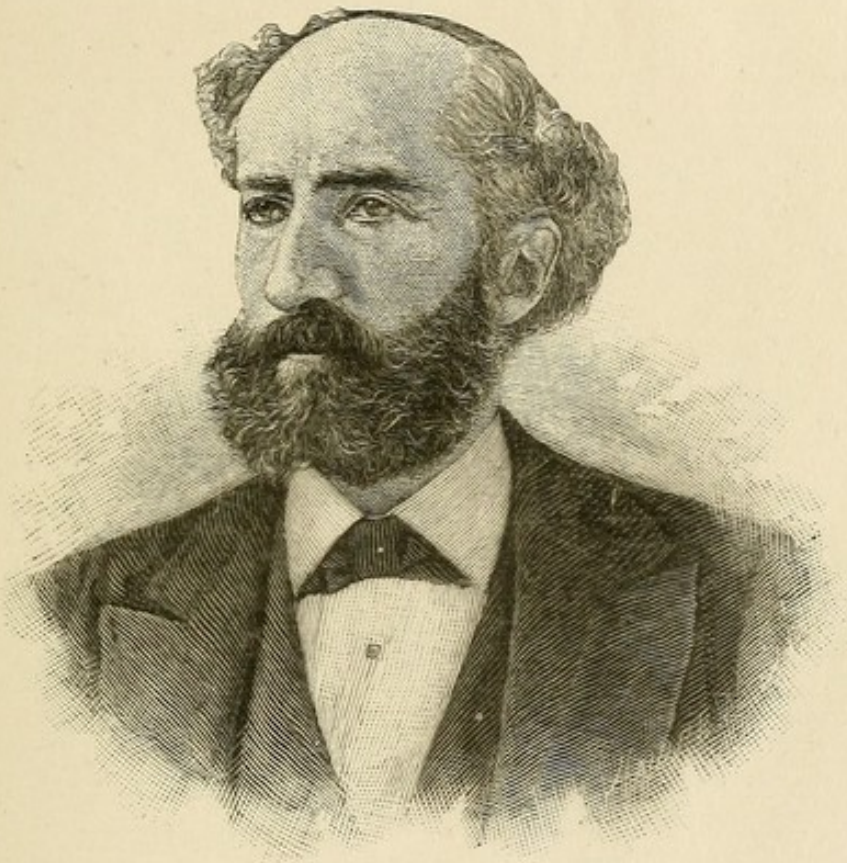
His advance as a physician has been steady and sure; he has been a continuous student and a hard worker; his practice has grown into an extensive and remunerative one, and he finds his time and hands fully occupied. He has given to certain diseases close and special attention, and has worked out for them peculiar, independent, and successful modes of treatment. Among his professional brethren he holds the place due to his talents and manly character, and is ever ready to aid any enterprise that may be originated for the good of the public. Although his professional duties are onerous, he finds time for general reading, and keeps well informed in a wide range of intellectual culture; is thorough and earnest in all that he undertakes; and has the undivided good-will and respect of the community in which he dwells.

He was married October 18, 1870, to Hattie Rohnert, who had for some time been a teacher in one of the public schools.

HENRY O. MARCY, A.M., M.D., LL.D.,

BOSTON, MASS.

DR. HENRY O. MARCY is of New England birth and ancestry, and is a graduate of Harvard University. He was a surgeon and medical director in the late war between the States. He was a special student in Europe in 1869 and 1870, and was the first American pupil to receive the instruction of Mr. Lister at Edinburgh. At this time he commenced original investigations upon the pathological conditions incident to surgery, especially the relation of bacteria to wounds and their rôle in infectious diseases, publishing from time to time his researches and discoveries. For this purpose he equipped a bacteriological laboratory, and for several years employed Dr. Samuel N.



Nelson as assistant in this work. Dr. Marcy early became interested in abdominal surgery, and saw much of the pioneer work of Dr. H. R. Storer, of Boston, and of that of the late Dr. Gilman Kimball, of Lowell. In 1880 he opened a private hospital for the special treatment of surgical diseases of women, which is continued at the present. Dr. Marcy is a most skilful operator, and he elaborated the method of the peritoneal covering of the stump, after the removal of ovarian and uterine tumors, for intra-abdominal treatment of the pedicle, and the closure of the abdominal wound without drainage, now so generally accepted and practised.

The profession is indebted to his researches for the demonstration of the advantages derived from the use of buried animal sutures, closing, layer after layer, all aseptic wounds, even the major amputations, and hermetically sealing with iodoform-collodion without the use of the drainage-tube. The advantages to be derived from animal—especially tendon—sutures were demonstrated by a long series of comparative studies, which taught the replacement in large degree of the aseptic buried material by vitalized connective tissue. Dr. Marcy's methods for the reconstruction of the pelvic structures have been very generally adopted. His contributions to medical literature have been very numerous and extend over a wide range of surgical subjects. He is, perhaps, best known to the profession by his writings upon hernia, his latest publication upon the subject being "The Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Hernia," a large, illustrated, quarto volume, published in 1892 by D. Appleton & Co.

Dr. Marcy is an active member of various societies, has been honored with the presidency of the American Academy of Medicine, and in 1892 was president of the American Medical Association.

WALKER GILL WYLIE, M.D.,

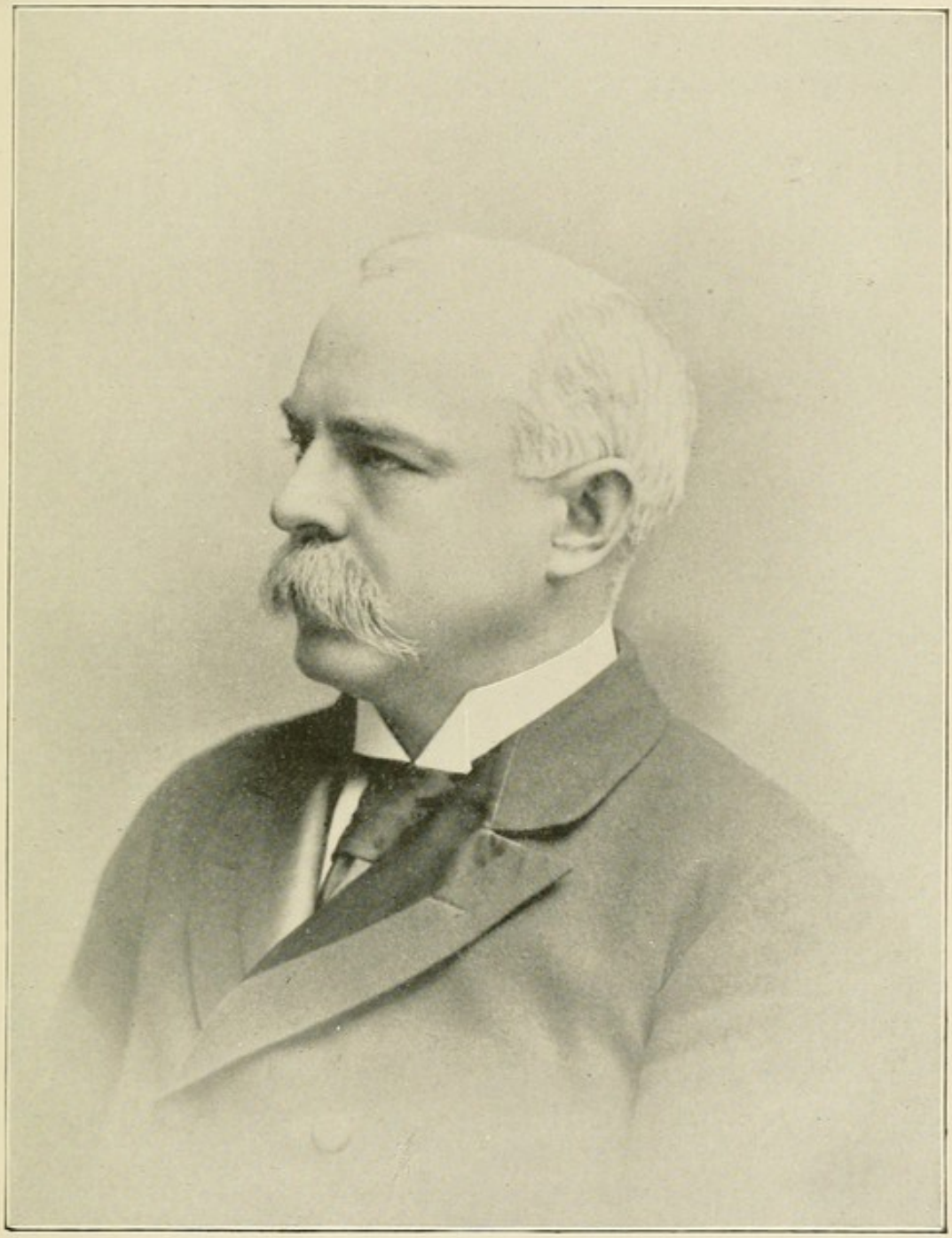
NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE subject of this sketch, Walker Gill Wylie, M.D., was born in Chester, S. C., September 2, 1848. His father, Alexander Pierson Wylie, was a surgeon and physician of considerable note, and for more than forty years he practised medicine in Chester County. His antecedents were Scotch-Irish Protestants, from the North of Ireland, as were many of those who early emigrated to East Tennessee and the Carolinas. Dr. Alexander Pierson Wylie was a strong Union man, and opposed secession from a moral standpoint. For forty years, or more, the grandfather, Peter Kelsey Wylie, held the office of Probate Judge in his district. The nullification principles and measures of John C. Calhoun he bitterly opposed.

The maiden name of the mother of Dr. W. Gill Wylie was Juliette Agnes Gill, whose father was Robert Walker Gill, a merchant of Lancaster. Her ancestors were English.

Dr. Wylie's early educational advantages were confined to the village school, which was the only opportunity offered then of obtaining an education.

When at the age of sixteen years, the war cry was proclaimed calling men to arms, inspired by that Southern chivalry so characteristic of the youths of the ante-bellum days, he volunteered his youthful services to the Southern army as Lieutenant. At this tender age he commanded a company in front of General Sherman's army in its march from Savannah into North Carolina. When hostilities had ceased between the North and the South, he entered the University of South Carolina, previously known as the



W. Gill Wylie

College of South Carolina. After an attendance of two years, he graduated from all the studies of the scientific course, and at twenty years of age (in 1868) he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York city.

In the year 1870, by competitive examination, he secured the position of "interne," or house surgeon. In 1871 he graduated, but still retained the position of house surgeon of the hospital for a year and a half. In 1872 he was appointed as "interne" of the New York Woman's Hospital. This position was also secured upon another competitive examination, which held for eighteen months.

Dr. Wylie's progressive nature, and an ardent desire to obtain still greater knowledge relating to his chosen profession, induced him to go to Europe and make an especial investigation and study of hospital nursing and systems of hospital management.

Having obtained this desired knowledge, he presented at the Cooper Institute, before an audience composed entirely of ladies, a paper on "Training Schools for Nurses."

At that time the subject was quite new, consequently the paper attracted much attention. Encouraging results came from this movement, and the consequence has been to revolutionize the system in the United States.

The Bellevue Training School was organized twenty years ago, and Dr. Wylie has personally examined every graduate during that entire time. He was greatly interested in hospital work, and co-operated with the State Charities' Aid Association in this matter.

His private practice in New York city dates from 1873. In 1876 he issued a book upon *Hospitals; Their History, Organization, and Construction.* This was the Boylston prize essay of Harvard University for 1876.

Dr. Wylie also studied hospital construction, and the sanitary arrangements in buildings won success and distinguished him as a sanitary engineer.

But his remarkable skill in gynecology and great success in abdominal surgery soon made him very prominent in this especial line of surgery, and placed him among the most brilliant and successful operators. By his skilful operations cases heretofore considered incurable have been restored to health. No one surgeon has been more eminently successful in abdominal section or laparotomy. Indeed, his percentage of recoveries in this line of surgery remains unprecedented. Much of his success must be attributed to sound judgment, extreme cleanliness, and a *natural* skill combined with a perfect knowledge of abdominal surgery.

In 1882 he was appointed visiting gynecologist of Bellevue Hospital. He still holds this position. In 1877 he became associated with the late Dr. J. Marion Sims.

In 1878 Dr. Wylie established a private hospital, located at No. 215 West Forty-third street, New York city. Associated with him in his hospital and general practice is his brother, Dr. Robert H. Wylie, also a surgeon of considerable prominence in all the essentials necessary to make a distinguished operator, and is only second to his renowned brother.

Dr. W. Gill Wylie is associated with many societies and medical associations, such as the American Medical Association, New York State and New York County Medical Societies, the New York and the Northwestern Society, the New York Pathological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Gynecological Society, the British Gynecological Society, and various others.

He is Professor of Gynecology in the New York Polyclinic Hospital, and is Consulting Surgeon of the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. He is the author of numerous treatises and papers relating to his specialty, *gynecology*.

In June, 1877, Dr. Wylie was married to Miss Fannie H. Damon, a daughter of Edward A. Damon, a merchant engaged in business in St. Louis, Mo. Dr. and Mrs. Wylie

Egbert A. Guernsey M.D.

have four very interesting and promising children—two sons and two daughters.

The Doctor is full of energy, hale and vigorous, with a prospect of a long life before him. Much of his wonderful success may be attributed to his remarkable good health. May he long live to enjoy the fruits of his success, and continue in his earnest efforts to relieve the afflicted and suffering who throng his presence seeking relief.

EGBERT GUERNSEY, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

To Dr. Egbert Guernsey the new school of medicine owes much of its life and success. Grasping with his broad and liberal mind the truths of the dual action of drugs, he has ever been constant in advancing their principles, and it is greatly through his efforts that the two schools of medicine have come within touch of one another. He has ever been foremost in advocating a broad and unrestrained medical training, and his time and experience have always been at the call of younger and less experienced medical brethren.

To the poor and needy his skill and purse are ever free, and well may Bret Harte say in *The Man Whose Yoke Was Not Easy*, speaking of his friend and physician, Dr. Guernsey: "He handed me a note. It was from a certain physician; a man of broad culture and broader experience; a man who had devoted a greater part of his life to the alleviation of sorrow and suffering; a man who lived up to the vows of a noble profession; a man who locked in his honorable breast the secrets of a hundred families; whose face was kindly, whose touch was as gentle as the dying Narcissa; a man who, through long contact with suffering, had acquired a universal tenderness and

breadth of kindly philosophy; a man who, day or night, was at the beck and call of anguish; a man who never asked the creed, belief, moral or worldly standing of the sufferer, or even his ability to pay the few coins that enabled him (the physician) to exist and practise his calling; in brief, a man who so nearly lived up to the example of the Great Master that it seems strange I am writing of him as a doctor of medicine and not of divinity."

Descended on both sides from the best English and American ancestry, Dr. Guernsey was born in Litchfield, Conn., July 8, 1823. The name of his first American ancestor, John Guernsey, who is said to have emigrated from the Isle of Guernsey in 1638, appears among the 180 Puritans who established the New Haven Colony. The mother of Dr. Guernsey was Amanda Crosby, a direct descendant of Enoch Crosby.

Dr. Guernsey's descent is through Joseph, the son of John, whose name appears in the records of Milford, Conn., in 1659; thence through Joseph. John removed to America, Dutchess County, N. Y., where his son Noah, the grandfather of Dr. Guernsey, was born. He removed to Litchfield, Conn., having previously married Miss Hollister, who was a direct descendant of William Clinton, the first Earl of Huntingdon, A. D. 1350, whose descendant in the eighth generation became Lord High Admiral of England, and in 1571 was created Earl of Lincoln, the title being subsequently merged into that of the Duke of Newcastle.

Dr. Guernsey prepared for college at Phillips's Academy, Andover. Before completing his college course, determining on medicine as his future profession, he entered the office of Dr. Valentine Mott, and graduated in 1846 at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York.

Beginning the practice of his profession in Williams-

burg, now part of Brooklyn, he was soon after appointed City Physician. In 1850 he definitely determined upon New York City as his field of work. Up to this time he had followed the old-school practice. Careful investigation of homœopathy impressed him with its improved methods. Using the best features of both systems, he has always been a liberal practitioner, and unquestionably to-day stands first and foremost in that large class of medical men who prefer to be allied to neither one nor the other system, but use both according to the exigencies of the moment.

For six years Dr. Guernsey held the chair as professor, first of materia medica, and then of theory and practice, in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. In 1870 he organized the Western Dispensary, since united with the Hahnemann Hospital, of which he was also one of the organizers.

In 1877, mostly through his instrumentality, the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island was converted into a hospital and placed under the charge of a competent Board of Physicians, with Dr. Guernsey as president of the board. He was for nineteen years one of the trustees and for four years vice-president of the State Insane Asylum of the State of New York at Middletown. He has been president of the County and State Medical Societies, and was for a period, from 1864 to 1868, surgeon of the Sixth Regiment of the State National Guard of New York.

Possessed of great activity, mentally as well as physically, almost from the beginning he has given a certain portion of time to literary work. While still an undergraduate in the University the Doctor became city editor of the *Evening Mirror*, being thus associated with N. P. Willis and George P. Morris. This was in 1845. In 1848 he started the Brooklyn *Daily Times*, and was its editor-in-chief. In 1872 he was associated with Dr. A. Gerald Hull in editing *Fahr's Manual*. In 1872 he started the New

York *Medical Times*, and has since continued as its editor.

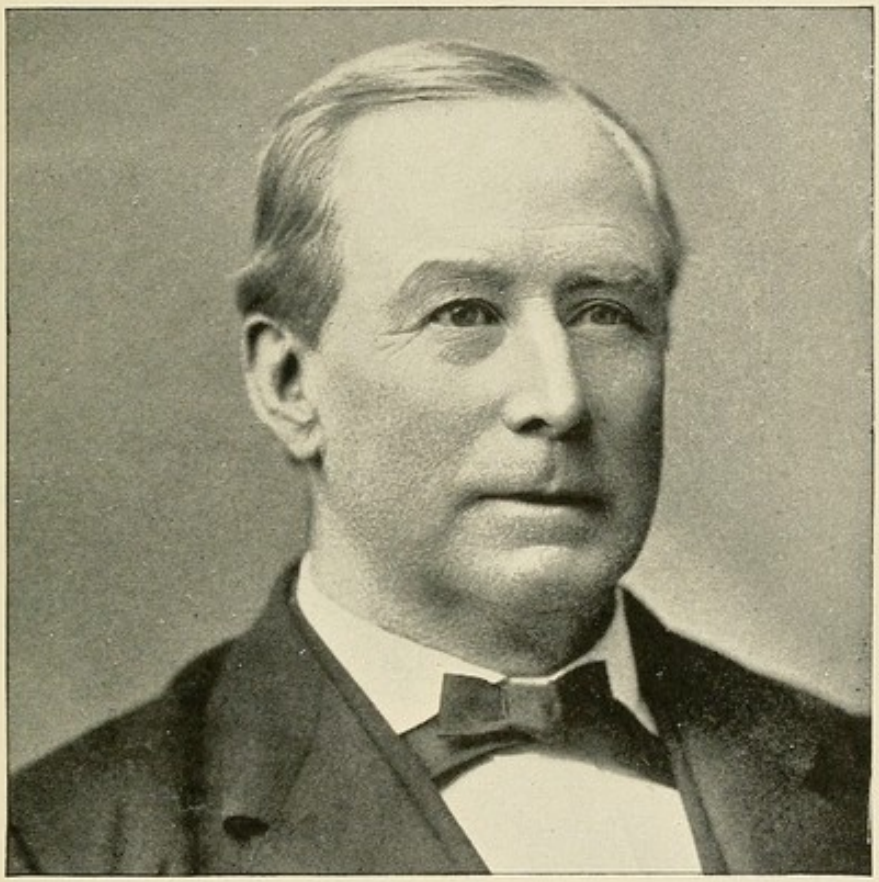
While a young physician he wrote a school history of the United States, which became generally used throughout the country. In 1855 he published *Domestic Practice*, which has since passed through eleven editions, was republished in England, and translated into the French, German, Spanish and Danish languages. He has been at all times an extensive contributor to medical journals. He was married in 1848 to Miss Sarah Lefferts Schenck, a descendant of one of the imperial seneschals to Charlemagne. Two children blessed this union, a daughter and a son. The death of his son (which occurred July 24, 1893), a promising young physician, has been one of the hardest blows which have fallen to Dr. Guernsey's lot. Most keenly he feels the loss of his son, who was endowed with a warm, sympathetic, and generous nature, ever ready with his medical skill and his purse to aid and give relief to the suffering, and there is no one who will not feel, as they read the lines which tell of his removal to another sphere, that the life which was so full of love and kindly deeds, now freed from the contamination of earth, will blossom in that other world, upon which he has opened his eyes, in immortal beauty and fragrance.

Whether as professor, editor, author, or physician, Dr. Guernsey's strong personality has exercised a remarkable influence upon all with whom he has come in contact.

CORNELIUS KOLLOCK, M.D.,

CHERAW, SOUTH CAROLINA.

DR. CORNELIUS KOLLOCK was born near Cheraw, S. C., December 7, 1824. He received his early education at the Cheraw Academy, entered the sophomore class of



CORNELIUS KOLLOCK, M. D.

Brown University in 1842, graduated in 1845, studied medicine three years, and took the degree of M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1848. Afterward he spent eighteen months in Europe, principally in Paris, attending lectures and hospitals, and taking private lessons of Malgaigne and Cazeaux. Returning home, he engaged in general practice in Cheraw, giving special attention to surgery, gynecology, and obstetrics.

He has done abdominal section quite a number of times for the removal of ovarian tumors and other pelvic growths, also for knife- and gunshot-wounds of the bowels. His success in operations for intestinal obstructions has been good. His cases of strangulated hernia (which were many) have all resulted in recoveries. He has removed the uterus twice, both times successfully; has done Cæsarean section once, after Sänger's improved method, saving mother and child. In the conservative treatment of pyosalpinx he has had good results, and of that treatment he is an earnest advocate, while he as earnestly opposes craniotomy on the living fœtus.

He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, and of the American Gynecological Society; has been President of the South Carolina Medical Association; was Vice-President of the American Gynecological Society in 1892; was Vice-President, the same year, of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, and was elected its President at its late meeting in New Orleans.

Dr. Kollock, as a practitioner of surgery, has secured to an unusual extent the confidence, gratitude, and esteem of his patients. He possesses in an eminent degree the special qualifications requisite to the surgeon. His generous nature and his unselfish character have endeared many hearts to him, who will ever hold in grateful remembrance his many noble acts of charity and fidelity to the duties of his profession.

JACOB GEIGER, M.D.,

ST. JOSEPH, MO.,

Was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 25, 1848. His father, Anton Geiger, a classmate of Niemeyer in the University of Tübingen, died in 1851. Two brothers having emigrated to America, the subject of our sketch, with his mother, followed them in the spring of 1856. Two years later Mrs. Geiger died, leaving the boy penniless and an orphan in a strange country.

With untiring energy and pluck he set about to acquire an education, attending the district schools, and later attending Homer Seminary, and graduating from Bryant's Business College. Having read medicine with Galen E. Bishop, of St. Joseph, Mr. Geiger began the practice of medicine in that city prior to his twentieth birthday.

In the spring of 1872 he received the degree of M.D., after pursuing a regular course in the University of Louisville, Ky. With characteristic energy the Doctor began his professional career by working heartily in the different medical societies and contributing valuable and original articles for their consideration. The Ensworth Medical College and Hospital and the colleges from which this college emanated owe their existence in a large degree to the wisdom and zeal of Dr. Geiger.

While devoting his attention for the past three years almost entirely to surgery, the Doctor is possessed of a broad scholarship in all that pertains to his chosen profession. One of the organizers of the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis, he holds the chair of principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery in that institution, and holds the same chair in the Ensworth Medical College and Hospital, St. Joseph, Mo., and is one of the life

Jacob Geiger M. D.

Isabella M. Pettet, M. D.

trustees of the latter institution. He is a member of the following medical societies: American Medical Association, Mississippi Valley Medical Society, Missouri Valley Medical Society, Missouri State Medical Society, North Kansas Medical Society, Western Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Grand River Medical Society, St. Louis Medical Society, Buchanan County Medical Society, and the District Medical Society of Northwestern Missouri, of which he is president.

Dr. Geiger's ability as a teacher, his expertness as a diagnostician, and his skill as a surgeon, coupled with a kind heart and a noble, generous disposition, have endeared him to the community and State in which he dwells. Being still in the prime of life, possessed of indomitable will and tireless energy, much may be expected of him in the future.

Possessed of excellent business qualifications, the Doctor has accumulated a comfortable fortune. In 1887 he married Miss Louise Kollatz, a most estimable lady, of St. Joseph; but leaves no one to bear his name, as no children have been born to them. The Doctor is a Master Mason and in religion is a Presbyterian, being a member of the First Presbyterian Church of his adopted city.

ISABELLA M. PETTET, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

ISABELLA M. PETTET, M.D., was born in Holstein, Germany, June 6, 1843. In the year 1868 she came to the United States and first located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where she became engaged in missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

She returned to the city of New York in 1874, and

entered Bethany Institute in 1875, connecting herself afterward with the Mission of the Mariners' Church of the New York Port Society, acting as interpreter to the missionaries sent out to visit the families of seafaring men, most of them being Germans, with a limited knowledge of the English language, which made it difficult for them to understand the missionaries rightly.

While she was interested in this work she saw large numbers of sailors walking the streets having no particular object in view. The thought occurred to her that it would be well to invite them to attend church, and although her lady companion objected strenuously to such a proceeding, as this line of work had always been intrusted to men, considering it improper to address men on the street, Dr. Pettet carried her point, feeling assured that the Divine Master's will was in the work, and with His guiding hand they started out to invite the sailors to come to church. At first their motives were ridiculed, and "Jack Tar" laughed at them, but gradually the brave "Jack Tar" became convinced that it was for his good, and the heretofore empty church was filled every evening. They then began to hold meetings for the sailors every morning and evening, which were seldom attended by less than two hundred or more seamen. After the close of church services Dr. Pettet would take aside as many men as she could instruct in Bible truths; this work she continued from day to day for about three years.

She met with such encouragement that she decided to carry the war into Africa and visit the sailor boarding-houses—a proceeding which the proprietors of the boarding-houses bitterly resented. Persecutions were then heaped upon Dr. Pettet, and words cannot express what she suffered at the hands of intoxicated boarding-house keepers and their wives. They used the vilest language toward her, and, not content with abusive words, threw burning brooms, decayed eggs, grease, etc., over her

clothing, which compelled her to take a detective with her for protection. This did not deter her from following in the self-imposed path of duty, and with the help of our Lord she was enabled to accomplish a great work. She restored to their parents many boys who had run away from their homes; many a well-educated man, yes, even noblemen, whom the vicissitudes of life had thrown into the maelstrom of the slums of a great city, were restored to their families and Christian society.

She is the recipient of grateful letters from all parts of the world from men thus saved from ruin, and who have started missions in various parts, like "The Strangers' Rest" in Liverpool and London, even in the far East, keeping in touch with the good work. These are the Doctor's most cherished remembrances, where she has devoted a greater part of her life to the spiritual welfare of humanity.

Rather with a desire to increase her usefulness in the missionary field and among the afflicted, too poor or ignorant to call for the services of a physician, in order to aid them she commenced the study of medicine in 1878, and was graduated from The New York Medical College and Hospital for Women in 1881.

For ten years she has had a large general practice, mostly among the needy, especially those of her own sex, doing a great amount of gratuitous work for them like a good Samaritan.

In fact we may well say that the entire life of this noble-hearted woman has been devoted to relieving the sufferings of others, and to aid and cheer them through their weary pathway of life.

For five years Dr. Pettet has made gynæcology or diseases of woman her specialty, and she has achieved remarkable success in that line.

Dr. Pettet is on the Medical Staff of the New York

Medical College and Hospital for Women. She is a member of the New York County Society, etc.

She has but one child, a promising son, sixteen years of age, in whom she takes especial delight. He is worthy a mother's love.

AUGUSTUS PALMER DUDLEY, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

In Phipsburg, Me., July 4, 1853, Augustus Palmer Dudley, the subject of this sketch, was born. He is the third son of Palmer Dudley, who married Frances Wyman, a daughter of Captain Francis Wyman, a native of Phipsburg, Me. On his mother's side he is descended from the Percys of the North of England and the South of Scotland, whose lineage can be traced to the tenth century, and from the Wymans, of Wales. His maternal grandfather, Francis Wyman, also his paternal grandfather, Patrick Dudley, were soldiers and pensioners of the war of 1812, being respectively Orderly, Sergeant, and Ensign of Company F, South Militia, at Fort Hunnewell's Point.

His paternal great-grandfather, William Oliver, and his maternal great-grandfather, William Wyman, both served in the Revolutionary War. His father, Palmer Dudley, was for many years prominent in the affairs of his native town. On March 18, 1843, he was by Governor Kavanagh commissioned Ensign of Company F, of Infantry, in the 1st Regiment of the 1st Brigade, and 4th Division of the Militia of the State of Maine, which commission he held for seven years, and was honorably discharged on April 18, 1851.

Dr. Dudley received his preparatory education at the public schools and at the Portland Academy. Being studious and earnest in his endeavors to not only acquire

A. Palmer Dudley

knowledge, but to become a physician and surgeon, he entered the Medical Department of Bowdoin College at the age of twenty-four, and was graduated with high honors from Dartmouth Medical School in the year 1877. He commenced the practice of medicine in Portland, Me., but possessing natural surgical abilities he desired to seek a broader field, where his surgical advantages would be greater, and therefore removed to New York City in the year 1881, where he entered the Woman's Hospital as house surgeon, which position he filled for eighteen months. He then went to San Francisco, Cal., where he had charge of the California Woman's Hospital for one year. He returned to New York in 1884 and resumed his practice, and has been remarkably successful in his specialty—abdominal surgery.

He was appointed Instructor in Diseases of Women at the Post-Graduate Medical School in the year 1887, and Visiting Gynecologist to the Randall's Island Hospital and Northeastern Dispensary.

Dr. Dudley's success as a skilful operator has given him an honored reputation. During the past three years he has three times performed successfully the Cæsarean section, in all three cases saving mother and child.

In May, 1893, he was made Professor of Diseases of Women in the Post-Graduate Medical School to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. Charles Carroll Lee. He has written numerous papers on his specialty, among which are: "Vaginal Hysterectomy in America," "Varicocele in the Female," "Surgical Treatment of Subinvolution," "A New Method of Surgical Treatment for Restoration of Lacerated Perineum," "A New Method of Surgical Treatment for Certain Forms of Retro-displacement of the Uterus with Adhesions," etc. Dr. Dudley is a fluent writer, easy and progressive. He has written extensively for various medical journals, some articles of which have been translated into French and other foreign

periodicals. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York Obstetrical Society, American Gynecological Society, American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, etc.

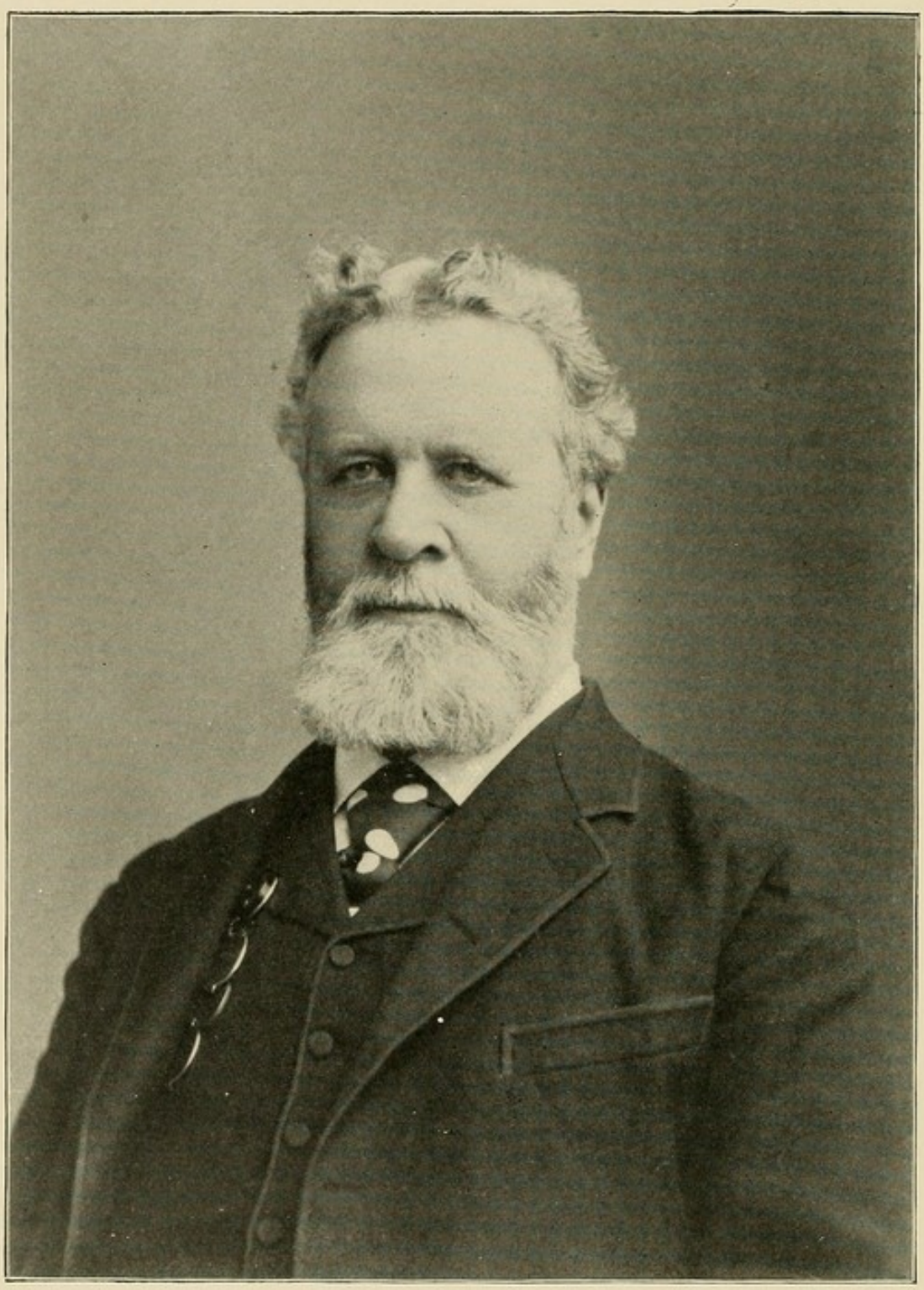
He is a contributor to various medical journals and other medical literature.

His great success in abdominal surgery can only be attributed to sound judgment, with a thorough knowledge of his business and the *care* necessary to obtain good results in critical operations. Although comparatively a young man, he has won for himself an envied name in the field of abdominal surgery.

He is greatly interested in the Dudley genealogy, and in the summer of 1891 made a trip to Europe for the purpose of tracing back the lineage of his American ancestors. Through the courtesy of Sir Bernard Burke he was granted free access to the records of Dublin Castle, and, by the kindness of Dr. William E. Dudley, of Bath, England, he was enabled to secure a complete history of the Irish branch of the family, as above described.

Dr. Dudley married, July 15, 1884, Susanna Stephens, daughter of Jesse Mason, of Victoria, B. C. She died July 30, 1888, aged twenty-six years, seven months, leaving no children. September 14, 1891, he married Cassandra H. Coon, daughter of W. J. Adams, of San Francisco, Cal. By his second marriage he has two interesting little girls.

Dr. Dudley is of a warm-hearted, sympathetic nature. May he be spared many years to enjoy, to the fullest extent, the fruits of an industrious, energetic life.



J. Gaillard Thomas, M.D.

THEODORE GAILLARD THOMAS, M.D.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DR. THEODORE GAILLARD THOMAS was born on Edisto Island, South Carolina, on the 21st day of November, in the year 1831. He is descended, on the male side of his house, from Rev. Samuel Thomas, a missionary sent to America by the Church of England, in the year 1704, to establish the Episcopal Church in South Carolina.

On his mother's side Dr. Thomas is a descendant of Joachim Gaillard, a Huguenot gentleman who left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in what is known as the Orange District, S. C. Many prominent families came with him to this country at the same time, among them the Hugers, the Ravenels, and many others.

His early education was obtained in Charleston, S. C., and in 1852 he was graduated from the "Medical College" of that city. Shortly thereafter he came North and became Resident Physician in Bellevue Hospital, New York. After completing this course he located in the City of New York, where, with Dr. Donaghe, he established, in connection with the "University of New York," a "quiz" class, which attracted much attention and became very successful. He succeeded Dr. Bedford as lecturer in this institution.

After serving as Resident Physician in Bellevue and Ward's Island Hospitals, he went to Europe for study and to acquire more knowledge regarding gynecology and other branches of his profession. He remained in Europe nearly three years, returning to America with a mind well stored with medical knowledge, and a full determination to make a success in his profession.

Many who admired Dr. Thomas for his brilliant oratory and wonderful ability as a lecturer, will be surprised to learn that his *first* lecture was considered a perfect failure by his friends. But it was his first and last failure, as we know, for since then none of his colleagues has addressed more delighted audiences, among which old visiting physicians frequently, in their eagerness to hear and see the lecturer, crowded out those whose matriculation fee gave them the better right.

Upon his return from Europe he entered into partnership with Dr. John T. Metcalfe, who, at this time, "had his finger upon the pulse of fashionable New York." He was associated with Dr. Metcalfe fifteen years or more. From this time henceforth his success was assured, and he rapidly rose to distinction and fame. His general practice became very large, but he devoted himself especially to obstetrics, and made a great reputation in this branch of medicine. He has been surgeon or physician to Bellevue, the Roosevelt, St. Luke's, the Stranger's, Blackwell's Island, and the Woman's Hospitals.

He was appointed Professor of Obstetrics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and held that chair for many years, succeeding Professor Chanler R. Gilman.

When the Professorship of Diseases of Women was established at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he resigned the chair of Obstetrics and accepted this, Dr. J. H. McLane succeeding him in the former position.

In the year 1863 he was appointed Physician to the Woman's Hospital, and four years later he became Consulting Physician, and in 1873 he was appointed one of the attending surgeons to the same institution. He held this position until a few years ago, when he resigned, and was requested by the Board of Governors to name his successor.

As an obstetrician his name is especially identified with the operation of laparo-elytrotomy, which he presented to

W. H. Luckett, M.D.

the profession as a substitute for the then very dangerous operation of Cæsarean section, and still more dangerous one of craniotomy. He has performed the operation a number of times with remarkable success.

As a gynecologist he has devoted himself with special taste to laparotomy. In this branch of surgery he has acquired great experience and a world-wide reputation as a skilful and quick diagnostician and successful operator. His coolness, quickness, and skill in using the knife are the first things which impress the observer at his operations. Great decision, quickness of perception, and untiring energy are, to the impartial observer, among the leading traits of this great man's character.

He is a fluent and able writer. He published a work on *Diseases of Women,* in 1868, which found its place waiting for it, and attained an immense sale. This work went through six editions, was translated into the German, French, Spanish, Italian, and Chinese languages. It was the most complete work on this subject then in existence, and made for its author an immediate reputation as a gynecologist of the *first* rank.

Dr. Thomas married Miss Mary Willard, a granddaughter of the celebrated Emma Willard, who was author, poet, and educator of women.

Three sons bless this union, none of whom have adopted medicine as a calling.

AUGUSTIN H. GOELET, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DR. AUGUSTIN H. GOELET was born April 1, 1854, near Wilmington, North Carolina. He is the son of Dr. Edward H. Goelet and Virginia Lane Goelet. His father was a

prominent surgeon in Greenville, North Carolina, where he practised for many years previous to his retirement from his profession. When the late Civil War was proclaimed he was farming, solely for pleasure, on his estate, "Millbrank," near Goldsboro, North Carolina. The war wrecked his entire fortune.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born in New York, but left his home to enlist in the Revolutionary War. He formed the acquaintance of Col. Buncombe, one of North Carolina's most prominent citizens, and he afterward married the sister of Col. Buncombe, and settled in eastern North Carolina, his estate then being the famous "Buncombe Hall." The County of Buncombe, situated in the western part of North Carolina, was once a part of the vast estate belonging to the Buncombe family, being a land grant by the Government for services rendered during the Revolutionary War.

Dr. Augustin H. Goelet was educated at the Cape Fear Military Academy at Wilmington, North Carolina, and at the University of Virginia, where he attended his first course of medical lectures and was graduated in several branches of medicine. In 1874 he was graduated in medicine from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and entered one of the reception hospitals for Bellevue. This was largely an emergency hospital, which afforded facility for a large and varied surgical experience. The work was under the immediate supervision of the late Prof. Frank H. Hamilton, and later, Prof. James R. Wood visiting surgeons.

Dr. Goelet settled in New York City after completing his hospital course, and for many years engaged in general practice, a large proportion of which was surgery. Very early, however, he became interested in diseases of women (gynecology) and has made it a specialty. Through the courtesy of Drs. T. Gaillard Thomas, Thomas Addis Emmet, and the late Charles Carrol Lee, he was enabled

to observe closely the best operative work at the Woman's Hospital.

About the time he became interested in gynecology, Dr. Sims was advocating his operation of division of the cervix for the relief of dysmenorrhœa associated with flexions. Dr. Goelet gave the operation a fair trial, and becoming convinced that it was unsatisfactory and an unwise procedure, abandoned it in favor of dilatation, which he upheld strenuously.

When, later, divulsion was being lauded, he opposed this operation and entered a vigorous plea for moderate dilatation and drainage by means of a hard-rubber tube as a substitute, which was more rational and more satisfactory in its results.

Dr. Goelet has always been an operator of the most conservative type. While he is a strong advocate of measures tending to effect a cure without ablation of important organs, he has perhaps done as many laparotomies as any gynecologist not connected actively with a large hospital, and his results have been excellent. He numbers two Cæsarean sections among his achievements.

Holding conservative views it was but natural that he should be led to investigate the claims for electricity when they were put forth. He visited Paris for this purpose, and after observing Apostoli's work, became convinced that there was a great future for electricity. He took it up and has won much success and fame. He stands to-day the acknowledged leader in gynecological electrotherapeutics in this country.

Shortly after his return from Europe he was offered and accepted the editorship of the *Archives of Gynecology and Obstetrics*, which he retained for two years, relinquishing it only to complete a work upon *Gynecological Electrotherapeutics*, which has won him well-deserved renown.

He was very active in organizing the American Electrotherapeutic Association, and is one of its founders and was

its third President. This Association, though still young, has attained phenomenal success.

Dr. Goelet is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Obstetrical Society, and the Société Français d'Electrothérapie, Fellow and late President of the American Electro-therapeutic Association. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the New York County Medical Society, the New York County Medical Association. He is also Gynecologist to the West Side German Clinic.

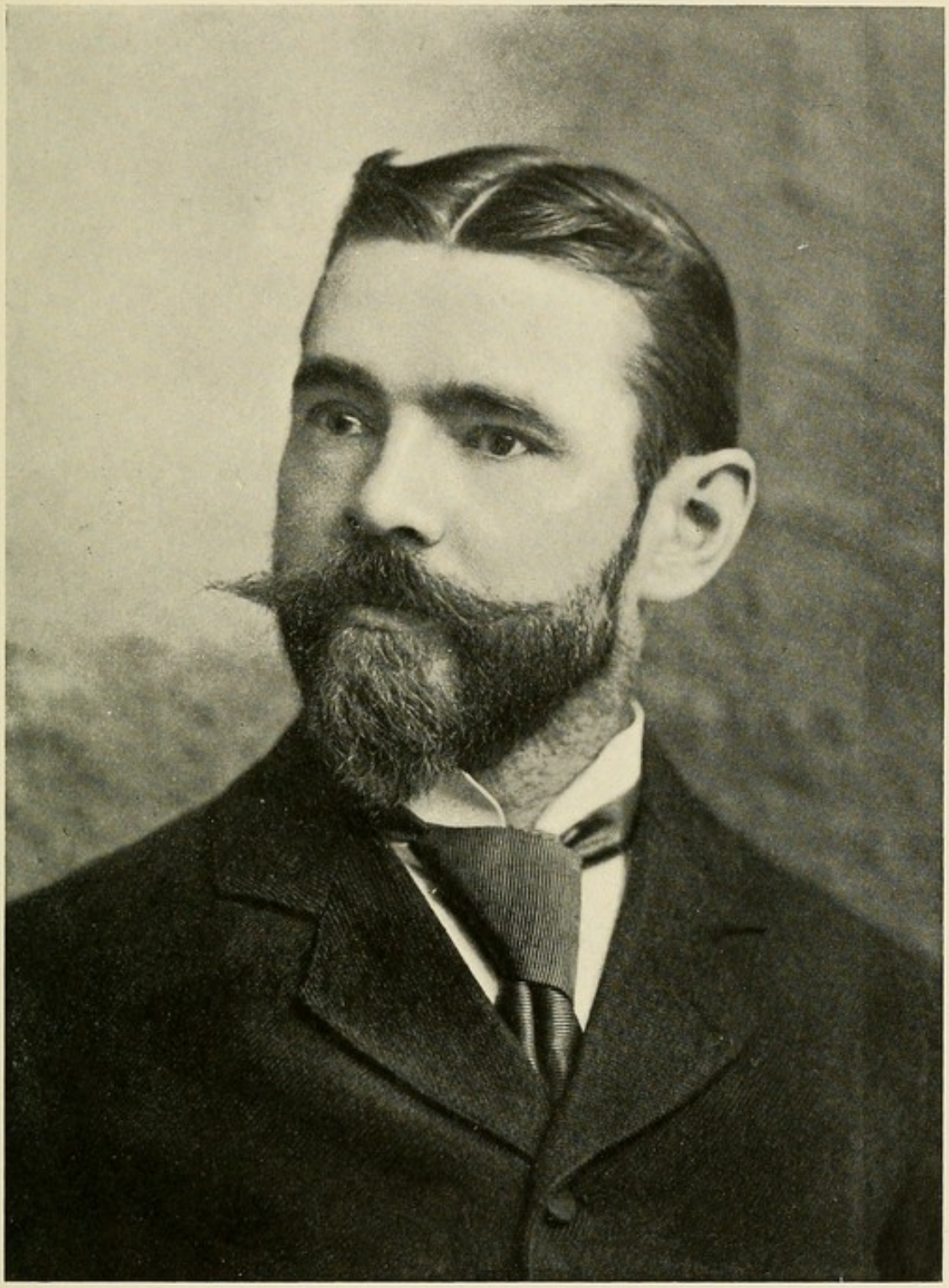
He has contributed liberally to medical journal literature and has invented many surgical and gynecological instruments. His clinics and lectures at the West Side German Clinic have been largely attended by physicians visiting the metropolis for special instruction, and his lectures have been widely published. He is at his best in elucidating the technique of gynecological methods.

HERMANN J. BOLDT, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dr. Hermann J. Boldt when a small child came to this country with his parents. He was born on June 24, 1856, near Berlin, at "Neuentempel," the homestead of his father, Hermann Boldt, who was a prosperous and prominent agriculturist, but lost his fortune by placing implicit confidence in the honesty of a supposed friend.

Dr. Boldt obtained his early education from private tutors, and later, in the public grammar and high schools. His power of endurance, his indomitable will power that knows no obstacles, and his wonderful working capacity have been observed among his colleagues in his profession. Although he has allowed himself but three or four hours sleep for years, so vigorous is his constitution, he does not exhibit any ill effects from this extreme strain.



T. J. Boldt

As his means were limited—not sufficient to allow him to pursue his medical studies—he studied and practised pharmacy until he had acquired the necessary money to enable him to enter college. He entered the University of New York, and was graduated from the medical school with the class of 1879.

Prof. Pallen early recognized his ability and he became his assistant at the University Medical School.

For twelve years or more Dr. Boldt had an unusually large general practice, enabling him to lay a broad foundation for his life-work before devoting himself to gynecology, which he has since made a specialty, and the unsurpassed success attending his abdominal operations justly entitles him to the rank of a distinguished gynecologist.

He probably has done more gynecological surgery (for his years) than any contemporary surgeon. He spends three months of his life abroad almost every year, visiting the European hospitals and eminent colleagues, and he has thus become familiar with the methods of nearly every gynecologist in the world.

Dr. Boldt was the first physician in this country to investigate the physiological action of cocaine, and is quoted in Europe an authority on the subject. He was among the first to remove the fibromyomatous uterus *in toto*, and is one of the strongest advocates of vaginal hysterectomy for cancer, and his large experience with this operation for malignant disease entitles his words to be considered authoritatively.

He has invented a number of gynecological instruments, and an operating-table for abdominal surgery, which is now in general use. He is the author of many important papers. One of these, on "Salpingitis," is quoted by most authorities of the day; in another, "The Treatment of Suppurative Disease of the Uterine Appendages," he demonstrated a fact that has since been universally accepted, that idiopathic rupture is no very rare occurrence. Among

his other writings are: "The Advantage of doing Intermediate Trachelorrhaphy," "Cardiac Neurosis due to Uterine Displacement," "Histology of the Uterine Mucosa," "Exfoliative Cystitis," "The Manual Treatment of Pelvic Diseases," "The Treatment of Posterior Displacement of the Uterus," "The Treatment of Inoperable Cancer of the Uterus," and several other articles of importance.

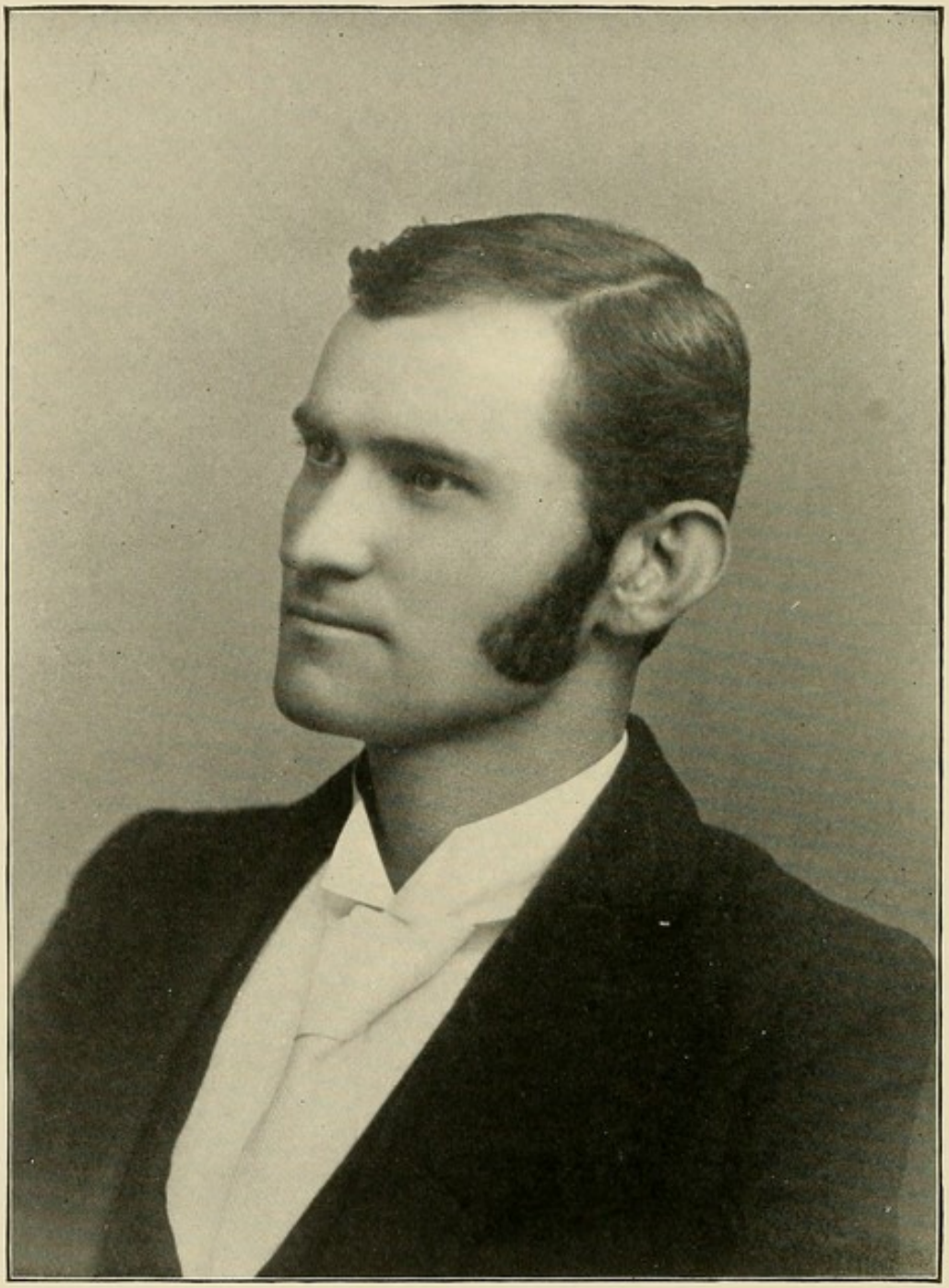
From the commencement of Dr. Boldt's medical career he has at various times filled many important positions connected with the medical profession. He soon became instructor at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He is at present professor of gynecology there; he is also gynecologist to the German Poliklinik, and to St. Mark's Hospital, consulting gynecologist to the Beth Israel Hospital, and Chairman of the Section of the New York Academy of Medicine which is devoted to his specialty.

He is a member of the American Gynecological, the International Gynecological, the British Gynecological, and the Obstetrical and Pathological Societies, and the Academy of Medicine.

In the year 1891 Dr. Boldt went abroad and was married to Miss Hedwig Krüger, the daughter of a publisher of Berlin.

Dr. Boldt has risen rapidly to great distinction in his profession, and he is justly entitled to this well-earned reputation. He is a man who is generous, and sincere in his attachments, a charming and interesting friend to those who have the good fortune to know him intimately.

He is comparatively a young man in age, but old in the experience of his profession. We earnestly desire that he may enjoy a long life, to fulfil his mission—that of healing and relieving poor afflicted woman.



Wm. E. B. Davis

W. E. B. DAVIS, M.D.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DR. W. E. B. DAVIS was born November 25th, 1863. He is a native of the South. His father, Dr. Elias Davis, was a physician, as was also his grandfather and great-grandfather. His father was killed in the late Civil War. Dr. Davis received his early education at Trussville, Alabama, and afterwards attended the University of Alabama. After leaving the University he attended medical lectures in Louisville, Kentucky, Nashville, Tennessee and New York City, and received his medical degree from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in the year 1884. He was then given a partnership with his brother, Dr. J. D. S. Davis, in Birmingham, who had an extensive practice, and after three years of active work he went to Europe, where he visited the hospitals in London, Berlin and Vienna, and obtained much valuable information and knowledge. The partnership with his brother still exists, and two years ago they established a hospital in Birmingham for the diseases of women and surgical cases, which has proved a great success in every way. Dr. Davis does the gynecological work, and his brother the general surgery. In the year 1891 Dr. Davis was elected President of the Tri-State Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, to succeed Dr. Robert Battey, of Rome, Georgia. This is one of the leading medical societies in the South, and it is regarded as a great compliment to be chosen to its chief office. He is at present a member of the Executive Council of the Society. He has been Secretary of the Surgical Section of the American Medical Association and also one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association, and he is at present a member of the Judicial Council, and also a member of the Executive Committee of the

Surgical Section, and, as such, a member of the General Business Committee of the Association. He was one of the Honorary Presidents of the Section of Abdominal Surgery and Diseases of Women of the first Pan-American Medical Congress, which was held in Washington City in 1893. He is a Fellow of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and also of the British Gynecological Society. He was Secretary of the Alabama Surgical and Gynecological Association, an association which he and his brother organized, and from this Association, chiefly through his labors, was developed the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, which is one of the leading special societies of America. He has filled the position of Secretary of the Association since its organization, and is editor of its *Transactions* and *ex-officio* member of its Executive Council. This Association has done more toward giving the South recognition in the medical world than any other organization in that section. It has no superior in this country, and its proceedings are held in the highest esteem by the profession everywhere. Indeed, the Association has won a world-wide reputation. Nearly every prominent surgeon and gynecologist in the South is a member. However, it does not limit its membership to the South, but receives members from every section, but it is understood that its sessions are to be held in the South. He was for a time a member of the Surgical Staff of the Hospital of United Charities of Birmingham, and it was largely through his efforts that the Diseases of Women Department was established. He was recently selected to fill the Chair of Gynecology, Obstetrics, and Abdominal Surgery in the Birmingham Medical College, which will enter upon its first term in October. This school has an able Faculty and promises to be one of the leading institutions in the South. It has adopted a high standard of requirements, and is abundantly supplied

with every facility necessary for successful teaching. Dr. Davis has contributed a number of articles to medical journals and medical societies on abdominal surgery. He recommended an operation on the common bile duct, which will, no doubt, be adopted largely by the profession. He has also modified the technique in a number of abdominal and gynecological operations. He and his brother edited the first medical journal in Alabama, and it was recognized as one of the best monthlies in the South. He afterward assumed the editorship of the Gynecological Department of the *Alabama Medical and Surgical Age,* and of which he is still a collaborator. He is also a collaborator of some other journals. He was an associate editor of the *American Gynecological Journal* during its publication. His surgical work has been remarkably successful, and in the field of abdominal surgery he has gained much well deserved reputation. As stated above, his practice is chiefly devoted to gynecological and abdominal work. His brother stands to-day as one of the most skilful surgeons in the South. He is a very brilliant operator, and their work has been more successful by the intimate association which exists between them. Dr. J. D. S. Davis is the Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Birmingham Medical College.

Dr. Davis left Birmingham in 1892, and went to Rome, Georgia, where he could have a better opportunity to do abdominal surgery in such an institution as he and Dr. Holmes had in that city. However, he only remained away from Birmingham a few months—after his return he and his brother established their private hospital. When he left Birmingham for Rome the *Alabama Medical and Surgical Age* stated that his departure from the State had caused universal regret, and that he did the leading abdominal surgery and diseases of women

practice in Alabama. And further, that he had done more to advance abdominal surgery in Alabama than any other man in the State. Another prominent journal in speaking of him as the Secretary of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association says: "He is about thirty-five years of age, but does not impress one in manner and appearance as being over twenty-five. He is a bundle of energy, a wiry, wary worker. Any society cannot score other than a success that has such a man at the helm. He stands forth as a shining example to the young men of the medical profession."

Dr. Davis is unmarried. His mother makes her home with him and his brother, her only children.

GEORGE TUCKER HARRISON, M.D.,

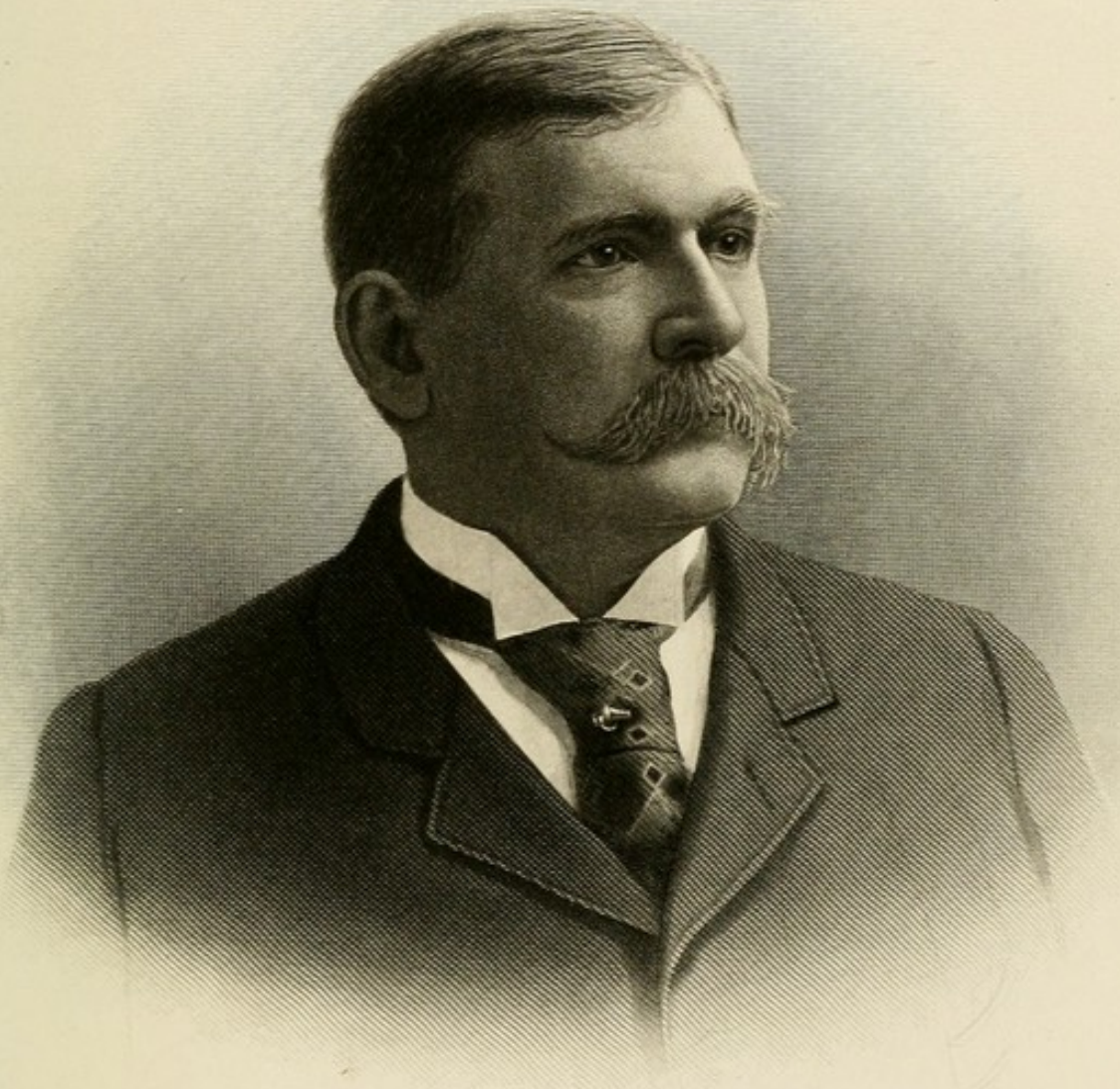
NEW YORK, N. Y.

DR. GEORGE TUCKER HARRISON was born at the University of Virginia, July 23, in the year 1835, and he is peculiarly identified with that famous institution, founded by Thomas Jefferson, and which has been the pride of the entire South for nearly a century.

Dr. Harrison belongs to one of the oldest and most aristocratic Virginia families.

He mourns the death of a sainted Christian mother, who died on the 11th day of March, 1893.

She was "descended from the Washingtons, the Leweses, the Carters, of Virginia (all families of great distinction), and, allied through her father with good old English blood, she inherited and transmitted the gracious traditions of the beautiful old régime. She knew and was part of Virginia society at its very best. But far more beautiful and memorable were the exquisite purity and



George Tucker Harrison

gentleness of her nature, the charm of a temper so sunny, and a sensibility so tender, that none could fail to be won to love—the magnanimity of a soul which threw the illumination of its own charity over the foibles and failings of all the world.

The annals of the saints must be searched for a history more lovely and more pure, a life of religious consecration more filled with Christian graces.

In the labors of charity, in the devotions of her Church, in the intimacies of society, in the sanctities of home, her very being was a living gospel, an irrefutable testimony of the sacredness of truth. Such was the beautiful life and character of the mother whose loss Dr. Harrison mourns.

His father, Gessner Harrison, and his grandfather on his mother's side, George Tucker, both held professorships in the institution at the time of Dr. Harrison's birth. Both of these gentlemen were possessed of remarkable abilities, attained national reputations, were known to eminent scholars abroad, and were especially honored and esteemed throughout the South.

Gessner Harrison was the son of Dr. Peachy Harrison, who was a distinguished physician of great scholarly attainments, who was a member of the celebrated Virginia Convention of 1829 and 1830, and later of the Virginia Senate. He was an enthusiast in the study of languages, and at the age of twenty-one years was appointed professor of ancient languages in the institution (University of Virginia), serving through a long term of thirty-one years, and also through a long period as Chairman of the Faculty. He was the author of a remarkable Latin grammar, an exhaustive and original work on *The Greek Prepositions*, and a *Geography of Ancient Italy and Southern Greece.*

George Tucker, the maternal grandfather of Dr. George Tucker Harrison, was also a man of great force of character and diverse talents. He was Professor of Moral Philosophy from the inception of the University till his resig-

nation in the year 1845. While professor he published the well-known *Life of Jefferson*, in two volumes, and several works on political economy, among them his *Progress in the United States in Fifty Years*, a pioneer but extended treatise of deduction from the census reports.

Like his father before him, Dr. George Tucker Harrison was graduated from the University of Virginia, taking the degree of M.A. in 1854. Two years later he graduated from the medical department of the same institution.

He spent about nine months following his graduation in St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia. He then settled in St. Louis, Missouri, where he practised his profession till the certainty of secession suddenly called him to Virginia.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities between the North and the South he offered his services to his State. He was appointed assistant surgeon at first, but very soon afterward made surgeon. He was present under General Beauregard at the first battle of Bull Run, and continued in the service till the close of the war.

Dr. Harrison was married in October following the close of the late Civil War, and in 1868 he removed to New York City.

The great Northern metropolis afforded the most adequate field of labor for a man of ambition and high aspirations. Yet the young physician did not fail to realize that amid so great competition only superior abilities and indomitable energies and will could gain a foothold for a Southerner. But being known to the eminent surgeon, Dr. T. A. Emmet, he fortunately secured through his kindness a position upon the house-staff of the Women's Hospital, and served the regular term in that capacity. A short time subsequently he was appointed assistant surgeon to the same hospital under Dr. Emmet, serving for a period of fifteen years. When his term of regular service on the house-staff in the hospital had closed he began the general practice of his profession on his own account, making a

Alex. D. Keene

specialty of gynecology and obstetrics, along which lines he is considered one of the ablest physicians in the city.

While enjoying a very lucrative practice, he is known as a careful and conscientious practitioner who is more devoted to medicine for the sake of science than for purely personal reasons.

In 1890 he was President of the New York County Medical Association, declining a re-nomination an account of a lack of time to devote to the duties of the position. In 1892 he was elected President of the New York Obstetrical Society. He is an honorary member of the Medical Society of Virginia, he is a member of the Obstetrical Society of New York, member of the Academy of Medicine, member of the New York State Medical Association, member of the New York County Medical Society, and fellow of the American Gynecological Society.

Dr. Harrison has a pleasant home on West Twenty-third Street, and a family of two daughters and one son—Gessner, named for his grandfather, who is a graduate of medicine of five years' standing, and was a member of the staff of the Charity Hospital of New York.

Dr. Harrison is one of the representative men of the Southern Society, representing the South not alone by virtue of his illustrions ancestry, but by his own characteristic abilities, large hospitality, and broad-minded patriotic sentiment.

ALEXANDER J. C. SKENE, M.D.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DR. ALEXANDER J. C. SKENE, President of the Long Island College Hospital, has not only taken a high position in the ranks of his profession, but is conceded to be one of the ablest gynæcologists in the United States. Nor is he

interesting for these considerations alone, for he shines as a lover of the fine arts, not altogether as an admirer of the moment, but an ardent and penetrating student, and one who endeavors to put in practice the suggestions received from his readings. Young men have no greater friend than Dr. Skene. He has always been careful to encourage talent wherever and whenever he found it, and did not at the proper time fail to tell others that many a promising youth was retarded by reason of the ignorance or obstinacy of those to whom his future was intrusted. In addition, he has been in war and in peace a defender of the Union and a lover of the free institutions of the country. A thorougly upright citizen, a Brooklynite in sympathies, and a courteous man at all times, are the striking traits of Dr. Skene's personality.

It is pleasing indeed to be able to trace one's ancestry, but unless our ancestors have left the means it becomes a difficult task, and one in which there is an exceeding tendency to arrogate the names of the proud, the powerful, and the pretty. In these times, when there is so much of the commonplace about men and things, it is entertaining, at least, to have one individual now and then who is capable of going back a few centuries and pointing out the stock from which he sprang, more particularly if such stock has played an important part in the affairs of a nation or the world. A race of warriors, statesmen, and professional men, closely identified with a great part of the history of Scotland, is the family in which the subject of this sketch claims kindred, and which he honors in no less degree than any of the eminent ones who have gone before him. The genesis of the history of the Skenes begins with a circumstance that would make delightful reading in any novel. It appears that when Malcolm II., king of Scotland, was returning from the defeat of the Danes at Mortloch in Moray, in 1010, he was pursued by a ravenous wolf, which was about to attack him, when a young son of Donald of the Isles

thrust his arm, which was wrapt in the plaid, into the wolf's mouth, and with his dagger slew the beast. The king, appreciating the boldness of the action, gave to the young man certain lands which now form the parish of Skene, in Aberdeenshire. This incident gave rise to the family name, Sgian, which means a dagger, or a dirk, and which occupies, together with three wolves' heads, a very conspicuous place in the family's armorial bearings. John de Skene, in the thirteenth century, joined the forces of the usurper, Donald Bain, but afterward proved his loyalty to his king, Alexander, and was forthwith restored to the royal favor. His great-grandson, John, who lived during the reign of Alexander III, was so well informed politically and so esteemed for his impartial virtue as to be chosen one of the arbiters between Bruce and Balial, both of whom were contestants for the crown. A grandson, Robert de Skene, was a firm friend of Bruce, fought at Bannockburn, and received a charter from his leader in 1318. Coming down through the centuries, we find Alexander Skene fighting at the side of King James during the horrible battle of Flodden; and later we see James Skene, his direct descendant, leading the charges at the battle of Pinkie, where he fell, in 1547. Major George Skene distinguished himself under the Duke of Marlborough in the wars that were fought during the reign of Queen Anne, and in 1720 purchased the estate of Careston in Forforshire. Two more Skenes were soldiers, and died fighting, one in Spain and another at the battle of Preston, in 1745.

While in the early history of the Skene family we find warriors plentiful, it must be remembered that there were litterateurs and lawyers also, though their attainments did not shine with the lustre of the martial doings, a fact that was owing, in a great measure, to the turbulent condition of the times. However, at a later date, the non-martial of the Skenes found fame and fortune in the pursuance of

In 1877 he was elected president of the American Medical Association, at its annual meeting in Chicago, and presided at the subsequent meeting in Buffalo, N. Y.

For a number of years he devoted the summer months to travel. He travelled over all the ground usually covered by tourists, and besides a large amount of territory not often visited by them. He crossed the Atlantic many times; spent two summers in Mexico; ascended the Amazon; scaled the Andes; visited the Sandwich Islands, and went up and down his own country until no place of importance had been left unseen. In all of his journeyings he was accompanied by his devoted wife; she was one of the three ladies who first looked down into the crater of Popocatapetl.

In addition to the literary productions mentioned, Dr. Richardson contributed a number of articles to the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal* and the *Medical News and Library* of Philadelphia. He also wrote a life of the distinguished anatomist and naturalist, Professor John D. Godman. He was a corresponding member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia and of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and an active member of the Louisiana State and the Orleans Parish Medical Society (representative men of the South).

For many years Professor Richardson was a member and elder of the First Presbyterian Church, counting its pastor, Dr. B. M. Palmer, among his most valued friends.

Dr. Richardson was married twice. His first wife was the daughter of Professor Charles W. Short, M.D., of Kentucky. Three children blessed this marriage. A tragic fate overtook the mother and children. They were on a steamboat coming down the Mississippi to join him; the boat sank, and among the victims were Dr. Richardson's wife and children.

His second wife was Miss Ida Slocomb, daughter of Mrs. Cora A. Slocomb, who survives him.

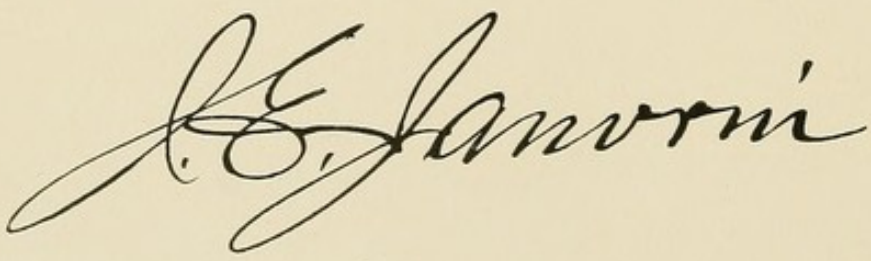
As an administrator of the Tulane University, from its origin in 1884, he was zealous in behalf of the Medical Department, and secured for it important benefits. He never failed to encourage and aid his successor in everything calculated to promote the welfare of the college; and the very last official letter, written two years after his retirement from active service, to the Dean of the Medical Department, proved conclusively his unalterable devotion to his beloved college and his judicious and generous appreciation of its needs. In this memorable letter of March 3, 1891, Dr. Richardson wrote: "I am authorized by Mrs. Richardson to place at your disposal $50,000 for the erection of a building for laboratories of chemistry, physiology, pathological anatomy, microscopy, etc., and for suitable anatomical rooms, provided that for this purpose the Faculty can obtain from the administrators of the Tulane University of Louisiana either of the two lots contiguous to the building of the Medical Department; work upon the new building to be begun within a year of this date."

The Medical Faculty replied, March 6, 1891, as follows: "The generous and philanthropic offer of Mrs. Richardson to contribute $50,000 for the building of laboratories, on which now depend the future progress and prosperity of the Medical Department, is most gratefully accepted. In addition to the respect, affection, and admiration that her gentle and noble character arouses in all who know her, Mrs. Richardson has by this act deserved the profound and lasting gratitude of all who have at heart the welfare of New Orleans, the relief of human suffering, and the gratitude especially of those on whom is imposed the duty of promoting the prosperity of the Medical Department.

"Professor T. G. Richardson, M.D., for very many

of diseases, which accounts in part for the varied and extensive character of his knowledge to-day on all things medical. He is a keen-eyed individual whose glance does not miss the least visible details, but is kind and gentle in manner and a most charming companion when he grows reminiscent. Dr. Skene has no superior, it is fair to say, in the matter of diagnosing a case. That has always been his forte, though it must be said in addition that few men are able to control instruments with the same deft hand. All readers of medical journals have invariably met his contributions, which have always been characterized by their abundance of thought and nice easy style. He is the author of the admittedly best work ever written on the diseases of women. It was published by Appleton in 1883, and contains choice cullings of twenty years' experience. The book has had a vast circulation, and was lauded by the medical authorities of Europe as liberally as it was here. In addition to being president of the Long Island Medical College he also occupies the chair of gynecology. He was formerly professor of gynecology in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School; president of the American Gynecological Society, of the Kings County Medical Society, and the New York Obstetrical Society; and is corresponding member of the British, Boston, Detroit, and Belgian Gynecological Societies.

Apart from Dr. Skene's conquests in medicine there is another side to his career that may be information for the readers, as it is entertainment for him—he is a sculptor; an amateur sculptor, in the terms of his own modesty. When at leisure, which is not often, he delights in mudding. He is also something of a litterateur, having read extensively and written for magazines on hundreds of subjects. He lives in a modest house on Clinton and State Streets. He drives a great deal and thoroughly enjoys life, always preserving the best of health. He is a large man of fine physique and wears a black mustache and beard. He is still in the flush of ambition and of life.



JOSEPH EDWARD JANVRIN, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DR. JOSEPH EDWARD JANVRIN was born at Exeter, N. H., January 13, in the year, 1839. He is descended from John Janvrin, who came from the Isle of Jersey in 1705, and located at Portsmouth, N. H., marrying a Miss Knight of that place. Dr. Janvrin's father, Joseph Adams Janvrin, and his mother, Lydia A. Colcord, were both of Exeter. He is a lineal descendant of the historical Adams family of Quincy, Mass. His grandmother, Abigail Adams Janvrin, was the daughter of Dr. Joseph Adams, of Portsmouth, N. H., a cousin of President John Adams.

Dr. Janvrin was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy, and is now President of the Alumni Association of that famous institution. Like many of our professional men, he spent some time in teaching, but teaching did not satisfy him, and he soon decided upon medicine as his life work. He began to study in 1859, at Exeter, under Dr. William G. Perry. He was thus engaged until the spring of 1861, when upon the breaking out of the Civil War he joined the 2d New Hampshire Regiment, the first three-year regiment from that State, and was shortly afterward appointed Assistant Surgeon. He remained in the service until August, 1863, and during the last few months of his service was Acting Surgeon of the 15th Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers. He returned home and attended a course of lectures in the Medical Department of Dartmouth, at the same time becoming a pupil of Prof. E. R. Peaslee, at the time one of the Faculty of the College.

In the autumn of 1863 Dr. Janvrin came to New York and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1864. In January, 1865, he entered private practice with his former preceptor, Dr. Peaslee. This

association continued until the death of Dr. Peaslee in January, 1878.

From 1868 until 1872 Dr. Janvrin held the position of Visiting Physician to the Department of Heart and Lung Diseases in the Demilt Dispensary. In 1872 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, which position he held until 1882, when he was appointed to fill the position of Gynecologist to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. Dr. Janvrin's practice has been principally in the surgical field of gynecology.

Although a constant and zealous worker and practitioner, he has found time to contribute many valuable papers to the medical press upon subjects connected with this branch of surgery. Among them: "A Case of Interstitial Pregnancy," *American Journal of Obstetrics* (New York, November, 1874); "The Simultaneous Closure of the Ruptured Cervix and Perineum; Report of Fifteen Cases," *American Journal of Obstetrics* (May, 1884); "A Case of Tubal Pregnancy of Unusual Interest, with some Remarks as to the Treatment of such Cases," *Transactions of the American Gynecological Association* for 1886; "On the Indications for Primary Laparotomy in Cases of Tubal Pregnancy" (Same for 1888); "A Clinical Study of Primary Carcinomatous and Sarcomatous Neoplasms between the Folds of the Broad Ligaments, with a Report of Cases" (Same for 1891); "On the Limitations for Vaginal Hysterectomy in Malignant Disease of the Uterus," *Medical Record* (New York, July 9, 1892); "Vaginal Hysterectomy for Malignant Disease of the Uterus," *Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics* (New York, September, 1892); "The Palliative Treatment of such Cases of Malignant Disease of the Uterus and Adnexa as are not amenable to Radical Operations," *Gaillard's Medical Journal* (New York, January, 1893); and several others on kindred subjects.

Many of these papers were decidedly in advance of contemporary medical thought, and established the reputation of Dr. Janvrin as a leading specialist of his time.

The articles bearing upon "Primary Laparotomy in Cases of Tubal Pregnancy" were quoted extensively in the medical journals both of this country and abroad, and due credit has been given to Dr. Janvrin, not only for his persistence in recommending the operation at so early a date, but also for his successful performance of it in quite a number of cases.

Since the Doctor's paper and the report of his cases the "primary" operation has been pretty universally accepted by the profession.

The Doctor is a member of the following New York societies: Academy of Medicine, County Medical Society, County Medical Association, State Medical Association, and the New York Obstetrical Society, of which he has been president for two years. He is also a member of the American Gynecological Association, American Medical Association, and corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston.

Dr. Janvrin married Miss Laura L. Lawall, of Easton, Pa., September 1, 1881.

It is a pleasure to meet Dr. Janvrin in his delightful city home, and to come under the influence of his quiet courtesy and kindly consideration.

MALCOLM McLEAN, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DR. MALCOLM MCLEAN is the third son of the late George W. and Rebecca J. McLean, the former a native of New York City, and son of Gen. John McLean, who was Commissary-General under Governor Clinton, of New York, and an officer in the American Revolution. Mrs. McLean was the daughter of James McCormick, Esq., of Baltimore, a wealthy merchant of that city, and whose estate included the land upon which the Johns Hopkins Hospital now stands.

Dr. McLean's father was a graduate of West Point Military Academy in 1818, and served in the Florida and Civil Wars. His mother was a lady distinguished for her sterling qualities as a wife and mother, as well as for her very high intellectual attainments. She was a most careful and experienced reader, and had great ability as a writer, and commanded the love and admiration of those who were brought within the circle of her influence.

Having expressed a great desire that some of her sons should adopt the learned professions, the subject of this sketch decided to join the ranks of medicine.

He was born at Rahway, New Jersey, April 18, 1848, and received his early education in the schools of Elizabeth, N. J., completing his preparatory course for entrance to Princeton College in the Classical School of Mr. John Young, of that city.

As a scholar he showed special taste and ability for acquiring the languages, and excelled in physics, chemistry and physiology. In the latter study his proficiency was so marked that the teacher always employed him to make the drawings and other demonstrations for the class.

Malcolm McLean

On the breaking out of the Civil War his plans for life were materially interrupted, it becoming necessary for him to abandon the idea of taking the course at Princeton.

Entering a large drug store, he was soon put in charge of the laboratory, and took a prominent part in compounding prescriptions. The character of his work in this department attracted the attention of the late Dr. Lewis Oakley, who prevailed upon him to enter at once upon the regular study of medicine. While studying in Dr. Oakley's office young McLean showed qualities which gave promise of a career far above mediocrity in his profession. At the age of seventeen he manually compressed the femoral artery during high amputation of the thigh, and on several occasions gave evidence of considerable surgical skill.

In 1866 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and made rapid progress in his studies. In the public Quiz Classes of the College he acquitted himself with great credit, and on one occasion he was called up in the lecture-room for a special compliment by the late Prof. Willard Parker.

In 1868 he was a successful competitor for the position of Junior Assistant on the Staff of Bellevue Hospital, and during his service on the Second Surgical Division was associated with Drs. McBurney, Polk, Wylie, Bronson and others who have attained eminence in their profession.

At that date the maternity was connected with the Hospital; and in this service Dr. McLean showed such peculsar zeal and aptness in his work as to attract the attention of Drs. Fordyce Barker and Geo. T. Elliot, who were the Visiting Obstetricians in the service. Dr. Elliot intrusted to Dr. McLean a series of experiments with the then new remedy, chloral, and, in a paper read before the Medical Society, gave him credit for his service in a very complimeatary manner.

At the termination of the house service in Bellevue

Hospital, Prof. Elliot urged the young surgeon to undertake the course at the Woman's Hospital; but unfortunately the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections had selected Dr. McLean for their Examining Physician for the ensuing year, an office which he filled with marked ability.

In 1870 he opened his office for private practice in the northern limits of the city, and soon became well known and popular in professional circles.

By training and disposition he seemed destined to become a general surgeon, and during the first five years of his practice he performed some difficult operations.

In obstetries his success was marked, and at an early date he was called upon by neighboring practitioners for counsel and assistance in complicated cases.

In 1873 he went to Europe, and spent the season in visiting the hospitals and universities of the large cities.

In 1875 Dr. McLean married Mary Permelia, the only daughter of Dr. Geo. W. Jewett, of New York, and has two sons and one daughter.

After eight or ten years of very busy general practice, Dr. McLean's reputation as an obstetrician and gynecologist had begun to have the effect of bringing to his office many cases of diseases peculiar to women, and thenceforward he devoted himself with great earnestness to that branch of medicine. He has written many papers bearing upon obstetrics and gynecology, some of which have been well received and reproduced in foreign cities. His articles on "The Management of Placenta Prævia," "The Occipito-Posterior Positions," and "Conservatism in Gynecology" have been particularly noticed, as also "Some Remarks on the Misapplication of the Obstetric Forceps." He also has written a valuable contribution to the subjects of "Extra-Uterine Pregnancy" and "Rupture of the Uterus."

Dr. McLean is the inventor of a female catheter which

is probably the best instrument of its kind in use. He also has devised a valuable modification of Barnes' dilators and many other useful instruments.

For the past ten years he has been a very successful and busy operator in private and hospital practice, his time being largely engaged in the work of his private hospital and of the St. Andrew's Infirmary for Women, in New York, which latter institution owes its origin to his personal efforts. Among his important cases may be noted several very large fibroids and sarcomata of the ovaries; a case of extra-uterine pregnancy, operated on at the twelfth month; a case of rupture of the uterus, etc.

He has reported several very singular cases in obstetrics, among which may be noted "A Case of the Child Crying in Utero," and "The Conversion of a Face Presentation into a Vertex by Rotation within the Pelvis."

Dr. McLean is a careful laparotomist, and is one of the most cautious of operators. His list of cases covers nearly all the diseases calling for these operations. Another writer—an eminent medical authority—has said of him, "he is a careful, conscientious surgeon, slow to have recourse to the knife, but skilful in its use—a practical, thorough physician."

The Doctor has filled the office of Vice-President of the New York Obstetrical Society, and is at the time of this writing Chairman of the Obstetric Section of the Academy of Medicine, New York. He is Consulting Gynecologist to the Randall's Island Hospitals and Surgeon-in-charge of the St. Andrew's Infirmary for Women.

Dr. McLean is a clear speaker, going straight to the point in debate with concise and logical argument. He is not a fluent writer, but his papers are carefully prepared and are eminently practical.

He has devoted considerable research to the subject of archæology, and he has earned an enviable reputation as an Egyptologist and Bible student.

Physically, the Doctor is short of stature, with a strong, athletic frame. He is of very abstemious habits, and is exceedingly fond of field sports. He is an expert with the rifle, and is one of the finest archers in the country, while his reputation as a surf swimmer is equal to the best.

In his intercourse with patients and fellow-physicians alike he is courteous, frank and true; and while he is quick to repel a wrong, he is lenient as a critic and faithful to every obligation as a friend.

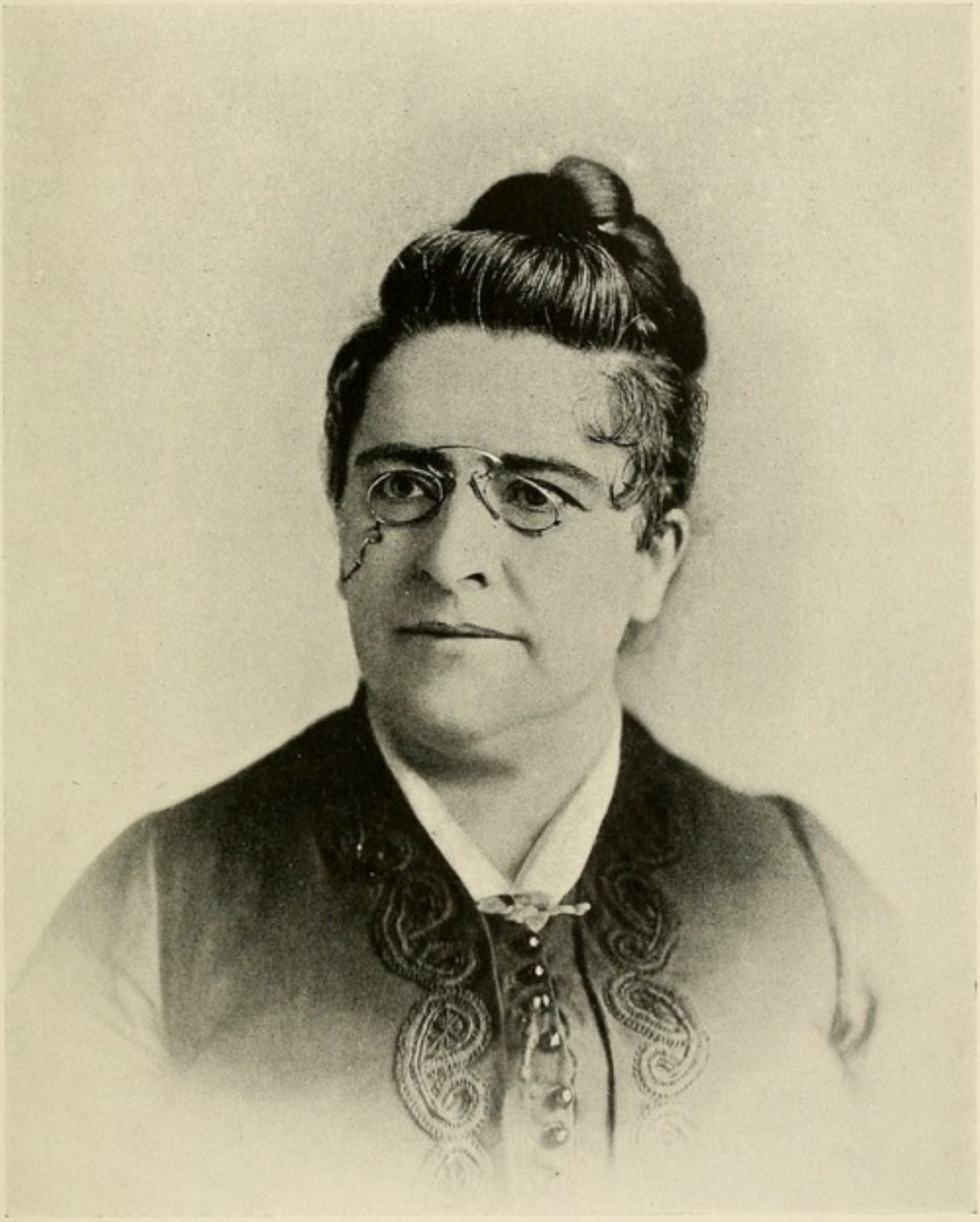
The Doctor is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is a regular attendant at the services.

JOSEPHINE GRIFFITH DAVIS, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE subject of this sketch awakens a genuine interest in all who are watching the progress of human society, and especially the social progress of women. She was born in Washington, Washington County, Pa., the eldest of nine children. Her ancestors on her father's side were Welsh Quakers, three of them having come to this country with William Penn. On her mother's side they were Welsh and German. From such ancestry she inherited strong physical and mental qualities.

From a child she was fond of study, and from her father, who was a physician, she apparently inherited a passionate fondness for the study of medicine. There came to her also an experience in her childhood well calculated to prepare her for her subsequent life-work, the constant care of the younger children of the family. The good people of little Washington, to whom she was very dear as a child, remember her as a nurse almost always carrying an infant in her arms, or in some way ministering affectionately to its wants. In this way Josephine



J. Griffith Davis M. D.

was hindered from attending school as she desired, but nothing could repress her ardor for study. As far as possible she attended the public schools of her native place.

Washington is known widely as the seat of several educational institutions, chief among them Washington and Jefferson College, and an excellent female seminary. The late Alexander M. Gow, a prominent educator in Western Pennsylvania, early took a deep interest in the child's welfare, and it is to him more, perhaps, than to any other person, as she feels, that she owes her success in obtaining an education. As she evinced marked ability in study, as superintendent of schools and principal of the high school he saw to it that she was allowed to pass on from grade to grade as she made progress without waiting for her less proficient classmates. It was he who first incited her to become a teacher. She received a No. 1 certificate from the high school, and having her choice to enter the seminary in town or attend the normal school, now the "Southwestern Normal School," located at California, Pa.; she choose the latter. In this school she received the highest certificate of proficiency, and after her first year of teaching a permanent, or "professional," certificate, the highest then conferred.

Her first year as a teacher was spent in a rural district, and was followed by three years in the public schools of Monongahela City, Pa., where she achieved signal success. She cherishes these years as among the most delightful of her life. With high ideals of a teacher's mission, she loved her work and threw her whole soul into it to realize it.

Subsequently she was married to Mr. F. A. Davis, of Ohio. Three children were the fruit of this union, all of whom died in early infancy. The next step in her career is accounted for by one of her friends by saying: "The mother bird with an empty nest and active brain must find something to occupy her faculties." Fond of teach-

ing she choose medicine, in which she had always been greatly interested, as that profession in which she could still be a teacher in a broader field.

In 1873 she began the study of her profession under the direction of a special instructor. Later she spent one year in an eclectic school. But feeling that she must have more than this school could give she entered the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, the best equipped medical college for women in existence. Here she bent all her energies to her work and completed the course of training in the college with eminent success, graduating in 1877.

Dr. Davis immediately entered the Woman's Hospital as an interne under the tutelage of Dr. Anna E. Broomall, the resident physician. This also proved to be a privilege of great value to her. She began her independent practice in Philadelphia, remaining there about three years, spending her summers at Long Branch, N. J. She thus became acquainted with many New Yorkers, and was finally induced to settle in the city of New York. During the summer of 1891 she was occupied with hospital service in Brooklyn. To her work in New York she brought the untiring zeal and earnestness of purpose that have characterized her whole life, the rule of which has ever been fidelity to principle coupled with unflinching integrity of purpose.

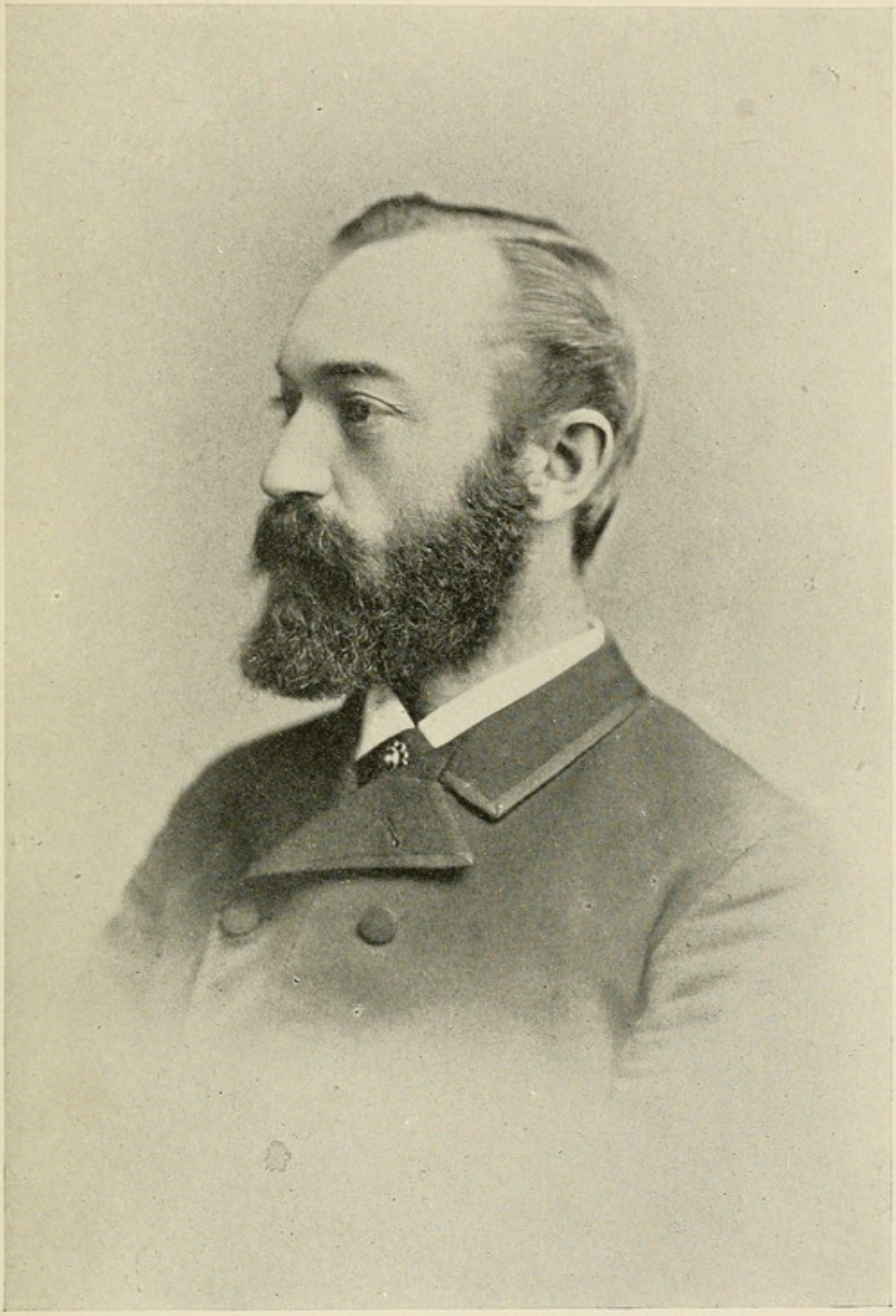
Dr. Davis is a member of the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Association, and of the New York County Medical Association, having the honor of being the only woman member in the latter. She is also a member of the American Electro-therapeutic Association, and of the Alumnæ Association of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. To honor her Alma Mater has been one of the ambitions of her life.

Among her associates in the medical profession she is known as an intelligent, tireless worker in the interest of her patients, and a physician of almost unbounded re-

Alonzo Boothby.

Eng'd by E.G. Williams & Bro. NY.

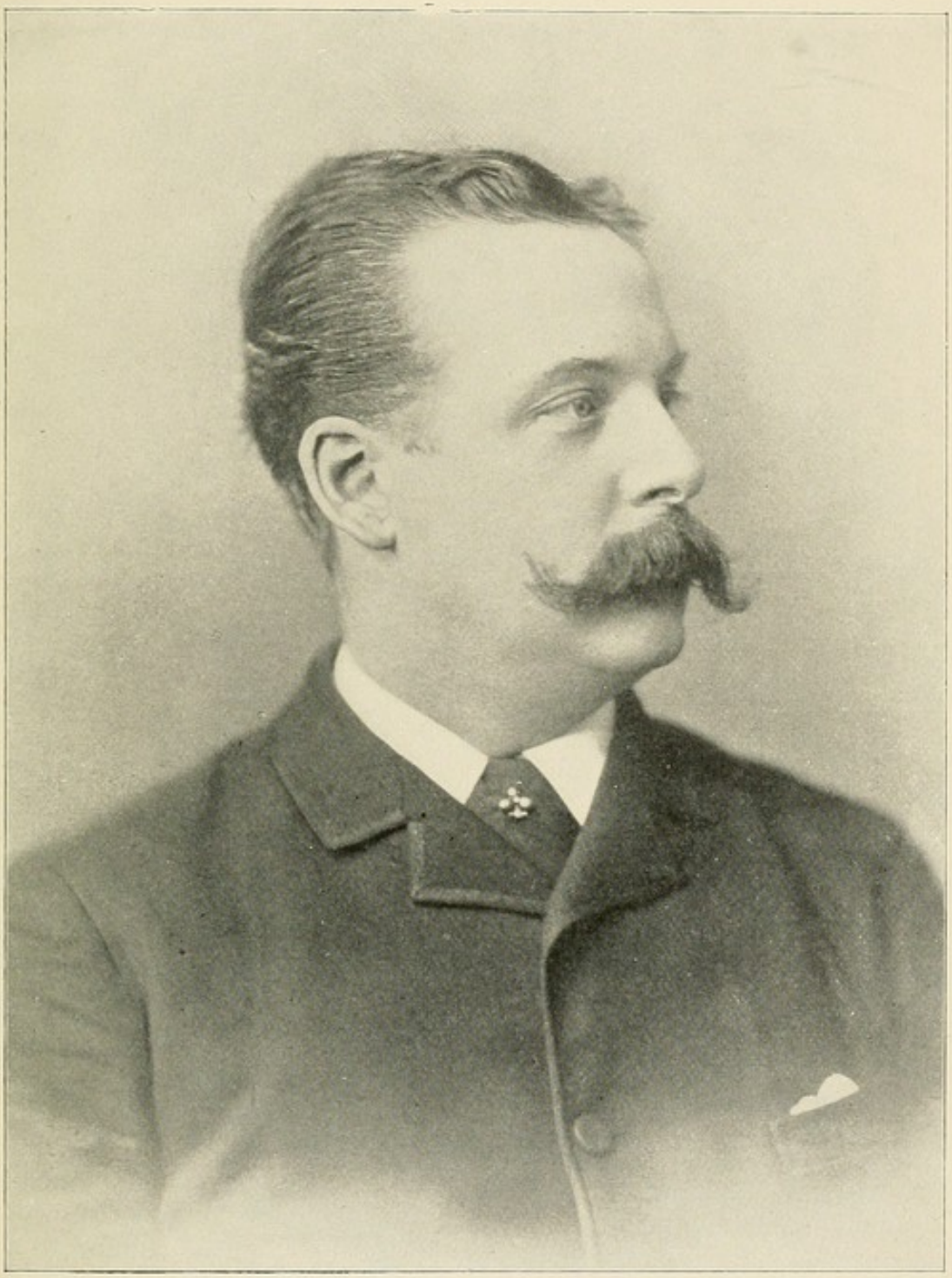
Geo Halley



Ernest Palmer, M.D.

Engd by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

J. W. Griffith



J. Marion Sims, M.D.

sources. She at the same time regards every success she wins as so much gained for the advancement of her sex.

Hindered through her entire youth by adverse circumstances, which only such resolution as hers could have overcome, she has been handicapped in her medical career by the breaking of both her limbs, one of them twice. This has restricted her practice largely to chronic diseases, or those which did not demand much emergency work. Her practice, while extensive as a general one, has become largely gynæcological and in difficulties of the pelvic organs. As an obstetrician she aims to minimize the dangers attendant upon maternity by teaching her patients how to live and to become in every respect successful mothers. She has written some able articles on this and other subjects, one on the "Use of Methyl-violet in Malignant Disease," and one on the "Uric Acid Diathesis and Electricity in its Treatment," which have recently attracted wide attention.

A grateful patient and friend, himself a journalist, speaks thus enthusiastically, but we believe justly, of her: "Dr. Davis has a personality that at once impresses itself on all with whom she comes in contact. She possesses that subtle something that immediately secures the confidence of her patients, so that without hesitancy they intrust her with their inmost secrets, assured that their trust will in no wise ever be betrayed. She seems endowed with a power of diagnosis that is like the X ray. Her ideals and aims are high, in intellect she is strong, in professional learning broad, in temperament a true woman, cheerful and hopeful. She is an honor to her profession, and will leave the world the better for having lived in it."[1]

[1 Written by Rev. George B. Gow, D.D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—THE AUTHOR.]

J. MARION SIMS, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

[Extracts taken, by permission, from a memorial sketch of the life of J. Marion Sims, M.D., by W. Gill Wylie, M.D., read before the Medical Society of the County of New York, January 28, 1884]

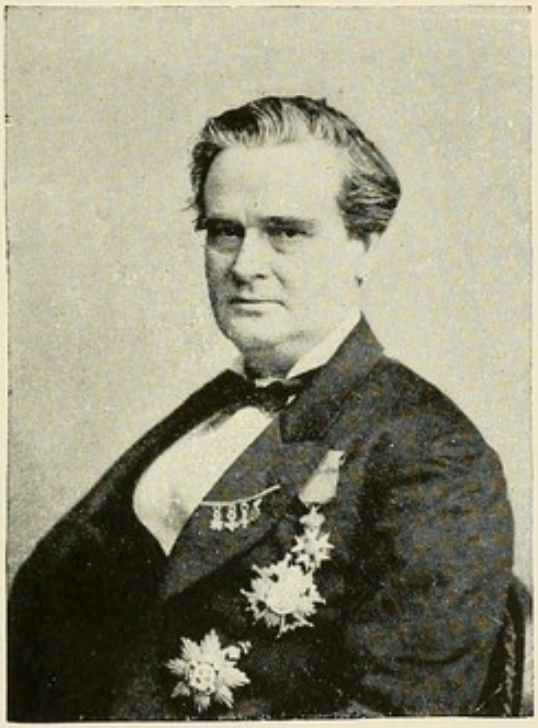
MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I am happy to say that Dr. J. Marion Sims has left an autobiography of several hundred pages, giving a full account of his life and work up to 1868.

What I have to say to-night, up to the time when I first met Dr. Marion Sims in 1868, has been taken directly from the manuscript of his autobiography. In his autobiography, after some preliminary remarks, he begins: . . .

"I was born in Lancaster County, South Carolina, January 25, 1813, about ten miles south of the village of Lancaster. . . . The ancestors of my father, John Sims, were of the English colonists of Virginia. My mother, Mahala Mackay, was the daughter of Charles and Lydia Mackay, of Scotch-Irish origin. The family came to America about 1740." . . .

Dr. Sims says: "My father, feeling the want of an education himself, was determined to educate his children, and so he began with me at a very early age. . . . This was in 1818. Mr. Blackburn, a Scotchman, had just opened a school in a log cabin in the old field very near the ford of a creek." It was here the doctor received his first lessons. . . .

In 1825, when twelve years old, he went to Lancaster village, where his father had removed the previous year, and this same year the Franklin Academy was inaugurated at Lancaster; he attended school here for five years, and it was here that he met Theresa Jones. He became sin-



J. MARION SIMS, M.D.

cerely attached to her, and, long before they were engaged, she was a great influence in his life, and together with his mother, who was a sincere, good woman and devoted mother, had much to do in establishing his good habits, noble sentiments, and high moral character. . . .

In 1830 he entered the South Carolina College at Columbia, S. C. . . . Having entered as a junior, he was graduated from this college in December, 1832. . . .

When twenty years old he began to read medicine under Dr. Churchill Jones. He remained with Dr. Jones for a year. Dr. Jones was a good surgeon, and it was here that Dr. Sims imbibed a desire to distinguish himself in surgery.

In November, 1833, he left for Charleston, S. C., to attend medical lectures at the Charleston Medical College. . . .

October 1, 1834, he left home for Philadelphia, to attend lectures at the Jefferson Medical College. He was graduated from this college on March 1, 1835. . . .

He went home in May, 1835; his father rented him an office, and he began the practice of medicine in Lancaster village. After waiting about two weeks he had his first patient, a case of cholera infantum. The child died. In two weeks after this he was called a second time, and again to a child with cholera infantum. He made up his mind that if this child died he would quit the town, and when it did die, a few days later, he took down his sign and prepared to go West. He was disgusted with medicine, and, if he had had money, he would never have given another dose. He says: "On the 13th of October, 1835—and the thirteenth, by the way, has always been a lucky day for me, and so had Friday, I was born on Friday— . . . I started for Alabama."

By chance he met some people that he knew, and he settled down in Mount Meigs, a small cross-roads place about twenty miles from Montgomery, Ala. He bought

out one of the two doctors in this place and began practice.

Dr. Sims was married on December 21, 1836, to Miss Theresa Jones. In January, 1837, with his wife he returned to Mount Meigs, and had a fair country practice.

In 1838, Dr. Blakey, living about ten miles distant in Macon County, offered Dr. Sims a partnership in a large practice among rich plantations. He accepted the offer, bought a little land and put up a double log cabin, and soon had a good practice. The first two of his children were born in this cabin. . . .

In July, 1840, he nearly died of congestive chills, and determined to move to a more wholesome neighborhood. On December 13, 1840, he moved to Montgomery.

He says: "The year 1840 was a memorable era in my life, and seemed to be a turning-point in my career. For the first five years of my professional life, 1835 to 1840, I was willing to turn aside to do anything to make money. But when I went to Montgomery I gave away my dog, sold my gun, and I have never loaded or fired a gun since. I devoted myself to my profession, determined to succeed, if industry and application could command success. I had an ambition for surgery—general surgery—and I was performing all sorts of beautiful and brilliant operations. This was before the days of anæsthetics. I had made, in five or six years, 1840 to 1845, such a reputation for surgery that people came to me from all parts of the State." . . .

In May or June, 1849, he used the silver wire as sutures, and succeeded perfectly in closing the first vesico-vaginal fistula, and in two weeks more he cured two more cases. . . .

In May, 1853, he came North. In September, 1853, he bought the house, No. 79 Madison Avenue, and although very much reduced in strength and health, still suffering from diarrhœa, he went to work. . . .

The Woman's Hospital was inaugurated at 83 Madison Avenue on May 1, 1855. Patients came in and it soon proved a success. . . . In 1856 he had fully recovered his strength and worked steadily at the hospital, and had a large private practice to attend to. In June, 1861, he went to Europe for the first time. . . .

He writes: "When I got home I found that we were in the midst of a great civil war, and I was made so unhappy by the state of affairs then existing that I made up my mind to take my family abroad, and we sailed from New York in the Great Eastern in July, 1862."

He remained abroad until 1868, spending most of the time in Paris and London. He performed many operations, and his reputation was as great throughout Europe as it was in his own country. Dr. Sims was a true American and a believer in the Republic. In September, 1868, he returned to New York and took an office at 13 East Twenty-eighth Street, and soon had a large practice. . . . He remained here for the winter, visiting his family in the summer of 1869, and returned to New York in the fall.

In 1875 he was elected President of the American Medical Association. . . . In 1877 he decided to go abroad. . . . He returned to New York in 1879. . . .

In 1880 his son, Dr. Harry Marion Sims, returned from California and entered into practice with his father.

Dr. Sims was elected President of the American Gynæcological Society in 1880. In December, 1880, Dr. Sims, when tired out from constant work late in the afternoon, gave his seat in his brougham to two ladies, and mounted the box with the driver and rode thus for some distance. This little act of gallantry was like Dr. Sims, but very unusual, and, in such weather, very imprudent for a man of sixty-nine years. It undoubtedly was the exciting cause that lighted up an attack of pneumonia which nearly cost him his life. . . .

During the first six weeks of his severe illness I was in

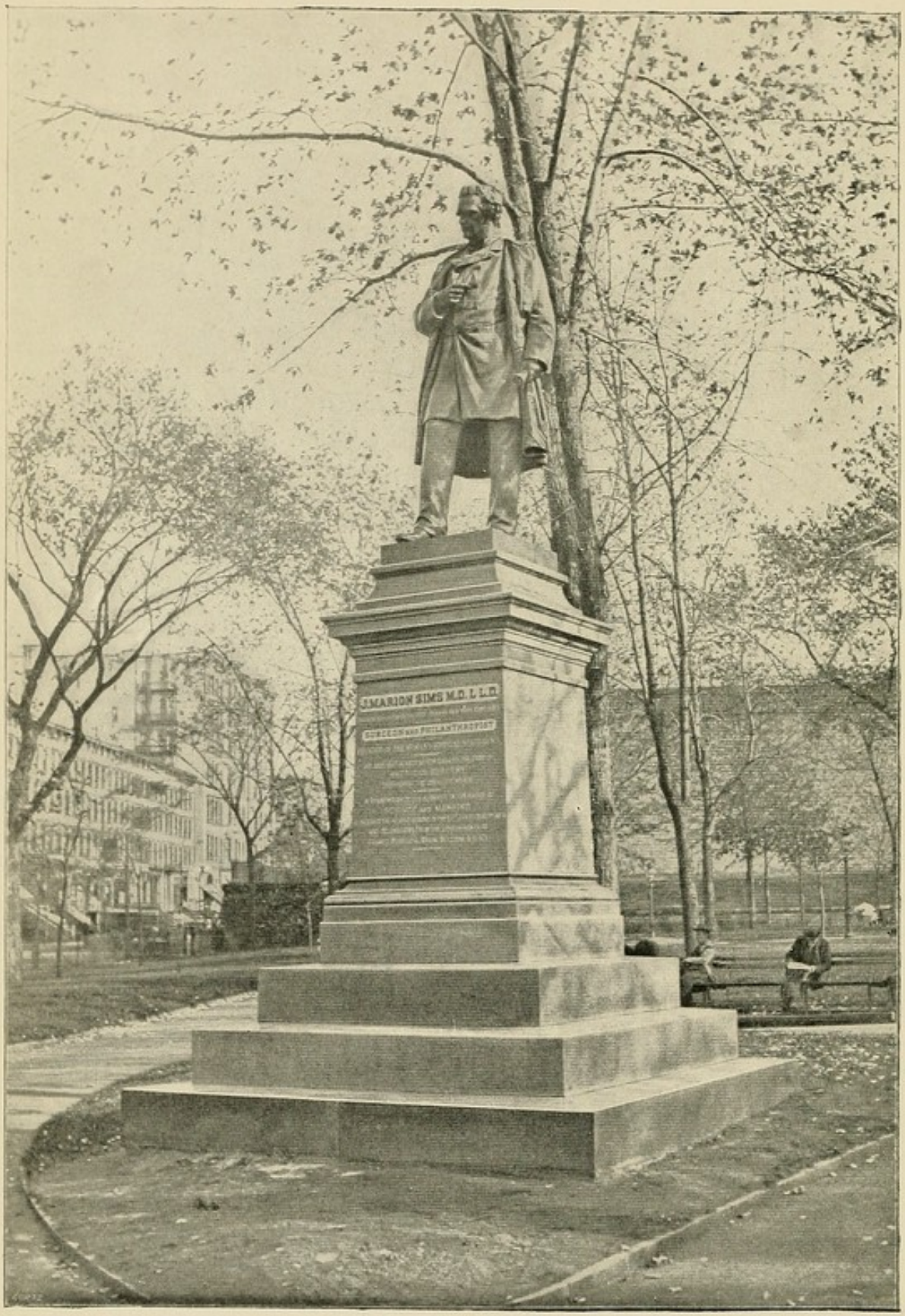
constant attendance. For ten days he was in a typhoid and semi-delirious state. For him it was a fearful struggle. He never could bear pain well, but he had no fear of death.

For weeks his left lung was completely solidified, but his heart stood the strain and surprised both Dr. Metcalf and Dr. Loomis; the latter visited him daily. About the 1st of February, 1881, his temperature, which had never remained any length of time near normal, began to rise steadily higher and higher every evening, and it was plain that in this climate he could not live much longer. We waited for a change for the better in the weather, but it did not come. With his temperature at 102° F. and the weather thermometer at 20°, we took him South. After leaving Washington, every mile that we traveled seemed to improve him, and when he reached Charleston, in his native State, we felt sure that he would get well. His recovery was slow, and, although he was never the same man physically, yet in a year's time he looked well, and was again at work. He returned North still quite feeble and went abroad in June. . . .

In September, 1882, he came home much improved in health. His digestion was poor and he complained of severe pain about the heart. . . .

As the weather grew cool in November he went abroad and spent most of the winter in Rome, where he had a most successful practice among the nobility of Italy. He returned home July 13, 1883. . . .

On November 13th, at 9 P.M., he went with his son, Dr. H. Marion Sims, to see a patient. On his return home he coughed considerably, and, after taking some morphine to check it, went to bed. . . . At 3 A.M. he sat up to take some water and fell back and expired without uttering a word. An autopsy showed that he died of atheromatous degeneration of the coronary arteries.



Bronze Statue of the late Dr. J. MARION SIMS erected in Bryant Park and presented to the city of New York, on Saturday, October 20th, by the subscribers to the fund.

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J. MARION SIMS, M.D.

An address delivered October 20, 1894, in Bryant Park, New York, on the unveiling of the statue of Dr. J. Marion Sims.

BY GEORGE F. SHRADY, M.D.,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We have met on this occasion to do honor to a medical man, and through him to show a becoming appreciation of the labors of his fellows.

Strange as it may appear, in consideration of the motive which has actuated this recognition of valuable services to mankind, and the previous opportunities that have been, from time to time, offered for conferring similar honors on the profession, this is the first instance in this country in which an heroic statue has been erected to a member of that fraternity.

Heretofore fame has restricted her tributes to achievements in every other line of high human endeavor—war, poetry, music, literature, art, patriotism, statesmanship, and philanthropy have in turn mounted the pedestal, while the genius of medicine, with finger upon closed lips, has humbly and mutely awaited the verdict of an appreciative humanity.

This new departure which we this day inaugurate can be hailed, from many points of view, as an omen of good import, as the beginning of an end in which cherished traditions shall no longer hamper the well-directed efforts of such as work in other spheres of human usefulness. The public, however, is not so much to blame for lack of a general appreciation of the work of the doctor as would at first appear. It has in reality no means of estimating distinctive merits. It was, therefore, proper, in order to initiate such a movement as the present one, that the profession itself should take the lead, and indicate a fitting

subject for such an honor. This was done by the *Medical Record*, which made an appeal to the profession in this and other countries for funds with which to erect a monument to the memory of one of its acknowledged leaders.

A committee was appointed, of which the late Dr. Fordyce Barker was chairman, which comprised leading specialists from every part of the United States. Our own city was represented by Drs. T. Gaillard Thomas, Thomas Addis Emmet, William T. Lusk, William M. Polk, Paul F. Mundé, the editor of the *Medical Record*, and Mr. William H. S. Wood, as treasurer of the fund.

The subscriptions were mostly limited to one dollar each, and coming as they did from members of the profession in every part of the civilized world, attested, in an unmistakable manner, the good name and great fame of the American surgeon.

This distinction came, then, from his peers, who were best able to judge his qualifications for it, and who with one accord were delighted to honor him.

It was eminently fitting also that such a tribute should be paid to American surgery in general, through one of its chief representatives. He was a product of the soil as well as the exemplification of one of the principles which has placed American surgery where it is to-day, holding the sceptre of the world.

Nothing in all the line of progress during the century has acquitted itself so creditably as this very science of life-saving by operative procedure. And America specially points with pride to her great achievements in this notable art, to her notable discoveries in alleviating human suffering, her successful efforts in prolonging human life, and in the accuracy, skill, and daring of her brilliant operators.

America gave ether to the world, invented the new sleep which numbs the touch of sharpest steel, brings sweet peace in the eternal war with agony, and wafts pain to oblivion

on the drowsy wing of night. She opened new fields for exploration within the human body, made abdominal surgery, with its brilliant successes, the possibility of the age, and with dauntless blade and master hand snatched victory from the long hidden intrenchments of death. In fact, in every department of surgical procedure the American surgeon has left his impress for good either in the invention of new methods or in the modification of old ones; and has given American surgery a world-wide recognition for originality of conception, boldness of execution, and success of practice.

In his own department Sims, a born and typical American, was a leading worker. He established a school of his own, which has now won fame throughout the world. Indeed, it is safe to say that Sims's name is associated with more original operations and more new instruments for making such operations successful than that of any other American surgeon. His was the germinal thought implanted in a disposition for untiring work, which changed impossibilities into triumphs, restoring health and happiness to countless numbers of suffering womanhood.

If it be true that no fame is lasting unless founded on labors which promote the happiness of mankind, the name of Sims must live as long as generations succeed each other, and will punctuate the progress of history by its cherished memory.

But Sims, although ambitious, did not seek for fame. When it came to him he viewed it with an innocent surprise. When it was all done, when during his tour of the capitals of Europe, operating in the large hospitals and before the renowned surgeons of the day, his breast studded with the starry decorations of France, Portugal, Spain, and Italy, he could not understand why he was so cordially noticed, forgetting that he himself was the focal point toward which all the then great lights centred.

Indeed, it was said of Sims that he could practice and

earn his living in any city of Europe, by virtue of what became for him a cosmopolitan reputation.

He was, however, virtually alone in his conviction of ultimate success. His few professional friends, who were at first enthusiastically hopeful, became, in the face of his early failures, mistrustful and discouraged. While they admired his ardor they pitied his delusion. In his darkest hours came confidential advice from his brother-in-law: "When you began these experiments," said he, "we all thought that you were going to succeed at once, and that you were on the eve of a great discovery. We have watched you and sympathize with you, but your friends here have seen that you are breaking down with overwork. And besides, I must tell you frankly that with your young family it is unjust to them that you continue in this way. You have no idea what it costs you to support your hospital, now for over three years, and my advice is to give it all up." His answer came quickly and to the point: "My dear brother, if I live I am bound to succeed. I am as sure that I will carry this thing through as I am that I now live. I have done too much already. I am going on with these experiments to the end, it matters not what it costs, if it costs my life."

The destiny of discovery forced him against many apparently overwhelming obstacles to finally fulfil his mission. Thus a backwoods doctor of Alabama, struggling for his daily bread, hampered by sickness, working for the work's sake, his ardor glowing in the very ashes of his hope, with desperate cases forced upon him, compelled to follow in a given line, and conscious of a duty he owed to his poorest patient, was ever busy in his long and lonely drives in devising the newer means of relief. Turning to account a trivial circumstance in the treatment of a patient, what was before a perplexing problem became a solved discovery. A new method of operating was thus suggested, and with an almost overpowering enthusiasm in the possession of

the principle he eagerly put it to the test. His first operation was upon a female slave. It failed, as did others upon similar subjects. But there was enough of encouragement in each to prick his ambition and spur his purpose. He must have suitable means to the end, so he equipped a little hospital of his own, and with the humblest of poor patients accomplished the greatest of triumphs.

The stitches used in his operation were necessarily so deeply placed that they could not be securely tied, and were themselves a source of infection. And then another step was taken. He had been lying awake for an hour wondering how to tie the suture, when all at once an idea occurred to him to run a perforated shot along the string, and when the suture was tightened to compress the shot, thus making the knot secure. He became so elated with the discovery that he lay there until morning performing in imagination all sorts of operations upon the patients in his little hospital. But the shot did not answer every purpose, for the silk of the suture still made union impossible. Just at this time he was walking from the house to his office when he picked up a piece of fine brass wire. "A wire is the thing," said he. A neighboring jeweller made him a fine wire of silver, and with it the thirtieth operation was performed upon the long-suffering yet hopeful slave, and the principle was forever established.

These incidents are merely sketched to present an outline of some parts of his character; how the greatest ending may have the most insignificant beginning. Whenever a great discovery is to be made the idea of it compasses the individual round and about, it possesses him by day and by night, at all hours and in all places, until the misty conjectures form the rainbow of promise, which frames the prospect of a world beyond. Thus Sims found Fame waiting with her chaplet. From little things to great ones is the lesson of every invention. With Sims all the successes of his great operations hinged not only upon the wide

utility of the famous instrument now inseparably associated with his name, but upon the accidental suggestion of a cast-off suspender wire.

So also the little hospital maintained by himself from the limited income of a poor, sickly, and hard-worked practitioner, with its beds occupied by bondwomen, was the germinal conception of the present Woman's Hospital in this city, the only institution of its kind in the world, and an eternal monument to the ardent zeal and lofty purposes of its brilliant founder. Thus while here the statue preserves the memory of the good man, of the faithful worker, of the great inventor, of the broad philanthropist, the Woman's Hospital becomes for him and all of us an ever-living principle, extending its charity, widening its influences, perfecting scientific skill, and fulfilling its divine mission of alleviating suffering and saving the lives of waiting generations of stricken womanhood.

But Sims was not only a leader in his own department, but was always ready to devise new methods of treatment in the broader domain of general surgery. As a striking instance of this he was the first to boldly advocate the operative invasion of the abdominal cavity for gunshot-wounds of that region. When the lamented Garfield was shot, Dr. Sims, in a cabled interview from Paris, advised that such an exploration should be made. Astonishing as it was, and as much criticism as it then provoked, it would be the first of all expedients at the present day. . . .

Suffice it to say that every man having his place, Sims has found his. If brains, opportunity, environment, and energy fit him for great things, he is singled out as a memory of good accomplished, as an emulation for kindred spirits, as an exponent of the progressive idea, and as an acknowledged benefactor of his race. The realization of such a position for Dr. Sims is manifest in the reverential duties of this hour, which consign his lovable memory to the heritage of a grateful humanity.

Taken, by permission, from *Med. Record*, Oct. 27, 1894.

J. MARION SIMS, M.D.

An address delivered October 20, 1894, in Bryant Park, New York, on the unveiling of the statue of Dr. J. Marion Sims.

BY PAUL F. MUNDÉ, M.D.,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: You have heard from my distinguished friend, the preceding speaker, who and what manner of man Dr. Sims was. To me has been delegated the honor of enlightening you as to the reasons why he was selected for the peculiar distinction of having a statue erected to his memory. I say "peculiar distinction" because, while in our parks and squares are found the statues of soldiers, statesmen, poets, merchant princes, and clergymen, nowhere until to-day, so far as I am aware, does there stand a statue of a physician. There have been several public monuments and busts erected to prominent physicians in other cities, notably a monument to Dr. Ephraim McDowell, the discoverer of ovariotomy, in Lexington, Ky.; a bust to Dr. Benjamin Rush, in Philadelphia; and a monument to the "Discovery of Anæsthesia," the heroes of which are not mentioned, in the public garden of Boston. But this statue to Dr. Sims is the first of its kind erected in this country. And why has this great distinction been awarded him? Simply and solely because, among the many eminent physicians and surgeons whom America has produced, he stands pre-eminent as the man through whose genius, perseverance, and energy a special branch of medical science and practice was so renovated, improved, and elevated as to create an era in medicine and raise America from the place of the docile and receptive pupil to the proud position of the teacher of older nations.

This claim is allowed Dr. Sims without dispute, even by

those European nations who are most jealous of their own achievements in medical science.

Up to fifty years ago the special branch of medicine to which Dr. Sims devoted himself, as soon as sufficient opportunity offered, had made comparatively little progress. About the middle of the present century three men in Europe, by their individual efforts, each in his own land, raised this branch of medicine to the dignity of a specialty, and placed it on a sound scientific basis. These men were Simpson, in Great Britain, Récamier, in France, and Scanzoni, in Germany. But in spite of their efforts the treatment of these diseases advanced but little, and the one needful factor, the knife, was rarely used. Then, like a meteor, appeared the genius of Sims! In the Southern town where he had for many years followed the practice of a successful general surgeon, as my predecessor has already stated, accident caused him to stumble on a method of operating and curing a hitherto practically incurable injury. Strange to say, the instrument which enabled him to achieve this success, and which remains indelibly associated with his name, owed its origin to the happy thought of a bent kitchen spoon! An ordinary man would not have grasped the situation; but the genius of Sims at once comprehended the immense value of his discovery, and led him on to improvement after improvement, until the whole procedure was perfected.

The field of Montgomery, Ala., then became too narrow for his ambition, and in 1853 he came to New York. His one great object here was to establish a hospital for the exclusive treatment of the diseases peculiar to the female sex; and long and hard did he work, until, after much opposition from physicians and laymen, and many a disappointment, in 1855 he was at last able to form the Woman's Hospital Association. On the opening, in 1856, of a temporary hospital in Madison Avenue, among other speakers to commemorate the occasion, Dr. Valentine

Mott, who was the foremost surgeon of his time both at home and abroad, made the following remarks: "Go on, Dr. Sims, in your work of charity and benevolence! Although no marble urn or inanimate bust may tell of your honor and renown, you will yet have in all coming time a more enduring monument; and that monument will be the gratitude of woman." The latter part of Dr. Mott's prophecy has long since been fulfilled. And to-day we are assembled to celebrate the unveiling of the statue which Dr. Mott scarcely expected to see erected.

The limited accommodations of the hospital soon proved insufficient, and after many delays funds were secured for the erection of the first pavilion of the present Woman's Hospital, at Forty ninth Street and Park Avenue, the land for which was given by the city. Since then one other pavilion and a number of cottages for tumor operations have been donated by private citizens.

This Woman's Hospital, founded by Dr. Sims, was the first institution of its kind in the world. Its work became world-known under his teachings, and those of his colleagues, Emmet, Thomas, and Peaslee. And from its walls have issued scores of young physicians, and thousands of professional visitors, who carried what they had there seen and acquired to the four corners of the globe.

A sojourn of several years in Europe made Dr. Sims's name familiar to the medical profession abroad, and many opportunities were there afforded him of demonstrating his peculiar methods of operating. But his name became particularly well known after the appearance, in 1866, of the only book of any magnitude which he ever wrote, the originality and boldness of which aroused admiration and surprise all over the professional world. By the older physicians it was even regarded with more or less distrust and incredulity. This was particularly the case in Germany, then so very conservative in this branch of medicine, but now the boldest of the bold in her daring

achievements with the knife. I well remember how, in 1867, Scanzoni, the Nestor of German gynæcology, whose assistant I then was, brought a copy of the translation of Dr. Sims's book, which had just appeared, to the clinic, and emphatically expressed to me his opinion that, original and ingenious as Sims's views and methods were, he still was only an enthusiast, whose illusions were not capable of realization. And that was less than thirty years ago! And in these thirty years these very "illusions" of Sims, subject, of course, here and there, to the modifications of increased experience, have become the accepted rules of practice all over the world. It may truly be said that this book of Sims made a revolution in modern gynæcological practice. . . .

With Sims came the revolution which upset the conservative "do-little" methods, and opened wide the field of active, radical, scientific, and rational treatment by surgical means of the diseases and malformations which formerly were merely palliative or left unrelieved. As the exponent of a new system in gynæcological therapeutics Sims may truly, to use the term of the clergyman who delivered his funeral oration, be looked upon as an "apostle." Without disparagement to the patient labors of previous workers in the same field, I must insist that the greatest triumphs in this specialty have been achieved since Sims first taught us how to use his speculum, the scissors, the knife, and the needle for the cure of the diseases to which he paid particular attention. J. Marion Sims may, therefore, with all propriety, be called THE FATHER OF MODERN GYNÆCOLOGY, and it is to this universally admitted claim that he owes the distinction of being the first physician to whose memory a statue has been erected.

The genius of Dr. Sims was not limited to the specialty with which for all time his name will be connected. Quite early in his career he wrote an article on "Convulsions in Infants" (Trismus nascentium), in which he advanced

the very plausible theory, borne out by later experiences, that these convulsions could be prevented and relieved by removing the pressure exerted on the brain through the soft skull of the child by the simple plan of placing it on its side, instead of permitting it to lie constantly on the back. Again, he was among the first, if not the first, to recognize an abscess of the liver and open it by a free incision. Obstruction of the gall-bladder was also the subject of an article by him, in which he described the operation of opening that organ, and thus relieving the symptoms. One of Dr. Sims's last original achievements has already been referred to by the preceding speaker—I mean his criticism of the treatment of the wound of President Garfield. I well remember how vehemently his views were opposed by the leading surgeons of this city, who insisted that it was presumptuous for him, a surgeon in an entirely different line of practice, to offer such radical suggestions to them. But Sims's views soon gained ground, and to-day, only twelve years later, the correctness of his prophetic assertion is so well recognized that any surgeon who would fail to carry out Dr. Sims's advice to at once open the abdominal cavity in case of injury by gunshot or other perforating wound, and suture the wounded organs, would be considered criminally negligent! If only one such case out of one hundred is saved by this practice, it is so much gained, since without the operation death is inevitable.

I hope I have been successful in demonstrating why a statue has been erected to the memory of Dr. Sims. It certainly is not my object to deliver a fulsome eulogy of this great man. He needs no flattery. The record of his deeds speaks for itself. His memory and the recollection of what he has done for suffering mankind will be far more enduring than his statue or the granite on which it stands. Let his life be a shining example for us to follow!

Taken, by permission, from *Med. Record*, Oct. 27, 1894.

RESPONSE TO THE TOAST, "EPHRAIM McDOWELL."

Delivered, without manuscript, at the annual banquet of the Chicago Gynæcological Society, October 18, 1895.

BY JOSEPH EASTMAN, M.D., LL.D.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

In a hallowed spot, a typical American home, in Rockbridge County, Va., November 11, 1771, a male child was born. It has been said that "great men, like great mountains, stand alone, with the valley of ancestry on the one side and the gulf of posterity on the other." This towering character, however, did not stand alone, for the foothills of his ancestry were of decided magnitude, prophetic of a genius destined to become one of the greatest benefactors of the human race. His ancestry for three generations commingled with the best Scotch and Irish blood, coursing the arteries of men and women of strong bodies and strong characters—characters emphasized, energized, and vitalized on historic battle-fields with red-skins, redcoats, wild beasts and hardships of the primitive Virginia forests.

Figuratively speaking, this child was number nine in a family of eleven children. When thirteen years of age his parents moved to Danville, Ky., a long, tedious, and even perilous journey; a journey in itself well calculated to develop and toughen the fibres in our valiant hero.

At Danville he grew up to full physical manhood, tall, well proportioned, beautiful. What a wonderful advantage it is to grow up in the country, to commune with nature, to enjoy the beauties of green fields instead of paved streets; to gaze on great oaks and elms instead of steeples and chimneys; to see the radiant tints of the morning dawn and the beauties of the setting sun; where

the mind can grow commensurate with a healthy body; where one can develop and cultivate the greatest of faculties—that of thinking—without having the continuity of thought interrupted by the rattling of electric cars, the rumbling of omnibuses, or the shrieking whistle of steam engines; where one can see in reality what art galleries only imitate, and while enraptured with the works of nature and the created, become filled with the realization of the existence of a Creator. And then, too, to be reared under the influence of such parents as our hero had. The lasting impressions of our lives are received beneath the cloudless sky of childhood, while our guiding star is the approving twinkle of the paternal eye, the chief luminary of our pathway, the vitalizing sunshine of a mother's countenance, and every footstep guided by the subduing influence of a mother's love.

After obtaining his literary education at Georgetown, Ky., he went as a student of medicine to Dr. Humphries, in Stanton, Va. History tells us little of this Dr. Humphries except that he was educated at the University of Edinburgh, but surely he, too, was a man of great intellectual endowment. Dr. Samuel Brown, of Kentucky, and Dr. Hosack, of New York, were also his pupils and arrived at a great distinction as practitioners and teachers of medicine and surgery. In 1793–'94 our hero attended lectures at the University of Edinburgh. Pause for a moment, and think of a young American so ambitious that the entire faculty of this great university could not satiate his thirst for knowledge, for going outside he employed Dr. John Bell, a great character, so enraptured in teaching anatomy and surgery that he filled his pupils to overflowing with professional zeal. In 1795 our hero returned to America and began the practice of medicine at Danville, Ky., where he soon had a large clientage, often riding fifty and one hundred miles on horseback. He faced dangers from storm and flood, in clouds and dark-

ness at night, at times becoming lost in the dense forest. He was actuated by the higher principles of his profession; he feared neither man nor devil; he knew no fear except the fear of doing wrong. The degree of his happiness was determined by the magnitude of his undertaking.

On December 13, 1809, he was called to see a Mrs. Crawford, whose attending physician had thought her pregnant, although he knew she had gone beyond the usual time. Our hero being a thorough master of all that was known of that highest department of our art, namely, diagnosis, declared that she had an ovarian tumor and at once suggested its removal. Had he deceived her by an untruth, or kept back from her the whole truth, she would have known it, would have read it in his countenance, and would not have replied: "Doctor, I am willing and ready." But he stated to her that so far as he knew the operation had never been done—that it would be an experiment, therefore he could make no promise as to the outcome. He thus unlocked the bosom of confidence with the key of personal magnetism. By his manly presence and honest words he planted a new hope in the heart of despair. This woman made the journey, sixty miles, on horseback on a bleak December day, in compliance with the wisdom of this great and good man, that she might be near him so that in a critical moment he could, with his own hand, ward off the approaching danger. When it became known what he was about to undertake, he found a mob was gathering about his house. He learned that if the patient recovered it would be well with him, but if she died from the operation he was to be at the mercy of a merciless mob. He offered up a prayer and proceeded with his task. This prayer in fervency and literary merit has rarely been equaled. Permit me to remark, greater heroism was never displayed by man or woman. Martyrs burned at the stake could not escape the death if they would. This personification and crystal-

lization of heroism would not abandon his principles, and escape the danger if he could. More than that, genuine heroism must be deliberate, must be premeditated, must be actuated by a pure, a high, a holy and beneficent motive. It was not a maddening pseudo heroism stirred up by the rattle of drum and shriek of fife on battle-fields, where man seeks to slay his fellow-man.

I insist that the heroism of Napoleon or Grant can never be compared to that of this cool, calculating, thinking man. I repeat, the heroism that seeks to destroy human lives is incomparable with that which seeks to save human life and establish principles which shall not only save one life, but which shall continue to save human lives throughout all coming ages. The operation was completed, and during nearly a century has not been improved upon; his technique was almost identical with what we have to-day. The substitution of a gauze for the drainage-tube still more nearly approaches the ligatures which he allowed to hang out the lower angle of the wound—the best of capillary drainage. Mrs. Crawford lived thirty-two years after the operation. Our hero made the operation thirteen times with eight recoveries, and when nearly sixty years of age returned from visiting a patient, laid down his instruments for the last time, and secured that rest which he never could enjoy while a call to the bedside of a suffering patient was pending. Surely such a life of unselfish devotion to the cause of humanity would make him a fit companion for the gods.

> "To such a life there is no death;
> What seems so, is transition.
> His life, his mortal breath,
> Was but a suburb of the life elysian
> Whose portals we call death."

He was an honest man, honest to his patients, honest to his God, and therefore honest to himself. He was a great man with a large head, a large capacity for thinking, and

a large, a true, and a loving heart—essential qualifications for a great surgeon.

He was a wise man. With inborn wisdom he accumulated and applied knowledge. He was a brave man. No truer heroism has or ever will be recorded on the immortal pages of never-ending history. He was a humane man. He owned slaves, occasionally bought one to unite families —but never sold one. He did not approve of traffic in human blood.

He was a handsome man.

> "Beautiful eyes are those that show,
> Like crystal panes where heart-fires glow,
> Beautiful thoughts that dwell below.
> Beautiful lips are those whose words
> Spring from the heart like song of birds—
> And yet whose utterance produce girds.
> Beautiful hands are those that do
> Work that is noble and brave and true,
> Moment by moment the long day through."

His was a beautiful life.

> "Beautiful lives are those that bless,
> Some silent river of happiness,
> Whose secret fountains few can guess."

Virginia is justly proud of her statesmen, of her orators and her soldiers, "but shall not the achievements of her statesmen succumb, at last, to the pitiless logic of events? Shall not the voice of her orators grow fainter with coming ages? Shall not the victories of her soldiers be found at last only in the libraries of students of military campaigns, while the fame of this village surgeon, like the ever-widening waves of the inviolate sea, shall be wafted to the utmost shores of time, hailed alike by all nations in all ages for having lessened the burden and prolonged the span of human life." A thousand years hence, if a student of medicine shall ask who first did ovariotomy, the answer will be prompt and unequivocal. As a result of this self-

sacrificing life and marvellous achievements there goes forth a benediction to every home in the civilized world; from every hearthstone in Christendom there returns a blessing to the memory and resting-place of Ephraim McDowell. All honor to this honest, great, wise, heroic, good, kind, gracious, loving, and lovable man!

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