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A History of Medicine In Missouri.

BY

E. J. GOODWIN, M. D.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY MISSOURI STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS:
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PREFACE.

In this book I have tried to give an account of the growth of medicine in Missouri. The names of the physicians in Missouri who have labored for the advancement of their calling should live in the annals of the state and to that end I have worked.

For the preparation of much of the material I am indebted to members of the profession, particularly to Dr. E. W. Schauffler, Dr. Daniel Morton, Dr. P. I. Leonard, Dr. L. I. Matthews, Dr. P. E. Austin, Dr. Joseph Grindon, Dr. F. J. Lutz, Dr. A. N. Ravold, Dr. J. N. Jackson, Dr. A. W. McAlester.

E. J. G.

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INTRODUCTORY.

Since the origin of man disease and death have been his portion. The struggle to destroy the one and repel the other began with the origin and development of mankind. For ages the battle was fought in the dark. Empiricism held full sway and science was in its swaddling clothes. With Hippocrates came light, but development was slow and only in the last fifty years has the science of medicine assumed that position which is its proper sphere. Empiricism has been dethroned and science now lights the path of the physician in his work of curing, controlling and preventing disease. Great victories have been won in the past; new and greater victories lie before it.

With the history of the development of the science of medicine in general this book has no part. It concerns only the story of those men who have struggled to uphold the cause of medicine in the State of Missouri and raise the standard of practice to the highest pinnacle attainable in the light that was theirs.

A review of the development of medicine in Missouri shows a constant growth in the knowledge of the cause and treatment of disease. The earliest physicians often fought blindly, but worked indefatigably toward the solution of

problems which remained mysteries long after they had gone to their reward. Empirical medicine gave way slowly before the development of scientific medicine, but the physicians of Missouri were not slow in adopting everything which promised an improvement over prevailing methods in their combat with sickness. In the long line of noble men who have filled the ranks of medicine in this state there are many who stand out prominently for their learning, for their devotion to the profession, for their efforts toward alleviating the sufferings of their fellow-men, fighting against difficulties which the broad light of advanced science has cleared from the path of the present day physician.

Among the men who have practiced medicine in this state there are many whose names will live in the hearts of the people in this part of the country. That history does not record a greater number whose achievements can be regarded as marking a distinct advance in the practice of medicine is largely due to the inland position of the state. For many years after Laclede and his band of followers laid out the site of St. Louis, the state remained on the border of western civilization and commercial and material interests occupied the attention and the time of the entire population. Conditions were not favorable to the development of art or science, which can flourish only in an atmosphere cleared of the spirit of gain and the acquisition of the necessities and comforts of life. The name of Beaumont is mentioned in every text book on physiology in connection with his observations of the functions of the stomach; Hodgen is more universally recognized now than formerly in text books on surgery in describing the treatment of fractures of the femur by the use of the swinging splint invented by him; besides this splint Hodgen invented

a number of other instruments used in surgical practice; the late J. W. Jackson, of Kansas City, has not been generally recognized as the founder of the vast system of railway hospital service, now almost an universal practice with railroads of this country and Europe, yet it was through his wisdom and foresight that the first railway hospital was established in the little town of Washington, Missouri, where he then resided, in the year 1879.

In medical literature the physicians of Missouri have not been as prolific as their learning and achievements would justify. Among those who have written text books and chapters on special subjects in American text books may be mentioned the following: M. L. Linton wrote "Outlines of Pathology;" Adolf Alt, a text on "Ophthalmology for the General Practitioner;" James Moores Ball, a text book on "Ophthalmology;" J. K. Bauduy on "Diseases of the Nervous System;" Louis Bauer on "Orthopedic Surgery;" Chas. Curtman, a text book on "Chemistry;" Joseph Grindon, a text book on "Diseases of the Skin" and several chapters in "American Text Book of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Syphilology and Dermatology;" Frank H. Henderson, "Lessons on the Eye," a text book for under graduates; H. H. Mudd, chapters on "Fractures and Dislocations and Hernia;" W. A. Hardaway, a text book on "Dermatology;" J. F. Binnie, "A Manual of Operative Surgery;" Edward W. Schauffler was one of the translators of Ziemssen's Encyclopedia of Medicine and also contributed a number of articles to Wood's Reference Hand Book of the Medical Sciences. Many valuable monographs on various subjects have been published in periodical medical literature by these men and many other physicians of Missouri.

The first medical college in Missouri was opened in 1840. It was founded by Joseph Nash McDowell as the Medical

Department of Kemper College but was more popularly known as "McDowell's College."

Dr. Chas. A. Pope was one of the early practitioners who achieved distinction as a surgeon and was one of the earliest presidents of the American Medical Association. Dr. John T. Hodgen was also elected to this office and Dr. E. H. Gregory filled the presidential chair of that association. Missouri has also furnished a number of the vice-presidents of the American Medical Association.

In the following pages I have endeavored to give an adequate account of the history of the development of medicine in our state. I have gathered the best information obtainable from the principal sections of the state, though unable to secure data from all sections. The history of one section is practically the history of the whole state and I desired to put on record something of the work done by the leading men in each section.

Nothing has been said of homeopathic medicine or of eclectic medicine. These systems were introduced by their respective followers, but no attempt has been made to give a detailed account of them. With the profession now so well organized and the admission to one combined whole of all physicians of legitimate standing, the practice of sectarian medicine will soon disappear.

In medical education the state has made great strides in the past five years. In St. Louis the two oldest colleges were merged into one in 1899 and the combined school became the Medical Department of Washington University. In 1901 the Marion-Sims and the Beaumont Medical Colleges were united and in 1903 affiliated with the St. Louis University, becoming the Medical Department of that institution. In Kansas City the Kansas City Medical College and the Medico-Chirurgical College have agreed to sus-

pend independent existence and the consolidated schools will form the Medical Department of the University of Kansas. St. Joseph has a well endowed medical college in the Ensworth Medical College, though the institution has no university connection. The Medical Department of the University of Missouri at Columbia enjoys all the privileges of university connection and is well supported by the state. The standard of requirements for admission has been raised in all of these schools and all of them rest on a plane which places them on equal terms with the most advanced institutions for the training of medical students. Opportunity for research work and original investigations was very meagre until the time when these schools were placed on a true university basis. With the increased facilities now offered for study and investigation, we may confidently look forward to a more rapid and higher development of medicine in the state than has ever been possible heretofore.

In the making of her medical laws Missouri has been unfortunate, though perhaps not more so than the majority of the states. The profession was never well organized and legislation for the proper control of practice in this state has been impossible of consummation. With the reorganization of the profession and the consolidation of mutual interests, better things can be hoped for and more will be accomplished within the next few years than has ever been attained heretofore. One thing was accomplished in the last legislature, however, due to the united efforts of the profession. This is the act establishing a state sanatorium for the treatment of cases of incipient tuberculosis. The bill creates a commission to select a site on which to erect suitable buildings for the care of such cases at the expense of the state. An appropriation of $50,000 was made to carry out the provisions of the act.

A HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN MISSOURI.

CHAPTER I.

In St. Louis.

The earliest white inhabitants of this State being hunters, trappers and missionaries, there is practically nothing of record pertaining to the manner in which they combated disease or treated injuries. Even when settlements began to spring up few men with any knowledge of medicine accompanied the pioneers. Brackenridge* says there was no physician in St. Genevieve during his first sojourn in that town (about 1793). Disease was permitted to run its course after the list of family remedies had been exhausted. What this list comprised does not appear. The French and Spanish military posts had their army surgeons, but no mention is made that they were ever called upon to attend the inhabitants of the village.

The exact year of the settling of St. Genevieve is not known. Tradition ascribes its origin to the proximate date of 1735 and there is legal evidence of its existence in 1754, but in 1763 when Laclede made an effort to secure room for storing his supplies the town did not possess sufficient storeroom, nor could it accommodate the men accompanying the expedition. He was, therefore, compelled to go farther up the river to Fort Chartres, situated on the east

* Recollections of the West.

side of the river about twenty miles above St. Genevieve. Laclede then crossed to the west side and selected the site for his trading post, marking it by blazing the trees, after which he returned to Fort Chartres to spend the winter.

In the spring of 1764, on the 15th of February, the party crossed to the west side and established the future City of St. Louis.

Events seemed to favor the little post, for soon after its establishment France ceded all its posessions on the east side of the Mississippi to Great Britain. This caused a general exodus from Fort Chartres, and many of the inhabitants moved to St. Louis. Among others who came over was the post surgeon, Dr. Andre Auguste Conde. The date given is October 20, 1765. Dr. Conde, therefore, was probably the first physician to enter the practice of medicine, outside of military posts, not only in St. Louis, but in the State.

Dr. Conde was a native of Aunis in France, and brought his wife and infant daughter with him when he entered the French service, and practiced for about eleven years after taking up his residence in St. Louis. He received a grant of land, the fifth concession recorded, consisting of two lots fronting two hundred and forty feet on Second street by one hundred and fifty feet in depth. On this lot he built a house of upright posts for his residence, a barn and other conveniences, and here he resided until his death, November 28, 1776.

Dr. Conde was an educated gentleman and a prominent man in the little village. For a time he was the only physician. His work was not confined to the west side of the river as he was often called to the Illinois side. He kept a record of his visits and the name of almost every person on both sides of the river was included, from Rouquier, the fiddler, to St. Ange, the Governor. After his death an inventory of his estate showed there was due him for professional services the sum of five thousand one hundred and fifty-six livres ($1,031). Whether the fiddler paid does not appear, but St. Ange died in 1774 leaving a will in which he directed the payment of what he owed, and Dr.

Conde's account was not included in the schedule. His widow married a second husband, Gasford Roubien. They subsequently moved to St. Charles where they both died.

Dr. Jean Baptiste Valleau arrived in St. Louis late in 1767, as surgeon of the Company under the command of Capt. Rios sent up by Count Ulloa to take possession of the place for the Spanish government. Immediately after his arrival he made application for a lot upon which to build a house and was granted a concession from St. Ange consisting of one hundred and twenty feet on the west side of Second street by one hundred and fifty deep up the hill on Pine street. He hired Peter Tousignan to build him a house "of posts in the ground, eighteen feet long by fourteen feet wide on the outside, roofed with shingles, with a stone chimney and a partition in the center of small square posts, with one outside door and another in the partition, two windows with shutters, well floored and ceiled with hewed cottonwood plank well jointed." It does not appear that he made any effort to practice and probably he did not try as the inhabitants were very bitterly opposed to living under Spanish rule. So strong was this feeling that Capt. Rios did not take command in St. Louis but built a fort near the mouth of the Missouri river. Dr. Valleau made trips between St. Louis and the new fort and it is supposed he was affected by exposure to the sun. He fell ill and died in November, 1768. Dr. Valleau's will was the first one on record.

Dr. Antoine Reynal was the third doctor to come to St. Louis. He arrived about the year 1776 and practiced for twenty-three years, removing finally to St. Charles. There seems to be no record of his work, though he must have been the only doctor in the village for several years. In 1777 he purchased the west half of the block on the east side of Third street, from Market to Chestnut.

Of the fourth physician who came to St. Louis but little is known. He was Dr. Bernard Gibkin (Gilkin) and probably practiced during the years 1779 and 1780. There is no record of where he came from, or whether he died here or moved away, though he is put down as the owner of a

house and lot. He must have had the confidence of the community, however, as he was directed by the Spanish Governor, De Leyba, to make a post mortem examination on the body of one Domingo de Bargas, a young Spanish merchant, who died suddenly on the night of July 18, 1779. This was the first inquest held in the City. Dr. Gibkins examined a number of witnesses and reported "that de Bargas had died from apoplexy superinduced by the excessive heat." Whether this was the first case of sunstroke is not known, but the inhabitants suffered with the heat of summer even then.

Dr. Claudio Mercier came to St. Louis from New Orleans early in 1786. He was a native of France and was sixty years of age when he arrived in St. Louis. He probably did not practice. He died about a year after he came here, January 20, 1787, and left a will emancipating his negro slave, Francoise, and leaving one hundred dollars to the poor of St. Louis.

Dr. Philip Joachim Gingembre (Ginger) came to St. Louis early in 1792 and purchased a small stone house on the northwest corner of the present site of Second and Olive streets where he lived for some years. He then went to France leaving his house unoccupied. Not returning after some years' absence the house was sold to satisfy his creditors. There is no record that he practiced his profession while he lived here.

Up to this point accounts are very meagre concerning the work of physicians who first came to St. Louis. It is stated that there was very little sickness in those days, every one being strong and healthy, but the books of Dr. Conde indicate that he was kept pretty busy. About the time of his death Dr. Reynal came to St. Louis and practiced for twenty-three years, but there is no record to show whether he was as successful as his predecessor. Of the next doctor who came to the village, however, there is more to be found.

In his presidential address before the American Surgical Association at the meeting in St. Louis, 1904, Dr. N. P. Dandridge gives an interesting account of Saugrain's life. I have made liberal use of this in the following account:

Dr. Antoine Francoise Saugrain came to St. Louis in the year 1800 from Gallipolis, Ohio. He was born in Paris, February 17, 1763, and was, therefore, thirty-seven years old when he came to St. Louis. He came from a long line of "librarians, booksellers and printers," who, as far back as Charles IX and Henry of Navarre had served the royal family of France. Little is known of his early life, but it is evident he was given a thorough, general scientific education and that he studied "chemistry, mineralogy and physic." His general scientific knowledge stood him in good stead and he was ever ready to put it to the most practical use in his daily wants. His knowledge of mineralogy made his advice often called for in the development of the mines in the Ohio Valley. He supplied himself with ink from a natural chalybeate water and an infusion of white oak bark, and when in need of a fire lighted it from a lens made by two watch crystals with clear water between. Wherever he found himself he established furnaces and chemical laboratories and had his electric batteries, and in time of leisure he made thermometers and barometers, which he readily sold.

He probably never practiced in Paris, for about the time his studies were completed his family, who were royalists, were compelled to flee across the Rhine, and for a time he did not know their whereabouts. Learning of a party of French coming to America, he joined them, and seems to have entered the service of the King of Spain, for we soon find him engaged in mineralogic investigations in Mexico. Saugrain returned to France, but in 1787 he again came to America with M. Piquet, a French philosopher. Piquet was a botanist, and Kentucky and the valley of the Ohio were their objective points for the purpose of studying the flora and probably also to ascertain the feasibility of establishing a French colony. They reached Fort Pitt too late to go down the river, and "established themselves in an abandoned cabin a few miles away." They suffered greatly from the cold and lived principally on "venison and potatoes." In spite of their hardships they busied themselves with their scientific work. Saugrain examined mines in the neigh-

borhood and found iron, lead, copper and silver. With his hydrostatic scales he determined the weight and density of the various kinds of wood and tested their capacity for the production of potash; cornstalk he found the richest. March 19, 1788, the two set out down the Ohio.

They were joined by a Frenchman named Raguet and an American named Pierce. Dr. Saugrain has left a record of the trip giving a graphic account of the journey. The party was attacked by Indians on March 24th, at a point almost opposite the Big Miami. Raguet was drowned and Pique was killed, while Pierce made his escape. Dr. Saugrain was taken captive, but escaped after being wounded in the neck by a bullet from the Indians. He and Pierce then started down the river hoping to meet a boat. They were three days in the woods, without food almost all of the time, and with nothing to protect them from the cold. Dr. Saugrain's feet became frozen, one little finger had been broken from a ball and the wound in his neck caused him constant suffering. It stopped bleeding spontaneously but became swollen to an extraordinary degree so that he was unable to use his right hand. He chewed up a sort of agaric and put on his neck, but does not say whether it afforded any relief. At last they saw a boat coming down the river and were taken on board, reaching the Falls on March 29th. The next day he crossed to the fort opposite Louisville where he received a cordial welcome and was placed in care of the post surgeon. While at the fort Saugrain made a furnace and furnished the doctors fixed alkalies and amused them with electrical experiments.

In May, 1788, he returned to Philadelphia and from thence he went to France. In 1790 he came back to the United States with a party of French settlers from Lyons and Paris who founded Gallipolis, Ohio. He remained there for six years and was married to Miss Genevieve Michaud, eldest daughter of John Michaud, one of the settlers of Gallipolis from Paris.

In 1805 he was appointed by Jefferson surgeon of the army stationed at Fort Bellefontaine, on the Missouri river.

In the *Missouri Gazette,* May 26, 1809, we find the fol-

lowing notice: "Dr. Saugrain gives notice of the first vaccine matter brought to St. Louis. Indigent persons, paupers and Indians vaccinated gratuitously." He continued to practice in St. Louis till his death, in 1820, and must have been eminently successful, for he left a large landed estate for the support of his wife and six children. Although thus busily occupied, he found time for his electrical and chemical work, and in the latter he is said to have anticipated the European inventors in the use of phosphorous for friction matches.

His earnestness and modesty are well illustrated by a remark which has come down to us, made one day to his daughter, who was his assistant in the laboratory: "We are working in the dark, my child; I only know enough to know that I know nothing."

Dr. Bernard G. Farrar was the next physician who came to St. Louis. He was the first American-born physician who took up a permanent residence here and has been named "The Father of the Profession in St. Louis." Of his life and his work no better description can be given than the following taken from the file of the St. Louis *Medical and Surgical Journal*:

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE LATE BERNARD G. FARRAR, M. D.

By Charles A. Pope, M. D.

(Prepared at the request of, and read before the St. Louis Medical Society).

Gentlemen:—Your partiality has assigned me the task of giving to the society a sketch of the life and character of the late Bernard G. Farrar, M. D., the venerated first president of this body. I am sensible that the choice resulted rather from my connection with the deceased than from any peculiar fitness or ability on my part. You will, therefore, readily excuse the regret that I express at the selection not having fallen on some older member, who, to superior qualifications, could have boasted the additional

large or long friendship and professional intercourse with the subject of our notice.

I shall, nevertheless, with your indulgence for the difficulties under which I have labored, attempt, as far as possible, to do even slight justice to the memory of our departed friend and brother, and to present before you a portrait which I hope will not be altogether unrecognizable by many here present. For the materials which have aided me in this sketch I am indebted to my own recollections, as well as to the immediate family and friends of the deceased, and to his few remaining professional friends, who, like him, were among the medical pioneers of the West. Before, however, entering on my subject, I may be allowed briefly to allude to the intention of the present memoir. It is both right and proper, and due alike to the dead and ourselves, that we should thus regard the worth and virtues of our departed brethren. The dead are honored thereby and the living may be profited. Besides, the life of him of whom we now consider forms an important link in the medical history of this region, and as such deserves more than a passing notice. If in aught that shall be said any interesting facts be preserved, if any younger aspirant for professional honor and success amongst us may be stimulated to emulate the example here held forth, and by patient and persevering effort, directed by honest purpose of head and heart, overcome the many obstacles that may beset his early path and clog his future progress, my object will have been attained. I will not confine myself to the merely professional career of the deceased, for, having lived nearly half a century in St. Louis, he was thus connected with its early village existence; and it will, therefore, be excusable to speak of him as the citizen and as exercising that influence on the community which at so early a period an enlightened physician was likely to exert.

Dr. Bernard G. Farrar was born in Goochland, Va., on the fourth day of July, 1785. His father, Joseph Royal Farrar, extensively known and beloved for his social and hospitable character, removed to Kentucky in the fall of the same year, the doctor being then only a few week old.

He settled within a few miles of Lexington, where most of the Doctor's youthful days were passed. His father was four times married, as was his mother also. As all of these unions were fruitful, there were seven different sets of children united in the same family. This host of offspring caused the patrimony of each child to be small. The Doctor entered life with limited means. His early education was entrusted to the supervision of one Parson Stubbs, a well qualified and worthy man. At this period, as I am informed by one who knew him well, the doctor was more distinguished for his love of boyish and playful mischief than devotion to his studies. His teacher was a very pious man, and in allusion to Barney's (as he was familiarly designated) mischievous, but always laughable tricks, often expressed his deep commiseration for his poor mother. He was sadly afraid, he said, that Barney would one day or another be certainly hung. This was a subject of much amusement in the school, at the good old teacher's expense, it being obvious that he did not properly discriminate between real wickedness of heart and the mere love of fun.

The death of his father took place in 1796. From this period until maturity he was sustained and guided by the unremitting vigilance and counsel of his affectionate mother, whose memory he cherished most devoutly through life. He was now entered as a regular student in the literary department of Transylvania University, where he remained for three years. In the spring of 1800 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Selmon, of Cincinnati, O., with whom he continued a twelve month. He was then placed under the tuition of Prof. Samuel Brown, of Lexington, Ky., at that period the most eminent in the profession in the West. He remained with him for three years, during which time he was an assiduous student. In 1804 he repaired to Philadelphia and attended a course of medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. By his previous study and application he was well fitted to listen with profit to the teachings of Rush and Physick, those fathers of American medicine and surgery. After the close of the season he returned to Lexington, and at the following

commencement received a degree of Doctor of Medicine, from the Medical Department of Transylvania University.

Immediately on his graduation Dr. Farrar removed to Frankfort, Ky., but a few miles from Lexington, where he formed a co-partnership in practice with Dr. Scott, a gentleman who stood at the head of the profession in that place. Dr. Farrar did not long remain in Frankfort, chiefly for the reason that it was so near his home, for the Doctor was one of those who thought that a prophet was without honor in his own country, and that a physician, especially, was less likely to succeed among his own family friends than amidst strangers. He used often to say that the community should not know how a doctor was made. His views on this point are further illustrated by an anecdote he was in the habit of relating. Whilst still at Frankfort an old schoolmate met him accidentally on the street, and, being delighted to see him, gently touched him on the shoulder and accosted him most familiarly with "How do you do, Barney?" This was but little in accordance with the Doctor's ideas of professional respect and dignity, and so, seizing the gentleman by the collar, and assuming a rather belligerent attitude, he said: "Sir, no Barney any longer. I am Dr. Farrar, if you please, and never shall you or any one else call me otherwise."

Notwithstanding the influence of Dr. Scott in his behalf, his success did not equal his expectations, for, like most young men, he was ambitious, and deemed his thorough course of study and preparation deserving of a more rapid and greater success. The place, he said, was too near home, and all had known him as Barney Farrar, and had he even lived there until his death he would probably have been known as Barney still. He therefore turned his thoughts to a distant home in the then far West for a better theater in which to try his fortune.

Fortunately about this time he had heard much of the prosperity of St. Louis and its peculiar advantages for a physician. On the earnest advice of Judge Colburn, one of the territorial judges for Missouri, a brother-in-law of the Doctor, he accordingly, in the fall of the year 1806, em-

barked at Louisville on a keel boat, the only mode of water conveyance at that early period. The boat was propelled by the tardy process of the time, called cordelling, and after a tedious voyage of many weeks, rendered exciting by the variety of accidents, owing to the then great difficulties of navigation, he reached St. Louis. Pleased with the appearance of the place and its peculiar fitness for one of his profession, he at once determined to settle.

Although preceded by one or two of the profession, Dr. Farrar was the first American physician who permanently established himself west of the Mississippi. From these circumstances, in conjunction with the high character he afterwards sustained, he is justly entitled to the appellation of "Father of the Profession in St. Louis." This region of the country was then called Upper Louisiana, and had but a short time before been purchased from Napoleon by Mr. Jefferson. The Doctor soon received such flattering marks of encouragement from the French inhabitants of the village as to render certain his success, and indeed, to betoken the highest degree of future prosperity and professional reputation.

He found on his arrival here no other established physician than Dr. Antoine Saugrain, who had, some years before the change of government, emigrated from Europe to Gallipolis, O., then the Northwestern Territory, from thence to St. Louis.

Dr. Saugrain was educated in Paris for the vocation of chemist, but subsequently turned his attention to the healing art generally. He left behind him the reputation of a good physician and gentleman. His practice was principally on the vegetable system, as he abhorred calomel and relied much on ptisanes. At all events his treatment of the disease of the country differed materially from that of Dr. Farrar. For such was the marked success of the latter that it struck the attention of even the non-professional, and rapidly acquired for him an extensive practice and the reputation for eminence in his profession. His name soon reached beyond the narrow limits of the village, and he was often sent for from hundreds of miles around. As a

skillful physician his fame continued to increase, not only from the force of his genius and talents, but also from his kindness of manner and devoted attention to his patients. Such, indeed, was the humanity of his heart that it was with difficulty he could witness the sufferings of his fellow creatures in mind or body, and yet in the hour of danger, when necessity called forth his best energies in behalf of his patients, a firmer spirit never existed. He excelled particularly in tact, and in his progress he is said seldom to have failed. For boldness and decision of character and promptitude in action when occasion required it he was rarely equaled.

The doctor was once summoned to see a female who for some time had been sick of a fever, and was regarded as dead both by her physician and friends. Indeed, her shroud was being made, and the corpse had been laid out when the doctor entered. The mirror and usual tests of vitality were applied, but with only negative results. The idea now struck the doctor to apply a red hot smoothing iron to the soles of her feet. This was soon done, whereupon the woman stood erect and cried aloud. The story is literally true. A gentleman who saw the patient laid out, as he thought, a corpse, left a few minutes afterwards for Pittsburg, and without any knowledge of the resurrection, met her on his return in perfect health. He stated that the occurrence gave him greater terror and astonishment than did the terrible convulsions of nature which he experienced near New Madrid in 1811 while in a keel boat on the Mississippi, whose tide was rolled tumultuously in a reverted direction for many miles and the earth was rent in many places. From the circumstances above related, as well as his general reputation for professional skill, he was supposed by people capable of raising the dead.

In the obstetric art he enjoyed a large practice and shone pre-eminent. From contemporary testimony it is doubted whether any man ever practiced more dexterously and skillfully the various operations of turning and the application of instruments.

I have said that Dr. Farrar was eminently successful in

his general practice, but as a surgeon he also claimed an enviable distinction. From his own account he was always loath to use the knife except when the life of the patient demanded it at his hands. His reluctance to operate sprung, I am sure, from his unwillingness to witness or inflict pain on his fellow men. As an operator he was skillful and rapid, but when, as in the ablation of different tumors, the dissection required care, he was extremely cautious, using, as he was wont to tell me, more the handle than the point of his scalpel. One of his first operations was the amputation of a thigh, performed on a man by the name of Shannon, who, when a youth, accompanied Lewis and Clark on their expedition to the Pacific ocean. In 1807 he undertook a second expedition under the auspices of the general government to ascertain the sources of the Missouri River. At a point 1,800 miles up that river he was attacked by the Blackfeet Indians and wounded by a ball in the knee. He was brought down to St. Louis and successfully operated on by Dr. Farrar. In those times the case was considered as an evidence of great skill, in view of the distance the patient had traveled and the low state to which his constitution had been reduced by the accident. This same gentleman afterwards received an education in Kentucky and became one of her best jurists. He was subsequently elevated to the bench. Judge Shannon often said, and even declared on his death bed that he owed both his life and his honors to the skill of Dr. Farrar.

There was one operation to which I must make special reference—a patient, a young man, affected with stone in the bladder, where the calculus had become fixed in its fundus, and could be easily felt in the rectum. The doctor conceived and executed the recto-vesical section. This was done several years previous to the same operation by Sansom, but the latter, however, by publishing, has the universal acknowledgment of priority. It is unfortunate on all accounts that any neglect should have occurred in this particularity, notwithstanding the recto-vesical operation is now too very exceptionally resorted to.

During the war with Great Britain in 1812-14, Dr.

Farrar served both as surgeon and soldier in defending Missouri from the Indian depredations. His reputation had now increased to the extent of being known and acknowledged abroad. In proof of this he was offered a chair in his Alma Mater, the medical department of Transylvania University, then the first and only school of medicine west of the Alleghanies. Nothing could have been more gratifying to his feelings, more calculated to excite in his mind emotions of heartfelt pride and satisfaction, than the proposed honor. He, however, declined the situation, preferring the more substantial benefits of a lucrative, though laborious practice, to the uncertain renown of professorship. From his own acknowledgment, I am assured that his declination arose more from real modesty and his long supposed incompetency than from any other cause.

As a man and a citizen Dr. Farrar occupied in this community a high position. Such was the popularity and confidence reposed in him that he was elected a member of the first Legislature that was assembled under the territorial form of government. He, however, continued as a representative during a single session only. His re-election was much desired and could easily have been effected, but he perceived that it would withdraw him too much from his profession, a theater he thought of more useful action on his part towards the country. He ever afterwards refused to engage in politics, assigning very properly as a reason that few men arrive at eminence or great usefulness, except in a single pursuit, and of all others the medical profession was jealous of exclusiveness and required a strict adherence to this maxim. In connection with his politics, it may, perhaps, without offense be stated that he was an unswerving Whig through life. His political, as well as religious tenets, never contravened his personal friendships—he was alike the physician of all parties and denominations. His love of country, its constitution and the memory of its early patriots was ardent and enthusiastic.

In the discharge of his professional duties Dr. Farrar was both physician and friend. No company or amusement could make him neglect his professional engagements,

and he was ever ready at the call of the poor. Indeed, with respect to remuneration for his services, it was in most cases optional whether payment was made at all. The convenience of all was the rule that governed him. Instances frequently occurred where he had attended families for years whose views led them to remove to a distance, when some friend would suggest, with propriety, the sending of his bill. His answer was: Let them go; if they could do without him, he could do without them. In other cases men would call to pay bills, when he would inquire what length of time he had attended them or their families (for he never made regular charges in books), and generally ended by saying that they must make the fee such as they were able to bear or might think proper. He was always generous and disinterested, nor can history produce an instance in which a life of such intense devotion in relieving the diseases incident to his fellow men has been less rewarded by pecuniary emolument. This utter want of selfishness and extreme pecuniary carelessness formed, perhaps, one of the most distinctive traits of his character. But Providence seems to have been mindful of the doctor's care for suffering men. Some real estate in St. Louis and its vicinity was secured to his family, which, by its increased value, enabled him to spend his latter days with all the comforts around him which a generous soul enjoys and dispenses to others and the means of gratifying every rational desire of life.

Many anecdotes illustrative of the peculiarities of the doctor are told by his old acquaintances, one or two of which I will relate. Having occasion to visit Louisville, he went on horseback, and liberally supplied himself with funds, all in the shape of silver half-dollars. This arrangement he supposed would prove convenient for change at the houses where he might stop. The whole amount was pretty well distributed and thrown carelessly loose in his great coat pockets. Off he started in his usual trot upon his journey, and after traveling some thirty to forty miles he halted to rest for the night, when, lo! on looking for his treasure he found to his surprise that it had all disappeared. The holes

in his pockets explained the mystery of its escape, thus besprinkling the road from one end to the other, much to the satisfaction of some Vide Poche teamsters, who happened to follow him. The doctor informed the landlord of his misfortune, told him who he was and requested entertainment for the night on credit. The worthy farmer disbelieved the whole story and called him an impostor and refused to afford him lodging, saying, that although he had never seen, he had heard of old Dr. Farrar as long as he had lived there, and that the person before him was entirely too young to be the same. Now it happened from the early and great baldness of the doctor that he was thought much older than he really was, and on this account he was generally called old Dr. Farrar. The doctor at once pulled off his hat, made the necessary explanations, and was not only admitted to a quiet night's repose, but treated with the best hospitalities of the landlord.

There once lived hard by the doctor's home a man with no very honest views on the rights of property, who whenever there happened a deficiency (which was no infrequent case) in his own supply of wood, was accustomed to replenish his stock by an occasional stick, taken under cover of night, from an ample store that lay piled up in the doctor's yard. These petty depredations had been carried on for a considerable time, and not without the doctor's knowledge. But, although he knew full well the thief, he had never caught him in the very act. To effect a certain detection he caused a fine fat-looking and tempting back log to be heavily charged with powder. It accomplished his purpose, for that very night, on going out quite late, he found it to have disappeared. It was only then that the possibly fearful consequences of what he had done came upon him with full force and brought him seriously to reflect, that although the thief might meet his just reward, the wife and many little children would also pay the penalty of his guilt. So, rushing hurriedly to the house, he saw the very self-same back log upon the fire with the inmates gathered in a family group around it. There was yet time—the fire had not reached the powder. Telling all

to save themselves he seized the burning stick and carried it safely from the house before it had exploded.

From an early period of his youth Dr. Farrar was esteemed by his companions for his love of truth, honor and justice, and he fearlessly maintained among men those principles through life without meriting reproach. In his friendships he was warm, constant and true, ever slow to give credence to the reputed errors of those he esteemed. Kind and amiable, as well as open, frank, brave and undesigning in his feelings and principles, it was painful to him to witness any deviation from propriety in others. Least of all would he forgive any dereliction in a physician. He, of all others, should be above suspicion and reproach. What in another man he might overlook, in a physician he would never forgive. As a Christian he was mild and tolerant, believing that all intemperate discussions of its benevolent principles were uncalled for. He was twice married. As a husband and father he was uniformly affectionate, kind and indulgent. In domestic life were centered his chief and highest enjoyments, and no man felt or accorded to female worth a higher estimate. The experience of a long life of observation as a professional man of the sex called forth on all occasions his best feelings and sympathies in their behalf.

There are two circumstances in the life of Dr. Farrar as involving professional considerations to which I will allude. In a duel in which he figured, the doctor's ball struck his antagonist. The wound was attempted to be closed, and from such injudicious practice the symptoms became much aggravated. The patient was then advised to send for Dr. Farrar. This he did, and the doctor visited his enemy as he would have done any one else. He immediately laid open the tract of the wound, according to the practice of the time. The pain ceased at once, and the gentleman rapidly recovered. The doctor and his patient were ever after true and fast friends.

The other circumstance to which allusion has been made was a difficulty which arose between the doctor and one of his own profession. The physician was in the habit on all

occasions of speaking of Dr. Farrar in the most disrespectful manner, and resorted to every low expedient to prejudice and injure the doctor among his patients and friends. By abusing Dr. Farrar he vainly hoped to advance himself, but as is invariably the case, he only succeeded in injuring himself. For this reason the doctor never once reviled, but bore his abuse with becoming silence. His accuser wrongly interpreted the doctor's forbearance, and in consequence grew more bold in his denunciation.

At last suspicions were raised concerning the doctor's honor and courage. He could bear it no longer. On meeting his traducer he fell upon him with a stick and inflicted upon him the most summary chastisement. Unluckily, the man died in a month or two afterwards, and his former friends attributed his death to the blows inflicted by Dr. Farrar. There was not the least show of reason to sustain the charge, for he had entirely recovered from the effects of his injuries, and died in consequence of pleurisy.

As a class, Dr. Farrar felt the liveliest interest in the medical faculty. Their honor and the advancement of the science in knowledge and usefulness was to him a theme both of hope and joy. In the history of our race he believed there were fewer aberrations from moral rectitude among medical men than any other class of the community. Society, he said, had a just right to expect this distinction, as the very nature of their profession made physicians the confidential friend of every family.

Among his professional brethren Dr. Farrar was universally beloved and esteemed. He was a gentleman in the highest sense of the term, and well deserved their respect and consideration. His acknowledged professional skill, his goodness of heart, his polished urbanity, his high sense of honor and noble generosity of nature endeared him to all. In his intercourse with other professional gentlemen his conduct was marked by the most scrupulous regard of the rights and feelings of others. His estimate of the character of the profession was indeed exalted. It constituted the very essence of honor, dignity, benevolence and usefulness, and in his own dealings he exalted a living exemplifi-

cation of his views. He was in truth a very model of professional etiquette, not in its letter only, but in its purest spirit. He went further than the mere requirements of the ethical code. He was always anxious, not merely to act honorably to a professional brother, but also to serve him if he could by advancing his interests and increasing his claims to public estimation and confidence. In the language of the lamented Lane, he was so constituted that it was impossible for him to be guilty of dishonorable rivalry towards his fellow-practitioners. He scorned the tricks of the profession and those who practiced them. To the junior members of the faculty he was particularly kind and generous. They were at once made to feel that he was one in whom they could wholly confide, and in consequence of his winning kindness of heart and manner and the real interest he always manifested in their success, he was almost regarded by them as a father.

It is in this light that I love to contemplate the memory of the departed. Search the wide world over, and in all that was generous and noble in his conduct towards his brother-practitioners we shall not, perhaps, find a higher, more perfect model. It was my fortune to become acquainted with Dr. Farrar only after he had long retired from the practice of the profession., To those who had known in him in his early, palmy days, he appeared, as I am told, but the wreck of his former self. Still there remained about him that which stamped him as a man of extraordinary character. Many a pleasant hour have I spent in instructive conversation with him, and heard him relate his early adventures and trials. In his retirement he was often visited by his old French patients and their families, and he would frequently say that he felt towards them as his own children. He loved to expatiate on the growth and prosperity of St. Louis. On his arrival he found it a village containing but a few hundred inhabitants. Since then churches, colleges, halls of science, marts of business, splendid mansions have arisen almost by the power of magic, while one hundred thousand human beings are en-

abled to dwell in comfort and enjoy the blessings of civil, religious and political liberty.

Dr. Farrar fell a victim of the dreadful scourge that spared neither the good nor the great, the bad nor the lowly, and which carried woe and desolation to so many hearts during the awful visitation of our city in the summer of 1849. He was attacked by cholera, but survived its onset, and for ten days we supposed him rapidly convalescing. He walked about his chamber and conversed with his friends with more than his usual gaiety on the very afternoon preceding his death. About 10 o'clock p. m. he complained of feeling cold and called his wife's attention to the circumstance. She became alarmed and summoned assistance. The fatal collapse had only been extraordinarily deferred. In less than two hours Dr. Farrar was no more. He died on the 1st day of July and within three days of being 64 years of age.

Had his death occurred at any other time than during an unusually fatal epidemic, when such extraordinary demands were made upon the living, his demise would have called forth high funeral honors. But what recked he of the pomp and pageantry of sorrow! He sleeps quietly now in his grave, and may flowers bloom about it until the awakening angel's trumpet shall on the resurrection morn call him to his reward in Heaven.

But little remains to be added to the foregoing sketch. We note that in January, 1812, Dr. Farrar was associated in the drug and medicine business with Joseph Charless, Sr., of the *Missouri Gazette*. This partnership was dissolved May 10, in the same year. In August (1812) he formed an association in business and practice with Dr. Davis B. Walker, who had just come to St. Louis. Drs. Farrar and Walker subsequently became brothers-in-law, their wives being daughters of Major Christy. The co-partnership continued until dissolved by the death of Dr. Walker, which occurred after a period of twelve years.

The anecdote of Dr. Farrar's loss of his Spanish coin while enroute to Louisville is told to this day by the older physicians of the State with great unction, the "pith" or

cream of it laying in the fact that the doctor was on his way to be married in Louisville to his second wife, who was Ann Clark Thurston.

In August, 1808, an advertisement appeared in the *Missouri Gazette* announcing that Aaron Elliot & Son had received from New York a large supply of drugs and medicines, which they offered to the inhabitants of St. Genevieve on as good terms as could be obtained anywhere in the country.

The first drug store in St. Louis was installed about 1810 by Dr. Robt. Simpson and Dr. Quarles. Dr. Simpson came to St. Louis in 1809 as assistant surgeon in the army and proceeded to Fort Madison, where he remained for two years, when he returned to St. Louis, where he continued to reside until his death, May 2, 1873.

He was prominent in many ways and devoted most of his time to business. He was elected Comptroller in 1839 and re-elected successively until 1846. He was postmaster from 1815 to 1818 and served as cashier of the Boatmen's Saving Institution.

Dr. William Carr Lane was elected first Mayor of St. Louis in 1824, and held this office continuously to 1828, and again from 1838 to 1840. Dr. Lane was one of the most interesting characters of early St. Louis. He was a man of commanding presence, energetic and popular and a good physician. He studied medicine with Dr. Collins of Louisville for two years, but the latter moved away at the end of that time and Dr. Lane entered a volunteer corps to fight the Indians in the Northwest. On this expedition he had an opportunity of utilizing his knowledge of medicine, as many of the troops fell ill with malaria, and he was appointed surgeon's mate. In 1815 he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1816 he was appointed post surgeon, serving at different posts on the upper Mississippi and at Fort Harrison. After three years' service he resigned and moved to St. Louis, where he remained until his death, January 6, 1863. Soon after coming to St. Louis he formed a co-partnership with Dr. Samuel Merry, which continued for five years. In 1841 he ac-

cepted the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the medical department of Kemper College, which he filled for three years. He was elected a member of the Legislature soon after the State was admitted to the Union, and in 1852 was appointed Governor of New Mexico by President Fillmore.

The patent medicine man did not fail to note the growing city and about this time there began to pour into the town all sorts of nostrums, "cures" and fakes with which we are so familiar to-day. Church's Cough Drops, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Bateman's Drops, British Oil, Steer's Opodeldoc, Hill's Balsam of Honey, Lee's New London Bilious Pills, Hooper's Female Pills, and other infallible remedies were advertised.

The custom prevailed of placing cards in the one newspaper of the town and almost every physician caused an announcement to appear. A few are selected as examples:

Dr. William Reynolds has removed from Kaskasia to Cahokia, and has commenced the practice of medicine in conjunction with Dr. Truman Tuttle. April 26, 1810.

Dr. Wilkinson has just opened a handsome assortment of medicine at the house of Mr. Manuel Lisa, lately occupied by Fergus Moorhead, Esq. March 14, 1811.

Dr. J. M. Read, from Baltimore, offers his professional services to the citizens of this place and its vicinity. January 4, 1812.

Dr. Arthur Nelson tenders his professional services to the citizens of St. Louis and its vicinity. April 24, 1818.

Dr. William Carr Lane's office on Third street, late Reed's. January 15, 1819.

Dr. Mason, of Philadelphia, offers his service to the inhabitants of St. Louis and its vicinity. February 2, 1820.

Dr. Harding, late of Kentucky, tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and County of St. Louis. Aug. 12, 1828.

Dr. Clayton Tiffin was one of the early physicians who became prominent in St. Louis. He was an assistant surgeon and surgeon in the war of 1812 and served until its close. He then came to St. Louis and rapidly advanced to the front as a successful practitioner. He was a skillful surgeon and it is said he made the first Cæsarian section ever performed in the Mississippi Valley. He died in New Orleans in 1856.

Dr. Herman Laidly Hoffman came to St. Louis in the

fall of 1819. He was a native of Winchester County, N. Y., and studied in the East. Soon after entering practice here he opened a drug store on the west side of Main street, north of Market street. He was injured in an accident, which necessitated the amputation of his right hand, and did not continue in practice very long afterwards. He had a fine literary and medical education. He died November 5, 1878.

Dr. Hardage Lane, a cousin of Dr. William Carr Lane, was regarded as one of the most accomplished members of the profession in the State. He died in 1849, a victim to the cholera then prevailing. He was devoted to his profession and worked untiringly, caring for the afflicted.

Dr. Stephen W. Adreon came to St. Louis about 1832. He was identified with the city's progress in many ways and served as a member of the Council and the Board of Health, of which he was president for a number of years.

Dr. Meredith Martin began studying medicine in the office of Dr. B. G. Farrar in 1828, he being the first to commence his medical studies in the State. In 1832 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and at once began to practice. He was sent out to vaccinate the Indians and upon his return entered into general practice. He was president of the St. Louis Medical Society three times—1840, 1842, 1845. He retired from active practice some time before his death.

Dr. E. H. McCabe graduated from the University of Maryland in 1822, and in 1823 entered practice at Fredericktown, but afterwards moved to Kaskasia, Ill. He remained there until 1833, when he came to St. Louis and became associated with Dr. Lewis F. Lane and later with Dr. Hardage Lane. He continued in active practice until 1849, when ill health compelled him to withdraw. He died June 4, 1855.

Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell was probably one of the best known physicians who ever practiced in Missouri. He was born in 1805 and came to St. Louis in 1840 from Cincinnati where he had been associated with Drs. Drake, Gross, Rives and other eminent men in the Cincinnati Medical

College. Soon after his arrival he organized the first Medical College in Missouri and this was made the Medical Department of Kemper College, a literary institution established under the auspices of the Episcopal Church.

Dr. McDowell was a man of many eccentricities, but possessed great ability. He was a skillful surgeon, a polished orator, a brilliant teacher. When the Civil War broke out he took a very prominent stand in favor of the South and gave to the cause a large store of firearms which he had collected. He abandoned his work in St. Louis and served as surgeon in the Confederate army. The college building was seized by the United States authorities and used as a military prison. After the war Dr. McDowell returned to St. Louis, reorganized the college and continued to practice until his death in 1868.

Dr. Chas. A. Pope was born in Huntsville, Ala., March 15, 1818. He received his early education in his native town and then entered the University of Alabama. After graduating from that institution he began the study of medicine, taking his first course of lectures in the Cincinnati Medical College. From there he went to Philadelphia and entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1839. He then went to Paris and for two years devoted his time to the special study of surgery. After leaving Paris he visited the great schools in Great Britain and Ireland. In 1842 he came to St. Louis and commenced practice, devoting himself particularly to surgery. In 1843 he was appointed professor of anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College, then the Medical Department of St. Louis University, and in 1847 took the chair of surgery in the same institution. In 1854 he was elected president of the American Medical Association and presided at the meeting held in Philadelphia in 1855. This gave him a national reputation which he well sustained by his achievements in surgery. He continued in active practice until 1865 when he resigned his position in the college and gave up his practice with the view of spending several years in Europe. He returned to St. Louis on a visit in 1870 and was cordially received by

the whole city. Soon after this he again went to Europe, but died in that country unexpectedly on July 5, 1870.

Dr. John Barnes graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1812. He was professor of Obstetrics in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1826. He moved to Jackson, Miss., a few years later where he practiced for some time and then removed to Mount Albin, Miss.; thence to Port Gibson, Miss.; thence to New Orleans, La.; thence to Cincinnati, O. In 1841 he came to St. Louis where he continued practicing his profession until his death in 1870. He was professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Botany in the Medical Department of the University of Missouri, formerly known as the McDowell Medical College; was a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, and surgeon to a society known as the "Old Guard" of St. Louis, which was formed for the purpose of protecting St. Louis from invasion during the Civil War. Of his ten sons, two are still living—Algernon S. Barnes, M. D., and T. Howard Barnes.

Dr. Chas. W. Stevens was a native of New York and was civil engineer and surveyor, but commenced the study of medicine soon after coming West. He graduated from the Medical Department of Kemper College in 1842 and began practice in St. Louis. He was made Demonstrator of Anatomy in his alma mater in 1844, which position he filled for five years, when he accepted the same position in the St. Louis Medical College.

He filled the chair of general, special and surgical anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College from 1855 to 1867 when he resigned this position to accept the superintendency of the St. Louis County Insane Asylum where he continued until 1872. He then returned to St. Louis and again took up his practice.

Dr. Simon Pollak was born in the City of Prague, the Capital of Bohemia, April 14, 1814. After being fitted for college he entered upon a classical course of study at the University of Vienna, the second oldest institution of learning in the world. He received his doctor's degree at

the same institution. Immediately after he had thirteen months' experience in practice at the Maternal Hospital in Vienna. After leaving this institution he spent eighteen months in travel throughout Europe, visiting in the course of his travels, all the principal hospitals and medical institutions on the continent. In the year of 1832 cholera was epidemic in Europe, and the Austrian government sent a special commission, composed of physicians, to Russia to investigate and make a report on the origin and progress of the disease. Dr. Pollak, then a student at Vienna, accompanied this commission, and his experiences in that connection were of a memorable character. In 1837 he determined to come to America, and on the 4th of July of that year landed in New York City. He had in his possession when he arrived in New York a draft for $383.00 on a mercantile house of that city, which failed three days later, before paying the draft, leaving him absolutely penniless, a stranger in a strange city. Thus situated he found it exceedingly difficult to establish himself in the practice of his profession and all his efforts to gain a foothold as a practicing physician in New York were in vain. At this time an epidemic of yellow fever was raging in New Orleans, and he conceived the idea of going to that city and tendering his services to the stricken inhabitants, but lacked the means of getting there. One day he chanced to meet a New York lawyer who kindly agreed to advance the money to pay his expenses to New Orleans. Accepting this offer, and leaving his library as security for the loan he sailed for the "Crescent City" on the ship "Levant." Upon his arrival he met Thomas Shearon, who was the owner of a large plantation on the Cumberland river, below Nashville, Tenn., who arranged with him to enter his service as physician to his family. In pursuance with this arrangement he at once went to Tennessee, where he soon thereafter established himself in a lucrative practice. In 1842 he removed to Nashville, Tenn., and for two years thereafter practiced in that city. He then removed to Point Coupee, La. At the suggestion of Gen. Taylor and in addition to practicing his profession at that place he purchased a cotton

plantation which he cultivated until it was practically destroyed by the Mississippi river. He then went to New Orleans, but in 1845 came to St. Louis. Up to the time of his arrival in St. Louis the demon of ill-luck seemed to have pursued him remorselessly, and one hundred dollars represented the total sum of his possessions when he established his home and began the practice of his profession in St. Louis. For some time he had but little practice other than that which brought him no return financially. His heart was in his work, however, and without regard to fees he rendered professional services freely to all who called upon him, and with Dr. Pope, Dr. J. B. Johnson, Dr. S. G. Moses, Dr. McPheeters and Dr. Joseph Clark, conducted the first private dispensary established in the city. After a time he became well established in practice and for sixteen years made his home at the old Planters House, having his office in the immediate vicinity. In 1850, in company with James E. Yeatman, Hudson E. Bridge, Joseph Charless, Robert Holmes and the Rev. Dr. Potts, he established the Missouri School for the Blind, which has since become a State institution. He was not only one of the founders, but was also one of the chief promoters of this splendid humanitarian enterprise, and for thirty-four years he was connected with the institution as a trustee and attending physician. In 1859 he went abroad and spent twenty-two months in Europe, qualifying himself to practice as an oculist and aurist, and afterwards gave his attention to this specialty, achieving much more than local renown by reason of his knowledge and skill. During the Civil War he was conspicuously identified with the United States and Western Sanitary Commission, acting for a long time as hospital inspector, patriotically returning the salary allowed him to the treasury and rendering his services free of charge to the Government. He established, in 1861, also, the first eye and ear clinic in St. Louis, that institution being the first of its kind which came into existence west of the Mississippi river. This institution became a department of Mullanphy Hospital and has ever since been maintained gratuitously.

John Thompson Hodgen, one of the greatest of Western physicians and surgeons, was born at Hodgenville, Larne County, Ky., not far from the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, January 19, 1826, and died in St. Louis, Mo., April 28, 1882. He obtained his rudimentary education in the common schools of Pittsfield, Pike County Illinois, where his parents were living at the time, and took a collegiate course later at Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Missouri and was graduated from that institution in 1848. He at once began the practice of his profession in St. Louis and from April, 1848, to June, 1849, he was assistant resident physician of the St. Louis City Hospital. From 1849 to 1853 he was Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Missouri Medical College, and from 1854 to 1858 he was Professor of Anatomy in that institution, and from 1858 to 1864 Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. During the Civil War when the building of the Missouri Medical College—better known as the McDowell Medical College—was seized by the Federal authorities and converted into a military prison, he made a heroic, but unsuccessful effort to preserve the organization of the institution. Failing in this, he transferred his allegiance to the St. Louis Medical College, in which he filled the chairs of physiology and anatomy, respectively, until 1875. He was then made professor of surgical anatomy, fractures and dislocations, and became dean of the faculty of the college, a position which he continued to hold until his death. During a period of eighteen years, from 1864 to 1882, he taught clinical surgery at the City Hospital. His great surgical skill was utilized by the Government during the war, first, in the capacity of surgeon-general of the Western Sanitary Commission, later as surgeon of a regiment of the United States Volunteers, and as surgeon-general of the State of Missouri. For twenty years—from 1862 to 1882—he was consulting surgeon of the City Hospital, and during the years of 1867-8 he was president of the St. Louis Board of Health, and a member of that body until 1871. While serving in that capacity he laid

the foundation for the Charity Hospital and dispensary system of the City, and inaugurated sanitary measures which have been of lasting benefit to St. Louis. He was president of the St. Louis Medical Society in 1872, chairman of the Surgical Section of the American Medical Association in 1873, president of the State Medical Society in 1876, and president of the American Medical Association in 1880. Renowned for his surgical skill and his superior attainments as a physician, he was hardly less famous in local medical circles for his mechanical and inventive genius. Some of his inventions have since attained world-wide celebrity, among which may be mentioned the wire splint, for fracture of the thigh with suspension cord and pulleys, permitting flexion, extension and rotation in fracture of the leg; forceps-dilator, for removal of foreign bodies from the air passages without having recourse to tracheotomy; cradle splint, for fracture of the thigh; wire suspension splint, for injury of the arm; double-action syringe and stomach pump, and hairpin dilator, for separating lips of the opening in the trachea, and designed to serve as a guide to the trachea tube.

Remarkable for erudition and knowledge of the art he professed, untiring in study, an extensive and thorough reader, clearly adjusting and appropriating ideas, he was noted for his solidity and sobriety of understanding, the legitimate fruit of industry and application. He loved his profession and knelt at its shrine with the devotion of a priest. He was quick to cheer and help the meritorious and struggling young student and practitioner, and of a free and open nature. He was easy and familiar with the younger members of the profession, rejoiced in their emoluments, success and honors; gave them their full meed of praise when merited, and never sought to monopolize the honors of his calling. Broad and liberal in his views, and original and independent in thought and action, he was the standard-bearer of progress in the medical profession. Possessed of a bold heart and a clear head, he yet had the keenest sympathy for suffering humanity. The poor, the

halt, the lame and the blind received his ministrations without price, and he made no distinction in his treatment between the rich and the poor. In his professional counsel and friendly intercourse he was the comfort and help of the young practitioner. No time was too inconvenient, no call too sudden, no patient too humble to claim immediate attention. Like the soldier on the eve of battle, he was ever ready to respond to the bugle call, no matter when or where it sounded. In every sense of the term a manly man, a learned doctor, and a skillful surgeon, it is no disparagement to other eminent physicians who have practiced their profession in this city to say that hardly any other has left so pronounced an impress upon the history of medicine in St. Louis.

Among our readers are many who while still in the noonday of their activity, can look back to a time when the medical firmament of St. Louis presented a galaxy of stars of the first magnitude, of which barely one or two still linger in the western horizon. The rest have passed to a well-earned repose, but not into oblivion, for those who enjoyed the privilege of their acquaintance eagerly testify to the powerful influence these giants of an earlier day exercised on the molding of their characters and the shaping of their destinies.

In the front rank of these leaders of the last generation stood Dr. Louis Ch. Boisliniere. Born a French subject, and preserving to the last the mental alertness, the clear logical faculty and the unfailing courtesy characterizing the sons of sunny France, he at the same time became a complete American, thoroughly imbued with the noblest traditions of his adopted country, and venerating its institutions with a fervid patriotism. His was a rare nature, at the same time wide and deep, for while no branch of human learning found him listless or uninterested, in many directions he had delved to the very foundation of knowledge. While an ardent lover of books, as his large library stored with the classics, belles-lettres, and historical as well as scientific works could testify, yet he was never a bookish

man, but on the contrary, took the keenest and often an active interest in the living human interests of the hour. From his youth to the grave a deeply religious man, he was ever considerate of honest conviction differing from his own. He made his creed a livng force which permeated his whole being, and shone forth in a genuine love of his fellow man, which none could fail to appreciate.

This, even more than his intellect or his attainments, was the dominant note of his character, which found expression in as many ways as his busy life multiplied his contacts. His patients, rich and poor, learned that his visits often brought them more than the alleviation of their corporal woes. The former looked to him for sympathy, moral support and guidance; the latter, besides these spiritual ministrations, frequently received more material assistance. No one knows how many young practitioners received their first help toward a competency through a well-to-do patient sent by Dr. Boisliniere. Probably no man in St. Louis ever did as much in this and other ways to help his struggling confreres. Those who were so fortunate as to be admitted to the inner court of his familiar intercourse found him a rare companion, his conversation a liberal education, his judgments only faulty through over charitableness; in all things a loyal friend, a true lover and a gentleman of the old school.

Born September 2, 1816, in the French Island of Guadeloupe, West Indies, where his father was a large sugar-planter, he was taken at the age of nine to France, where, on the completion of his academic and classical courses, he entered upon the study of the law, and received from the University of France the degree of licentiate in law.

In 1839 he returned to Guadeloupe, thinking to practice his profession, but soon found that his tastes led away from the bench and bar, and accordingly we find him a few months later embarked on a voyage through the then almost unexplored regions of Central South America, following in a general way in the track of Humboldt and verifying many of his observations.

On his return to his island home he realized that the

world-wide march of liberty would soon bring emancipation to the West Indian blacks, and with it the ruin, for at least a generation or two, of the local sugar industry; an opinion since amply verified. Fleeing before the coming storm, he looked toward the shores of the great American republic as offering the most promising haven. Accordingly in 1842, he landed at New Orleans, and soon started up the Mississippi, going to Lexington, Ky., with letters to the family of Henry Clay. Here he was cordially received and remained some time, familiarizing himself with the language of the country. Soon after removing to Louisville he devoted a part of his time to giving instruction in languages, but having made the acquaintance of the elder Gross, then established in that city, his attention was directed to the study of medicine. Here it was then that he first discovered his true mission. Here too he met Miss Mary Ann Hite, daughter of Stephen L. Hite and Martha A. Pendleton, to whom he was married May 3, 1847 and who survived him seven years.

Having completed his first year of medical study in Louisville, he removed to St. Louis, bringing with him letters from Dr. Gross to Dr. Charles A. Pope. Entering the St. Louis Medical College he received his degree in 1848.

The great cholera epidemic of the next two ensuing years furnished the young doctor large opportunities not only for the exercise of his art, but also to show forth the qualities of mercy and devotion to humanity which distinguished him throughout his career.

Five years after his graduation he assisted the Sisters of Charity in founding St. Ann's Asylum, said to be the first lying-in and foundling institution opened in America, with which he continued actively connected for many years.

In 1858 he was elected Coroner of St. Louis County, which at that time included the City of St. Louis. The office, up to that time had always been held by a briefless lawyer or lay politician, although then the best paying pub-

lic position in the state. It had been sadly abused and was altogether in a chaotic condition.

Principally, owing to the agitation of Dr. Wm. M. McPheeters, who was, as he continued until his death, in March of the present year, (1905,) active in everything that advances the welfare of the profession and of the city, a public demand was created for an able and honest medical man to fill this office. At his suggestion, Dr. Boisliniere was nominated for the position, to which he was subsequently twice elected. He immediately re-organized the office, and drew up laws, in which task he was greatly aided by the legal training he had received at the University of France. The constitutionality of these laws, by special permission, was immediately passed upon by the State Supreme Court, and today largely govern the conduct of the Coroner's office and of the Health Department, especially in the matter of the recording of vital statistics.

In 1875 he was elected a member of the Anthropological Society of Paris, and in 1870 was made professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the St. Louis Medical College, with which institution he remained connected until his death. At about the same time he was placed in charge of the clinic for diseases of women at the St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital.

In 1878 Dr. Boisliniere received the highest honor in the gift of the profession of this city by his election as President of the St. Louis Medical Society. Soon after he received the degree of LL. D. from the St. Louis University. He also served as President of the St. Louis Obstetrical Society.

He was a pioneer in the use of the obstetrical forceps, being the first man in the West, and one of the first in America, to apply this life-saving instrument at the superior strait. He welcomed the advent of the forceps because it served powerfully to check the slaughter of the innocents, then far too common, and ever continued an enthusiastic advocate of its proper and intelligent use. He never wearied in his lectures, addresses and through his writings of stoutly defending the right of the unborn child

to life, and it is due largely to his influence that correct views on this all important moral and sociological question prevail in our medical community.

A widely known article entitled "Craniotomy or Caesarian Section," well embodies his views of this subject.

During the last years of his life, Dr. Boisliniere devoted himself to the writing of a work, summing up the cream of his experience and investigation in his special field. It is pathetic to record that the first copy of his 'Obstetric Accidents, Emergencies and Operations" appeared a few days after his death on the 13th of January, 1896.

While it is said that no man's death inflicts an irreparable loss, meaning thereby that some man or men can be found to carry on his work, yet those who knew the subject of this sketch in life will agree that the particular pedestal on which he stood in our medical temple still remains, untenanted.

Dr. Ellsworth F. Smith was a native of St. Louis, born April 29, 1825. He died August 19, 1896, at Fort Missoula, Mont., while visiting his daughter. His life was filled with good deeds, heroism and devotion to his profession. He was educated at St. Charles College and St. Louis University and received the degree of A. B. from the latter institution in 1845. In 1848 he graduated from the St. Louis Medical College and served as interne at the City Hospital where he was associated with Dr. John T. Hodgen. These two physicians were the first to serve as internes at the City Hospital and there was formed a friendship which continued through life. Dr. Smith was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College in 1849 and continued in this position until 1851. The next year he went to Europe and for two years continued his studies in the hospitals of Paris. In 1864 he went to Paris again for another course of study.

He served as assistant surgeon to the Military Smallpox Hospital and here passed through the most severe epidemic of smallpox that ever visited that City. He also served as surgeon to the Eliot Hospital and after the war was surgeon to the United States Marine Hospital in St. Louis, which

position he held for three years. He was the first health officer of the city, serving from 1857 to 1863, and a member of the Board of Health when that body was first organized, and was its third president. He was professor of physiology and medical jurisprudence in the St. Louis Medical College from 1868 to 1870 when he filled the chair of professor of clinical medicine and pathological anatomy. He continued in this position until he resigned in 1885, at which time he was made emeritus professor, which honor he continued to hold until his death.

Dr. H. H. Mudd was one of the most able medical men Missouri has produced. He crowded into his comparatively brief life more work than the average man could do in four-score years. He was widely known both as a surgeon and teacher and enjoyed the fullest confidence of the entire community and the profession generally. The following account by Dr. Elsworth Smith, Jr., gives a good description of Dr. Mudd's character and work:

In Memoriam: Dr. Henry Hodgen Mudd. "Act well your part, there all the honor lies." The thought conveyed in this true and beautiful line from Pope, sounds the keynote of the character of the late Dr. Henry Hodgen Mudd, through whose untimely death, on November 20, 1899, at the age of fifty-five years, our city, our state and the country tributary thereto have lost a most able surgeon and a most honest man; one whose life, from the cradle to the grave, was ever in unison with pure, unselfish devotion to duty. This noted member of the medical profession was born at Pittsfield, Illinois, April 27, 1844, son of Henry T. and Elizabeth (Hodgen) Mudd. His academic education was obtained in the public schools of this city and at Washington University. He began the study of medicine at the St. Louis Medical College under his illustrious uncle, Dr. Jno. T. Hodgen, graduating from that institution in 1866. After his graduation several months were spent in practical clinical work at the St. Louis City Hospital. The following year found him serving in Montana, as acting assistant surgeon in General Sherman's old regiment, the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry. Later, upon being relieved from military duty,

creditably performed, we find him, January 21, 1869, associating himself with his uncle, Dr. Jno. T. Hodgen, in the general practice of medicine and surgery, which was, in fact, the beginning of his brilliant career. Early did he become interested as a teacher in his alma mater. From 1872 to 1874 he was prosector to the chair of anatomy, demonstrator of anatomy from 1873 to 1880, professor of anatomy from 1880 to 1883, professor of anatomy and clinical surgery from 1883 to 1886, professor of surgical anatomy and clinical surgery from 1886 to 1890. From 1890 to 1898 he was professor of clinical surgery, special fractures and dislocations, and dean of the college, and, in 1899 he became dean of the Medical Department of Washington University, with the chair of clinical surgery.

While filling faithfully all the above positions of trust as a teacher of medicine, he was also giving much of value to the profession at large through valuable contributions to the medical periodicals; through pithy discourses at the meetings of the various medical societies of the City, State and Nation, and through articles in the works on surgery, notably a Treatise on Hernia in "Woods Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences" and the chapter on the Surgery of the Mouth and Tongue in "Dennis' System of Surgery," also a contribution to "Park's Surgery by American Authors" on Special Fractures and Dislocations.

On the death of Dr. John T. Hodgen, Dr. Mudd succeeded his uncle as surgeon-in-chief of St. Luke's Hospital, and also became his successor in the large surgical practice in the building up of which he had been of so much assistance to his senior partner; and ever since then his brother, Dr. Harvey G. Mudd, had been associated with him in the work.

September 20, 1869, Dr. Mudd was married to Miss Elizabeth Hassel Albright, daughter of Thomas J. Albright, of St. Louis. The four surviving members of his family are two sons, John Hodgen and Robt. Henry Mudd, and two daughters, Mrs. Isaac Cook and Mrs. Sidney Walker. Any consideration of the above splendid career must at once give the impression of the absolute fitness of the man, both

natural and acquired, for his chosen life work. He was, it might almost be said, born a surgeon, for the same blood coursed through his and the great John T. Hodgen's veins. But, after attributing this much to nature, the rest must be accredited to the inherent worth of the man himself. True, he was most fortunate in an association of so many years with his famous uncle, Dr. Hodgen, from whom he undoubtedly must have imbibed much that contributed to his ultimate success in after life. But, then, Dr. Mudd was that manner of man who not only was most capable of profiting by so fortuitous an alliance but who would have discovered the path to renown unassisted and in spite of any and all obstacles.

At every turn in his ever busy and useful life it is apparent how firm and deep-rooted was his conviction that he must "act well his part" and that to do so he must ever be thoroughly equipped so to act. He realized so well that a surgeon could never be made by the mere empty title; he knew, moreover, that to be a great surgeon it was absolutely necessary to first be a fine anatomist, and he, therefore, devoted no less than eighteen years of hard, unrelenting toil in demonstrating and teaching anatomy, for which he reaped his reward in that comfort and self-reliance that flows from a thorough knowledge of every tissue and structure his knife divided, and an ability thereby to invade safely every intricate and dangerous region of the body whenever the necessity arose. Other requisites of a great surgeon apparent to the then youthful physician, at the beginning of his career, were clinical experience and an apprenticeship with an elder of acknowledged ability. Therefore we find him living a year at the City Hospital, one of the greatest of schools, studying every variety and phase of disease and injury at the very bedside of the patient, and for years thereafter working as the junior partner of his uncle, Dr. Hodgen, assisting him in all his operations and thereby gradually fitting himself for shouldering that great load of responsibility the much sought for surgeon must be ever ready to carry.

There was, then, nothing of the mushroom growth in his

development; he came to the front slowly but surely. He placed himself thus in an environment congenial to the awakening of his naturally alert mind with its especially acute powers of observation, and as a result he became in due time a surgeon in every sense of the word, not merely a skillful operator nor even only an accurate diagnostician, both of which he was, however, to a rare degree, but more than all this he grew to be a man of broad judgment; he added to his knowledge wisdom, which accumulated with his years of extensive work and experience until his patients and professional brethren all came to feel that to Dr. Henry H. Mudd could be entrusted the lives of those near and dear to them with every assurance that no matter how serious the condition, whatever his judgment dictated would always be for the best. Always conservative, well within the bounds of safety, yet ever clothed with the courage for any undertaking, no matter how difficult or dangerous, that promised relief to his suffering fellow man, his belief was that: "True fortitude is seen in great exploits that justice warrants and wisdom guides; all else is towering frenzy and destruction."

Another natural sequence of gradual development on a broad basis was the versatility of this gifted man. Believing not only that the surgeon should know anatomy and have extensive opportunities for clinical study but also that he should be a physician in the widest acceptation of the term before attempting any of the specialties, of which surgery may be classified as one, Dr. Mudd acquired that familiarity with the subject of internal medicine that made of him at once a great physician as well as a noted surgeon. He was, moreover, a most accomplished obstetric surgeon, coming frequently and most efficiently to the rescue in the most difficult case of obstetrical surgery, and, as for the domain of general surgery, he was familiar and dextrous in every department to a most extraordinary degree. And finally, as a result of the same broad development, he was most fertile in resource. Though always in the habit of exhausting every means of arriving at an accurate diagnosis before operating, still when the unexpected appeared, as

it must, of course, at times, to every finite being, and no matter how sudden and alarming the situation became, he was ever found equal to the occasion, meeting the indications as they arose, and always with that calm deliberation and courage born of knowledge and wisdom. Any suggestion of fear or panic never came into his work no matter how perplexing or dangerous his position. If he excelled in any one branch of general surgery more than another it was, perhaps, in that of fractures and dislocations, in which he was always greatly interested and which he contributed in no small way to advance both by his lectures and writings. As a teacher he was terse, practical, impressive. The lessons imparted to his students were ever safe, sound and useful. The subject of higher medical education was perhaps his one only hobby and to it he largely dedicated his life.

During his term as dean of the St. Louis Medical College he contributed both time, labor, and money to the upholding of the ideals espoused by the College in the cause of higher medical education in which even the thoughts of the last few months of his life were centered. While confined to his bed and with his utter abhorrence of idleness, he began turning over in his never dormant brain the subject of the union of the two greatest schools of medicine in the West and largely through the impetus thus given were finally the St. Louis and Missouri Medical Colleges united as the Medical Department of Washington University.

But how pathetic, that, while permitted to see this, probably the crowning work of his life consummated, he should not have been spared to have appeared before the combined classes of the College as their dean.

But our lamented friend not only held the above enumerated qualities necessary to the making of a great surgeon, but it was ever his firm conviction that to be a great surgeon it was absolutely necessary to be first a man in every sense of the word.

"An honest man is the noblest work of God" was not only his belief, but was apparent in all his dealings and re-

lations of a widely extended career, and any act that savored in the least of dishonesty, never entered the thought of this pure-minded man. Ambitious in his work that he might do to the greatest number of sufferers the greatest good, he never concerned himself with the remuneration thereof. The pauper patient appealed to him as much as the millionaire, and even when honors came to him, and reputation and fame, he remained ever the same modest, unpretentious gentleman whose desire was:

"To do good by stealth and blush to find it fame;" for Dr. Mudd's life work was animated solely by his sense of duty, and when fame would result as his reward it would verily make him blush, so unsolicited would it be.

Though naturally of a retiring, reserved nature and disposed to make but few friends, he was all the more loyal to those favored with his friendship, and his heart was tender and sympathetic and ever responsive to the wail of human suffering when and wherever falling on his attentive ear, for he was ever ready to answer the call of the sufferer. His energy was simply marvelous, taking into consideration how heavily laden he was with responsibility and that he was never of a robust constitution. His faculty of systematizing and control of details was ever a source of wonder to all those near him. Though one of the busiest of men, he could always be had when wanted in consultation. Ever ready was he to admit his faults, but never willing to swerve from a conviction he took to be right. Socially he was affable and congenial. At his home, in which his affections were all centered, he was most loving and devoted to all those near and dear to him. Thus did this model man go through a busy, useful life; but all this display of energy and self-sacrifice could only be had, unfortunately, through the exhaustion of the source from which they emanated, and when only at the age of fifty-five years, just when his ripened experience and wisdom made him most useful to his fellowman, did the end come and Dr. Henry Hodgen Mudd lay down his life, a martyr to the work to which that life had been consecrated. As a result of several attacks of blood poisoning, incident to his work,

and leading, several years ago, to a double pneumonia to which he nearly succumbed, and ending finally in a septic rheumatism, which about twelve years ago, incapacitated him for months, there developed finally a general vascular disease and aortic regurgitation. But even with this latter condition in the circulatory apparatus he must have spent many of the busiest years of his life, and only a year before his death did the break in compensation come that, increasing, eventually determined the end. Though warned of his danger and urged to seek much needed rest, his reply was, "My work's my life: I would rather live a shorter time and die in the harness than a longer while as an invalid." And so he did, and when this great man came to die he faced the "Strange Mystery" as a soldier. He wanted to live to remain with those dear to him if he could still be of use to others, but preferred the coming of the end if he were to be a cripple and a care, for he had ever been, all through life, the strong arm on which others leaned. So when once apprised of the hopelessness of his condition this active, energetic man of so many aspirations showed most beautifully in his last hours that almost complete control of self he had manifested all through life. Loving and grateful to all about him, most patient and resigned, without a murmur, without a regret did this beautiful personality wing its flight to the hereafter, to seek that rest ever denied below, "like one who draws the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams." "Is it not better to die willingly than linger till the glass be all outrun?"

But, though gone, the memory of a life so pure, so ideal will ever remain amongst us, shedding its beneficent influence on all engaged in the work he loved so well.

CHAPTER II.

William Beaumont.

Dr. William Beaumont practiced in St. Louis from 1835 until his death on April 25, 1853. Of his career as a practitioner while a resident of St. Louis, no better description can be found than is given in the paper by Dr. F. J. Lutz, which is here presented in full:

BEAUMONT—PRACTITIONER.*

By Frank J. Lutz, A. M., M. D., Saint Louis, Missouri.

When Beaumont was ordered in 1834 by Surgeon-General Lovell to report at Jefferson Barracks, then as now a military post situated about fourteen miles south of Saint Louis, his "Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice, and the Physiology of Digestion" had been published in Plattsburg, N. Y., in the previous year—1833. In 1835 he was transferred to the Saint Louis Arsenal, of which he was the medical officer, and there was also entrusted to him the medical purveyorship of the western military district. His appointment permitted him to engage in practice in civil life. He very soon occupied a conspicuous place in the ranks of the local profession, for, as his biographer and friend, Dr. Thomas Reyburn, says, "His mature age and ripe experience, the reputation he had acquired in the army, and by the publication of his work on the gastric juice, together with the fact that society was in a large part composed of military and their families, tended, no doubt, to give him that pre-eminence in the profession

* Read at a conjoint meeting of the Michigan State Medical Society and the Upper Peninsula (Michigan) Medical Society, held at Mackinac Island, Michigan, July 10, 1900.

which few could contest with him on the score of superiority in skill, age or experience."

About 1840 he resigned his commission in the army because, despite his remonstrance with the department, in which he pleaded advanced age and length of service, and urged that it was contrary to the usual regulations, the order of Surgeon-General Lawson transferring him to New Orleans was insisted upon.

From 1841 to 1849 he resided a short distance from the city on a forty-acre tract. This tract is now occupied in part by the "Mary Institute,"* a department of Washington University for the education of girls, and is located in a most densely populated district of our metropolis. Its western boundary, Beaumont street, was named after the great experimenter.

As was to be expected of one so devoted to the science of medicine, and to the medical profession, he took an active interest in the proceedings of the Missouri Medical Society, the predecessor of the Saint Louis Medical Society. In 1838 he was chosen its vice-president and in 1841 its presiding officer.

Nor were his confreres and the board of trustees of the first medical department which was organized west of the Mississippi in 1837, the medical department of the Saint Louis University, oblivious to his talents and his ability as a teacher, but gave expression to their confidence in him by offering him the chair of surgery. He declined the proffered chair, however, urging as his reasons his official connection with the army, the uncertainty of his residence in Saint Louis and the doubt of, as well as the necessity for obtaining the sanction of the war department, whose subject he was. The persuasion of friends, civil and military, together with the urgent request of the board of trustees, induced him to accept reluctantly on condition of being permitted to resign at any time should the heads of the department at Washington disapprove of the step.

His lines seem to have fallen in pleasant places in Saint

* The Mary Institute has since moved to new buildings at Lake and McPherson avenues.

Louis, for as early as 1837 he wrote to a friend at Washington: "I have no wish or intention of resigning my appointment in the army at present, though the professional encouragement I meet with here might seem sufficient inducement to do so, were avarice or professional fame the motives of my ambition. I have a very handsome, lucrative and respectable private practice, reputation far above my merits, and professional popularity more than commensurate with my best practical skill or abilities."

Notwithstanding the high esteem in which Beaumont was held by the community as well as by his professional brethren, or perhaps, I should say, because of the eminent position which he occupied, he was not spared the annoyance, chagrin and unenviable notoriety which follow in the wake of a malpractice suit. The case in which Beaumont was involved became a "cause celebre" in local history, commonly known as the "Mary Dugan" case.

It appears from the record that Mary Dugan, a poor, unfortunate woman, fifty-five years of age, was afflicted with an enlargement in the right inguinal region, with tension and distension of the abdomen—the swelling fluctuated; a puncture was made by Doctor Adreon, the codefendant of Beaumont, a quantity of "well digested pus was discharged" and "some fetid gas emitted." In the evening some fecal matter passed through the openings in the groin, together with thin sanies and fetid gas. In a few days "the abscess degenerated into a foul, ill-conditioned ulcer" and "sloughing of soft parts from the groin took place." Doctor Beaumont was called in consultation and with scissors cut off the mortified portions of skin and cellular tissue. The patient so far recovered that her physician, Doctor Adreon, advised a trip into the country, where she remained for four years, the fistulous opening sometimes closed, then again discharging.

After the lapse of four years she returned to Saint Louis and brought an action against Doctors S. W. Adreon and William Beaumont to recover damages in the sum of ten thousand dollars for an injury which she alleged she had sustained, occasioned by a surgical operation performed by

defendants in April, 1840. The declaration averred that the plaintiff was afflicted with a hernia and that the defendants cut into the abdomen and also cut one of the intestines. The witnesses for the defendants testified that there was no hernia, but that the disease was typhlo-enteritis. The trial of the cause occupied the court nearly a week, a score of physicians, preachers and women being examined in behalf of both plaintiff and defendants, and the jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

The finding of the jury did not, however, close the case. The physician into whose hands the patient had fallen, the principals of the suit, as well as many of the medical witnesses, editors and attorneys became involved in a war of pamphlets which extended over many months; and whilst the reader who pursues these literary productions after the lapse of half a hundred years is unable to decide whether Mary had a hernia or suffered from typhlo-enteritis, he cannot but be profoundly impressed with the vigorous style of the pamphleteers, and the persistency with which the participants defended their views. Then, as now, the brethren did not always "dwell in unity together."

In 1849 Beaumont removed to the city, where he continued to practice his profession until March, 1853, when he fell in descending the steps from visiting a patient. A few weeks afterwards a carbuncle developed on the back of the neck. He penetrated the mystery which lurks behind the veil of this life the 25th of April, 1853. His earthly remains rest in beautiful Bellefontaine.

Concerning his character as a man and a physican let me again quote from Reyburn's memoir:

"To you, who from personal intercourse could so fully estimate his worth, nothing that we could say can add to the veneration accorded to his memory. The amenities of character which attract us to the man, were in him united to that vigor of mind and firmness of purpose which made him the trusted and admired professional brother."

The following remarks from two who knew him long and intimately, give so correct and concise an idea of his character that it can scarcely be deemed a violation of pro-

priety to quote them: "Dr. Beaumont possessed great firmness and determination of purpose; difficulties which would have discouraged most men he never allowed to turn him from his course. These he did not attempt to evade, but to meet and overcome. He possessed, more than any man I ever knew, a knowledge (almost intuitive) of human character. You might have introduced him to twenty different persons in a day, all strangers to him, and he would have given you an accurate estimate of the character of each, his peculiar traits, dispositon, et cetera, and not a few would receive some appropriate sobriquet from him."

"He was gifted with strong natural powers, which working upon an extensive experience in life, resulted in a species of natural sagacity, which, as I suppose, was something peculiar in him, and not to be attained by any course of study. His temperament was ardent, but never got the better of his instructed and disciplined judgment, and whenever or however employed, he ever adopted the most judicious means for attaining ends that were always honorable. In the sick room he was a model of patience and kindness, his intuitive perceptions, guiding a pure benevolence, never failed to inspire confidence, and thus he belonged to that class of physicians whose very presence affords nature a sensible relief."

There are but three survivors of Beaumont's professional associates in Saint Louis: Doctor John B. Johnson, Doctor S. Pollak and Doctor William M. McPheeters.* The latter has indited the following letter filled with highly interesting personal recollections:

"When I came to Saint Louis in 1841, a recent graduate in medicine, I found Doctor Beaumont in full and successful practice—the leading physician and surgeon of the town, popular alike with the public and with the profession. The reputation that he had gained during his long service as surgeon in the United States Army—which position he had but recently resigned—as well as the widespread fame he had acquired from the unique and important experiments

* Dr. Johnson, Dr. Pollak and Dr. McPheeters have passed away since this article was written.—Ed.

on the physiology of digestion, which he was so fortunate as to have the opportunity of making, at once gave him prominence and secured for him a large and lucrative practice, to which he assiduously devoted himself.

"It was not long before I made his acquaintance and was privileged to enjoy the hospitality of his home, as he was ever the friend and patron of the younger members of the profession, aiding and assisting them whenever it was in his power. His kindness and generosity in this regard was shown in the instance of a young man of gentle birth, but without means, who had served as his hospital steward whilst he was in the army. Appreciating his merit, he assisted him in acquiring a medical education, and after his graduation in the University of Pennsylvania made him his junior partner, in which capacity he in turn was able to relieve Doctor Beaumont of much of the drudgery of his extensive practice.

"Doctor Beaumont was a modest, retiring man, by no means self-asserting and rather reticent, but he took a deep interest in whatever pertained to his profession. He was one of the early presidents of the Saint Louis Medical Society and when I became a member of that body, he bore a prominent part in its deliberations and discussions. He was possessed of strong common sense, which, added to his long experience and sound judgment, made him a good physician as well as a skillful and successful surgeon enjoying the unbounded confidence as well as the affection of his patients. As might be expected from his previous history, his surgical skill was frequently called into requisition, and it was never found wanting. True, the surgery of that day was very far from what it now is, but from my knowledge of the boldness and aggressiveness of Doctor Beaumont I am sure that had his life been prolonged to the present time, he would not be a laggard in the profession."

It is true Beaumont had given to the scientific world the results of his experiments and observations before he became a resident of Saint Louis, but he did not by any means consider them complete or concluded; on the contrary, he was of the opinion that more important service might yet

be rendered to science by the case. He intended to pursue his experiments still further, but like in his cherished wish of presenting his patient to the observation and experiments of European physiologists, he was doomed to disappointment—Alexis Saint Martin was never induced to place himself at the disposal of his old benefactor and friend after the latter resided in Saint Louis, although Beaumont made every effort to secure him, and the government aid which he had sought as early as 1833 by personal application was never extended.

The value of Beaumont's work to science and to humanity is so well understood that it would be superfluous to dwell upon it. The knowledge which he obtained is now common property. As accurate an observer as John Hunter or Astley Cooper, he narrated what he observed, in plain language without speculation. He added to medical science fundamental facts concerning the structure, movements and secretions of the stomach, and brushed aside at once and forever the theories that had dominated the professional mind in regard to this important organ and its function. If many of his methods seem crude, recall the surroundings in which he made the observations; notice the simplicity of the means for observing and recording, and do not forget that he was truly a pioneer in a field upon which others might have ventured, for the opportunity was not lacking, but which no one had trodden before him. And when we add to these considerations the undeniable fact that neither by education nor by experience had he been prepared for the work which he undertook, we cannot but marvel at the genius which embraced the opportunity, observed so accurately and noted so faithfully that it required half a century to add anything new to what he recorded.

In 1885 there was added to the many institutions of learning in the city of his adoption, a school of medicine and it was singularly appropriate that it should be made commemorative of him whose reputation throughout the scientific world had shed lustre upon Saint Louis. The hopes for its future success and usefulness in which its founders indulged have been realized to a gratifying degree, but no

mean factor in bringing this about has been the example in thorough scientific work in which the Beaumont Hospital Medical College* has endeavored to follow him as its prototype.

As the representative of the board of governors and of the faculty of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, it gives me great pleasure to convey to you their sincere congratulations upon the happy inspiration which suggested the erection of this memorial. The medical men of this country have but recently awakened to the realization of the fact that in medicine, as in other avocations, he who attains eminence in his profession and is an adornment of his calling, is also an honor to his country.

In raising this monument upon the very spot where the opportunity occurred and was embraced for discovering great facts in the physiology of the human body, and where thousands upon thousands annually congregate in search of rest, and health and pleasure, unaware of the event which resulted in such immeasurable benefits to mankind, the medical profession of Michigan, which already occupies a foremost position for having inaugurated methods for diffusing among the people a useful knowledge of matters sanitary and hygienic as well as in exacting a high standard of proficiency in those to whom is intrusted the safe-keeping of their lives, health and happiness, has again assumed leadership in proclaiming to the world that the heroes in medicine shall stand on pinnacles as lofty and conspicuous as those occupied by warriors and statesmen.

In honoring Beaumont you do great honor to yourselves and to your State.

The experiments made by Beaumont and the knowledge gained through them are a part of every text-book on physiology, so no extended account of this work will be attempted here. The following account of the accident which has made the name of Saint Martin famous, the readiness with which Beaumont grasped the opportunity, the tenacity with which he clung to his patient, realizing the importance

* Now Marion-Sims-Beaumont Medical College (Medical Department St. Louis University).

of the discoveries to be made, are briefly described in the following extract from an address by Dr. John Read Bailey of Mackinac Island:

Beaumont wrote: Saint Martin was accidentally wounded by the discharge of a musket (shot-gun) on the 6th day of June, 1822. The charge, consisting of powder and buckshot, was received in the left side of the youth, he being at a distance of not more than one yard from the muzzle of the gun. The contents entered posteriorly, in an oblique direction, forward and inward, literally blowing off integument and muscles the size of a man's hand, fracturing and carrying away the anterior half of the sixth rib, fracturing the fifth, lacerating the lower portion of the left lobe of the lung, the diaphragm, and perforating the stomach. The whole mass of materials forced from the musket, together with the fragments of clothing and pieces of fractured ribs, were driven into the muscles and cavity of the chest. I saw him twenty-five or thirty minutes after the accident occurred, and, on examination, found a portion of the lung as large as a turkey's egg, lacerated and burnt, protruding through the external wound and immediately below this, another protrusion, which, on further examination, proved to be a portion of the stomach, lacerated through all its coats, and pouring out the food he had taken for his breakfast through an orifice large enough to admit the forefinger. The projecting portions of the stomach were nearly as large as that of the lung. It passed through the lacerated diaphragm and external wound, mingling the food with the external mucus blown from the lungs.

The wound was cleared of the charge and extraneous matter, and the stomach and lung replaced and held intact by a compress and bandages. It is not necessary here to state the outlines of treatment. One year after the accident the injured parts were all sound and firmly cicatrized, with the exception of the aperture in the stomach and side, and a valvular formation had adapted itself to the orifice.

Beaumont's experiments were made at intervals, from 1825 to 1833, the first series at Fort Mackinac, Michigan Territory, in May, 1825, continuing through June and August at Fort Niagara, New York, where the doctor had been

ordered. About this time he took the man to Burlington, Vermont, and from thence to Plattsburg, New York, where Saint Martin took French leave of him and went to his native place in Canada, where for about four years he was engaged as a voyageur by the Hudson Bay Fur Company. He was afterwards traced, through agents of the American Fur Company, who annually visited Canada for men, and they engaged him for Beaumont. They transported him, with his wife and two children, from Lower Canada to Doctor Beaumont at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, nearly two thousand miles, where he arrived in August, 1829. He was in good health, and the aperture in the stomach and side the same as when he left in 1825. Then the second series of experiments began, and were continued uninterruptedly until March, 1831. During all this time he performed all the duties of a common servant, chopped wood and carried burdens with little or no inconvenience from his wound, and became the father of more children.

In the spring of 1831 he left Fort Crawford with his family for Lower Canada, but promised to return when required. His voyage was in an open canoe down the Mississippi, past Saint Louis to the mouth of the Ohio, up that river to its head, and across the State to the Lakes, down Lakes Erie and Ontario and the Saint Lawrence River to Montreal, where he arrived, after six or eight weeks, in June.

In November, 1832, he again joined Beaumont at Plattsburg, New York, and traveled with him to Washington, District of Columbia. There experiments were continued until March, 1833.

There were about two hundred and forty experiments in the four series, besides the observations and microscopic examinations. Beaumont constructed a diet table that is quoted as authority to this day, and drew a number of observations as the result of his work. The whole was published in a book entitled "Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice, and the Physiology of Digestion, by William Beaumont, M. D., Surgeon in the United States Army, Plattsburg. Printed by F. P. Allen, 1833."

CHAPTER III.

Sewerage and Water Systems.

The first general effort to improve hygienic conditions by drainage seems to have been made in 1778. On Sunday, March 15th of that year, after mass, a committee of five was appointed to provide for the drainage of back lots along the back street where the rain water settled. The plan was to dig a ditch down the street or road betwen the lots of Bissoult and Conrad (now Chestnut street) to the river. The construction of a general sewerage system was not considered until 1849—prior to this time the city depended mainly upon surface drainage, although a number of small drains had been built across the wharf to drain property between Main and Front streets and some private drains had been constructed.

On March 12, 1849, the General Assembly of the State passed "An Act to provide a general system of sewerage in the City of St. Louis." Section 1 provides for the laying of sewers in districts to be numbered and recorded. Section 2 provides for the construction on petition and empowers City Council to levy and collect special tax not to exceed one-half of one per cent per annum on property in district to be drained.

"Kayser's Lake."—An ordinance passed August, 1849, to build sewers from Ninth and Biddle to drain Kayser Lake, authorizing $50,000.00 bonds to pay cost. Up to this time there had been no outlet from this lake into which the sewerage of a large area emptied and became the source of considerable sickness—in fact this lake and its condition was an important factor in the epidemic of Asiatic cholera in 1849. In March, 1850, this work was put under contract and completed at a cost to the City of $112,843.12.

In July and August, 1850, three ordinances were passed to carry into effect the provisions of the act of March 12, 1849, and in addition to the foregoing provide for the building of a large sewer on Poplar street to receive the drainage from Chouteau pond to the river, and three other tributary sewers—one on Seventh street running north into Biddle street sewer and two on Ninth street; one running into Biddle street sewer, and one into the Poplar street sewer. The five main sewers were denominated "Public Sewers" and were to be paid for by the City at large.

The territory bounded north by Biddle street, south by Poplar street, east by the river and west by Ninth street was then subdivided into districts numbered from one to thirty-three, each of which was to be drained by a common or district sewer; an ordinance was passed to levy taxes and provide for the construction and maintenance of said system. On March 14, 1859, an ordinance was passed allowing the property holder to pay his assessment in a lump sum to cover his pro rata cost to contractor, which exempted him from future levies.

The Sewer Department for the City of St. Louis was created by an ordinance in 1859. In 1877 the present arrangement came into effect vesting the management of sewers in Sewer Commmission and Board of Public Improvement in place of Sewer Committee.

St. Louis is admirably situated for effective sewerage, having natural drainage sheds that make the task easier than in most large cities; consequently, St. Louis can conscientiously boast of a healthy condition in this important adjunct to municipal cleanliness.

For some years after the settlement of St. Louis no wells were sunk owing to the difficulties presented by the limestone underlying the city. There were few springs and spring branches and almost the sole source of water supply was the river. The water was carried in primitive fashion—in buckets attached to a yoke thrown across the shoulders, and in barrels drawn up on a "drag." Later when the facilities increased for digging wells their number increased, although the river was depended upon for the main sup-

ply. Today there are over 5,000 wells in St. Louis and the health department is endeavoring to eradicate them.

The first effort to construct a system of water supply was made in 1829 when a contract was made with J. C. Wilson & Co. to supply the city with "clarified water." This work was completed in 1832. The first reservoir was floored with heavy boards and on this was laid a brick pavement. The following extract from a paper written by Dr. C. A. Snodgras, City Bacteriologist, gives a description of the method of clarifying the water supply now.

"From the installation of the first water works system in 1832 until March 22, 1904, the public water supply for the City of St. Louis was unsatisfactory. Following the custom of most cities in their early history, St. Louis selected as a source of water supply that which was most easily secured and of the least cost, which in this case was the Mississippi river. This supply from a physical standpoint has remained constant and uniform. From that of public health it has varied of late; this city's water supply has been of great interest to men who were entitled to an opinion upon the relative and absolute value of water supplies. Many of the ablest men in this country have been connected in a greater or less degree with its investigation. In recent years it has been generally claimed that the water of the Missouri river was less contaminated and from the suspended and coloring matter which it contains, would be a more suitable water than that of the Mississippi for treatment. Ninety miles southwest from the City of St. Louis is a large spring called the Meramec; this in conjunction with three small streams of the upper Meramec watershed has for a number of years been considered a satisfactory source for the City's water supply. In order to determine the desirability of selecting one of the three above-named sources of water supply, the Municipal Assembly of the City of St. Louis, on June 28, 1901, approved an ordinance which authorized the Mayor to employ a commission of expert hydraulic engineers to investigate and make recommendations on the same. There were appointed upon this commission, Messrs. Benezette Williams. George G. Wisner and Allen Hazen.

"Messrs. Williams and Wisner submitted a majority report recommending the Meramec or gravity supply. Mr. Hazen gave a minority report recommending the treatment of the Mississippi, using the plant then existing, which was to be improved and supplemented by adding mechanical filtration. The City authorities were satisfied with the minority report and were considering the early construction of a mechanical filter plant using as a coagulant, sulphate of alumina. As soon as this disposition was made known there arose from the press, medical societies, and supposedly reputable chemists the most violent protest. This wide-spread and unwarranted prejudice against the use of alum as a coagulant, forced the Board of Public Improvements to look for some other agent. Ferrous sulphate and lime have been used as coagulants in connection with mechanical filters in the cities of Quincy, Ill., and at Lorain, Ohio. The results shown there were very satisfactory and the City of St. Louis decided to use these chemicals applied in a manner adapted to its then existing supply system.

"The people of St. Louis are satisfied with the water which is being supplied. The purified water was thrust upon them before they were aware of the contemplated treatment. We have abundant evidence from manufacturers and those having the care of boilers, which shows the treated water to be satisfactory to them in the extreme.

"The majority report of the Commission of Hydraulic Engineers prophesied the most disastrous results from the incrusting constituents and corrosive effect of a water treated for mechanical filtration. With our present system, nothing of the kind has occurred. This same majority report, page 31, is as follows: 'First and most important is the fact that there is nothing to show what the results obtained by such filters are relative to disease germs.'

" 'It is generally assumed that pathogenic bacteria will be removed in the same proportion that applies to ordinary water bacteria, but there is little or no evidence upon which to base this assumption.'

"These experts would say the same of the system we are now using. It would be unreasonable to say that the space

value of a pathogenic organism would differ from that of a non-pathogenic. This is a question of size, not pathogenesis.

"Our data is too meager for the epidemiologist to work upon, however, there is a much lower death-rate from typhoid fever in St. Louis this year (1904) than there was last.

"It would be unwise to claim that this new method of water purification would be suitable for the treatment of all water in the future, but it is highly indicative of what is possible in handling waters of the Mississippi valley and those of similar character."

CHAPTER IV.

Epidemic of Cholera in St. Louis in 1849.

BY DR. WM. M. McPHEETERS.

In this article I propose giving a report of the late fearful visitation of cholera in St. Louis, so far as it came under my own observation, as the published records of the City show, and as I have been able to gather from other authentic sources. Having no new views to present as to the nature, cause or treatment of cholera, I shall endeavor to confine myself as closely as possible to facts, together with a statement of such general conclusions as these facts seem to warrant. During the year I had charge of the St. Louis Hospital—under the care of the Sisters of Charity—which for a long time was the sole, and throughout the epidemic, the principal depot for the reception of cholera patients. My opportunities, therefore, for observing the disease were not surpassed by any other individual.

As early as the months of October, November and December, 1848, it was obvious to all that there was an unusual predisposition throughout our entire population to diarrhea and bowel affections of all kinds. In the hospital, so great was this tendency, that the administration of cathartic medicines had to be entirely suspended, for, when given in any disease, troublesome and even unmanageable diarrheas were the invariable results. The attention of the clinical class, who accompanied me in my visits during the fall and winter was frequently directed to this peculiarity, and it was stated that as coming events cast their shadows before them, it must be regarded as the inevitable precursor of cholera.

Early in December, 1848, the disease made its appearance in New Orleans, where it soon became epidemic, and pre-

vailed to an alarming extent. By means of the numerous steamboats plying between this port and New Orleans, and in the absence of all quarantine regulations, cases of cholera were frequently, towards the later part of December, brought to this City from New Orleans and admitted into the St. Louis Hospital. Some of these cases proved fatal, and in this way deaths from cholera appeared in the weekly reports at that period.

On the fifth day of January, 1849, the first case of cholera originating in St. Louis occurred. The patient was a stout, healthy laboring man, who had four months previous to this time returned from New Mexico, and since which he had been employed in the upper part of the town, where he had no connection whatever with any one affected with cholera. On the day of his attack, January 5, at dinner, he ate heartily of sour kraut, while laboring under a slight diarrhea, and in a few days after was taken with vomiting, cramps and frequent discharges from the bowels. Four o'clock the same afternoon he was taken to the hospital and in a short time afterwards I saw him. Found him in the following condition: vomiting freely with frequent and copious discharges from the bowels; at first of slight bilious character, but it soon became pure "rice water;" cramps in the stomach and lower extremities and tongue cold; skin of a blue color and very much corrugated; urinary secretions suspended; eyes sunken and surrounded by a livid hue. As the public mind at this time was greatly excited on the subject of cholera, I invited several professional brethren in whom I had confidence to see the patient with me, all of whom concurred in the opinion that it was a well-marked case of cholera. From beginning the treatment instituted was of the most vigorous character and was kept up with great assiduity, notwithstanding which the patient sank rapidly into a state of complete collapse and died the following morning about 2 o'clock.

I have been thus minute in describing this case, as it goes to show that from the very commencement the disease showed a most malignant character and that at this early period the unknown morbid agent giving rise to cholera

already existed in the atmosphere, and only required an exciting cause, such as saur kraut as in the instance afforded to develop it in all its violence, and this, too, at a time when the weather was cold and the streets and alleys completely frozen and when there was an absence of those local causes of disease which usually exist so abundantly in our midst. The next case of local origin occurred two days after, on the 7th of January; patient an Irish boatman, but out of employment at that season of the year. This man also had a slight diarrhea for several days prior to his attack and was guilty of imprudence in diet. On entering the hospital he presented all the characteristics of cholera, though not in so aggravated a form as in the last case. This patient recovered. No other cases are known to have originated here until the 17th, when a stout middle-aged laborer was brought into the hospital; in a few hours after he was taken in a state of collapse and died the same night. From the first his symptoms were of the most violent kind. This case, unlike the last two, was not preceded by diarrhea, nor could it be traced to any imprudence in diet.

The next case was on the 18th; patient a laborer of good habits, but had suffered with diarrhea for a week. Entered the hospital in an advanced stage and died on the 20th. Previous to death his evacuation became decidedly fecal and bilious. The fifth case of local origin occurred on the 20th in the person of a female, who resided in the same house with the patient last named (on St. Charles street, between Third and Fourth), in which house several other cases subsequently occurred. She had diarrhea ten days previous to attack, for which she was treated and recovered; was seized with great violence, and in eight hours after the first attack she died.

The sixth case originating here occurred on the 21st and the seventh on the 28th. The two last cases were of a milder character than the others and both recovered. Towards the latter part of January cases occasionally presented themselves in various parts of the City, besides those enumerated as having been sent to the hospital, but they were not numerous.

During the whole month of January thirty-three deaths are reported as having taken place from cholera in the city and five from cholera morbus. Two-thirds of these, at least, were imported from New Orleans, while only the remaining one-third were of local origin. The real number of deaths from cholera in January, 1849, may, therefore, be stated at thirty-eight. Of these, eight occurred at St. Louis Hospital, two at the Hospital for Invalids and two at the City Hospital. The remainder were from the city at large and from the different steamboats. The whole number of deaths from all diseases in January was 276.

During the first week in February four deaths are reported from cholera, all of whom died in the St. Louis Hospital, and were from different steamboats. The second week in February there were eleven deaths from cholera; three or four of these were of local origin and the remainder were brought up from New Orleans and died in different hospitals. During the third week there were only four deaths from cholera, all of which were imported, and from the 19th to the 26th not a single death occurred from cholera. Throughout the whole month of February there were only twenty deaths from cholera, being eighteen less than in January. The whole number of deaths from all diseases during the month was 241.

The first week in March there were three deaths from cholera, the second week ten, the third week twenty-seven and the fourth week twenty-eight. The total number of deaths from cholera in March was sixty-eight, and from all diseases 294. This exhibits a decided increase from the months of January and February, and, although many cases were imported, the number originating here was vastly augmented.

For the first week in April there were eighteen deaths of cholera; second week, seventeen; third week, twenty-five; fourth week, twenty-seven, and fifth week forty-four. Making in all for the month, 131 deaths from cholera and 456 from all diseases. From the beginning of April the number of imported cases began to decrease, of those of

local origin to multiply. Towards the latter part of the month the disease broke out with great violence among the inhabitants of the Orphans' Home, situated on Fourth street, between Poplar and Cerre, and in a few days swept off the matron of the establishment and many of the unfortunate inmates of the asylum. So fatal was the disease among the children that it was thought best to remove those remaining and temporarily to suspend the operation of the institution. At this period apprehension became very great. With the approach of warm weather the disease was seen greatly to increase, and all seemed now convinced that a summer of unparelleled mortality awaited our population.

The first week in May showed a fearful increase in the progress of the disease, there being seventy-eight deaths from cholera, with a total from all diseases of 135. Still the mortality was principally confined to the lower classes and unacclimated emigrants coming among us in great numbers. This state of things, however, did not continue long, for the very next week revealed the astonishing result of 193 deaths of cholera, and 273 from all other diseases. The panic at this time among all classes of our citizens was at its height; not even afterwards, when the daily mortality reached 145, was it ever greater. At this juncture (May 17th) the great fire occurred, and for two weeks immediately following it there was a perceptible decrease in the number of deaths. From 193 for the week preceding the fire it was reduced to 128 the first and 118 the second week thereafter. This circumstance, which was probably only a coincidence or one of those variations which frequently occur during prevalence of epidemics, was attributed to the influence of the fire in purifying the atmosphere, and it was confidently believed by many that the disease would thenceforth decline. The sequel shows how little foundation there was for this opinion. By making a powerful impression on the minds of the people, and for a time diverting their attention from the all-absorbing subject of cholera, the great fire may have influenced the disease in temporarily suspending one of the chief exciting

causes, to-wit: fear, but in no other way that I can perceive. The summing up of the month of May shows an aggregate of 786 deaths; of these 517 were from cholera, showing an increase of 386.

The first week in June there were seventy-four deaths from cholera and in all 144. During the second week 139 of cholera and 283 in all. At this period the increase in mortality was so great that it now became necessary, in order to convey a just idea of the progress of the epidemic, to give the daily as well as the weekly mortality.

From the details already given and particularly from those which are to follow, it will be seen that the number of deaths from other diseases besides cholera is unusually great. This greatly increased mortality attributed to other diseases is unquestionably owing to the all-pervading cholera influence. During the months of June and July, and to some extent throughout the epidemic, such was the almost irresistible tendency to death that slight ailments, which under ordinary circumstances and during other seasons would have yielded readily to treatment, now became serious in their character and not infrequently ran on rapidly to a fatal termination. Besides, in the weekly reports of deaths during the year, 432 were returned as occuring from unknown diseases. Nine-tenths of these, it is fair to presume, died from cholera, and were buried without regular certificates from physicians, and consequently were reported by the sextons as unknown. It is manifest, therefore, that this enormous mortality (4,046) from diseases other than cholera is in a very great measure to be attributed to the baneful influence of the epidemic. The following tables exhibit the daily mortality from June 12 to July 30 inclusive:

				Deaths from Cholera.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Tuesday,	June 12,	there	were	47	12	59
Wednesday,	" 13,	"	"	65	18	83
Thursday,	" 14,	"	"	58	10	68
Friday,	" 15,	"	"	62	12	74
Saturday,	" 16,	"	"	61	13	74
Sunday,	" 17,	"	"	69	16	85
Monday,	" 18,	"	"	64	15	79

Making an aggregate for the week of 426 from cholera; 96 from other diseases. Total, 522.

					Deaths from Cholera.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Tuesday,	June	19,	there	were	74	16	90
Wednesday,	"	20,	"	"	67	35	102
Thursday,	"	21,	"	"	85	10	95
Friday,	"	22,	"	"	95	25	120
Saturday,	"	23,	"	"	98	27	125
Sunday,	"	24,	"	"	118	21	139
Monday,	"	25,	"	"	99	28	127

Being for the week, 636 from cholera, 162 from other diseases; in all 798. We here see a rapid increase within the last two weeks, from 47 to 118 deaths a day from cholera.

					Deaths from Cholera.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Tuesday,	June	26,	there	were	94	20	114
Wednesday ,	"	27,	"	"	115	25	140
Thursday,	"	28,	"	"	123	32	155
Friday,	"	29,	"	"	119	43	162
Saturady,	"	30,	"	"	83	39	122
Sunday,	July	1,	"	"	100	25	125
Monday,	"	2,	"	"	105	28	133

This week presents the largest aggregate mortality during the whole year, there being 739 deaths from cholera, and 212 from other diseases; in all 951, though the most fatal days yet remain to be mentioned.

					Deaths from Cholera.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Tuesday,	July	3,	there	were	103	28	131
Wednesday,	"	4,	"	"	108	29	139
Thursday,	"	5,	"	"	98	28	121
Friday,	"	6,	"	"	81	27	108
Saturday,	"	7,	"	"	89	34	123
Sunday,	"	8,	"	"	80	27	107
Monday,	"	9,	"	"	101	24	125

Making 654 deaths from cholera during this week, and 197 from other diseases; in all 851.

					Deaths from Cholera.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Tuesday,	July	10,	there	were	145	39	184
Wednesday,	"	11,	"	"	124	33	157
Thursday,	"	12,	"	"	105	31	134
Friday,	"	13,	"	"	87	13	100
Saturday,	"	14,	"	"	89	42	131
Sunday,	"	15,	"	"	58	34	92
Monday,	"	16,	"	"	61	27	88

Tuesday and Wednesday of this week were the most terrible days of the whole year. On the previous Saturday and Sunday there were heavy rains; on Monday the sun came out with great power, and the number of interments on Monday were the fearful consequences of the combined heat and moisture. Monday and Monday night, July 9, will be long remembered by the citizens of St. Louis. But having once reached its height, the disease began rapidly to decline. The whole number of deaths from cholera during the week was 669 and from other diseases 219, in all 888.

					Deaths from Cholera.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Tuesday,	July	17,	there	were	61	23	84
Wednesday,	"	18,	"	"	50	34	84
Thursday,	"	19,	"	"	36	30	66
Friday,	"	20,	"	"	37	29	66
Saturday,	"	21,	"	"	33	20	53
Sunday,	"	22,	"	"	21	13	34
Monday,	"	23,	"	"	31	22	53

Total from cholera for the week was 269, and from other diesases 171, in all 440. This exhibits a manifest improvement.

					Deaths from Cholera.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Tuesday,	July	24,	there	were	19	16	35
Wednesday,	"	25,	"	"	22	26	48
Thursday,	"	26,	"	"	14	15	29
Friday,	"	27,	"	"	10	16	26
Saturday,	"	28,	"	"	11	15	26
Sunday,	"	29,	"	"	9	18	27
Monday,	"	30,	"	"	15	25	40

Total from cholera for the week, 100; from other diseases, 131; in all, 231. On Tuesday, July 31, only three deaths occurred from cholera, and the Board of Health therefore pronounced that the disease was no longer an epidemic. For the remainder of the year I shall only give the weekly reports; which are as follows:

						Deaths from Cholera.	Other Diseases.	Total.
For week ending		Aug.	6	there	were	43	109	152
"	"	"	13	"	"	12	105	117
"	"	"	20	"	"	4	90	94
"	"	"	27	"	"	3	70	73
"	"	Sept.	3	"	"	4	67	71
"	"	"	10	"	"	2	64	66

					Deaths from Cholera.	Other Diseases.	Total.
For week ending		Sept. 17	there	were	1	87	88
"	"	" 24	"	"	6	74	80
"	"	Oct. 1	"	"	3	74	77
"	"	" 8	"	"	0	69	69
"	"	" 15	"	"	2	61	63
"	"	" 22	"	"	0	44	44
"	"	" 29	"	"	0	57	57
"	"	Nov. 5	"	"	1	52	53
"	"	" 12	"	"	0	44	44
"	"	" 19	"	"	0	53	53
"	"	" 26	"	"	1	38	39
"	"	Dec. 3	"	"	2	45	47
"	"	" 10	"	"	1	41	42
"	"	" 17	"	"	2	44	46
"	"	" 24	"	"	0	31	31
"	"	" 31	"	"	0	36	36

From the data here furnished, which has been carefully revised, it appears that the whole number of deaths from cholera during the year was 4,557; from other diseases, 4,046; making in all 8,603. As frightful as this array of figures may seem, they do not tell the whole story, as it was well known that scores and even hundreds were taken to the country and across the river or otherwise secretly buried without having been reported to the Register.

At the commencement of the epidemic our city contained a population of near 70,000, but this number was reduced to 50,000 by July, so that the greatest mortality occurred at a time when the number of inhabitants was greatly diminished. The following table exhibits the whole number of deaths from all diseases during each month of the year of 1849. The number from cholera and also the proportion of children of five years and under:

Whole number of persons in:						
January	276;	from cholera	38;	5 years and under		97
February	241;	" "	20;	"	"	91
March	294;	" "	68;	"	"	93
April	456;	" "	131;	"	"	146
May	786;	" "	517;	"	"	158
June 2440;		" "	1799;	"	"	512
July 2668;		" "	1895;	"	"	675
August	436;	" "	62;	"	"	208
September ...	305;	" "	13;	"	"	125
October	310;	" "	5;	"	"	125
November ...	189;	" "	2;	"	"	81
December ...	202;	" "	5;	"	"	62
	8603		4557			2173

The infantile mortality as exhibited by the foregoing table, while it is frightfully great (2,173), yet as compared with the whole number of deaths, is smaller than usual, being less than one-fourth of the whole number. Of the 2,173 deaths among children, only 526 are reported as having taken place from cholera, from which fact it appears that while no age, sex or condition is exempt from the ravages of the ruthless disease, it at least showed some respect to the tender age of infancy.

The rapid disappearance of the disease after it had once reached its acme (July 10 and 11) is as remarkable as the gradual manner in which it came on. Yet, notwithstanding the warning given by this gradual approach, and the length of time thus afforded for placing the city in order for its reception by a thorough cleansing and by removing every source of disease as well as by establishing and maintaining a vigorous health police and preparing suitable hospitals for the indigent sick, there was manifest an almost reckless apathy on the part of our authorities. The city was never in a more filthy condition, and yet inadequate steps were taken towards cleansing it until at length public indignation was aroused to such a pitch by the cruel inaction of the authorities that mass meetings were assembled and the people in their sovereign capacity demanded of them—in language not to be mistaken—either to do their duty or at once resign. But so afraid were they of taking the responsibility on themselves or of spending the people's money for the people's good, when they themselves demanded it at their hands, that they ingloriously shrunk from the crisis and conferred all the power and authority, which by law was vested in them, and which they only should have exercised, upon an irresponsible "committee of health" composed of private citizens who patriotically stepped forward and did what the city authorities long before should have done. Too much praise cannot be awarded "the committee of health" for the prompt and efficient manner in which they discharged the duties assigned them. They commenced their operations about the 28th of June, held daily

meetings, and by systematic and vigorous action did all in their power to stay the arm of the destroyer. Temporary hospitals were established in each ward, physicians employed and all the appliances of comfort secured for the accommodation of the poor. The city was also cleansed as thoroughly as possible; bonfires were nightly built in nearly every street and the whole city repeatedly fumigated with tar and sulphur, and other hygienic measures adopted.

I am not disposed to attribute the rapid decline of the cholera to the action of the "Committee of Health" nor to any other cause, save only the withdrawal of the peculiar unknown atmospheric poison which has always given rise to it. Yet it is undoubtedly true in those parts of the city which were damp and filthy and in which the greatest number of persons were crowded together, the disease prevailed to the most deadly extent. This of itself is sufficient to show the importance of paying strict attention to hygienic regulations.

As to the bonfires and fumigations, if they did any good at all it was only by diverting the minds of the people.

Among the causes tending greatly to swell the number of deaths is to be mentioned the large number of emigrants who were constantly pouring in upon us by the boat load, while our own permanent population were leaving as fast as they could. I have no means of ascertaining the number who arrived during the whole season, but some idea may be formed from a single fact, that on the 28th of June 350 foreigners landed on our wharf from a single steamer, the New Uncle Sam. The poor creatures, recently off shipboard, debilitated by the long sea voyage, and in the most favorable condition for contracting disease, were landed in an atmosphere reeking with the deadly influence of cholera, and as a matter of course were swept off by scores and by hundreds. Instead of victimizing the rest of the community they were themselves the victims. Towards the latter part of June a quarantine was established by which a check was put to the rapid influx of emigrants. The decline of the cholera soon after

induced many to believe that they were mainly indebted to the quarantine for its disappearance. There can be no doubt of the fact that had the quarantine been established sooner many lives would have been saved by keeping out victims already predisposed to the disease, but it is as unreasonable to suppose that the cholera was kept up solely by the influx of foreigners as it was originally brought by them or that the establishing of a quarantine was the cause of its decline. As has already been stated, the disease ran its course and finally ceased, not for want of material on which to act, but from the subsidence of the epidemic tendency to it.

The question then arises, what good, if any, is to be accomplished by a quarantine during cholera or at any other time? The answer to this question has already been partially anticipated by showing that it prevented persons previously disposed to this or any other disease from exposing themselves to the prevailing epidemic influence, and in so far only as the multiplication of diseases during the existence of an epidemic tends—as it may reasonably be supposed to do—to augment the atmospheric causes, can it be said to affect the diseases. But the establishing of the quarantine during the late visitation of cholera unquestionably did good indirectly in another way—by quieting the apprehensions of our citizens and inducing the feeling of security in a firm belief on their part that the chief source of the disease had been removed.

Circumstanced as St. Louis is, being the point at which thousands of foreigners from all parts of Europe annually collect for distribution throughout this widely extended fertile valley, it cannot be denied that a permanent quarantine at this point could be attended with the happiest results, especially for the emigrants themselves. Here, by remaining a few days and undergoing the process of cleansing, they would be better able to stand the sudden change of climate and be less liable subsequently to typhoid fever and other diseases arising from long confinement on shipboard. But such an establishment would be attended with no inconsiderable expense, as in order to render it

useful for these purposes, large and well ventilated buildings would have to be erected and all the appliances for health and comfort sustained. By reference to the daily mortality it will be seen that there is usually an increased number of interments on Monday. This is owing to the excess on the previous Sunday. It strikes one as strange that in the midst of pestilence, in which the hand of Providence was so manifest, men gave full reign to their passions and indulged in unwonted dissipation. Instances are known in which individuals, not having the fear of God before their eyes, went out on Sabbath excursions, defying the cholera, and engaging in all manner of excesses, who would suddenly be taken with the disease and in a few hours hurried into eternity. It is also true that there was an unusually large quantity of alcoholic liquors drunk by all classes of our citizens from the erroneous belief in its prophylactic powers, and the records show an increased number of deaths from mania apotu during the prevalence of the epidemic.

As the cholera began to disappear dysenteric affections became very prevalent. They were often troublesome and not infrequently fatal. The chief peculiarity which was presented was the very great prostration of strength accompanying them, but in other respects they did not differ from ordinary dysenteries of this climate. I am inclined to attribute this dysenteric tendency to a too rigid adherence to an exclusively animal diet, which almost every one followed throughout the summer. And this view is strengthened by the fact that the disease rapidly disappeared as soon as a proper admixture of vegetable food was taken.

After the abatement of cholera and the succeeding dysentery our city exhibited an unusual state of health, and during the months of October, November and December the weekly reports of mortality were unusually small and will compare favorably with those of any other State. Like the calm which follows a tornado, as it has swept from the forest, carrying destruction in its path, when once the storm of disease had subsided the atmosphere

seemed to be purified by its fury and rendered fitter for respiration.

From the commencement of cholera in St. Louis to its termination there were certain localities in which the disease raged with peculiar violence. These points seemed to act as foci from whence the disease radiated to other points, and the facts connected with them formed an interesting subject of inquiry, especially as they were regarded by those who advocated the doctrine of contagion as having an important bearing on that subject. The first of these infected localities which attracted public attention was a house situated near the corner of Seventh and St. Charles streets and occupied by several Irish families; some inhabited the damp basement and others the upper apartments. As early as the middle of January a case of cholera originating on the river was taken to this house and died. Soon after the disease broke out among other inmates. Some six or seven died in the course of ten days or two weeks, after which the house was abandoned. The character and habits of those persons were such as to render them fit subjects for cholera or any other disease. Thus, with the predisposing cause already existing in the atmosphere, superadded to the bad habits of living, it is possible that the fear occasioned by the introduction of the isolated case among them may have acted as the determining cause of the disease in others.

The next of these ill-fated locations, which at a later period became celebrated for its mortality, was on the northwest side of Green street, between Sixth and Seventh, in a row of small, two-story frame buildings. This row was densely inhabitated, mostly by Irish. Here the disease prevailed violently. Scarce a family escaped without one or more deaths, and some were almost entirely swept off. The peculiarity about the situation of these houses is that they were built near the ground and with lots so exceedingly shallow as to bring the outhouses within a few feet of the back doors.

Still later in the season the disease prevailed with fearful violence on the north side of St. Charles street, be-

tween Eighth and Ninth streets, in a row of small, two-story frame and brick houses, numerously occupied by mechanics and laborers, whose condition was somewhat better than those on Green street. Nearly the entire population of this block was swept off; 192 deaths occurring in the row. The street opposite had never been paved; the situation was damp; the cellars were filled with water and the premises otherwise filthy.

What is called Vinegar Hill, situated between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets and Christy avenue and Morgan street, was also another of these fatal localities. The inhabitants here were mostly Irish.

The neighborhood of Biddle and O'Fallon and Eighth streets, as well as Biddle and Tenth, may also be included among the infected districts. Here the disease reached an unmitigated violence, sweeping off hundreds. During the months of June and July, having frequently gone into those neighborhoods to see a single case, I was detained for hours, going from house to house, prescribing as rapidly as possible. The population of these neighborhoods was almost entirely composed of Germans and Irish, who had herded together in large numbers. Nearby also were large ponds of stagnant water, some of which covered twenty to thirty acres of ground.

But by far the most fatal locality was that known as Shepherd's graveyard (so-called from the number of deaths which occurred there), being in the southwest part of the city and embracing three squares, the former bed of Chouteau pond. The situation of this place was low and damp and filthy and teemed with a population of the poorest of the poor and most destitute character. Here, as might naturally be expected, the cholera raged with unmitigated violence and carried off its scores and hundreds. I am informed by Dr. Alleyne, who had charge of that district during the epidemic, that very many cases occurred without the slightest premonitory diarrhœa and terminated in an unusually short time.

Besides the points above enumerated, there were several other localities in different parts of the city in which the

disease was more fatal than usual, among which may be mentioned the district on St. George street and Bremen. As a general fact it may be stated that the cholera prevailed most in those parts of the city in which there were the largest number of persons herded together, where the streets were unpaved and where there was the greatest amount of filth and moisture. As a proof of this it is worthy of remark that there were compartively few cases in that part of the city which was well paved, well built and inhabitated by the better class of persons—for example, from Sixth street east to the river. But while no class of persons could claim exemption, and while some of our best and most useful citizens fell victims to the disease, it fell most heavily on the poorer class from their exposed condition, and especially on our foreign population. It is perhaps not too much to say that at least seven-tenths of the entire mortality occurred among the Germans and Irish.

The question of the contagiousness or the noncontagiousness of cholera has for a long time divided the medical profession, and it is one of those questions which perhaps never can be definitely settled, as facts upon which different individuals formed their opinions, are, it must be admitted, somewhat contradictory. Without intending to enter upon a discussion of this subject, I shall merely state the principal facts connected with the spread of the disease in the St. Louis Hospital so far as they bear upon this point. Prior to the late epidemic I knew nothing of cholera from my own personal observation, but from what I had read in reference to it I regarded the subject of contagion as an open question, and therefore determined to examine it impartially in reference to this particularly. The result of my observation has been to convince me that while the disease is strictly epidemic in its nature, yet under some circumstances and to a limited extent it may also become moderately contagious. My observation also proves that those persons, professional as well as nonprofessional, who regard the disease as contagious, were more guarded in their intercourse with cholera patients, and suffered far

more from fear of the disease than those who viewed it merely as an epidemic affection, and in so far as fear acts as an exciting cause, were rendered more susceptible to it than they would otherwise have been. Thus many instances of what I shall denominate mental contagion occurred. For example, when a case originated in a family the panic often became so great that the other inmates of the house would yield so much to the depressing influence of fear as to render them less capable of resisting the prevailing atmospheric tendency of the disease; and that every additional case thus caused would act with redoubled force. In this way much of the so-called contagion of cholera may be accounted for.

From the beginning of January to the close of the epidemic there was a constant influx of cholera patients in all stages of the disease in the St. Louis Hospital, requiring the constant attention day and night of nurses and assistants, both male and female, yet not in a single instance did any one of them suffer from the disease. On the female side of the house and to some extent on the male side, numerous patients laboring under other diseases were placed in the same wards with cholera cases, but, as it is believed, without any injury to their health. The whole number of inmates in the institution, including the Sisters of Charity, male and female nurses, orphan children and disabled and indigent persons having no home—but exclusive of the patients properly so called—were eighty-six in all. Of these only five died of cholera during the whole season. Two of them were Sisters of Charity, neither of whom, however, was engaged in nursing, the one being exempt from duty on account of age and infirmity, but who occasionally visited the wards for the purpose of administering consolations of religion to the dying, while the other was engaged as precutrix of the establishment, and had no connection whatever with the wards. The remaining three were healthy female children from four to twelve years of age, all residing in the female ward, common to cholera and other diseases. In addition to the above, a female recovering from typhoid fever was

taken with cholera and died. Besides those no other inmates of the hospital suffered with the epidemic. In common with the rest of the community, they occasionally had diarrhœas which yielded with greater or less readiness to the ordinary remedies.

Treatment.—On this subject I can only give the result of my own experience in and out of the hospital, which experience, while it does not enable me to suggest any plan of treatment which promises more than ordinary success, has at least taught me how little reliance is to be placed in the "thousand and one" vaunted remedies which are constantly heralded forth, both by the medical and secular press, as specifics for cholera, nearly all of which were fairly tried and proved to be entirely worthless. Further, that those physicians who boast most loudly of their extraordinary success in the treatment of cholera have either seen no malignant cholera at all or else they are guilty of the most willful misrepresentation.

That although no skeptic as to the powers of medicine, my experience in the treatment of cholera has taught me how impotent is our art when the disease is malignant—that the result of medication depends vastly more on the character of the case than on the nature of the treatment, and that while mild cases will yield to opposite plans of treatment, nineteen-twentieths of all the worst cases will die in spite of all the doctors and all the medicine in the universe. But while I fast believe, I am far from thinking that all plans of treatment are equally successful in one case or unsuccessful in the other, or that even the most malignant cases should be abandoned without an effort to save them. My invariable rule was to abandon no case as hopeless until death had rendered it absolutely so, and in pursuance of this course some of the very worst cases recovered.

The precursory diarrhœa generally yielded readily to the ordinary mercurial astringent and opiate plan of treatment, but while this was the case they could not be neglected for a moment, without an imminent risk of the life of the patient.

One of the first remedies I employed in my work was rendered by Dr. Cartwright and subsequently endorsed by a physician in this city in an article published in a newspaper—consisting of 20 grains of calomel, 20 grains of capsicum and 10 grains of camphor. This compound, instead of arresting the disease, was found to be positively prejudicial, the capsicum in many instances increasing the gastritis, and it was therefore abandoned as worse than useless. From the known action of large doses of quinine in congestive fever, in producing a prompt and powerful impression on the nervous system, I had hoped to derive benefit from its use in cholera. I therefore employed it in large and small doses (from two to twenty grains) alone and in combination, in repeated instances, without any good effect.

Opium and the preparations of morphine, in doses varying from two to ten of the former, and from a quarter to two grains of the latter, were also tried, alone and in combination, but with no effect more than the quinine. Indeed, in some instances, troublesome symptoms seemed to be the consequence.

Calomel, which is regarded by many as the sheet anchor in the treatment of cholera, was faithfully tried in hundreds of cases, in doses varying from two to sixty grains, frequently repeated, as well as numerous combinations. I am not prepared to say that no benefit was derived from its use, but certainly it did not meet my expectations. Not a few instances occurred in which the discharges from the bowels assumed a decidedly bilious character, and some in which even ptyalism was induced, and yet the patients died, though the occurrence of ptytalism was generally regarded as a favorable sign. I, however, continued to use calomel throughout the epidemic, but in greatly diminished quantities.

Blood Letting.—No remedies employed by me during the cholera seemed at first to produce such decided and favorable results as the lancet. In some six or eight instances, in which the collapse was almost complete, and in which all the symptoms of advanced cholera were present,

the patients seemed rescued from the jaws of death by free blood letting. In these cases the blood first came drop by drop, and was of dark molasses color, but gradually began to run and ultimately to flow freely, at the same time assuming a brighter hue. Simultaneously with these changes respiration became more frequent and less labored, and the pulse seemed to increase or, from not being perceptible at all, became manifest. As the disease progressed, however, the same favorable results did not attend the use of the lancet, and it finally fell into disuse, not that I did not believe that there were many cases in which it might have done good, but because my zeal in the use of the remedy flagged, owing to repeated failures, and from the very great demand there was for every moment of my time. In every instance in which bleeding was tried other remedies were simultaneously employed.

Dry cups to the spine and wet cups to the abdomen were also freely used, and the latter with good results, the former not. The warm bath, the cold douse were also severely tried, mustard plasters, frictions with capsicum, dry mustard and salt, hot bricks, blankets wrung in hot water, etc., etc., were extensively tried but with no effect. In one instance the patient was brought into the hospital, the soles of whose feet were burnt to a crisp by the application of hot bricks, yet without producing reaction. In another case plasters were allowed to remain until the death of the part from gangrene ensued. So thoroughly was I persuaded of the inefficacy of external applications that in the hospital they were almost wholly abandoned and my efforts to bring on reaction were directed to the center of circulation rather than to the extremities. Indeed, it seems to me as unreasonable to expect to excite animal heat by applying remedies to the extremities, when neither the heart nor the lungs are doing their functions properly, as it would be to think of increasing the temperature of an apartment by tampering with the flues when the furnace where the heat is generated is out of order. In private practice I continued to use the friction and external applications because it was gratifying to friends to be

employed in doing every thing in their power to prevent a fatal termination of the disease. Chloroform by inhalation and taken internally was also tried, the former to relieve cramps, the latter as a diffusible stimulant. In both these respects it answered a good purpose. It is worthy of remark, however, that in the worst cases there were no cramps at all, or they were so inconsiderable as to not require treatment. According to my experience cramps were by no means a troublesome symptom, and I ultimately regarded them as a favorable omen. In perhaps a majority of fatal cases, the vomiting, diarrhœa and cramps would all disappear hours prior to death and the patient would sink into a state of collapse in which he would die, with apparently less physical suffering than almost any disease with which I am acquainted.

Besides the remedies above enumerated, many others were tried which it is unnecessary to mention. I shall therefore close this subject with a brief detail of the plan of treatment which I found most beneficial. When called to a case in the early stage of the disease, in which there was vomiting, an emetic of salt and mustard mixed and dissolved in warm water was invariably given. This would generally arouse the vomiting, after which a single dose of twenty grains of dry calomel was placed on the back of the tongue and washed down with a small quantity of water. This was followed every fifteen minutes, half hour or hour, according to the circumstances, with a powder consisting of musk, calomel and tannin, each five grains, and camphor, four grains. Injections of acetate of lead and laudanum or a strong infusion of nut galls, after each operation of the bowels and a large blister over the abdomen. If the tendency was to sink, I also gave in addition to the above ten grains of carbonate of ammonia, in solution, every fifteen minutes or half hour, according to circumstances.

Brandy was extensively tried as a stimulant, but without any favorable result.

The remedies on which I mainly relied were the salt and mustard emetic, the musk powders, the solution of carbon-

ate of ammonia, the astringent injections and blisters on the abdomen.

In numerous instances patients who seemed to recover from the immediate effects of cholera subsequently died of consecutive fever, which was usually typhoid in its character, and in which the brain was involved to a greater or less extent. There are many points connected with the treatment as well as the pathology of the disease, which might be enlarged upon, but my object is not to write a treatise on cholera, but simply a record of its progress in St. Louis. I have not even thought it necessary to give a minute description of the disease, as it so closely resembled the numerous descriptions already published as to render this unnecessary.

CHAPTER V.

In the Counties.

MEDICAL HISTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY.*

The early history of medicine in the Western portion of our State is involved in much obscurity, owing to the lack of records naturally incident to a frontier region, with its rapidly changing population. Undoubtedly there were medical men among the early settlers, some of them graduates of medical colleges, others only the pupils of older practitioners, with scanty libraries and no access to current literature, who nevertheless rendered faithful service to the sick and the injured and often developed great natural genius, adopting simple means to complex ends, and that self-reliance which comes to men thrown entirely upon their own resources. But history is silent with regard to their achievements.

One of the names that has come down to us from this early period is that of Dr. Joseph M. Wood, who was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, March 27th, 1810, and who began the practice of medicine in Clay County, Missouri, in 1832, moving to Kansas City in 1857. He was a man of powerful physique and of stalwart mind, bold, original and studious, who might easily have won a national reputation had his lot been cast in an eastern city instead of on the western frontier. He was successful as a practitioner of medicine, keen in diagnosis and vigorous in treatment. In those early days when malaria was rife in this region he was one of the first to recognize the value of heroic doses of quinine, as opposed to the trifling methods taught in

*Prepared by Dr. E. W. Schauffler.

the books, thus saving many a life that would otherwise have been lost. But it was in surgery that Dr. Wood made his reputation, giving special attention, among other things, to the operation of lithotomy. He introduced certain modifications of the operation, fully described in his article on this subject, published in the Kansas City Medical Journal, Vol. 1, No. 1, February, 1871. Dr. Wood's success as a lithotomist brought him many cases for operation that traveled "overland," which means on horseback or by wagon, from as far away as New Mexico and even Old Mexico. Dr. Wood lived to see a large city grow at the juncture of the Missouri and the Kansas rivers, at a point, which, when he first settled in Clay County, was the abode of the red man and of the occasional white trapper. Here he lived to the end of his life, honored by the profession and by the entire community.

Before Kansas City came into existence two other centers of population in the eastern part of Jackson County were well under way, made important as the starting points of the Santa Fe trail, or wagon route to New and Old Mexico. These were the towns of Independence, which is still the county seat, ten miles east of Kansas City, and the village of Westport, three miles south of the same. In the immediate vicinity of the latter were the camping and hunting grounds of several Indian tribes.

The first regular practitioner of medicine of whose settlement here we find a record was Dr. Leo Twyman, born in Scott County, Kentucky, January 23, 1799. He moved to Missouri in 1827, first locating in the city of St. Charles. He came to Westport in 1844 and in the next year established himself at Independence, where he remained to the day of his death, April 22, 1872. His finished education and high social qualities fitted him for any position in life, but he was wholly devoted to the practice of his profession. His son, Dr. L. W. Twyman, a graduate of what was then known as the McDowell School of St. Louis. practiced with and succeeded the father; and the grand-son, Dr. G. T. Twyman, still maintains the medical reputation of the family at Independence, being one of the best in-

formed and most successful practitioners of medicine in this part of the country.

Dr. Joseph Boggs, a brother of Governor Boggs of this state, located at Independence in 1847. He was recognized as a well educated and capable practitioner and drew to himself a group of medical students, several of whom afterwards attained distinction, among them Dr. Alfred B. Sloan, long a prominent practitioner in Kansas City.

Two other medical men who settled in Independence in 1849 and who continued there during long and honored professional careers, were Dr. J. P. Henry and Dr. John W. Bryant. They both came from Kentucky, a state which might almost be called the parent of Missouri, and while these two men differed greatly from each other in many respects they both contributed, in no small degree, towards giving character to the future of the medical profession in this and the neighboring counties.

The first physician to settle in Kansas City was Dr. Benoist Troost, who came here in 1845. He was a native of Holland, had graduated in medicine at Paris, and had been appointed as assistant surgeon in the French army stationed on the island of Java, whence he fled when the English took possession of the island. First settling in Philadelphia, where he opened a chemical laboratory, he soon began to move westwards, finally arriving at this point, where he spent the remainder of his life. Dr. Troost was an enthusiastic student of chemistry and of the natural sciences generally, which interested him more than the practice of medicine. Nevertheless he rendered good professional services to the early settlers and was afterwards especially helpful to the younger practitioners as they began to come in. Unlike most doctors he was also a good business men and accumulated quite a fortune for those days. He built the first hotel in Kansas City, which during the time of the Missouri and Kansas border troubles was known as the "Free State Hotel." It is not surprising that a son of the old Dutch Republic should be a Free State man. In 1853 Dr. Troost than a Whig, ran for mayor of Kansas City,

but, as has so often been the case since, he was beaten by the Democrat.

Isaac M. Ridge, M. D., is another of the prominent and one of the most picturesque figures in the early history of Western Missouri. Born in Adair County, Kentucky, July 9, 1825, he first came to Missouri with his parents in 1834. He graduated from the Medical Department of the Transylvania University in 1848 and immediately afterwards settled in Kansas City, where he still lives. In those days there were more Indians than white people in this immediate neighborhood and practice was very light. The Indians had their own medicine men, the whites were a sturdy race of trappers and traders and the "shooting matches" that occasionally took place were more likely to call for the services of the undertaker than the doctor. But Dr. Ridge had faith in the future and was also very fortunate in securing the friendship of the Indians. The Wyandotte tribe, then occupying this region, declared him in council as their "Pale-faced Brother," bestowing upon him the name of "Little Thunder," owing to his rather short stature and his stentorian voice. During the slavery turmoil of 1856 and the troubled period of the Civil War, Dr. Ridge was fortunate in retaining the good will of the partisans of both sides and built up a large practice. He went through two epidemics of cholera and several of smallpox, working day and night, and sometimes riding a hundred miles a day in the saddle. By large and fortunate dealings in real estate, as well as by the income from his practice, Dr. Ridge was early enabled to accumulate a competency, which has since grown to a large fortune, and in 1875 he retired from the practice of medicine, although still maintaining his interest in medical matters and for many years continuing, at times, to attend the meetings of the local medical societies.

Dr. Joel T. Morris was born in Nelson county, Virginia, in 1822, graduated at the St. Louis Medical College in 1850 and immediately settled in Westport, Missouri, moving to Kansas City in 1859. Dr. Morris was another of the "old guard," who saw the last of the Indian occupation, who

lived through the trying days of the border warfare between Kansas and Missouri and the subsequent Civil War, who fought cholera and smallpox among red men and white, and who, surviving all these experiences, lived to see a goodly city built over the bluffs and ravines which had formerly looked so unpromising. He was a faithful and careful practitioner of medicine, a loyal member of the Methodist church, prominent in the Masonic order and a universal favorite. He was a charter member of the Kansas City Medical Society, organized in 1868, and always ready to lend a hand in everything that was for the good of the city. He died in December, 1872. He was succeeded in the practice of medicine by his son, Dr. William C. Morris, who after some years spent in arduous life in Montana, returned to his native city and is worthily filling the place so long occupied by his father.

Dr. Thomas B. Lester was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, June 24, 1824, and died in Kansas City, February 24, 1888. His family emigrated to Illinois in 1835. Dr. Lester attended his first course of medical lectures at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, in the winter of 1845-46. In the spring of 1847 when the second call for volunteers to the Mexican War was made from Illinois, he enlisted and was mustered into service in the 1st Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. When the regiment arrived at Fort Leavenworth the medical staff having failed to report, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon of his regiment. From Fort Leavenworth the command marched across the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Dr. Lester was put in charge of the general hospital at this point, afterwards occupying the same position at Albuquerque to the end of the war. On his return home he took his second course at the Missouri Medical College, graduating in 1850. In 1854 Dr. Lester removed to Kansas City, then a straggling village of some four hundred inhabitants. From his very first settlement here his admirable social qualities, his enthusiasm and his sterling uprightness of character marked him as a valuable acquisiton to the community. These qualities, added to rare common sense and good judgment

and a very sympathetic nature and untiring activity, made him, throughout his long life, a striking figure in the history of the city.

Though always devoted to the practice of his profession Dr. Lester found time to serve the city as a member of the Common Council through several terms and as a member of the School Board before the Civil War, as well as on its re-oraginzation in 1867. In 1870 he was elected President of the Missouri State Medical Association and at the time of his death was one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Medical Association. For many years he was a regular attendant at the meetings of the National Association, serving as a delegate from the state of Missouri, and was held in high esteem and affection by many of the leading men of the country, whom he thus habitually met.

On the organization of the Kansas City Medical College in 1869, Dr. Lester was elected to the chair of The Principles and Practice of Medicine, a position which he filled most acceptably during the rest of his life. He was clear and forceful as a teacher and made himself not only the instructor but the friend of his pupils. Among the many papers read by Dr. Lester before local, state and national societies, the first one that appeared in print (in the Kansas City Medical and Surgical Review, July, 1860) gave as striking evidence as any of original thought and logical reasoning. It was entitled "Points of Analogy Between Typhoid Fever and the Exanthemata, Being an Argument in Favor of the Specific Nature of the Former." Not every practitioner of medicine in the Western world, as he rode over its unbroken prairies and waded its rushing streams, had given to him this prophetic insight into the problems of disease, which decades of laboratory work have since demonstrated to the profession. All honor to the thinkers on horseback of the early days.

Dr. Theodore S. Case was born in Jackson, Georgia, January 26, 1832. His parents were from Connecticut and soon moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he spent his early years. He graduated from Marietta College, Ohio, in 1851, and from the Starling Medical College at Colum-

bus, in 1856, coming to Kansas City the next year. Dr. Case was actively engaged in practice until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, when he entered the army. In 1860, in connection with Dr. G. M. B. Maughs, afterwards of St. Louis, he had the audacity to begin the publication of the first medical journal in this part of the country, "The Kansas City Review of Medicine and Surgery," a most creditable journal during its brief life of a little over a year, which was terminated by the war. Entering the military service of the United States as a private in Van Horn's Battalion of Missouri militia, Dr. Case was soon commissioned by President Lincoln as a Captain and Assistant Quarter-Master, United States Volunteers and in that capacity rendered valuable service until the end of the war. In 1865 he was appointed Quarter-Master General of the State of Missouri. Retiring from this position the next year the quondam doctor engaged in various business enterprises and was always prominent among that irrepressible band of enthusiasts and workers, who in the late sixties began to lift Kansas City into the prominence which she has ever since maintained. Colonel Case filled many positions of honor and trust, state and national, during his long career, and never failed to fill them, in fact as well as in name, always commanding the fullest confidence of his fellow-citizens of every shade of political opinion. He held the position of postmaster in Kansas City for nearly thirteen consecutive years. From 1877 to 1885. Dr. Case edited and published the "Kansas City Review of Science and Industry," a magazine of high literary and scientific standing, reflecting great credit upon its editor. From 1885 until shortly before his death, although engaged in non-professional pursuits, he most ably filled the chair of professor of Chemistry in the Kansas City Medical College. Dr. Case died February 26, 1900, at the age of 68, universally honored and mourned, having probably served his adopted city in more different ways than any other one of her many public-spirited citizens.

Dr. Joshua Thorne was born in Devonshire, England, March 14, 1832. His father's family came to the United

States in 1845. Dr. Thorne took his first course of medical lectures in the McDowell Medical College, at St. Louis, in 1851-1852, and graduated from the Charleston (S. C.) Medical College in 1853. In 1856 he graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia. He made his home in Kansas City in 1859 and from that time to the day of his death was active in everything that contributed to the growth and welfare of the city. At the outbreak of the war in 1861, Dr. Thorne assisted in organizing the Van Horn Battalion, which was mustered into the service of the United States with himself as its surgeon. He was soon afterwards ordered by the Surgeon General of the Army to open a general hospital in Kansas City, which he did, remaining in charge of the same to the close of the war. In 1865 he was appointed U. S. Assessor of Internal Revenue, which position he held, with a brief interregnum, until 1873. The doctor then resumed the practice of medicine, carying it on successfully for the balance of his life. In 1882 Dr. Thorne joined with a number of other gentlemen, homeopaths, "allopaths" and eclectics, in organizing a Medical College where all the "pathies" should be taught. This school was finally turned into a Homeopathic College.

Dr. Alfred B. Sloan was born in Cooper County, Missouri, September 24, 1827. The family of his grandfather had moved consecutively from Pennsylvania to Virginia, thence to Tennessee and Kentucky and finally, in 1819, to Missouri. Dr. Sloan obtained his early education in private schools at Lexington and Independence, Missouri, studied medicine under Dr. Joseph O. Boggs of Independence, and attended medical lectures at the Transylvania University, Kentucky. He practiced his profession in Bates County, Missouri, in 1848-49, went overland to California in 1850 and returned to Missouri via Panama and New Orleans in 1852. He now settled in Harrisonville, Cass County, where he practiced until the spring of 1861. In April of that year he set out for the Pike's Peak gold region, hauling the machinery for a quartz mill across the plains with ox-teams from Leavenworth to Idaho Springs,

Colorado, where he and his father-in-law, Tarlton Railey, of Cass County, set up the mill. Returning to Missouri again in the winter of 1861-62, he found the country in the throes of civil war. Most of the able bodied men had joined one army or the other and Dr. Sloan attached himself to the Confederate Army of General Price, then at Springfield, Mo. In the fall of 1862 he was commissioned Surgeon of Col. S. D. Jackman's 16th Missouri Infantry (Confederate.) He continued with his command through much active service in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas until the war closed and in June, 1865, rejoined his family in Johnson County, Missouri. During the same year he located at Kansas City, where he remained to the close of his life.

Dr. Sloan soon acquired a large practice. He was not only a successful practitioner, but a man whom everyone loved; honorable and kindly in all his dealings, charitable in his judgments and always ready to "lend a hand." He was one of the founders of the Kansas City Medical Society and for twelve years its president. He was also president of the Missouri State Medical Society, a member of the American Medical Association and for six years one of its Judicial Council. He died at the home of his son, Dr. Robert T. Sloan, in April, 1900, at the age of seventy-three. Dr. A. B. Sloan was another of the early physicians who left a son worthy to succeed him in the profession. Dr. Robert T. Sloan has for years filled a most enviable position in medical circles, has been one of the professors of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Kansas City Medical College, and is most highly esteemed by his brethren not only for his social qualities but as an uncommonly well informed, scientific and level-headed practitioner.

After the close of the Civil War in 1865, Kansas City began to grow rapidly and there was, of course, a large influx of medical men. It would be impossible even to name them all, but a few who were instrumental in organizing medical colleges and medical journals, etc., must be mentioned.

Dr. Simeon S. Todd was born at Vevay, Indiana, March 10, 1826. At the age of nineteen he began the study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. Wm. Davidson of Madison, Indiana. In 1847 before completing his medical studies he was seized with the desire to join the army, the United States being then at war with Mexico. While visiting friends in Illinois he enlisted as a private in the Fifth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. Reaching Jefferson Barracks, Mo., he was soon assigned to duty as acting assistant surgeon. In July of 1848 he was on the Rio Grande with his Regiment. Peace was then declared and the troops returned home. In 1849 Dr. Todd received the degree of medicine from the Indiana Medical College at LaPorte, Indiana, and settled at Lawrenceburg, Kentucky. In 1854 he moved to Sacramento, California. After some mining experiences he settled down to the practice of medicine until 1861, when he was commissioned surgeon of the Fourth California Infantry, remaining in the service until the close of the war. In September, 1865, he moved to Kansas City where he continued in the practice of medicine until his death. In the fall of 1866 Asiatic cholera broke out in Kansas City continuing for a period of three months. In the spring of 1867 Dr. Todd was appointed city physician and inaugurated the first steps toward hygienic precautions and the proper guarding against the recurrence of this and other epidemic diseases. In 1869 he conceived the idea of establishing a medical college in Kansas City and in connection with Drs. F. Cooley and A. B. Taylor obtained a charter for the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons, afterwards named the Kansas City Medical College. He was the first Professor of Obstetrics and of the Diseases of Women and Children in this institution and was Dean of the Faculty. He continued his connection with the college in the position of Professor of Gynecology until nearly the close of his life. Dr. Todd was an active and working member of many medical societies, among others, the Kansas City Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, of which he was at one time president, the

Kansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, the meetings of which he often attended. In August, 1887, he was made a Fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Arts of London. He contributed many papers of value to current medical literature. Two are especially worthy of note, one entitled "Tranquilization as an Element of Cure," published in the *Kansas City Medical Journal* in 1872, before the "Rest Cure" had become fashionable, and the other advocating "Large Hypodermic Injections of Water in Cholera to Supply the Demand of Blood and Tissues for Water when it is Impossible to Give it otherwise." This paper was read about the year 1869, long before the present methods of infusion of saline solutions had been introduced.

Dr. Alfred B. Taylor was born in Ohio, November 2, 1837. During his boyhood his parents moved to Kokomo, Indiana, where he grew up, receivng the education then to be obtained in the public schools. He graduated in medicine at the Ohio Medical College in 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil War Dr. Taylor was commissioned as assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he remained until the close of the war, seeing much active service, being with Rosecrans in Tennessee and with Sherman in his march from Atlanta to the sea, etc. In 1865 he settled in Kansas City and soon built up a large practice as well as taking an active part in the public life of the young city. He acquired an excellent and well-earned reputation as a bold and skillful surgeon. He was one of the founders of the Kansas City Medical College and made his influence felt generally not only in medical circles but throughout the community. Dr Taylor's career was unfortunately cut short at the age of forty-two by an attack of erysipelas which ended his life September 13, 1879.

Dr. John Wesley Jackson was born in Charles County, Maryland, November 6, 1834. During his childhood the family moved to Virginia where he grew up, graduating from the West Virginia Academy, of Charleston, West Virginia, in 1853. In 1859 he moved to Franklin County,

Missouri, and during the same year began the study of medicine under Dr. George Johnson. He graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1863 and was commissioned surgeon of the Fortieth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers in which capacity he served to the close of the Civil War. After a couple of years of practice in St. Louis Dr. Jackson returned to Labadie, Mo. In 1873-74 he spent a year in New York graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Medical Department of Columbia University). On his return to Missouri he was made chief surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railway and in 1879 had the distinction of organizng the first Railway Hospital System in the United States, with a hospital at Washington, Missouri, where he then lived. In 1881 the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. having been added to the Missouri Pacific, the hospital was moved to Sedalia and others were built at Ft. Worth, Texas, and elsewhere.

In 1884 the Missouri Pacific and the Wabash Railway systems having come under one management and it not being legal for the two roads to have the same offices, Dr. Jackson was relieved from duty in the Missouri Pacific and made chief surgeon of the Wabash lines west of the Mississippi. He then moved to Kansas City and opened the Wabash R. R. Hospital at Third and Campbell streets. Previous to his removal to Kansas City, while living at Sedalia, he had been made Professor of Surgery in the University Medical College of Kansas City, which position he filled most acceptably until his death, at which time he was also president of the college. He was one of the organizers of the National Association of Railway Surgeons in 1888 and was the first president of that body. At the time of his death he was first vice-president of the American Medical Association. He was a member of the Masonic Order and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Dr. Jackson was a man of large heart and genial manner, popular among all classes of people and numbering among his devoted friends a host of the members of his own profession as well as of the most prominent railroad officials in the country. His untimely death, the result of

septicæmia following a slight injury received during the performance of an operation, took place at Kansas City, March 13, 1890. His funeral was largely attended by representatives of medical and railroad organizations from various parts of the country, as well as by medical, fraternal and civic bodies at home, and the large number of resolutions of regret and sympathy passed by different organizations at the time of his death, testified to the deep hold on the community which his active life and winning personality had secured.

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

From its earliest settlement Buchanan County has had a large number of well qualified regular physicians. St. Joseph, the county seat, had a population of twelve hundred in 1845, being at that time and for twenty-five years afterwards the only important terminal point of civilization in the West.

The first gathering of the members of the regular profession in this county occurred in St. Joseph in 1845 when the local physicians agreed upon a fee bill; further that no contract practice be countenanced and that settlement for services rendered in all cases should be made either by note or cash as soon as the service was rendered. This agreement was signed by the following physicans: J. H. Crane, D. G. Keedy, J. L. Page, T. J. Todd, W. B. Wood, J. W. Hays, B. V. Teel, R. Martin, R. A. Gray, W. P. Flint and D. Benton.

Early in the spring of 1849 began the rush to California and St. Joseph offered advantages which no other point possessed. During the years 1849 and 1850 over 100,000 emigrants started from St. Joseph for the west by wagon trains and the overland stage and pony express were soon inaugurated. These circumstances attracted prominent physicians to locate in St. Joseph.

The first surgical operation of importance in St. Joseph was performed by Dr. O. B. Knode in 1857, when he successfully removed a large tumor of the thigh. The first

hospital in St. Joseph was founded through the initiative of Dr. T. H. Doyle who called a meeting of all the Catholic organizations in 1869, as a result of which the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul opened a hospital at 714 Felix street. In 1872 Dr. E. A. Donelan, who is still living, while a member of the Legislature introduced a bill creating the State Hospital for the Insane, No. 2, at St. Joseph. Many additions have been made to the original building until now it contains over thirteen hundred patients. The first use of sulphuric ether as a general anesthetic occurred in 1869 and its advantages over chloroform were championed by Dr. T. H. Doyle at that time. The District Medical Society of Northwest Missouri, was founded in 1872 by Drs. J. B. Atchison, Jacob Geiger and T. H. Doyle. For twenty years this society held regular meetings and exercised a most beneficial influence in bringing the physicians together to read and discuss papers. In 1877 a number of physicians started a quiz class for mutual benefit. They were Drs. T. H. Doyle, Jacob Geiger, Chas. F. Knight, J. M. Richmond, G. C. Catlett, J. D. Smith, J. M. D. France, D. I. Christopher and W. B. Craig. Out of this quiz class arose the first medical college in St. Joseph with these gentlemen composing the faculty. In 1879 The College of Physicians and Surgeons was organized by the following gentlemen: W. I. Heddens, E. A. Donelan, J. W. Heddens and P. J. Kirschner. These two colleges were merged in 1881 under the name of the St. Joseph Medical College (now the Ensworth Medical College.) In 1880 the Northwestern Medical College was founded by Drs. F. A. Simmons, S. F. Carpenter, J. P. Chesney and J. T. Berghoff. The faculty was reorganized in 1894 under the name of the Central Medical College which is still in existence.

The pioneer surgeon in Buchanan county since 1870 is Dr. Jacob Geiger. In 1870 he performed the first laparotomy and took out a cyst of the broad ligament. Dr. W. I. Heddens operated on a case of peri-typhlitis in 1879 and again in 1881, and championed the method of operating in this condition. In 1885 Dr. P. I. Leonard, after special studies in the laboratories of the University of Pennsyl-

vania, brought to Buchanan county the first sterilizer with apparatus for the cultivation of bacteria. At the same time also he began to teach normal and pathological histology at the Ensworth Medical Colege. Dr. Leonard was the first surgeon to use successfully the transplantation of a rabbit's conjunctiva in a case of symblepharon. In 1889 Dr. Chas. G. Geiger performed the first laminectomy in St. Joseph for traumatism. In 1890 Dr. J. W. Heddens successfully drained the pericardial sac in a case of suppurative pericarditis. He also removed a bullet which entered over the left eye and became lodged in the posterior lobe of the brain. The operation was performed eleven days after the injury and the patient recovered. St. Joseph has furnished three presidents of the State Medical Association, namely, Dr. George C. Catlett, Dr. J. M. Richmond and Dr. Jacob Geiger. In 1880 Dr. J. P. Chesney published a work entitled "Shakespeare as a Physician." In 1904, Dr. J. W. Heddens, assisted by Dr. W. B. Deffenbaugh, performed the first successful Caesarean section accomplished in St. Joseph.

From 1880 to 1898 a number of medical societies were organized in St. Joseph but all proved short lived. In the latter year a mass meeting of the local physicians was held and a new society was formed called the St. Joseph Medical Society, the first officers being Dr. P. I. Leonard, president; Dr. E. A. Donelan, vice-president; Dr. J. W. Bell, secretary. This society continued an active working body under its original name until 1903 when the reorganization of the State Medical Association required affiliation of county medical societies to secure representation in the State Association and the name was changed to the Buchanan County Medical Society.

The medical profession in St. Joseph has furnished two mayors of the city, Dr. T. H. Doyle being elected to that position in 1886 and Dr. P. J. Kirschner in 1898. Each of these gentlemen took advantage of the opportunity to improve the sanitary conditions of the city and advanced methods looking to the betterment of the public health.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Prominent among the first physicians who began to practice in Carroll County was William Wilson Austin, born in Bedford County, Virginia, on October 26, 1787. He received his medical education in the Jefferson College of Philadelphia and graduated in 1804. After practicing in Virginia for a number of years he moved to Missouri and settled in Carroll County in 1836, where he continued to practice until his death in September, 1843. Contemporary with him was his son, Dr. John Thompson Austin, who was born in Virginia in 1807. He graduated from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in 1834, and practiced his profession in Carroll County with his father until his death in May, 1841. Among the early practitioners in Carroll County were Dr. George W. Folger and Dr. Walling, and associated with them, Dr. Edward Arnold, formerly of Campbell County, Virginia, who came to Missouri in 1842 and practiced in Carroll County for many years. In 1841 Dr. Thos. Austin came from Virginia to Carroll County, Missouri, and was identified with the history of that section for many years. He but recently died in Texas, at the advanced age of 91 years. In 1843 Dr. Ignatius Heidel came from Germany and began practice in Carroll County and in 1844 Dr. J. S. Atwood moved from New York to Carroll County, and for many years was prominent in the profession of that section of the state. He met his death from septicemia as the result of pricking his finger with a needle while assisting Dr. Peter Austin at a post mortem examination in 1856. Contemporary with these men was Dr. Charles Heidel, a brother of Ignatius Heidel, who is still living in Carrollton, now in his eighty-fourth year, and Dr. William Clover, who studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Atwood. These two men graduated from the McDowell Medical College, St. Louis, in 1856. Dr. Peter Austin came to Missouri with his father, Dr. William Wilson Austin, when a boy of thirteen. Upon reaching the age of maturity he enlisted in the army and served through the Mexican War. After the close of the war he took up

the study of medicine and graduated from the Jefferson College of Philadelphia. At the beginning of the Civil War he was appointed surgeon in Slack's division of General Price's army. He was of a retiring disposition, but a man of sterling worth. He died in Carrollton on March 9, 1904. Dr. Maurice Leftwich came to Missouri from Lynchburg, Virginia, and was associated with Dr. Peter Austin for a number of years. Dr. Leftwich was in charge of the Masonic Home in St. Louis for many years. While in active practice in Carroll County Dr. Leftwich had under his preceptorship Drs. William Arnold, Thomas Dobbins, Theophalus Dobbins and Peter E. Austin, all of whom graduated from McDowell College in St. Louis in 1859. Dr. Arnold died in Denver, Colorado, in 1861, and Drs. Thomas and Theophalus Dobbins died in California. Dr. Peter E. Austin was born in Bedford County, Virginia, August 6, 1833, and came to Missouri in October, 1842, settling in Carroll County. He graduated from the McDowell College of St. Louis in 1859. During the Civil War he served as surgeon in Col. Shelby's brigade until the close of the war. This experience served to quicken his natural perceptive powers and made him remarkably quick and accurate in his decisions. Upon his return to Carroll County a few months after the close of the war he took up his practice among a people made destitute by the ravages of the war. He continued to practice in Carrollton and Carroll County until his death, December 7, 1901.

Dr. Austin was firm, aggressive and capable as a physician and successful in business affairs. He never married and left his estate to his brothers and sisters and their descendants. His name will ever remain on the records of the state and county medical societies. He came from a line of physicians running through several generations.

JASPER COUNTY.

In Jasper County there were very few physicians previous to 1858. In that year Dr. A. H. Coffee, now of Carthage, located at a little village called Leadville. During the Civil

War Carthage was practically destroyed and its rebuilding began in 1865. In the same year Dr. J. A. Carter located in Carthage, he being the first physician to occupy that field. He has enjoyed a large practice ever since and is still active in the profession. Soon after the war the county filled up rapidly and a number of physicians settled in Carthage, Joplin and other parts of the county, bringing with them the latest ideas in advanced methods of practice as advocated in those days. In 1872 the Jasper County Medical Society was organized with seventeen members; Dr. H. H. Wale was elected president, and Dr. A. H. Coffee secretary. The society was reorganized in 1903, in harmony with the general movement throughout the state to unify the profession and reorganize the state medical association, and affiliate with the state association. The membership now numbers thirty physicians, meetings being held on the first and third Mondays in each month. Dr. A. B. Freeman is president and Dr. Stamey secretary. At present the only hospital in Jasper County is the St. John's Hospital at Joplin, with a capacity of thirty patients. There is a hospital association in Carthage, which has been in existence for about ten years, during which time it has accumulated quite a sum of money. Recently a donation of $10,000 was made anonymously and the association has purchased a plot of ground on which a hospital building will soon be erected.

CHAPTER VI.

BACTERIOLOGY—STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—ST. LOUIS MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The first medical college in the state to include bacteriology in its curriculum was the medical department of Missouri State University in 1885.

In St. Louis the first fully equipped bacteriological laboratory to be equipped with a highly trained and effective instructor in charge, was established in 1888. Previous to that time some good work had been done by men who had received training abroad, notable among whom was Dr. Ludwig Bremer, the pioneer in bacteriology in St. Louis. From 1883 to 1886, when he began teaching bacteriology in a small laboratory in the Missouri Medical College, he had accomplished much good work. In 1887 he published the results of his investigations upon the bacillus of malignant œdema, the first work of the kind done in the West.

In January, 1888, Professor William Trealease, professor of botany in the Washington University, delivered an address before the Alumni Association of the St. Louis Medical College on bacteria from a botanical viewpoint. After this address was delivered several of the younger members of the Alumni Association asked Professor Trealease if he would instruct a class of physicians in bacteriology from a medical viewpoint. After discussing this subject with Mr. Henry Shaw, whose munificence had endowed the School of Botany, the latter decided to advance funds sufficient to equip a bacteriologic laboratory and to send Professor Trealease abroad for the purpose of studying bacteriology from the medical aspect. Professor Trea-

lease made the trip and worked all summer under Professor Koch, in Berlin, and Professor Hanen, in Copenhagen. In the fall he returned with the apparatus, glassware, microscopes, etc., purchased abroad, and established the laboratory in the Shaw School of Botany at 1724 Washington avenue.

Dr. A. N. Ravold had organized a class of physicians to take up the study, of which the following gentlemen were members: Drs. Joseph Grindon, Jules Valle, A. B. Ewing, H. W. Hermann, Wm. Townsend Porter, Robert Funkhouser, H. L. Wolfner, Charles Dixon, Frank A. Glasgow. Work began in November, 1888, and continued without interruption until May of the next year. A second class took up the work in the fall of 1889 and studied until the summer of 1890.

The laboratory was completely equipped for carrying on the study of bacteriology in a scientific manner and was admirably arranged for teaching purposes. It contained fifteen work tables, instruments, racks for staining solutions, test tubes, etc., prepared culture media, steam sterilizing apparatus, incubators, and a number of microscopes with immersion lenses. Each student was instructed in the preparation of media; the technique of staining and the preparation of staining solutions; plating methods, and the separation of bacteria in pure cultures; the careful study in pure cultures of a large number of pathogenic and non-pathogenic bacteria; the inoculation of laboratory animals with pathogenic bacteria; the study of the symptomatology of disease in the infected animal; the examination of the secretions before death, and of the tissues after death, and the separation of the disease producing bacterium from the tissues of the animal dead of the disease. After a fair technique had been gained the students were encouraged to undertake original investigations upon material obtained in practice.

Dr. Amand Ravold became instructor in bacteriology in the St. Louis Medical College in 1889, and Dr. Funkhouser instructed the first class in the Beaumont Hospital Medical College. In 1894 Dr. Ravold was appointed bac-

teriologist to the Health Department and he introduced the method of making an early bacteriologic diagnosis of diphtheria by the aid of the culture media; the examination of the sputum for the diagnosis of tuberculosis; the examination of the blood (Widal reaction) in suspected cases of typhoid fever; the bacteriologic study of disinfectants and the bacteriologic examination of vaccine virus before distribution by the health department. The preparation of antitoxin for the cure of diphtheria and its free distribution by the city was inaugurated by Dr. Ravold. From 1899 to 1902 he was employed by the City of St. Louis to carry on the extensive biologic investigations of the waters of the Missouri, the Mississippi, and the Illinois rivers, the Chicago drainage canal and Lake Michigan, the results of his investigation being used as evidence in the litigation between the City of St. Louis and the trustees of the Chicago drainage canal.

In 1903 the department of pathology and bacteriology of the health department of St. Louis was established, and Dr. C. A. Snodgras was appointed City Bacteriologist.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The State Board of Health of Missouri was originally organized under the provisions of an act which went into effect July 1, 1883. The board consists of seven members five of whom must be physicians with no discrimination against the different systems of medicine recognized as reputable by the laws of the state. The members are appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate. The first board appointed was as follows: Dr. E. H. Gregory, president; Dr. G. M. Cox, vice president; Dr. J. C. Hearne, secretary; Dr. W. B. Conery, Dr. H. F. Hereford, Dr. C. T. Bartlett, Dr. P. D. Yost.

The State Board of Health is charged with the enforcement of the provisions of the statutes relating both to matters of public health and to the registration of physicians practicing within the state. The conditions of registration, as interpreted by the board and its attempts to en-

force penalties for non-compliance at first created much opposition to this feature of it. By 1885 the work of the board was practically suspended. Governor Marmaduke was urged to fill vacancies which had occurred through resignation and by expiration of time of service and in 1885 the board was reorganized.

The organization throughout the state of county and other local boards of health was urged. Especial attention was directed toward measures for the prevention of cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, yellow fever, scarlet fever, etc., the proper method of disinfection and vaccination and the innocuous transportation and cremation of dead bodies. The board has promptly responded to applications for help in suppressing local outbreaks of smallpox in many localities in the state, preparing and circulating instructions and giving personal advice and assistance through its secretary. The meagre financial support granted to the board, and the fact that on public health matters its powers are mainly advisory, have limited its work in a large degree to questions of registration and the promotion of advanced standards and instruction in schools for medical education.

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

From time to time, extending over a number of years, attempts had been made to establish a medical library in St. Louis, but it was not until January, 1899, that these efforts reached a successful conclusion. Before that year the profession was dependent for its medical literature upon the St. Louis Public School Library, the library of the Medico-Chirurgical Society and of the Verein Deutscher Aerzte. Through the courtesy of the editors of the *Courier of Medicine* a number of exchange journals and medical books sent in for review were placed on the shelves of the Medico-Chirurgical Society and these formed a nucleus for a working library. Although small it was well arranged and became very helpful to the profession under the able management of Dr. E. M. Nelson, librarian to the Society and editor of the journal. In 1894 the Medico-

Chirurgical Society disbanded and the books and journals reverted to the *Courier of Medicine*. Eventually they were donated to the new medical library.

A number of years ago the St. Louis Medical Society entered into an agreement with the Public School Library whereby each member of the society became a life member of the library upon payment of three dollars a year for four years. The money thus obtained was used by the library in purchasing medical books and subscriptions to medical journals. In 1893 the Public Free Library was established, the St. Louis Public School Library being absorbed by the Public Free Library. This annuled the arrangement between the society and the library in regard to life membership. Mr. Crunden, the librarian of the Free Library, then set apart a small room for the exclusive use of the medical profession and in it were kept on file several of the more prominent journals published in English and a number of bound journals and reference books were placed on the shelves. The arrangement was good as far as it went but as the number of journals was limited and as very few new books could be added, it did not meet the increasing needs of the profession. The demands for a medical library became insistent and various plans were freely discussed in and out of the medical societies. In the fall of 1898 Dr. Amand Ravold undertook the formation of a medical journal exchange club in which he was joined by Dr. James Moores Ball. After discussing a plan of organization for the exchange club it was decided to attempt the formation of a medical library and Dr. F. J. Lutz was asked to lend his assistance in the undertaking. Dr. Lutz readily consented to this and at a meeting held in Dr. Ball's office a plan of organization was outlined by Dr. Lutz in accordance with which invitations were sent out to twenty-five members of the profession requesting their attendance at a meeting to be held at the West End Hotel.

On January 11, 1899, Doctors S. Pollak, A. N. Ravold, A. Alt, F. J. Lutz, W. B. Outten, J. M. Ball and J. H. Duncan met in the parlor of the West End Hotel to con-

sider the best means of organizing a medical library in the City of St. Louis. Dr. Pollak was elected chairman and Dr. Duncan secretary. These gentlemen, with others to be added, organized themselves into the St. Louis Medical Library Association and a committee was appointed to adopt a temporary constitution. On January 27th this committee reported at a meeting held in the West End Hotel and the constitution was adopted and signed by eighty-four physicians. The first officers of the association were: President, Dr. S. Pollak; vice-president, Dr. N. B. Carson; secretary, Dr. J. H. Duncan; treasurer, Dr. A. R. Kieffer; librarian, Dr. F. J. Lutz.

For some time the association occupied rented quarters in the Young Men's Christian Association building. In January, 1905, a building was purchased at 3515 Pine street and here the association has a permanent home.

There are one hundred and sixty journals on file and about 7,000 bound volumes on the shelves. The library is open from 1 to 6 and 8 to 10.

CHAPTER VII.

Medical Societies.

The Missouri State Medical Association.—The Missouri State Medical Association was organized in April, 1850, and has held meetings annually since then except during the years 1859 to 1867 when meetings were suspended owing to the Civil War. In 1837 the physicians of St. Louis obtained a charter from the Legislature under the name of the Medical Society of the State of Missouri. Its provisions were sufficiently broad to embrace in its membership the profession of the state, but it remained local in its membership and influence.

During the attendance at a meeting of the American Medical Association held in Cincinnati, the delegates from the Missouri Medical Society learned to their discomfort that associations embracing the medical profession existed in the various states, Arkansas excepted, but not in Missouri. Upon their return to St. Louis they submitted to the local society a set of resolutions according to which the time had arrived "for an efficient and permanent union of the medical profession of the State of Missouri, for the purpose of mutual improvement and protection."

To carry out the purposes of this resolution a committee, consisting of Drs. William M. McPheeters, John B. Johnson, S. Gratz Moses, George Engelmann and George Penn, issued the following circular to the medical profession:

"Whereas, In the opinion of the society, the time has arrived when it is both expedient and desirable to unite the medical profession of the State of Missouri for the purpose of mutual improvement and protection; be it, therefore,

" 'Resolved, That a committee be appointed to address

the regular members of the medical profession throughout the state, inviting them to meet in general convention in the City of St. Louis on Monday, the 4th day of November next, for the purpose of forming a State Medical Association with auxiliary societies in each town or county in the state.'

"The undersigned, the committee appointed to carry out this resolution, presuming that the objects for holding the proposed convention must be apparent to every one, take this method of addressing you on this subject and soliciting your co-operation.

"The medical profession in Missouri has been for too long a time indifferent to the many and great advantages to be derived from an efficient state organization, and whilst in other sections of our country, under the influence of such societies the happiest results have been obtained towards elevating the standard of the medical profession by the united and cordial action of all its members, we, on the contrary, have been content to stand still, and have, consequently, accomplished but little in the important work of medical reform, notwithstanding we live in an age and in the midst of a community in which the inevitable law of progress is stamped on every one around.

"The committee have, therefore, caused this circular letter to be addressed to the profession throughout the state, calling upon them to hold town, county or district meetings, and to appoint delegates to the proposed convention, and when no such meetings can be held they hope that you will consider yourself a delegate to the same and will use your exertions to extend the invitation to those whom they may not be able to reach, and in otherwise promoting the desirable and contemplated and foregoing preamble and resolution.

"The committee have not thought proper to limit the number of delegates each town, county or district may appoint, but have extended the invitation to every regular practitioner of medicne in Missouri, and they hope, by these meetings, to insure a full representation from all parts of the state."

The first meeting was held in St. Louis in November, 1849. Dr. W. G. Thomas, of Boonville, was chosen president, and Dr. J. S. B. Alleyne, of St. Louis, secretary. Boonville was chosen as the place for the next meeting and the date set for April 21, 1850. At this meeting Dr. Thomas delivered an address, setting forth with force and ability the objects for which the association was formed and the means necessary to effect these objects. The address was listened to by a large audience composed of citizens as well as members of the association. Dr. William M. McPheeters, who had been a prime mover in the organization of the association, was elected president. At this meeting a report was made by Dr. D. M. Davidson, of Cole County, on the status of obstetric knowledge and diseases of women and children, and on surgery by Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, of St. Louis. Dr. M. L. Linton read the report on medicine and Dr. John Laughton on medical education.

The number of delegates in attendance was not as large as anticipated but was considerable and represented different parts of the state.

In November, 1851, the first volume of the transactions of the association was published and distributed to the members.

The next meeting was held in St. Louis on April 19, 1852, and continued in session for three days. The president, Dr. McPheeters, delivered the annual address on the subject of Medical Reform and the Feasibility of Bringing it about by the Combined Action of the National and State Associations without an Appeal to Legislative Enactments. At this meeting certain alterations and amendments to the fundamental law of the association were proposed. Heretofore the members consisted of delegates from permanently organized medical societies, permanent members and members by invitation. It was now proposed to have delegates from the several medical schools in the state and all hospitals with fifty beds. Permanent members were to be placed on the same footing with delegates from county societies by conferring upon them all

the rights and privileges enjoyed by the delegates. It was also proposed to abolish all standing committees, except the publication and arrangements committees, and substitute a nominating committee which should annually select subjects for special reports and nominate suitable persons as chairmen, each of whom may choose additional members to constitute a special committee to report on the subject assigned them. The treasury of the association was to consist of a tax of not more than $3 to be levied upon each member annually.

Most of these amendments were adopted at the meeting held in St. Louis on April 19, 1853.

The association continued to hold annual meetings until 1858 when they were suspended on account of the conditions which led up to the Civil War.

In 1867 the reorganization of the association was accomplished and a meeting held in St. Louis under the presidency of Dr. G. A. Williams, of Boonville. Since that time annual meetings have been held without interruption.

Most of the meetings were held in St. Louis until 1872, although Boonville entertained the association in 1850, Lexington in 1854 and 1856 and St. Joseph in 1857. In 1872 it was decided that the objects of the association could be more effectively accomplished and a greater number of the physicians in the state brought within its sphere of influence if the annual meetings were held in different sections of the state. This wise policy continues in force and has borne good results in maintaining interest and increasing membership.

In 1903 a new constitution and by-laws was adopted. Under the new laws the association is composed of county medical societies and membership in the state association can be obtained only through membership in the county society which must be in affiliation with the state association, and membership in the American Medical Association can be obtained only if the applicant is a member of the State Medical Association.

The work of organizing county medical societies had been prosecuted during the year 1902 and with the adop-

tion of the new constitution in 1903 the membership increased from 300 to 1,200 with forty counties in affiliation.

The state was divided into councillor districts and the following councillors appointed whose duty it should be to organize a local society in each of the counties included in the district:

LIST OF DISTRICTS AND COUNCILLORS WITH THE COUNTIES EMBRACED IN EACH DISTRICT.

First District.—Dr. W. B. Sisson, Councillor, Kahoka. Counties: Clark, Scotland, Schuyler, Adair, Knox, Lewis.

Second District.—Dr. Robt. Haley, Councillor, Brookfield. Counties: Linn, Carroll, Chariton, Livingston, Grundy, Sullivan, Mercer, Putnam.

Third District.—Dr. E. H. Miller, Councillor, Fayetteville. Counties: Clay, Ray, Platte, Clinton, Caldwell, DeKalb, Gentry, Harrison, Worth, Davies.

Fourth District.—Dr. C. H. Wallace, Councillor, St. Joseph. Counties: Buchanan, Holt, Atchison, Nodaway, Andrew.

Fifth District.—Dr. L. W. Dallas, Councillor, Hunnewell. Counties: Macon, Shelby, Marion, Randolph, Monroe, Ralls.

Sixth District—Dr. E. S. Cave, Councillor, Mexico. Counties: Audrain, Callaway, Montgomery, Warren, Pike, Boone, Howard.

Seventh District.—Dr. W. B. Dorsett, Councillor, St. Louis. Counties: St. Charles, St. Louis, Lincoln.

Eighth District.—Dr. F. J. Lutz, Councillor, St. Louis. Counties: Franklin, Gasconade, Crawford.

Ninth District.—Dr. B. M. Hypes, Councillor, St. Louis. Counties: St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, Perry.

Tenth District.—Dr. J. J. Norwine, Councillor, Poplar Bluff. Assistants to Dr. Norwine, Dr. Higginbotham, De Soto; Dr. I. A. Marshall, Ironton. Counties: Dr. Norwine—Butler, Mississippi, Scott, New Madrid, Bollinger, Dunklin, Stoddard, Center, Ripley. Dr. Higginbotham—

Jefferson, Washington, St. Francois. Dr. Marshall—Iron, Reynolds, Wayne, Madison.

Eleventh District.—Dr. W. S. Allee, Councillor, Olean. Counties: Miller, Morgan, Maries, Cole, Osage, Moniteau, Camden.

Twelfth District.—Dr. W. J. Ferguson, Councillor, Sedalia. Counties: Pettis, Johnson, Lafayette, Henry, St. Clair, Benton, Saline, Cooper.

Thirteenth District.—Dr. Jabez N. Jackson, Councillor, Kansas City. Counties: Jackson, Cass, Bates.

Fourteenth District.—Dr. A. R. Snyder, Councillor, Joplin. Counties: McDonald, Berry, Newton, Jasper, Lawrence, Dade, Barton, Cedar, Vernon.

Fifteenth District.—Counties: Hickory, Stone, Taney, Greene, Christian, Dallas, Polk.

Sixteenth District.—Dr. R. L. Johnson, Councillor, Rolla. Counties: Phelps, Pulaski, Laclede, Webster, Ozark, Dent, Texas, Wright, Douglas, Howell, Oregon.

Under the new constitution the association is separated into two bodies, the House of Delegates and the Scientific Body. The House of Delegates consists of delegates from the county medical societies, one delegate for each fifty members, and here all the business of the association is transacted, including the election of officers, except the president. The president is elected in the general assembly being nominated by ballot.

This reorganization of the association has resulted in bringing the profession of the state into closer relation than ever before. The association is now one of the best organized medical bodies in the country and exercises a potent influence in the advancement of professional learning, in the enactment of laws for the regulation of the practice of medicine in the state and the betterment of hygienic conditions.

All reputable and legally registered physicians are eligible to membership in the association if they are accepted by the county society; on condition, however, that no physician shall practice "sectarian" medicine.

Until 1904 the proceedings were published in book form

but in that year the *Journal of the Missouri State Medical Association* was established as the official organ to be published monthly. The first number appeared in July, 1904, and the "*Journal*" has appeared each month since that time. It is owned and controlled by the association and has been an important factor in aiding the councillors to organize the various county societies.

The "*Journal*" is edited by the Publication Committee: Dr. C. M. Nicholson, chairman; Drs. F. J. Lutz, M. P. Overholser, C. Lester Hall, Woodson Moss, Robert T. Sloan and L. A. Todd.

The fee for membership in the association is $2; this sum being paid by the county society for each member. The "*Journal*" is sent free to the members of all county societies in affiliation with the state association. At present there are eighty-four counties in affiliation with a total membership of 1,754.

The St. Louis Medical Society was founded in 1836 and incorporated by act of the Missouri Legislature in 1837 under the name of the Medical Society of the State of Missouri. Its first officers were Dr. B. G. Farrar, president; Dr. Hardage Lane, vice-president; Dr. B. B. Brown, recording secretary; Dr. J. Johnson, corresponding secretary; Dr. Y. D. Boling, treasurer. The society adopted the code of ethics recommended by the American Medical Association in 1847. It has three classes of members, associate, corresponding and honorary. Meetings were held monthly from May to November and semi-monthly from November to May, but for many years weekly meetings have been held from September to June. In 1848 it virtually suspended and for two years no interest was manifested in the meetings. In 1850 a reorganization was effected under the name of the St. Louis Medical Society and it has been an active working body since that time. For twelve years after the society was organized the meetings were held in the Masonic Hall, then in the Westminster Church, corner of Broadway and Locust street, then in a hall on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets and aft-

erwards in the Medical College building on Seventh and Myrtle streets. Later the meetings were held in the Polytechnic building and the Board of Education building and for the last year the meetings have been held in the halls of the St. Louis Medical Library Association at 3525 Pine street.

When the State Medical Association was reorganized in 1903, the St. Louis Medical Society was nominated the representative body in St. Louis, through which membership in the state association should be secured and was accepted as an affiliated county medical society for the City of St. Louis. The membership now numbers 435. The officers for 1905 are Dr. F. L. Henderson, president; Dr. J. C. Morfit, vice-president; Dr. T. A. Hopkins, recording secretary; Dr. Chas. J. Orr, corresponding secretary; Dr. R. M. King, treasurer.

The St. Louis Surgical Society was incorporated on June 1, 1891, through the efforts of Dr. Frank J. Lutz. The first meeting was held on January 13, 1892, with the following charter members: Drs. E. H. Gregory, T. F. Prewitt*, H. Tuholske, N. B. Carson and F. J. Lutz. Since the organization Dr. Gregory has been the president and Dr. Lutz secretary. The society meets once a month from October to June, the meetings being held at the homes of the various members. Membership is limited to those who practice general surgery and the meetings are devoted to papers and discussions on this subject.

The Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni of St. Louis was organized November 4, 1891, Dr. Norvelle Wallace Sharpe and Dr. Bransford Lewis having inaugurated the movement. The membership is composed solely of physicians who have served as interne or superintendent of the City Hospital in St. Louis. This society has taken the initiative in many reform movements, notably the effort to have introduced into the public schools a system of medical inspection of children for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease; the establishment of a state sanatorium

*Deceased.

for consumptives, this object having been accomplished in 1905 after united action by the profession of the entire state. Meetings are held on the first and third Thursday of each month except during July and August. The officers for 1905 are John Green, Jr., president; L. H. Behrens, vice-president; Walter Baumgarten, secretary.

The St. Louis Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. —This society is composed of physicians and laymen and was formed for the purpose of preventing the spread of tuberculosis. With the certain knowledge that tuberculosis was a communicable disease and therefore preventable, the medical profession with characteristic energy and promptness where the welfare of the community is conserved and the health of the individual is improved, set to work to devise means for preventing the spread of tuberculosis and early in 1904 the organization of the St. Louis Society was completed. The plan of association was to make each branch as representative as possible and yet, in a manner interdependent. The chairmen of the different committees, with the general officers, constitute the executive committee, with power to act, and in turn was appointed the "Committee for the Prevention of Tuberculosis" for the Civic Improvement League. This gave the society the sanction of the league without limiting its sphere of action.

Included in the committee on publicity is the editor of each St. Louis daily paper and several editors of medical journals. The advisory committee consists of the president or manager of each of the large St. Louis charities. The legal committee has for its members some of the best known attorneys of the city. The committee on inspection and the medical committee consist of representatives from all of the medical schools and universities with the health commissioner and members of the board of health, while the ways and means committee is composed of a number of well-known merchants and capitalists.

The first organization of medical men on the western border of the state of which we have any record is the Kansas City Medical Society, which was formed in 1869. Its first president was Dr. Alfred B. Sloan. It maintained

its existence until about 1889, when it was practically absorbed by the Jackson County Medical Society, which at that time developed new life. During its existence the Kansas City Medical Society was an active working body, holding meetings every two weeks at which papers were read and discussed, sending delegates to the meetings of the State and National Associations and holding its members to a rigid compliance with the Code of Ethics. It did much to give character and unity to the profession in the city during its formative period.

The Kansas City District Medical Society was organized in 1874. It was intended to embrace within its membership the medical men of Jackson, Clay, Ray, Platte and Lafayette counties and to a considerable degree succeeded in accomplishing this purpose. Dr. J. M. Allen, of Liberty, was its first president and Dr. E. W. Schauffler, of Kansas City, the first secretary, which position he held continuously for twenty-three years. Meetings were held in Kansas City once in two months at first and afterwards quarterly. Many papers of great value were read and discussed and the society served an admirable purpose in making the physicians of the different counties acquainted with one another, in stimulating study, and in uniting them in many efforts for the good of the profession and the good of the community. Like other societies of this sort it took the place of a county society in many regions where it had proved impossible to maintain a live county organization, and served as a feeder to the State Medical Association. At the end of twenty-eight years, in 1902, the society having served its purpose and the county societies having to a great degree taken its place, it went out of existence.

Jackson County Medical Society. Whether there was any medical organization in Jackson County previous to the Civil War, in 1861, seems to be a matter of doubt. Traditions to that effect cannot be verified. The present society was formed in 1874. Its records having been destroyed by fire, no details can be given. It maintained a feeble existence for four years and lay absolutely dormant from 1878 to 1881. At that time it was resuscitated and

has ever since maintained an active life, growing in numbers and importance and in the value of its work and influence. The officers elected in 1881 were president, Dr. C. D. McDonald; vice-president, Dr. Joshua Miller, and secretary, Dr. C. W. Adams. Of late years the meetings are held with great regularity twice a month, the attendance is large and the character of the work admirable. Since the medical reorganization of the state two years ago, in compliance with the uniform plan proposed by the American Medical Association, the membership of the county society has increased and it now numbers two hundred and forty-one members. The present officers are Dr. Robert T. Sloan, president; Dr. E. H. Thrailkill, vice-president; Dr. Max Goldman, secretary, and Dr. L. W. Luscher, treasurer.

The Kansas City Academy of Medicine was organized and incorporated June, 1890, its first officers being Dr. H. C. Crowell, president; Dr. C. F. Wainwright, vice-president; Dr. H. S. Douglas, censor; Dr. C. B. Hardin, secretary, and Dr. B. Van Sweringen, treasurer. It was provided that the membership or "Fellows" should consist of members of the medical profession in good standing living in Kansas City, or within ten miles thereof, who had been graduates in medicine for at least two years and had lived in this city or vicinity for at least one year. The society meets for the consideration of a professional program every two weeks. Two or three times in the course of the year lecturers or speakers of distinction are brought from a distance to address the society. The beginning of a medical library has been made. The registered membership of the academy is one hundred and ten—the active membership between fifty and sixty. The president for the current year is Dr. T. J. Beattie, and the secretary, Dr. George B. Norberg.

The Kansas City Surgical Club was organized in May, 1903. The organizers were Dr. J. F. Binnie, W. J. Frick, W. Eugene King, Howard Hill, Robert McE. Schauffler and E. G. Mark. Since then the membership has increased to the number of nineteen. It is composed solely of men

devoted to the practice of surgery, meets once a month for the discussion of matters pertaining to that specialty as well as for a social hour. The present officers are President Dr. Jacob Block, Vice-President Dr. G. W. Lilly, Secretary Dr. E. G. Mark.

The Linton District Medical Association. — This was the first district medical society organized in the state. By common consent it was named for Dr. Linton, who was one of the original founders of the St. Louis Medical College. The counties embraced are St. Charles, Warren, Montgomery, Callaway, Boone, Audrain, Pike and Lincoln.

The original conception was due to the late Dr. H. H. Middlekamp, of Warrenton. About 1872 Dr. Middlekamp called the first meeting. Those attending were Drs. Russell, Rothwell and Humphries of Mexico, Adams of Montgomery, Willis of Price's Branch, and Dr. I. M. Foreman of Jonesburg. Dr. Foreman is the only survivor. Under the leadership of such a noble band, the society grew in a few years to a membership of over one hundred. Every member added his mite and every member went away feeling wiser and better toward his professional brother, broadened out by this interchange of thought. The society is in a flourishing condition and holds meetings at stated intervals.

CHAPTER VIII.

Medical Colleges.

MISSOURI MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This institution was founded in 1840, mainly through the energy and enterprise of Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, then but recently removed to St. Louis from Cincinnati. At first the college operated under the charter of a literary institution, known as Kemper College, conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, and was called the Medical Department of Kemper College. The first course of lectures was delivered in the winter of 1840-1, by the following faculty: Joseph N. McDowell, John S. Moore, Josephus W. Hall, John D. Wolf, Hiram L. Prout. These lectures were delivered in a building erected for the purpose on a high bank of Chouteau's pond, at the corner of Ninth and Cerre streets, where the Wainwright brewery now stands. In 1847, Kemper College having failed, owing to the lack of financial support, the Medical Department became the Medical Department of the State University, and was so conducted until the general organization of the State University, when a separate charter was procured, under which the college was independently conducted as the Medical Department of the Missouri Institute of Science, but was more commonly known as the Missouri Medical College. The college was located on the corner of Eighth and Gratiot streets, whereon was erected a pretentious stone building of octagonal design, with all conveniences for the accommodation of the school. This building was occupied until the commencement of the Civil War, when it was confiscated by the United States gov-

ernment, and became famous as a military prison. After the close of the war the faculty was reorganized and lectures resumed in the same building; but later, in 1874, a joint stock company was formed, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and a new college building was erected at the northeast corner of Lucas avenue and Twenty-third street. Here the school remained until 1894, when more commodious quarters being required to accommodate the increased attendance of students, the school was removed to Jefferson avenue and Lucas avenue, where a handsome college building had been previously erected for the accommodation of the school. The building was designed with special reference to the requirements of modern scientific medical instruction. It was amply provided with well equipped histological, physiological, chemical and pathological laboratories, dissecting rooms, anatomical and surgical amphitheaters, lecture halls, clinic rooms, and such other features of scientific and practical utility as were demanded. Adjoining the college building is the St. Louis Polyclinics, so arranged that the lecture halls, laboratories, clinics and hospital rooms are practically under one roof with the college. In the Polyclinic building is also located the college museum, where are exhibited over fifteen hundred (1,500) individual objects. Among the subjects well represented are human and comparative anatomy, anthropology, teratology, embryology and pathology. Here are also to be found a very complete series of pathological specimens in gynecology and a fine collection of human and comparative anatomy, embracing types of all the mammalian orders except monotremata.

After enjoying a prosperous career of fifty-nine years, the college was, in 1899, in conjunction with the St. Louis Medical College, merged into the Medical Department of the Washington University. The last commencement exercises were held April 18, 1899, when three hundred students were in attendance and a class of eighty-one members was graduated. The closing exercises of the noted school were witnessed by hundreds of its former students and friends, and not a few pathetic incidents marked the memo-

rable occasion. Dr. H. Tuholske delivered the diplomas to the graduates and a farewell address to the students, while Dr. H. N. Spencer awarded the medal and announced the names of the students who obtained honorable mention. The valedictory was delivered by Dr. William M. McPheeters. At the time of the consolidation of the school with the Washington University, the board of trustees consisted of T. F. Prewitt, M. D., president; P. G. Robinson, M. D.; H. Tuholske, M. D.; F. V. L. Brokaw, M. D.; Selden P. Spencer. The last faculty was composed of the following physicians: Wm. M. McPheeters, G. M. B. Maughs, G. A. Moses, P. G. Robinson, Dean; J. K. Bauduy, Chas. E. Michel, H. Tuholske, T. F. Prewitt, Justin Steer, W. A. Hardaway, H. N. Spencer, vice-dean; Wm. C. Glasgow, H. M. Whelpley, Secretary of the faculty; A. J. Steele, Treasurer and Registrar; W. H. Ford, A. V. L. Brokaw, E. W. Saunders, Selden P. Spencer, Francis Temm, H. Rohlfing, H. W. Hermann, D. C. Gamble, F. C. Amiess, W. S. Barker, J. C. Falk, Carl Fisch, Hartwell Lyon, Henry S. Brooks, C. H. Dixon, John M. Grant, L. H. Behrens, John Zahorsky, R. E. Schleuter, Given Campbell, Robert J. Terry, Frank Hinchey, H. A. Geitz, H. L. Wolfner, T. C. Lane, Phil Hoffmann, C. L. Wilson, Phillip Cogan, Keating Bauduy, M. G. Gorin, L. C. Boisliniere, B. W. Moore.

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

On October 14, 1841, the board and faculty of St. Louis University enacted the constitution of a Medical Department, and by this act created the institution later known as the St. Louis Medical College. Its organization was perfected on October 8, 1842, and the Board of Trustees confirmed the faculty already appointed by the university.

This original faculty consisted of Drs. Josephus Wells Hall, Hiram Augustus Prout, James Vance Prather, Daniel Brainerd of Chicago, and Moses Lewis Linton of Springfield, Ky. Dr. Prather was elected first dean, and instruction in medicine was begun in a small house owned by the dean, on Washington avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh

streets, and there the first graduating class, numbering six members, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Vacancies by resignation occurred in the faculty before the next session, Drs. Prout and Brainerd retiring. These were filled by Dr. Abram Litton of Nashville, Tenn., Dr. Joseph Granville Norwood, of Madison, Iowa, and Dr. Charles Alexander Pope. In the following year Dr. Moses M. Pallen entered the faculty, which was in that year reorganized, and separate chairs assigned for the teaching of anatomy and chemistry. In the mean time a small building had been erected by Dr. Prather on the same lot and devoted to the uses of the Medical Department. In 1847 Dr. Linton was elected dean and served for two years.

The school prospered and soon outgrew its modest quarters on Washington avenue, and in 1849 entered a new home erected by Col. John O'Fallon on Seventh and Myrtle streets (now Clark avenue). The new college building was a conspicuous edifice in the city at that time and was provided with two large lecture rooms, a well stocked museum, two large anatomical rooms and a small physical and chemical laboratory. In this year Dr. Pope was elected dean.

In 1855 the school separated its connection with the St. Louis University and became an independent institution. This was chiefly due to pressure growing out of the "Know Nothing" movement in politics. The school was incorporated under the name of the St. Louis Medical College and a charter was granted by the Legislature on February 23, 1855. Changes in the faculty during these years brought to the college Drs. Ellsworth F. Smith, E. H. Gregory, J. H. Watters, J. B. Johnson.

Dr. John T. Hodgen became dean in 1864 and continued in that capacity until his death in 1882. It was during his regime and with his support that the college took the important step in reforming and advancing its method of instruction. In 1880 the course of instruction was divided into three years of seven months each year, and in 1897 the curriculum was again extended and a four years' graded course was made the necessary requirement for graduation.

An offer of alliance with the Washington University was

accepted on April 9, 1891, and the school became the Medical Department of Washington University. In 1899 the St. Louis Medical College and the Missouri Medical College combined, the united colleges continuing as the Medical Department of Washington University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis Medical College, under an ordinance enacted in 1891, was created the Medical Department of Washington University and continued in that relation until the close of the session of 1898-1899.

Early in the year 1899 the respective faculties of the St. Louis Medical College and the Missouri Medical College took certain preliminary steps looking to the consolidation of these two institutions with the view of continuing the combined schools as the Medical Department of Washington University. Both faculties resigned and at once reorganized, a faculty elected and the object in view was successfully consummated. This combination of the two oldest medical colleges in the West gave Missouri a medical college with all the benefits and privileges accompanying university connection, having at its disposal the combined resources of two institutions of high standing, which offered much to students of medicine. The graded course of study was elaborated and extended in the interest of higher standards and broader teaching. The teaching force of professors, lecturers and teachers numbers more than one hundred.

The Medical Department owns two buildings, in which the teaching work of the school was conducted. These are the buildings of the St. Louis Medical College situated on Locust street bewteen Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and the buildings formerly occupied by the Missouri Medical College on Jefferson and Lucas avenues. The building on Locust street was erected in 1892, and contains six lecture halls, besides laboratories fully equipped with every modern apparatus adapted for demonstration and for original research work.

The Missouri Medical College building on Jefferson and Lucas avenues was erected in 1895 and was connected with the Polyclinic Hospital and Dispensary. In 1904 this building was remodeled and converted into a hospital, called the University Hospital, and this is used in conjunction with other hospitals and dispensaries for clinics and bed-side instruction. The first faculty of the combined schools was composed of the following: E. H. Gregory, G. Baumgarten, dean; H. Tuholske, T. F. Prewitt,* W. E. Fischel, Robert Luedeking, J. P. Bryson,* Justin Steer, W. A. Hardaway, H. N. Spencer, W. C. Glasgow, H. Schwarz, P. Y. Tupper, E. W. Saunders, N. B. Carson, J. B. Shapleigh, S. P. Budgett. In 1902 Robert Ludeking was elected dean, and has filled this office since that time.

MARION-SIMS COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, ST. LOUIS.

The Marion-Sims College of Medicine was founded in 1890, the corner stone of a four-story building being laid on May 1st of that year. This building was located on the corner of Grand avenue and Caroline street, and on October 1st the opening session of the college began. Additional lots of ground were secured at various times until the institution owned an acre and a half of land on the original site. The buildings were fully equipped with laboratories, class rooms, amphitheaters and lecture rooms. In 1893 the Rebekah Hospital was completed and opened for the reception of patients on January 1st and was used for clinical and bed-side instruction.

In 1894 a Dental Department was established and has been in successful operation since that time.

A graded course of three years was the requirement until 1899, when the term was extended to a four-year course in both the Dental and the Medical Departments.

In 1901 the Marion-Sims Medical College and the Beaumont Hospital Medical College combined to form the Marion-Sims-Beaumont Medical College. The buildings

* Deceased.

of the latter institution on Jefferson and Pine street were abandoned and the equipment transferred to the Marion-Sims College buildings on Grand and Caroline. In 1903 the combined colleges became the Medical Department of St. Louis University.

BEAUMONT HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, ST. LOUIS.

The name of this college was chosen in honor of the distinguished physician, Dr. William Beaumont. It was organized in 1886 and for three years held sessions in the building formerly occupied by the First Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Sixteenth and Walnut streets. In 1889 the building, with its entire equipment, was destroyed by fire. The faculty at once took steps for erecting a new building and purchased property on the southwest corner of Jefferson avenue and Pine street and erected a modern building, which was completed in 1890, thoroughly equipped with amphitheaters, laboratories, museum, clinic and dissecting rooms.

In 1901 the Beaumont Hospital Medical College and the Marion-Sims Medical College combined to form the Marion-Sims-Beaumont Medical College, and this institution was, in 1903, made the Medical Department of the St. Louis University.

The original faculty of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College consisted of the following: W. B. Outten, dean; A. B. Shaw, R. M. King, W. A. McCandless, A. M. Riley, W. G. Moore, D. V. Dean, A. Alt, L. H. Laidley, W. Briggs, J. C. Mulhall, F. J. Lutz, J. B. Keber, W. L. Blickhahn, Spencer Graves.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY

On May 1, 1901, the Marion-Sims College of Medicine and the Beaumont Hospital College of Medicine, of St. Louis, combined and formed one institution, called the Marion-Sims-Beaumont Medical College. The consolidat-

ed school presented opportunities for medical instruction far in advance of what had been possible in the separate colleges. In 1901 a new building was erected to supply the demands for the various laboratories. The buildings are located on the corner of Grand avenue and Caroline street, and comprise the Medical building, the Rebekah hospital, and the Laboratory building.

Following the tendency in higher medical education, the need for close university connection was made manifest and arrangements were entered into whereby the Marion-Sims Beaumont Medical College should become a component part of the St. Louis University. In 1903 these arrangements were completed and the college was made the Medical Department of St. Louis University. Facilities for teaching were increased and the fundamental departments of medicine were placed on the same plane as other university branches, anatomy, chemistry, physiology, pathology, bacteriology and pharmacology being taught by specialists who devote their entire time to teaching and research. The faculty comprises over one hundred professors, teachers and instructors. Numerous hospital connections afford excellent advantages for clinical instruction.

HUMBOLDT MEDICAL COLLEGE, ST. LOUIS.

This institution was organized as a German Medical College in 1859, under the name of the "Humboldt Institut Oder Deutsche." Its founder was Dr. Adam Hammer, and two classes were graduated before the Civil War. Its sessions were then discontinued until 1866, when the institution was reorganized and the first faculty composed of the following: F. G. Bernays, G. Bernays, D. Goebel, Adam Hammer, F. W. Hauck, T. C. Hilgard, C. Roesch, E. Schmidt.

The first course of lectures, which were delivered in German, was given during the winter of 1866-1867. It was the ambition of the promoters to make this institution compare favorably with the far-famed medical institutions of Germany, and in the prospectus the faculty announced

their determination to make the term of study longer than any other medical college in this country, of arranging a graded course, and of affording facilities for instruction in different specialties. The building occupied by the college stood on a lot fronting the old City Hospital on the south side of Soulard street. After reopening in 1866 it gave promise of success and graduated some physicians, two of whom, Drs. F. J. Artz and Joseph Spiegelhalter, are still practicing in St. Louis. It failed to meet the expectations of its promoters, however, and in 1869 most of the faculty resigned and the college terminated its existence.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, ST. LOUIS.

This college was founded in 1878 by Dr. Louis Bauer and other St. Louis physicians. It was first located on Eleventh and North Market streets, but later moved to a new building on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Gamble street, its present location. Dr. Waldo Briggs is dean of the faculty which comprises twenty professors.

MEDICAL COLLEGES OF KANSAS CITY.

The history of Medical Colleges in Kansas City begins with the summer of 1869, when Dr. S. S. Todd, Dr. A. B. Taylor and Dr. F. Cooley, after repeated conferences with friends, procured a charter for the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons. The Faculty was composed of Dr. S. S. Todd, President and Professor of Obstetrics and diseases of women, Dr. F. Cooley, professor of Surgery, Dr. A. B. Taylor professor of Anatomy, Dr. E. W. Schauffler, professor of Physiology, Dr. Joseph Chew, professor of Practice of Medicine, Dr. W. C. Evans, professor of Materia Medica and diseases of children and Dr. D. R. Porter, demonstrator of Anatomy, and Dr. C. Hixon, professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Almost simultaneously other members of the profession secured a charter for the Kansas City Medical College.

The leading spirit in this movement was Dr. A. P. Lankford, a young and energetic surgeon, aided by the well known surgeon, Dr. J. M. Wood. The faculty consisted of Dr. J. M. Wood, professor of Surgery, Dr. A. P. Lankford, professor of Anatomy and adjunct professor of Surgery, Dr. A. L. Chapman, professor of Physiology, Dr. A. B. Sloan, professor of Obstetrics and diseases of children, Dr. T. B. Lester, professor of Physical Diagnosis and diseases of the chest, Dr. J. G. Russell, professor of Practice of Medicine, Dr. Jno. M. Forest, professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, Dr. I. B. Woodson and Dr. C. Jackson, Demonstrators of Anatomy and J. V. C. Karnes, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence. From these events date the founding of the first medical college west of St. Louis. The schools were separately maintained until the fall of 1870, when after repeated conferences between the two faculties it was decided that all should resign their positions and elect a single faculty from among their number. The name chosen for the new body was the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the following faculty was elected: Dr. S. S. Todd, President and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; Dr. J. M. Wood, Emeritus Professor of Surgery; Dr. A. P. Lankford, Professor of Surgery; Dr. A. B. Taylor, Professor of Anatomy; Dr. T. B. Lester, Professor of Practice of Medicine; Dr. E. W. Schauffler, Secretary and Professor of Physiology; Dr. D. R. Porter, Professor of Diseases of the Skin and Venereal Diseases; Dr. D. E. Dickerson, Professor of Materia Medica; Dr. T. J. Eaton, Professor of Chemistry; Dr. W. C. Evans, Professor of Diseases of Children; Dr. I. B. Woodson, Demonstrator of Anatomy with Dr. S. C. Price as assistant. The attendance the first year was seventeen, and the graduated were two.

Some of those omitted in the consolidation of the two colleges, with others, then organized the Kansas City Hospital Medical College, with the following faculty: Dr. Franklin Cooley, Professor of Surgery; Dr. Joseph Chew, Professor of Practice of Medicine; Dr. J. O. Day, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; Dr. E. Dunscomb, Pro-

fessor of Skin and Venereal Diseases; Dr. J. C. Richards, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; Dr. J. E. Heydon, Professor of Chemistry, and Dr. A. L. Chapman, Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System. This school, (which is not to be confounded with a hybrid organization that took the same name some years later) was not destined to exist long. Near the end of its second session all students were graduated who could pass the examination and the school was permanently closed.

Resuming the history of the College of Physicians and Surgeons it is needless to detail the successive changes in the compositon of its faculty, but a few names should be mentioned of men who have been and some of whom are still, on that faculty and who have made an enviable reputation for themselves and shed lustre on the school. These are George Halley, J. D. Griffith, F. M. Johnson, A. L. Fulton, B. E. Fryer, J. H. Thompson, J. F. Binnie, J. H. Van Eman, W. C. Tyree and Jacob Block. Until the year 1881 the school occupied rented quarters in what was known as the Diamond building at the junction of Main and Delaware streets. In 1881 the name of the school was changed to the Kansas City Medical College, it became a stock company and it erected a building of its own at Seventh and Washington streets, which has since been enlarged and is still occupied by the college. The Kansas City Medical College is a charter member of the American Medical College Association and has stood loyally by every advance made in the requirements of that body. It possesses today the best pathological laboratory of any school west of the Mississippi under the able direction of Professor Frank J. Hall. Since its organization it has graduated over six hundred men. The character and qualifications of these men may be judged from the fact that not only do its graduates constitute a large part of its own teaching force today, but that they are also among the best teachers in the University Medical College and the Medico-Chirurgical College of Kansas City, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City, Kansas, and the Topeka Medical College. At the time of this writing the Kansas City Medi-

cal College is about to terminate its existence as an independent medical school and is to become a part of the medical department of the University of Kansas, which is to build a college, laboratories and hospital at Rosedale, Kansas, immediately adjoining Kansas City, Missouri, and to engage in clinical teaching in the latter city. The instruction during the first two years of the medical course is to be given at the University in Lawrence, Kansas, and that of the last two years at Rosedale and in Kansas City, Kansas, and in Kansas City, Missouri. A large part of the faculty of the Kansas City Medical College will become professors in the Medical Department of the University of Kansas.

The University Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, was organized in 1881. The thought of its founders was to make it the beginning of a true university, but thus far no part of the scheme has been carried out except the establishment of the medical school. The original faculty consisted of Dr. H. F. Hereford, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; Dr. A. O'Connor, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine; Dr. John W. Jackson, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery; Dr. J. W. Elston, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Dr. E. R. Lewis, Professor of Anatomy; Dr. J. R. Snell, Professor of Clinical Medicine; Dr. J. P. Jackson, Professor of Clinical Surgery; Dr. J. L. Teed, Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases; Dr. F. B. Tiffany, Professor of Pathology, Histology and Diseases of the Eye and Ear; Dr. J. Miller, Professor of Orthopædic Surgery; Dr. C. W. Adams, Professor of Diseases of Children; Dr. A. P. Campbell, Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Chest; Dr. L. A. Berger, Professor of Hygiene; Dr. G. W. Davis, Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases; Dr. W. C. Baldwin, Professor of Pyschological Medicine and Medical Electricity; Dr. John Wilson, Professor of Dermatology; Dr. Alex Jamison, Lecturer on Physics and Medical Chemistry; Dr. G. E. Buxton, Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; Dr. W. B. Sawyer, Adjunct Professor of Clinical Medicine; Dr. W. M. Lewis, Adjunct Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Dr. C. V.

Mottram, Lecturer on Forensic Medicine; Dr. J. T. Eggers, Demonstrator of Anatomy. The University Medical College opened its first session in a commodious building of its own erected at the southeast corner of Twelfth and McGee streets, where it remained until the year 1888. This building was then disposed of and a better one erected at Tenth and Campbell streets immediately adjoining All Saints Hospital, a private enterprise, which was now taken charge of by the University Medical College and made a part of its equipment, under the name of the University Hospital. The career of the college was most successful. Its faculty was from time to time strengthened by the addition of some of the most capable men in the profession and the number of its students soon exceeded that of any of its competitors. Without specifying in detail the changes that have taken place in its faculty the following may be mentioned among the men of ability who have filled chairs in that institution, a number of whom are with it still: Doctors J. M. Allen, George Halley, John Duncan, Emory Lanphear, Willis P. King, R. B. Hunter, Claude Hamilton, J. E. Logan, John Punton, C. F. Wainwright, S. C. Gant, H. C. Crowell, A. H. Cordier, J. N. Jackson, C. A. Ritter.

In the year 1892 the University Medical College doubled its capacity by the erection of a large addition to its building and in 1903 a new hospital building was erected with accommodations for seventy-five patients, greatly increasing the clinical facilities of the school. The merger of the other medical colleges of Kansas City with the Medical Department of the Kansas State University leaves the University Medical College of Kansas City the only school on Missouri soil, at this point, and should insure for it a brilliant future.

The Medico-Chirurgical College, of Kansas City, Missouri, was born in Kansas City, Kansas, under the name of the Kansas City College of Medicine and Surgery, in 1897, and held its first session 1897-98, in the state of Kansas. The next year it moved into Missouri and changed its name as above indicated, its faculty being constituted as follows:

Stephen A. Dunham, president and professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, Ernest J. Lutz, professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, J. M. Banister, professor of Surgical Pathology, George O. Coffin, professor of the Principles and Practice of Clinical and Operative Surgery, E. R. Lewis, professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, J. A. Lane, professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, N. J. Pettijohn, professor of Railway Surgery, James F. Wood, professor of Ophthalmology and Otology, W. F. Kuhn, professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases, J. P. Knoche, professor of Dermatology, James L. Harrington, secretary and professor of Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases, Julius Bruehl, professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, C. Lester Hall, professor of Diseases of Women, Park L. McDonald, professor of Diseases of Children, James Thompson and E. Victor Wedding, professors of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, C. A. Dannaker, professor of Obstetrics, Thomas B. Thrush, professor of Anatomy, Hon. R. B. Middlebrook, professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Robert O. Cross, professor of Physiology, Jean Robert Moeschel and Joseph S. Lurie, professors of Chemistry, C. B. Hardin, lecturer on Physical Diagnosis, David F. Rodgers, lecturer on Orthopædic Surgery, D. Walton Hall, lecturer on Diseases of the Nose and Throat, B. L. Eastman, clinical assistant to the chair of Gynecology, John M. Frankenburger, lecturer on Minor Surgery and Surgical Dressings, J. V. Kinyoun, lecturer on State Medicine and Hygiene and director of Pathological Laboratory, Geo. F. Berry, lecturer on Rectal Surgery, W. F. Lippitt, clinical assistant to the chair of Ophthalmology, J. B. Sawyer, lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, Howard Hill, demonstrator of Anatomy, B. F. Watson, lecturer on Histology, A. L. Hunt, demonstrator of Histology, John T. Finegan and J. W. Miller, assistant demonstrators of Anatomy, James Earl, electrician, demonstrator of X-Ray apparatus.

The school was opened in rented quarters at 409-411 Cherry street, but in 1901 a large and very well arranged

building was erected by the college at 914-918 Independence avenue. The location of the college was such as to give almost unlimited free dispensary material and the new building was planned with special reference to this, the entire first floor being devoted to dispensary accommodations. This out-door clinic has at all times been a prominent feature in the teaching of the school. In 1901 the Medico-Chirurgical College absorbed the Columbian Medical College, an institution that had existed chiefly on paper but which brought with it some teachers and a number of students. Among the men worthy of mention who have been teachers in this school, some of them also having taught in one or two of the other Kansas City schools, are the following: Doctors B. E. Fryer, J. L. Robinson, W. F. Kuhn, Samuel Ayres, E. Von Quast, N. P. Wood and W. F. Morrow. The total number of graduates from the Medico-Chirurgical College is one hundred and thirty-six. The first class that came up for graduation, in 1898, consisted of two men, one of whom failed to pass the examination.

This college, like the Kansas City Medical College, has agreed to terminate its existence as an independent school and to be merged into the Medical Department of the University of Kansas, which Medical Department will be located at Rosedale, Kansas, immediately adjoining Kansas City, Missouri, and a good part of whose dispensary work and out-door clinic will be carried on at the Medico-Chirurgical College building. A large part of the faculty will be incorporated with the faculty of the Medical Department of the Kansas State University.

ENSWORTH MEDICAL COLLEGE, ST. JOSEPH.

In 1877 a number of physicians in St. Joseph started a quiz class for mutual benefit. They were Drs. T. H. Doyle, Jacob Geiger, Charles F. Knight, J. M. Richmond, G. C. Catlett, J. D. Smith, J. M. D. France, D. I. Christopher and W. B. Craig. Out of this quiz class arose the first medical college in St. Joseph with these physicians compos-

ing the faculty. It was called the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College.

In 1879 the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Joseph was founded by the following gentlemen: Drs. W. I. Heddens, E. A. Donelan, J. W. Heddens and P. J. Kirschner. In 1881 this college was absorbed by the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College. In 1886 Mr. Samuel Ensworth bequeathed $100,000 to build and maintain a medical college and a hospital in St. Joseph and the trustees called to the chairs of the college the faculty of the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College and the name was changed to the Ensworth Medical College, and the hospital erected was called the Ensworth Hospital. The college and hospital building is located on Seventh and Jule streets. It is four stories high and contains two main lecture rooms, amphitheater, dissecting rooms, library, museum and laboratories and fitted with every modern improvement. It is heated by steam and a free dispensary is maintained in the building. The faculty started with a three years' optional course but a four years' graded course is now obligatory. Dr. Jacob Geiger is dean of the faculty which comprises twenty-seven professors and teachers.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, COLUMBIA.

The University of Missouri was founded in 1839, the legislative act establishing the university being approved on February 11th of that year. The Medical Department was opened in 1873 although from 1846 to 1856 there existed in St. Louis a medical department with only a nominal connection with the State University. A session of nine months was established and the course extended over three years until 1900 when the term was extended to a four years' course of nine months each year. In 1902 a commodious laboratory building was completed and is now equipped to meet the needs of modern laboratory instruction and research.

By the gift of William L. Parker the Medical Depart-

ment is supplied with an excellent hospital which has been in operation for three years. It is a modern structure heated with steam, lighted with gas and electricity and well ventilated and is supplied with modern equipment in medical and surgical appliances for the care of the sick and injured. It is a state hospital, owned and controlled by the University and is open to the sick of Missouri. It has accommodations for about fifty patients.

A training school for nurses is maintained in connection with the Medical Department. A three year graded course of theoretical and practical instruction is offered and at the end of that time the candidate is awarded a certificate of graduation. Dr. A. W. McAlester is dean of the faculty.

CHAPTER IX.

Medical Journals.

The St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal is the oldest monthly medical journal in America. The *New York Medical Journal* was at one time the oldest medical monthly but some years ago it was made a weekly publication, and this left the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal* the oldest monthly medical journal. It was established in 1843 by Dr. M. L. Linton, the initial number appearing in April of that year. In 1845 the *Journal* was enlarged and Dr. Wm. M. McPheeters and Dr. V. J. Fourgeaud became editors. Dr. Fourgeaud severed his connection with the *Journal* after two years and went west. Dr. McPheeters retained his association with Dr. Linton until 1861, when he withdrew and entered the medical department of the Confederate army. Disturbed conditions incident to the Civil War caused a suspension of the Journal from November, 1861, to January, 1864, when it was re-established.

In May, 1845, there was started in St. Louis a journal called the *Missouri Medical and Surgical Journal,* under the editorship of Dr. R. F. Stevens, with the faculty of the Kemper College as associates, among whom was Dr. John S. Moore. In September, 1848, the *Missouri Medical and Surgical Journal* was merged into the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal* and Dr. Moore became associate editor of this publication. When the *Journal* was reorganized in 1864 he did not renew his association with the publication. In 1865 Dr. Frank W. White became assistant editor and in 1867 Drs. Linton and White were the editors, with Dr. G. Baumgarten assistant editor. The next year Dr. White resigned and Dr. Baumgarten became associate editor with Dr. Linton. In 1872 Dr. William S. Edgar became editor

of the publication and Dr. H. C. Gill was associate editor. In 1877 Dr. Thomas F. Rumbold acquired the *Journal,* and had associated with him Dr. Hiram Christopher. The latter withdrew after one year and moved to the western part of the state. In 1882 Dr. Rumbold severed his connection with the publication and Dr. LeGrand Atwood became editor for a short period. Dr. John B. Keber was assistant editor from 1883 to 1885, and Dr. Frank M. Rumbold became editor in 1884. In 1885 Dr. A. H. Ohmann-Dumesnil assumed the editorship, with Dr. Frank L. James as associate editor, and Dr. F. M. Rumbold as business manager. In 1897 Dr. Ohmann-Dumesnil acquired the *Journal* and became editor and proprietor and the *Journal* is still published under his management.

The *Annals of Ophthalmology. Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology* was instituted in 1892 by Dr. James Pleasant Parker as a quarterly journal and review of these sciences. In 1896 Dr. Parker died and Dr. Casey A. Wood of Chicago assumed the editorship, the publication being carried on in St. Louis by the present publisher, Jones H. Parker, brother of the deceased editor. In 1897 the volumes had grown to such dimensions that it was found necessary to dissociate the departments, and two journals were then published, one the *Annals of Ophthalmology,* the other the *Annals of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology,* each issued quarterly. On January 1, 1899, Dr. H. V. Wuerdeman, of Milwaukee, became managing editor, assisted by associate editors at home and abroad, who conduct departments in seven different languages. Dr. Hanau W. Loeb, of St. Louis, is the present editor of the *Annals of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology,* Dr. James Moores Ball, of St. Louis, being editor of the *Annals of Ophthalmology.*

The Laryngoscope was founded in 1896 by Drs. Frank M. Rumbold and M. A. Goldstein. It is a monthly publication devoted to the diseases of the nose, throat and ear. It has had a rapid growth and occupies a high position in the field of medical journalism in this country. In 1899 the interests of Dr. Rumbold were acquired by Dr. Goldstein, who now continues the exclusive management of the pub-

lication. It publishes the proceedings of several of the special societies devoted to otological and laryngological practice and has collaborators in every prominent medical center in this country and on the continent.

The St. Louis Medical Review enjoys the distinction of being the only weekly medical publication published west of the Mississippi river. Previous to 1881 it was published in Chicago as a quarterly, but in that year Drs. Gamble and Engelmann became editors and proprietors and began its publication in St. Louis, changing it to a weekly. In 1899 the journal was purchased by Dr. H. W. Loeb, who continued to manage it until 1904. In the latter part of that year Dr. K. W. Millican, formerly connected with the editorial staff of the *New York Medical Journal,* assumed the editorship and is now ably conducting the journal.

The St. Louis Courier of Medicine was established in 1879, the first number appearing in January of that year. At that time it was edited by Drs. A. J. Steele, W. A. Hardaway, and E. W. Schauffler. Under the management of these gentlemen the publication soon attained marked success and attracted wide attention. In 1880 Dr. E. M. Nelson succeeded Dr. Steele as editor and was assisted by Drs. Bryson, Hardaway and W. C. Glasgow. In 1899 Dr. C. R. Dudley assumed the editorship and was assisted by Drs. Elsworth Smith, Jr., Joseph Grindon and W. A. Shoemaker. The present editor is Dr. John Zahorsky who is ably conducting the journal with the assistance of a number of department editors.

The Interstate Medical Journal is the successor of the *Tri-State Medical Journal.* It was founded in Keokuk, Iowa by Dr. James Moores Ball in 1893. One year later it was moved to St. Louis and has been published from that city ever since. For a number of years Dr. W. B. Outten was editor assisted by Dr. R. B. H. Gradwohl, with Dr. Otho F. Ball as managing editor. In 1896 the *Peoria Medical Record* and in 1897 the *General Practitioner* were purchased and consolidated. The journal is published monthly and has a staff of thirteen department editors.

The *Alienist and Neurologist* is a quarterly journal de-

voted to diseases of the mind and nervous system, owned and edited by Dr. Chas. H. Hughes. It was founded in 1880 by its present proprietor and has had some of the most eminent specialists of this country contribute to its pages.

The *American X-Ray Journal* was founded in 1897 by Dr. Heber Robards, of St. Louis. This was two years after the discovery of the x-ray by Roentgen and it was then the only publication of its kind in the world.

The Missouri Medical and Surgical Journal made its appearance in 1845 and was conducted by the staff of the old McDowell Medical College. It existed for three years when it was merged into the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal.*

The St. Louis Medical Reporter first appeared in March, 1866, edited by Dr. J. S. B. Alleyne and O. F. Potter and was published as a semi-monthly. These gentlemen were succeeded by Drs. Wm. M. McPheeters and G. M. B. Maughs under whose management it became a monthly journal. It was the first medical journal to make use of illustrations in connection with published articles. Among the papers published in this journal were a series of articles in 1866 by Dr. Joseph Jones, of Nashville, Tenn., on "Substitutes for Quinine," the inquiry growing out of the great scarcity of this drug during the Civil War. These papers attracted world-wide attention and were reproduced in various foreign journals.

The Medical Fortnightly was established in 1892 by Dr. Bransford Lewis, and for three years he conducted the journal. In 1895 a company was formed to publish the journal and Dr. Lewis resigned from active editorial service. Dr. Frank Parsons Norbury assumed active editorial management in that year, assisted by Dr. T. A. Hopkins and a staff of department editors, and Dr. Chas. Wood Fassett became business manager.

The Medical Herald, of St. Joseph, was established in 1881 by Drs. Jacob Geiger and F. C. Hoyt, and had for its editor one of the most scholarly physicians in the state, Dr. Hiram Christopher. The present editor is Dr. Chas. Wood

Fassett, to whom much of the success of the publication is due, and who has been with the publication in different capacities since its origin.

The first medical journal published in Western Missouri was the *Kansas City Review of Medicine and Surgery,* a bi-monthly journal, the first number of which appeared in January, 1860. It was owned and edited by Dr. Theodore S. Case and Dr. G. M. B. Maughs, then practicing in Kansas City. The literary character of this journal was of the very best. During its brief existence it did better in the matter of patronage than might have been expected, in view of the sparsely settled condition of the country. The outbreak of the civil war in April, 1861, put an end to this venture.

The Kansas City Medical Journal began its existence in January, 1871. This commenced as a bi-monthly publication of sixty-four pages to each number. The first editor, as well as the originator of the enterprise, was Dr. A. P. Lankford, a very capable man who had been practicing in Kansas City for about four years. After the issue of the second number Dr. Lankford was elected Professor of Surgery in the Missouri Medical College and moved to St. Louis. The editorship of the Journal was then assumed by Dr. E. W. Schauffler, who was Professor of Physiology in the Kansas City Medical College. Dr. Schauffler was thoroughly familiar with the French and German languages and having subscribed for some of the leading medical periodicals of France and Germany, at once grave character to the Kansas City publication by its original translations from the best foreign work. The field letters of the noted Surgeon Billroth during the Franco-Prussian war, published in the *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift,* appeared promptly in the *Kansas City Medical Journal* and were extensively copied, with due credit to the translator, in other American journals.

In the third year of its existence the form of the publication was changed to a monthly, and its size somewhat diminished. In this altered form it continued until the year 1875, when, by reason of insufficient financial support and

the fact that its editor grew quite busy in other ways, its publication was stopped.

The New Medical Era and Sanitarian made its appearance in January, 1883, owned and edited by Dr. A. L. Chapman, and ceased to exist at the end of two years.

The Kansas City Medical Record, owned and edited by Dr. A. L. Fulton, began its publication in January, 1884, and continues to the present time. It is a monthly publication of thirty-two pages, and has an extensive circulation in Missouri and all the adjoining states, especially in the great southwestern country tributary to this city. Its editorial pages have always been conspicuous for their fearless exposure of all frauds and professional weaknesses, and their advocacy of everything that makes for good medical laws, for public hygiene, the proper care of the feeble-minded and the dependent sick and the general welfare of the state.

The Kansas City Medical Index-Lancet is the outgrowth of many journals. In 1879 Dr. F. F. Dickman began the publication of the *Kansas Medical Index,* at Fort Scott, Kansas. In 1883 Dr. Dickman associated with himself Dr. W. C. Boteler as co-editor, and Dr. J. R. Cheaney as business manager. In August of the same year Dr. Boteler retired and the name of the publication was changed to the *Kansas and Missouri Valley Medical Index.* In November, 1884, Dr. Cheaney retired, leaving the sole charge to Dr. Dickman. In 1885 the journal was moved to Kansas City, Missouri, and became the *Kansas City Medical Index,* the editorial staff comprising Dr. F. F. Dickman, Dr. J. B. Browning, Dr. N. A. Drake, Dr. J. W. Elston and Dr. C. W. Adams. In September, 1885, Dr. Emory Lanphear and Dr. Elston assumed charge. In January, 1887, Dr. Elston retired and the publication was continued by Dr. Lanphear as *Lanphear's Kansas City Medical Index.* In 1894 Dr. H. E. Pearse purchased the journal and continued its publication until March, 1899, when he sold it to Dr. John Punton. In 1897 Dr. John M. Langsdale began the publication of the *Langsdale Lancet,* and in 1899 Dr. Punton purchased it at the same time he did the Medical Index. He consolidated the two journals under the name of the

Kansas City Medical Index-Lancet, Dr. Punton being the editor and publisher, with Mr. J. O. McKillip as business manager.

In January, 1901, owing to the death of J. O. McKillip, Dr. O. L. McKillip took his place, and is now managing editor. The journal circulates in Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, Iowa, and Nebraska, with some scattering subscribers. It is the official organ of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, Jackson County Medical Society, Southwest Missouri Medical Society, and Indian Territory Medical Association. It is more prosperous than ever before in its history and enjoys the confidence and support of the physicians in the territory in which it circulates.

CHAPTER X.

HOSPITALS.

CITY HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS.

An ordinance was passed by the City Council on July 10, 1845, directing the appointment of a committee of five to select a building site and cause plans to be drawn for a city hospital. The comittee selected a tract of ground containing about eight acres at the head of Soulard street, the tract originally occupied by the St. Louis cemetery. In August, 1845, contracts were awarded and the building partly finished in June, 1846, and patients were admitted in that month. The hospital then would accommodate about ninety patients, and the annual cost of maintenance was about $18,000. At different times during the next ten years additions were made to the building at a cost to the city of about $40,000. On May 15, 1856, the hospital was totally destroyed by fire with the loss of one life, that of an insane Italian who rushed back into the building after having been rescued. Arrangements were made for the use of the United States Marine Hospital and of the buildings on the County Farm until a new hospital could be erected. In order to do this a loan of $50,000 was made. In May, 1857, the main building and extensions were completed, but were not occupied until the following July. This building represented an outlay of $62,000. During the years 1873 and 1874 large additions were made to the hospital, and in subsequent years additional wards were built on the grounds. On May 27, 1896, the tornado which swept over the city entirely wrecked the building, but only three fa-

talities occurred. The patients, about four hundred and fifty in number, were removed to the old Convent of the Good Shepherd, on Seventeenth and Pine streets, and this building is still occupied by the city at the present time.

On the site of the old City Hospital new buildings are now being erected, some of which are almost ready for occupancy. These consist of six buildings, two of which are three stories in height, the others two stories high, all connected by corridors twelve feet wide and under cover. The buildings are fire proof and all floors are made of asbolith. All these buildings are modeled after the most approved method of hospital construction. The isolating ward consists of a basement, two stories and an attic. In the basement are the waiting rooms, male and female lavatories, tub and shower baths, etc. The floors are tiled. The first and second floors have ten rooms for patients and wards with nine beds in each. Each floor is supplied with water closets, bath rooms nurses' lavatories and diet kitchen. The east and west wards are three stories high, octagonal in shape, with basement and attic. Each floor contains a ward with room for twenty-four patients, toilet room, tub and shower bath, water closets, nurses' lavatories, diet kitchen, food lifts, observation wards, and dining room, with elevator from basement to attic. The ventilating shaft is in the center of the building. The surgical building is situated between the two octagonal buildings and is two stories high. The first floor contains the offices, surgical supply room, apothecary shop, toilet rooms, etc. The operating rooms are on the second floor and connected with them are sterilizing rooms, etherizing room, patient's waiting room, surgeon's waiting room and dressing room and two recovery rooms and toilet rooms. The kitchen building, laundry and power house building are two stories high.

STATE SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOUS PERSONS.

On April 15, 1905, Governor Folk approved the enactment establishing a state sanatorium for persons having

incipient tuberculosis. The bill carries an appropriation of $50,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of buildings and furnishing of the same. The selection of a site has been placed in the hands of a committee and the buildings will probably be erected in the mountainous part of the state.

Missouri is the ninth state in America to appropriate public funds for the establishment of a state sanatorium for tuberculous persons.

The movement which culminated in this action was formally initiated by the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni of St. Louis at a meeting held November 21, 1901, when a committee consisting of Drs. Geo. Homan, L. Bremer, L. H. Behrens, Francis Reder, and R. B. H. Gradwohl, was appointed to have charge of the work and enlist public and professional interest in the undertaking. Other medical societies responded favorably and on October 25, 1902, the St. Louis Medical Society adopted resolutions endorsing the movement and appointed the following committee to forward the object, namely: Dr. Geo. Homan, chairman; F. J. Lutz, Wm. Porter, R. M. Funkhouser and W. G. Moore. These committees drafted a bill which was introduced in the House on February 5, 1903. This bill was referred to the Committee on Eleemosynary Institutions, but notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the medical society committees the vote in the House Committee was adverse. The work was prosecuted during the next two years and a new bill was introduced in the House on January 18, 1905, and was passed in the House on March 10th, and in the Senate on March 15th.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

ROSTER.

Medical Director.—Dr. Leonidas H. Laidley, January 15, 1902, to January 1, 1905.

Attending Surgeons.—Dr. Josiah G. Moore, surgeon in charge, Emergency Hospital, July 1, 1902, to December 12,

1904; Dr. M. E. Sheets, April 15, 1903, continued in service; Dr. Otto A. Wall, March 31, 1904, to December 1, 1904; Dr. Clyn Smith, April 29, 1904, to December 1, 1904; Dr. W. S. Lawrence, January 4, 1904, to February 3, 1904.

Visiting Physician.—Dr. Luther P. Walbridge, November 15, 1902, to December 15, 1904.

Bacteriologist.—Dr. Carl Fisch, July 20, 1904, to December 1, 1904.

Sanitary Officer.—Dr. James M. Gassaway, lieutenant-colonel, Marine Hospital Service, June 14, 1904, to December 1, 1904.

The temporary hospital contained one ward, with six cots and eight wicker lounges, a drug room, an operating and examination room, diet kitchen and sterilizing room and office of the Medical Director. The active force on duty day and night began their work July 1, 1902, Dr. Josiah G. Moore being placed in charge of the hospital. Additional members of the staff were appointed as the necessity arose.

On January 7, 1904, the permanent Emergency Hospital was delivered to the Medical Director; it was situated at the east end of the grounds, making one of the group on the Model Street. It was built of wood, and was two stories high, the lower floor was covered with granitoid. On this floor there were two wards, each containing twelve beds and six wicker couches; one ward was set apart for men and one for women. Two other rooms were constructed, one for isolation and the other for sunstrokes. The latter room was especially fitted up for emergency in case of a hot season, but was found to be useless, as there was not one case of insolation to care for. In the rear of the building were located the general operating room, the dressing room and the sterilizing room, all of which were fitted out with a complete hospital supply of the very latest and improved instruments used. At the entrance were located the offices of the Medical Director, the staff, an x-ray room, the superintendent of nurses, chief of sanitary department, storeroom, drug room, and diet kitchen; on the second floor were the dormitories for the staff, nurses and attendants. The kitchen was used to prepare meals for the attendants; and

under the direction of the nurses, soups and various stimulating delicacies were prepared for the patients. It was a rule to remove all patients from the hospital before 10 p. m., but in a few cases they were allowed to remain over night owing to the inability to secure ambulance service from outside the grounds.

An ambulance was placed at the service of this department at the beginning of the construction period.

One ambulance was sufficient to care for all the calls, and not until the dedication day was there any need for additional service. On that day the city placed two ambulances, three surgeons and five nurses at the disposal of the Medical Director; these were located at a sub-station in the Administration Building.

The number of cases treated during the construction and exposition period was 13,907. There were forty deaths, twenty-three caused by accident. The total amount of expenses was $37,222.80.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS.

In the fall of 1865 a few members of the Episcopal Church met and considered plans for establishing a church hospital. A subscription then started, resulted in building a hospital on Ohio avenue and patients were received in April, 1866. In 1870 the hospital was moved to Sixth and Elm streets, and three years later to Pine street, between Ninth and Tenth. A little later quarters were rented at the southeast corner of Tenth and St. Charles, which was occupied for seven years. By a gift from Mr. Henry Shaw ground for a permanent home was donated and a handsome sum of money contributed toward the building fund. The lot was located on the corner of Nineteenth street and Washington avenue, and a building erected costing $43,000. This was occupied on May 28, 1882, and continued to be the home of the association until April 23, 1904. On that day the hospital moved to the present large building on Delmar boulevard, near Belt avenue. This is a three- story fire-proof building, with a frontage of 204 feet on Delmar

boulevard and a depth of 124 feet, and a ground space of 574 feet on Delmar by 350 feet on Belt avenue. The total cost of the buildings, including furnishings, was $400,000. The hospital is fitted with every possible convenience for the comfort and care of patients and equipped with every modern appliance for hospital work. The training school for nurses was established in 1889, the course covering a period of two years. In 1901 the course was increased to three years. During the year ending April 30, 1904, there were 531 cases treated. The medical staff is composed of Dr. Harvey G. Mudd, chief; Dr. G. Baumgarten, Dr. Walter Baumgarten, Dr. E. C. Burnett, Dr. M. B. Clopton, Dr. A. E. Ewing, Dr. W. E. Fischel, Dr. F. R. Fry, Dr. George Gellhorn, Dr. John Green, Dr. Joseph Grindon, Dr. Willis Hall, Dr. M. H. Post, Dr. J. B. Shapleigh, Dr. Greenfield Sluder, Dr. A. E. Taussig, Dr. George. M. Tuttle, Dr. Jules F. Valle.

ST. LOUIS MULLANPHY HOSPITAL.

As early as 1823 efforts were made to have three Sisters of Charity come to St. Louis and establish a hospital, but it was not until 1828 that the Sisters came, four in number. In that year Mr. John Mullanphy donated two lots fronting on Fourth street and running to Third street on Spruce, to be used for hospital purposes. He also expended $2,000 in improving one of the lots and defraying the expenses of establishing the Sisters in their new home. On one of the lots there stood a log house consisting of two rooms and a kitchen, and here began the first hospital work in Missouri. In 1831 the corner stone of a new building was laid, and the building completed in 1832. In this year cholera became epidemic and the hospital was crowded to its utmost capacity to care for the stricken people.

In 1840 a wing was added on the Fourth street side consisting of a chapel and rooms for private patients. In 1843 the hospital was incorporated under the name of the St. Louis Hospital Association. The hospital remained at Fourth and Spruce streets until the smoke and dust and

noise of factories and business houses built up around it made the neighborhood unfit for hospital purposes. In 1872 a lot was purchased on Montgomery street, near Grand avenue, and a large building erected at a cost of $150,000, the ground space being five hundred by two hundred and fifty feet. In 1874 the building was completed and in July of that year the patients were removed to their new quarters. There are fifty rooms and general ward rooms.

In 1894 a training school for nurses was inaugurated. The term of service covers a period of three years.

The medical and surgical staff is as follows: Dr. E. H. Gregory, chief surgeon; Drs. N. B. Carson, F. A. Glasgow, J. C. Morfit, H. McC. Johnson, N. W. Amos, W. M. Robertson, R. E. Kane, L. L. McCabe, H. S. Crossen, Adolph Alt, Justin Steer, Elsworth Smith, Jr., E. M. Senseney, M. A. Bliss, W. E. Sauer, Joseph Grindon, G. A. Keehn.

THE MISSOURI BAPTIST SANITARIUM, ST. LOUIS.

The Baptists of Missouri felt the need of a hospital where they could feel assured of the best service with harmonious religious surroundings. The first step toward meeting the necessity for such an institution was taken December 18, 1890, when a permanent organization was effected and plans made for erecting a suitable building. This was accomplished in 1891, the main building comprising five stories, with accommodations for one hunderd private patients. The sanitarium is under the control of the Baptist General Association of Missouri, but patients are admitted irrespective of their religious training. The cash value of the endowment fund at present is $28,918, and no part of this fund or any addition thereto is to be used for any purpose other than increasing the amount of the endowment fund until the total endowment shall reach the sum of $100,000. During 1904 there were 1,308 patients treated, of which 204 were charity cases.

The training school for nurses is under the direction of Mrs. F. E. S. Smith, and comprises a course of three years

instead of two years. In 1905 five nurses were graduated.

The following is the active staff: Dr. C. J. Orr, Dr. A. J. Steele, Dr. B. A. Wilkes, Dr. E. C. Burnett, Dr. W. B. Dorsett, Dr. N. M. Semple, Dr. Philip Skrainka, Dr. C. R. Dudley, Dr. I. H. Cadwallader, Dr. J. H. Duncan, Dr. P. Y. Tupper.

ST. MARY'S INFIRMARY, ST. LOUIS.

The order of the Sisters of St. Mary was founded in 1872, their sole occupation being the nursing of the sick. At first their work was confined to attending patients at their homes or in institutions under the management of others. In 1877 the Sisters opened the first hospital of their own under the name of St. Mary's Infirmary. The building consisted of a dwelling located at 1536 Papin street, which was remodeled to meet the requirements of a hospital. During the first year only sixty patients were treated, thirty-six of this number being charity patients. In 1887 it became necessary to increase the facilities for caring for the patients and in that year a contract was made for a five-story fire-proof structure, eighty feet front by forty feet deep, which was completed in 1889. In 1896 a wing was added to the west side of the building, which almost doubled the capacity. The Infirmary is located in a thickly populated district near Union station, railroad yards and factories, and is called upon to care for many emergency cases. During 1904 there were 1,924 patients treated; 553 of this number were charity cases, and since the opening in 1877 the hospital has cared for 22,029 cases, of which number 10,610 were charity patients.

The medical staff is composed of Dr. W. A. McCandless, surgeon-in-chief, and Drs. F. Neuhoff, E. Bribach, S. T. Vandover, F. P. Mann, W. A. Wilson, F. C. Nicholls, F. L. Henderson, S. R. Fowler, E. F. Tiedemann.

MT. ST. ROSE'S HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS.

Mount St. Rose's Hospital is under the charge of the

Sisters of St. Mary. It was opened on October 15, 1902, and is devoted exclusively to the treatment of consumptive patients. It is beautifully situated on a hill overlooking the Mississippi and the Des Peres Rivers, high enough to be free from dampness and beyond the danger line of factories and mills.

The building is new and in accord with the best sanitary rules, well sewered and germ proof as far as may be. It has wide corridors, perfect ventilation, is heated by hot water, and has an electric plant with the engine and boiler room separate from the main building.

Both in the building and on the grounds, the greatest care is taken to prevent all danger from infection.

Out-of-door life, which is now recognized as such a great necessity in the cure of consumption, is made a large part of the treatment at Mount St. Rose's.

During the summer months cots are placed on the verandas on which many of the patients sleep all night, while the others are required to have all the windows open. Even in the coldest winter weather many patients, well protected, spend much of the day outside.

Mount St. Rose's is a sanitarium not only for private patients who can afford to pay, but also for the worthy poor. Ward patients and those unable to have their own physician are cared for by the staff; but private patients may always have their own physician. From the opening in 1902 to December 31, 1904, there were 453 patients, 180 of whom were charity cases.

Dr. William Porter is physician-in-chief, and Dr. H. H. McDonald resident physician.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS.

In 1856 the Rev. E. Nollau became interested in charity hospital work and secured the co-operation of a number of business men. A house was rented at Fifteenth and Carr streets and the hospital opened for the reception of patients. In 1859 a charter was granted by the secretary of the state and plans drawn for a new building at Jefferson and Day-

ton. This was completed in March, 1861, at a cost of $25,000. In 1863 the government took possession of the building as a hospital for the sick and wounded and the staff and patients removed to the former quarters on Fifteenth and Carr where they remained for two years until the government relinquished the new building.

The medical staff is as follows: Dr. L. P. Pollman, chief; Drs. E. J. Neville, H. J. C. Sieving, August Kleykamp, A. F. Kleykamp, F. J. V. Krebs, Alvah M. Wilson, E. H. Bosse, C. P. Martin.

ST. LOUIS PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.

This hospital was organized in 1882 and incorporated in 1883. The work was started in 1881 as a "Medical Mission" under the supervision of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association. Rooms were fitted up in a building belonging to the association on Eleventh street and a stock of drugs purchased. In 1886 a Ladies' Auxiliary Board was formed composed of members from different Protestant churches who desired to particpate in the work. During this year the quarters on Eleventh street were abandoned as the hospital needed more room and the institution was moved to its present location at 1011 North Eighteenth street. In October, 1890, a training school for nurses was organized. The course of study covers a period of three years. A free dispensary is also maintained in connection with the hospital.

MARTHA PARSONS FREE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, ST. LOUIS.

This institution was organized on April 18, 1884, and incorporated in June, 1884, under the name of the Augusta Free Hospital for Children. A lot was purchased at the corner of School street and Channing avenue and a building erected with a capacity for twenty-four children. This was formally opened in October, 1886. In a few years it was found that the building was too small to accommodate

the demands made upon the managers, who were compelled to turn away many little patients needing their care. In the spring of 1890 Mr. Charles Parsons offered to donate the sum of $15,000 to the hospital on condition that the name be changed to the "Martha Parsons Free Hospital for Children." This change was made in April, 1890, and in 1892 the new buildings were opened. An isolation room is maintained for the care of children who develop contagious diseases while in the hospital. There are six endowed beds. There is a consulting staff of seven physicians and an active visiting staff of nineteen physicians who give attention to the patients without charge.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS.

The St. John's Hospital was inaugurated in St. Louis in 1871 in connection with a school and female infirmary which afterwards developed into a general hospital. On August 15, 1890, the hospital was moved to the corner of Twenty-third and Locust streets and the buildings on Twenty-second and Morgan streets were continued as a home for girls and invalid females.

The original building on Locust street was the old Barney mansion which was remodeled and utilized for hospital purposes. Additions have been made from time to time until now the building has a frontage of 106 feet on Locust street with a depth of 155 feet on Twenty-second street. A free dispensary is maintained in connection with the work. Dr. A. V. L. Brokaw is surgeon-in-chief and Dr. F. A. Temm is in charge of the dispensary.

ST. ANN'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL AND FOUNDLING ASYLUM, ST. LOUIS.

The St. Ann's Lying-in Hospital and Foundling Asylum was the first institution opened in the United States for the care of abandoned infants. It was founded by Archbishop Kenrick, assisted by the late Dr. L. Ch. Boisliniere, St. Louis, and established September 8, 1853. On March

5, 1869, it was incorporated by the Sisters of Charity. The work was first started in a small house on the corner of Eleventh and Marion streets but later moved to the present location on Tenth and O'Fallon streets. The institution is non-sectarian in the matter of admissions. About 350 infants are received annually ranging in age from one day to five years. The Lying-in Hospital is intended for the care of young women whose previous character has been good and whose reception will save the honor of the family. It is also intended for married women, who can receive in the hospital the care and attention not possible in their own homes.

A new building on Union and Page boulevard is now almost completed. It comprises a central building with east and west wings and a total frontage of 265 feet, the whole being surrounded by an extensive tract of land.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL.

The United States Marine Hospital is located on Marine avenue and Miami street, St. Louis, the grounds covering an area of sixteen acres. The original hospital was a tow-story structure first occupied by patients in 1858. During the Civil War two pavilions were constructed for the wounded of the army. In 1884 these temporary barracks were torn down and three new pavilion wards were erected on the old foundation. These are frame, one story high and have a capacity of about sixty beds. A large brick building four stories high, is used for quarters of the officers and hospital attendants. These comprise three medical officers, a stewart and seventeen hospital attendants. Seamen and rivermen who have been in the service of the government for three months are entitled to treatment at the hospital. The institution is under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury and not of the Navy Department, as are the hospitals for salt water seamen.

QUARANTINE STATION.

Prior to 1854 the quarantine station was located on Arsenal Island but in that year the city purchased fifty-eight acres of land on the western shore of the Mississippi river, a mile and a quarter south of Jefferson Barracks and twelve miles from St. Louis. A stone house which stood on the ground was fitted for the quarters of the superintendent and one-story wooden buildings were erected for hospital purposes. In 1867 four large buildings were removed from Arsenal Island to the quarantine station and remodeled for hospital buildings. At the time of the yellow fever scourge in 1878 these buildings were used for the reception and treatment of yellow fever patients. In 1879 the old buildings were burned and six new pavilions were erected about three hundred yards from the river, on ground sixty feet higher than that on which the burned buildings had stood. On the river bank stands a bath house to which patients are conveyed from boats, stripped of their infected clothing, and after a bath, they are wrapped in new, clean clothing and conveyed to the wards. There are also two buildings used for wards for smallpox patients. Each of these buildings will accommodate about fifty patients.

THE HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.

This association was organized November 28, 1893, and incorporated November 26, 1894. The objects of this society are to associate together the hospitals of the city and persons friendly to them, thus bringing into the hands of one organization the entire interest of the sick poor as a distinct class of the population of the city. The association is an example of systematized charity. It comes before the public each Thanksgiving week—on the Saturday and Sunday following Thanksgiving Day—and asks universal subscriptions for the benefit of the hospitals of the city. The boxes of the society are placed in the various public build-

ings, hotels, depots, theaters, and stores on Hospital Saturday and a committee of ladies attends the boxes to present the cause to all persons. On Hospital Sunday the church committee makes collections in all the churches. The amount thus collected is divided among the different hospitals who are members of the association according to the amount of charity work done during the year.

KANSAS CITY MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

The Kansas City Municipal Hospital had its beginning in 1870 in a small frame building at Twenty-second and McCoy streets. In 1875 there were three frame buildings with inferior accommodations for seventy-five patients. In 1884 a brick edifice was erected with provisions for forty additional patients. In 1895 the City Council appropriated $25,000.00 for building purposes. A frame building used for small pox patients was destroyed and upon its site was erected a two-story brick edifice with full basement, which contained the offices, insane ward, female ward and surgical department, all provided with modern equipment and accessories. In 1897 the original brick building was remodeled at an expense of $7000. The greater part of the woodwork was removed, new bath rooms and water closets were built, and in the rear was erected a clinical amphitheatre with seats for 150 students. In 1899 $3,500 were expended in the erection of a one-story brick building for tuberculous and infectious cases, with accommodations for forty-four patients. The present capacity of the hospital is 175 patients. The management of the hospital is vested in a city physician, who is also surgeon in charge. Subordinate to him is a house surgeon with two medical graduates as assistants, and a steward. The supervisory management rests with the Board of Health. The mayor is ex-officio president of the board, with the city physician as executive officer. Subordinate officers are a city chemist, a health officer, a milk and food inspector and a stock and meat inspector, who make their reports to the city physician. In 1903 the city voted bonds to the amount of two hundred and twenty-

five thousand dollars for the erection of a new City Hospital. The same year a plat of ground ample for a hospital site was offered to the city for that purpose by Thomas H. Swope, Esq., who has already made his name "a household word" by his gift to the city, some years ago, of the ground for the largest park that the city owns. Upon the site donated by Mr. Swope the city is now erecting a fine hospital building, which will be in every respect up to date, accommodating, to begin with, three hundred and fifty patients, besides making ample provision for the administration department of a hospital of much larger capacity. The equipment of the operating rooms, clinical amphitheatre, etc. will be of the very best. Special study has been given to the matter of forced ventilation, and it is believed that when the structure is completed Kansas City will have a hospital of which she may well be proud.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL OF KANSAS CITY.

St. Joseph Hospital, of Kansas City, was founded in 1875 by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet. The original building was a frame house accommodating twenty patients, under the care of Mother Celestia and three sisters who came with her. The permanent building completed in 1886 is located in a quiet but convenient neighborhood at 710 Penn street. It is of brick, three stories, with three operating rooms and ample equipment, including a complete X-ray plant. The buildings are provided with all modern devices of lighting, heating and plumbing. One hundred patients are provided for and about 1600 are treated during the year. The Sister Superior in charge is assisted by nineteen sisters, trained nurses of the Sisters training school connected with the hospital, and the most eminent physicans and surgeons of the city give their services in the sick wards, operating rooms and in lectures.

In 1900 an additional building of five stories, 90x100 feet, was erected, and containing thirty private rooms, affording accommodations for fifty additional patients, a free dispensary and an amphitheatre seating eighty students.

The cost of the building was about $40,000. St. Joseph's Hospital, like all the other hospitals of the city excepting the City Hospital, is conducted on the plan of permitting all reputable medical men to attend their own patients, if they so desire, while they are inmates of the establishment. A regular staff of physicians, surgeons and specialists is appointed, who give instruction in the nurses training school and who attend all patients who have not their own private medical attendants.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS CITY.

The German Hospital Association, of Kansas City, was organized January 17th, 1886, by a number of German-American citizens. Its first officers were C. E. Schoellkopf, President; A. Long, Vice-President; J. A. Bachman, Treasurer; C. Spengler, Secretary. A fund was created by subscription, and a building at 23rd and Holmes street, was purchased and remodeled at a cost of $10,000, providing accommodations for twenty-three patients. In 1887, $5654 was realized from a fair, and in 1892 a bequest of $8000 in cash and real estate was received from the estate of William Gebhard, deceased, the trustees erecting a monument over his grave in recognition of his gift. The amounts were expended in building extensions. The property is valued at $50,000 and provides accommodations for 100 patients. Plans have been adopted for a new building, doubling the hospital capacity. Patients are admitted without regard to religion or nationality. This hospital, even before its enlargement and without any endowment, admitted more charity patients than any other private hospital in Kansas City.

THE SCARRITT HOSPITAL OF KANSAS CITY.

The Scarritt Hospital, of Kansas City, is a part of the Scarritt Bible and Training School, founded in 1892 by the bequest of land and funds for that purpose by the Rev.

Nathan Scarritt, D. D., LL. D., an old-time resident of the city, formerly a preacher in the Southern Methodist Church, and during the later years of his life, a banker and capitalist. The hospital occupies the upper floor of the large structure erected for the school, situated upon a commanding and most salubrious site, and comprising a central building and two wings. It furnished accommodations for fifty patients, besides administration rooms, nurses quarters and an admirably equipped operating room. Men, women and children are admitted upon the recommendation of a reputable physician. From its inception the Scarritt Hospital has been well patronized by the best medical men in the city, and has maintained a high standard of excellence. The graduates of its training school have furnished a large part of the best trained nurses of the city.

THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF KANSAS CITY.

The University Hospital, of Kansas City, situated on Campbell street near Tenth, is the property of the University Medical College, and has been so since it assumed that name in 1881. Previous to that time it was known as "All Saints Hospital," having been founded by the Church Charity Association of the Episcopal churches of Kansas City. The original structure although very presentable in its exterior, was ill-suited to its purposes. In 1903 the University Medical College remodeled the old building and erected a large and thoroughly modern structure, four stories in height, adjoining the old one, equipped with all that a hospital demands. It accommodates seventy-five patients, having many private rooms as well as several wards. It is open to the profession generally. The internes of the hospital are appointed from the graduates of the college and the institution is used to the utmost advantage for purposes of clinical instruction.

THE WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, OF KANSAS CITY.

The Women's and Children's Hospital, of Kansas City, occupying rented quarters at the corner of Eleventh street

and Troost avenue, was organized and incorporated in 1897 by Doctors Eliza Mitchell, Emily Colt, Katherine B. Richardson, Elizabeth Enz, Avis Smith, Dora G. Wilson and A. Graham. As its name indicates, it is especially intended for women and children and a portion of its earnings is set aside to provide free beds for these two classes, and especially for children. It has a capacity of thirty-five beds. A training school for nurses is maintained.

THE AGNEW HOSPITAL OF KANSAS CITY.

The Agnew Hospital, of Kansas City, 637 Woodland avenue, was organized in 1897 by Dr. C. A. Dannaker, and was incorporated in 1903. The corporation owns the hospital building, which accommodates twenty patients. A nurses training school is maintained and does very good work. The institution is a general hospital, is open to the profession generally and is very well patronized. Dr. Dannaker gives the establishment his personal and most careful attention. He is proud of the fact that out of eighty maternity cases cared for there has been but one death, that being from eclampsia.

THE RED CROSS HOSPITAL, KANSAS CITY.

The Red Cross Hospital, of Kansas City, occupying rented quarters on Hunter avenue and Wyandotte street, was founded by Dr. Alberta F. Moffet, 1902. It is a general hospital open to the profession, with a capacity of twenty beds, and is maintaining itself successfully.

SAINT LUKE'S HOSPITAL, KANSAS CITY.

Saint Luke's Hospital of Kansas City, 4207 Central street, was organized by Dr. Herman E. Pearse, in 1902, and was turned over by him to the Church Charity Association of the Episcopal Church, an organization which long ago built and controlled All Saints Hospital. The enterprise is in its infancy, the hospital at present having but ten beds,

but the Charity Association having recently come into possession of quite a little sum of money, is looking forward to the construction of a larger building. Dr. Pearse gives careful personal attention to the management of this institution, which is sufficient guarantee of its being well handled.

MERCY HOSPITAL OF KANSAS CITY.

Mercy Hospital, of Kansas City, at the corner of Highland and Missouri avenues, is the combination of an enterprise inaugurated by Dr. Katherine B. Richardson and Dr. A. Graham in 1897, for the care of sick and crippled children. This was for a time merged in the Women's and Children's Hospital but severed that connection in 1901. In 1903 the present hospital was opened by Doctors Richardson and Graham. It has a capacity of twenty-five beds and is well equipped for its work. It is a general hospital, open to physicians of good professional standing, and the income from pay patients is devoted to the free treatment of sick and crippled children. The administration of the funds of this institution is in the hands of a board of trustees. It is one of the most worthy private charities of the city, and is deserving of cordial support.

THE SOUTH SIDE HOSPITAL, KANSAS CITY.

The South Side Hospital, of Kansas City, situated at 3007 Main street, is the latest addition to the list in Kansas City, having been opened in 1905. Although a general hospital, open to the profession, it is the private enterprise of Dr. Laura Hulme, a lady of extensive hospital experience in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, who has here erected a modern building, well equipped for hospital purposes, with a capacity of twenty-five beds. Dr. Hulme is superintendent and has brought with her some nurses of tried experience. From the moment its doors were opened this enterprise has been self-supporting, having received the patronage of many of the best physicians of the city, and its future is assured.

EMMAUS ASYLUM FOR EPILEPTICS AND FEEBLE MINDED.

In the same year, in which, after many efforts, the first State Institution in the United States specially for epileptics was established in Ohio, the Emmaus Asylum for Epileptics and Feeble Minded was opened July 2d, 1893. At the instance of the German Evangelical Synod of North America a board of directors organized to manage the institution under the control of said Synod, whose former Theological College buildings were made ready for its use. They are situated four miles from Marthasville, Mo., on the M. K. and T. R. R. The estate of 300 acres lies in a beautiful valley among wooded hills which protect it from the north winds.

The applications for admission of the poor sufferers multiplied in such a way that the three college buildings were occupied after five years and it was necessary to add another one. The asylum at Marthasville being difficult of access, the board of directors bought a farm near St. Charles, Mo. This farm has 110 acres, and affords wholesome occupation to the male patients.

The branch institution at St. Charles was dedicated September 15, 1901. The capacity of the buildings at Marthasville is of sixty patients, while the building at St. Charles can accommodate 20 patients.

Plans have been made to lay out a park with beautiful walks around the main buildings, and to design the location of about twelve cottages to be added. These plans and a large number of photographs describing the different rooms and the inmates at their several occupations, and how they are taken care of, were exhibited at the St. Louis World's Fair, 1904, in the Building of Education and Social Economy in a special unit case.

The three principles according to which the patients are treated are the following: Physical care. In Marthasville as well as in St. Charles the physicians in charge visit the institution regularly at least once a week, examine each case and prescribe individual treatment. The physician at Marthasville is Dr. J. W. Alexander, and at St. Charles Drs.

J. E. Bruere and K. Stumberg. The patients are under the continual care of nurses. Mental care. The patient's mind is cheered and diverted by music of different kinds, reading aloud of suitable literature, spending much time in the open air, and caring for their own individual flower beds, celebrating their birthdays and other holidays. In fact, everything is done to make their life in the institution as home-like as possible. Religious care: There are family devotions in the morning and in the evening, as well as regular preaching and Sunday School services on Sunday, and the superintendents give special pastoral care to every patient in need of religious comfort. Therefore, the superintendent of each branch of the Emmaus Asylum is an ordained minister. The character of the Home is a Christian one. Therefore it is partly a charitable institution. While all patients able to do so pay for their board and treatment, there are thirty-seven who pay only part of their expenses, and twenty who pay nothing at all. In 1904 the expenditures were $16,335.50, and pensions paid, $16,124.40.

The rest has been raised by voluntary donations, nearly all by members of the German Evangelical Synod of North America. There is a special traveling agent whose duty it is to make known the work and to raise collections in its favor among the congregations of the Synod, but the Home receives patients of every nationality, confession and state without distinction.

In the spring of 1904 six nurses were received as novices into a newly established Deaconess Society of the Emmaus Asylum. They are given a course in nursing and have lectures every week, in which they are prepared for the discharge of their duties. Efficient Christian nurses, filled with love and sympathy for their patients, are what these sufferers need, and the organization of this deaconess society is an important progress in the work.

THE LEVERING HOSPITAL, HANNIBAL.

The Levering Hospital is a public hospital erected by Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Levering of Hannibal and given to that

city on November 27, 1901. The lot has a frontage of 275 feet by 195 in depth on the corner of Market and Dowling streets. The hospital is managed by a Board of Control composed of nine members, the first board chosen by Mr. Levering being, C. Albertson, G. D. Clayton, J. L. Schnitzer, one year; P. D. Fisher, L. P. Munger, T. G. Dulaney, two years; J. N. Baskett, J. T. Holmes, Jr., M. Quirk, three years.

The medical staff for 1905 consists of Dr. J. N. Baskett, president; Drs. H. L. Banks, Thos. Chowning, E. T. Hornback, E. E. Waldo, R. Schmidt, J. J. Bourn.

A training school for nurses is conducted in connection with the other work of the hospital, and in 1905 graduated four young women in this department. The term comprises two full years in the hospital service.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, ST. JOSEPH, MO.*

On April 20, 1869, the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul opened a hospital in St. Joseph, Mo., on Felix street between Sixth and Seventh streets. Soon after a school was begun on the first floor of the hospital. The school and hospital were continued jointly until 1872 at which time the hospital work was discontinued, the school, remaining through the years following, and acquiring the block of ground fronting on Powell streets and bounded by Ninth, Tenth and Lincoln streets. On this property was erected a brick building two and one-half stories and basement, which was used until September 8, 1891, at which time it was opened as a hospital under the name of St. Joseph's Hospital. The capacity of the hospital was about fifty beds. There was no medical staff, the hospital being thrown open to the patients of all reputable physicians, a policy which still continues. In September, 1895, a training school for nurses was opened. The course was at first two years, but in 1898 it was made three years. This work like all the work of the hospital, is non-sectarian.

* Prepared by Daniel Morton, M. D., St. Joseph, Mo.

In 1896 a modern clinical amphitheatre was erected having a seating capacity of one hundred and costing about three thousand dollars. In the fall of 1897, an addition was completed at a cost of about forty thousand dollars, increasing the capacity of the hospital eighteen private rooms. In the same year a power house and laundry was built at a cost of about five thousand dollars. In the year 1900, at a cost of about ten thousand dollars an operating pavilion was erected, consisting of two operating rooms, sterilizing room, surgeon's preparation room and anesthesia room. This is one of the finest operating pavilions in the West. On Thanksgiving Day, 1903, the corner stone of a new building was laid. This building was completed in 1904, at a cost of seventy thousand dollars and doubled the capacity of the hospital. In 1904, a fully equipped pharmacy was opened and placed under the care of a sister who is a regularly registered pharmacist. The institution as it stands in 1905, is one of the best in the West, having a capacity of one hundred and fifty beds. The grounds consist of one entire city block. The buildings are all of brick and stone, with modern heating, lighting and plumbing; the wards are light and airy, and the ventilation by a special plant. The operating room is unsurpassed in the West and the surgical dressing rooms are well appointed. There is a laboratory, a complete pharmacy, an excellent clinical operating amphitheatre, a completely equipped culinary department and diet kitchen, modern laundry machinery and private electric lighting plant. The service is maintained by a commmunity of twenty Sisters, with a house physician, a house surgeon and a corps of twenty-five trained nurses. The Sisters servant of the institution have been since 1891, Sister Teresa, Sister Mary John, Sister Rose, Sister Mary Gabriel, and Sister Agatha.

THE HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

During the winter of 1873-74 the Protestant Evangelical Churches of St. Joseph, Mo., united in a series of union gospel services, which developed a strong spirit of fraternity

and manifested itself in the formation of a Ladies' Union Prayer Meeting. At one of these prayer meetings, held at the Francis Street Methodist Church, February 17, 1874, the suggestion was made by some one that there was a great deal of charitable work to be done in St. Joseph. In accordance with the suggestion, after three months of preparatory work, in June, 1874, an association was formed under the name of the Ladies' Union Benevolent Association, having for its object the care of sick and destitute women and children, as well as the maintenance of a lying-in hospital for friendless women. It therefore called the institution which it founded the Home of the Friendless. The association began at once to raise money to expend in the prosecution of its work, and until the year 1880 it was a struggle for existence.

In the beginning of the year 1880 three gentlemen took an active part in securing the money to purchase the property at Main and Pouline, known as the Beattie homestead, which property has ever since remained in the possession of the association. These gentlemen were Frank C. Condon, R. H. Jordan, and J. H. Robison.

Here the work continued for many years. The association devoted all its energies to caring for the sick, the poor, the distressed. New plans were instituted and old ones improved upon. It was an educational era to the association itself. With improved methods better work was done for the beneficiaries, and the influence of the association made to reach a larger number than ever before. Thus the work continued until the year 1894.

It would be very difficult to give in figures an estimate of the number of persons cared for, but the inmates would probably average during these twenty years fifty children and ten women as the constant population of The Home. During this time, also, about three hundred friendless girls and women were cared for in the lying-in wards, and their newborn infants provided for.

At the time that the work was discontinued Miss Anna Frednick was matron and Dr. Daniel Morton and Dr. Milton Townsend attending physicians. Dr. Morton has been

connected with the association continuously since 1889. On April 1st, 1891, a trained nurse was installed in the lying-in wards, the first trained nurse permanently employed in St. Joseph.

THE HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.

During all these years of toil and struggle one of St. Joseph's wholesale merchants, Mr. C. W. Noyes, had watched closely the growth and development of the association. He had contributed regularly to its support. In 1892, having a desire to found "a home for little wanderers," he called upon Mrs. John A. Dolman and unfolded his plan to buy ground, to erect thereon a building and to maintain by endowment the institution thus founded. The gift was accepted, and to-day there stands on one of the most beautiful sites of St. Joseph's suburbs a handsome, modern building, with beautiful lawn, orchard, pasture and garden, comprising eight and one-half acres of ground. An endowment supplies the means of its maintenance. The building is of brick, modern in every particular and has a capacity of one hundred children. There is a matron, Mrs. Annie Curtis, consulting physician, Dr. Daniel Morton; attending physician, Dr. John McDonald; oculist and aurist, Dr. Barton Pitts; dentist, Dr. Lee McDonald. The average population of the home is seventy-five children, the age limit being two and fifteen years.

This institution is probably the finest children's home in the state. It was opened for the reception of inmates October 1, 1894.

THE MEMORIAL HOME FOR THE AGED.

The association in 1894, after the transfer of the children to the Home for Little Wanderers, decided to abandon the lying-in work entirely and to convert the Home of the Friendless into a home for old people. Some repairs and alterations were needed and the money necessary to make these changes was raised by public subscription. The

Home was opened October 1, 1895, and has continued as such ever since. Old persons both men and women are here given a permanent home in their declining years. Mrs. George T. Hoagland endowed the institution on its opening with twenty-five thousand dollars and this amount has been added to by various other persons until now the total endowment is about forty thousand dollars. The work soon increased beyond the capacity of the building so that more room became necessary. Mrs. George T. Hoagland again came to the help of the association and contributed six thousand dollars for the erection of the Hoagland annex, increasing the capacity of the institution twelve rooms. This annex was opened in 1899. The institution as it stands today occupies a beautiful site consisting of one-half of a city block of ground. There are two modern buildings of brick. The matron is Miss Moore; the attending physician, Dr. John W. Leonard; the consulting physician, Dr. Daniel Morton; oculist and aurist, Dr. Barton Pitts.

For thirty years Mrs. John A. Dolman has been president of the association, and this sketch would be incomplete without some reference to her. In the early days of the association her executive ability was most valuable in solidly laying the foundation of its subsequent prosperity. When dark days came and discouragements multiplied, her cheeriness of temper, and her unfaltering faith in the future infused new hope into her associates. The personal sacrifices which she has made to discharge her duty, no one knows but her own family. The association cannot bestow upon her too much honor and nothing that it can do will ever adequately recognize her labors in its behalf.

CHAPTER XI.

Biographical Sketches.

CHARLES S. AUSTIN.

Dr. Charles S. Austin of Carrollton, was born in Carroll County, Missouri, November 10th, 1862. His early education was received in the private and public schools of Carrollton and Hannibal, Missouri. In 1878 he entered Central College, Fayette, Mo., receiving at the age of twenty-one the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1900 he received from the same institution the degree of Master of Arts. Soon after graduation he began the study of medicine, first by learning the practical workings of a drug store, and in two years became a registered pharmacist. He then entered the office of the late Dr. P. E. Austin and soon afterward enrolled as a student in the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis. He graduated from this college in 1887 and at once returned to his old home where he formed a partnership with his early preceptor. This relation continued until 1893 when Dr. Peter E. Austin retired.

During his early practice he was coroner of Carroll County for several terms. In 1891 he pursued a course of post-graduate work in New York City. He has been almost continuously upon the City and County Boards of Health and in the enactment of the late law was appointed and has since held the position as Health Officer of Carroll County. At various times he has held the office of president and secretary of the Carroll County Medical Society and was secretary of the Board of Pension Examiners of this county. He was for several years surgeon with the

rank of major of the Fourth Infantry N. G. M. He is a member of the State Medical Association, the Association of Military Surgeons of the U. S. A., and of the Board of Curators and treasurer of Central Female College, Lexington, Mo. He has devoted considerable attention to life insurance, having been examiner for a large number of the old line companies.

ROBERT F. AMYX.

Dr. Robt. F. Amyx, of St. Louis, was born at Stockton, California, on March 29, 1865. He obtained his education in the common schools and studied medicine at the Marion-Sims Medical College (now Medical Department of St. Louis University) graduating in the year 1897. He immediately entered the City Hospital, having successfully passed the examination for internes, and spent four years in that institution, serving as junior, senior and assistant superintendent. In 1901 he resigned his position in the hospital and began private practice in St. Louis where he is now living.

Dr. Amyx is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni and the Missouri State Medical Association.

HUGO A. AULER.

Dr. Hugo A. Auler, of St. Louis, is the son of the late Dr. Hugo V. Auler, who practiced medicine in St. Louis for many years and was Coroner of the city for six years. Dr. Lawrence Auler, grandfather of Hugo A. Auler, was, up to the time of his death in 1852, also prominent in the medical profession of St. Louis.

Dr. Hugo A. Auler was born in St. Louis, Mo., September 27, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, the Missouri State University and attended the Sacred Heart College of Prairie du Chien, Wisc., graduating from the latter institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. At a later date this college conferred upon him

the degree of Master of Arts. He pursued his medical studies in the St. Louis Medical College, graduating from the same in 1890 and immediately began to practice in his native city. He is consulting physician to Mt. St. Rose Hospital and the City Hospital, member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association.

SAMUEL AYRES.

Dr. Samuel Ayres, of Kansas City, was born in Danville, Ky., June 2, 1858. He was educated in Centre College at Danville and received the degree of Master of Arts from that institution in 1879. He studied medicine in the University of Louisville and was graduated from the Medical Department in 1883. After taking his medical degree he began practice in Louisville, remaining three years in that city. From 1886 to 1888 he practiced in Great Bend, Kansas, moving to Kansas City, Mo., in 1888. At various times he has pursued his medical studies in the post-graduate schools and hospitals of New York.

Dr. Ayres is Professor of Surgery in the University Medical College of Kansas City and chief surgeon of the Kansas City Southern Railway. He is a member of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, the Jackson County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the Missouri Valley Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

HENRY LEE BANKS.

Dr. H. L. Banks, of Hannibal, was born near Emerson, Mo., May 9, 1864. He obtained his early education in the District Normal School of Marion County and then attended the State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo. Taking up the study of medicine he entered the St. Louis Medical College after completing his literary education and was graduated from that institution in 1890. Competing in the examination for internes at the St. Louis City Hospital he

was appointed junior physican and served for one year. In 1891 he took a post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic and then went to Hannibal to enter private practice. From 1892 to 1894 he was city physician of Hannibal and again filled this position from 1899 to 1901. During the latter period smallpox became epidemic in Hannibal and he was called upon to treat about two hundred cases. From 1895 to 1897 he was coroner of Marion County.

Dr. Banks is a member of the Marion County Medical Society of which he is ex-president, the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni of St. Louis. He is attending surgeon of Levering Hospital, surgeon for the Atlas Cement Company of Hannibal and medical examiner for a number of life insurance companies.

CARL BARCK.

Dr. Carl Barck has been practicing in Missouri since he came to America twenty-two years ago. He was born in Karlsruhe, Germany, on July 29, 1857, and received his literary education in the Gymnasium and Lyceum of Karlsruhe and Lyceum of Freiburg, receiving the degree of Master of Arts from the latter institution. He studied medicine at the University of Freiburg graduating in 1880. In 1881 he was appointed assistant at the University of Freiburg and retained this position for two years. In 1883 he came to America and located in St. Louis where he has practiced continuously since that time.

Dr. Barck is professor of ophthalmology in the Medical Department of St. Louis University and opthalmologist to Rebekah Hospital and the Lutheran Hospital. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, American Medical Association, American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology and the German Ophthalm. Gesellschaft (Heidelberg).

ALGERNON SIDNEY BARNES.

Dr. Algernon Sidney Barnes, son of John Barnes, M. D., and Caroline Clark Barnes, both of Philadelphia, was born in Mont Albin, Mississippi, March 8, 1831. He came to Missouri in 1841, and has since that time resided in St. Louis. He attended a course of lectures in the St. Louis Medical College, session of 1849-50. He was one of the early St. Louisans to cross the plains in 1850 with an ox-team, via Salt Lake City, to the gold mines of Southern California, returning in 1853. Resuming his medical studies he attended the Medical Department of the University of Missouri, session of 1853-4 and 1854-5 and was graduated from that institution in the spring of 1855. He has practiced medicine in St. Louis since that time, and is still practicing.

At the commencement of the Civil War he entered the government service in the capacity of surgeon, and served until the close of the war, during that time acting as surgeon in charge of several military hospitals in St. Louis, as well as attending officers and their families, men on furlough and detached service, and examining for the regular army. Dr. Barnes also served as surgeon to the State Militia, holding the commission of major on General A. G. Edwards' staff. In 1879 he was appointed to a professorship in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, and later filled the chair of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children. He was also elected to the deanship of the same institution, but later resigned on account of professional duties.

Dr. Barnes is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Association and is consulting physician to several city and state institutions.

GUSTAV (H. E.) BAUMGARTEN.

Dr. Gustav Baumgarten, of St. Louis, has been practicing medicine for almost fifty years, nearly all of the time in

St. Louis. He was born in Clausthal, Germany, on June 1, 1837, and attended the Gymnasiums in Clausthal and Northeim, Germany, and the English and Classical High School in St. Louis. After this preparatory education he began the study of medicine in the St. Louis Medical College (now Medical Department of Washington University) taking his medical degree in 1856. Immediately after graduating from the St. Louis Medical College he departed for Germany where he continued his medical studies in the Universities of Goettingen, Berlin, Prag and Vienna, remaining abroad for three years. In 1859 he returned to St. Louis and began active practice. During the Civil War he was appointed assistant surgeon and later passed assistant surgeon, in the United States navy, serving from 1861 to 1865. Returning to St. Louis after being mustered out of naval service he resumed his practice and is still active in the profession of St. Louis. In 1867 he became editor of the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal* and held this position for four years. When the College of Physicians and Surgeons was organized in 1868 he was chosen professor of Histology and General Pathology and occupied this chair for three years. In 1873 he was elected a member of the faculty of the St. Louis Medical College and ever since that date he has been a teacher in his alma mater, as professor of Physiology from 1873 to 1887, professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics 1887 to 1893, professor of the Practice of Medicine from 1893 to the present time.

In 1899 Dr. Baumgarten was elected president of the Association of American Physicians and for three years was president of the Deutsche Medicinische Gesellschaft in St. Louis. He is also a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, Verein Deutscher Aerzte, St. Louis, and the Missouri State Medical Association.

THOMAS JEFFERSON BEATTIE.

Dr. Thomas Jefferson Beattie, of Kansas City, was born in Harrisonville, Mo., July 28, 1863. His father, Dr. Thomas Beattie, was a native of Belfast, Ireland, a graduate

of the University of Edinburg and was a student of the renowned Sir James Simpson. He held several positions of honor and responsibility.

Dr. Beattie was educated in the schools of Cass County, Missouri, and took his senior year in the Missouri State University in 1880. He studied medicine under Dr. S. S. Todd, of Kansas City, and later entered the Kansas City Medical College from which he graduated in 1885. He took a post-graduate course in the University Medical College of New York, graduating in 1886. He began practice in Kansas City in 1886, where he has since remained. He held the chair of demonstrator of anatomy in the Kansas City Medical College until 1893, when he was elected to the chair of clinical gynecology. He was one of the founders of the Women's Medical College in 1895, and was elected president and professor of diseases of women. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Missouri State Medical Association, ex-president of the Western Surgical Society, member of the Jackson County Medical Society, and one of the charter members of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, of which he was recently elected president.

JOHN FAIRBAIRN BINNIE.

Dr. John Fairbairn Binnie was born in Stirling, Scotland, in 1863, the son of Rev. William Binnie, D. D., professor in the Free Church College of Aberdeen. He was educated at the University of Aberdeen, receiving the degree of A. M., in 1882, and that of M. B. and C. M. (Master of Surgery,) in 1886. He served as interne in the Royal Infirmary and the Maternity Hospital of Glasgow in 1886-87. He then carried on the study of surgery in London and of pathology and surgery at the University of Gottingen and in Berlin. In 1889 Dr. Binnie came to the United States and settled in Kansas City. The next year he was made Instructor in Microscopy in the University Medical College and the next year professor of pathology in the same.

In 1892 he severed his connection with this school to accept the professorship of Surgical Pathology and Minor Surgery in the Kansas City Medical College, with which institution he has remained connected ever since.

Dr. Binnie has always been an active and working member of local medical societies, of the State Medical Association and the American Medical Association as well as of the American Surgical Association, and is a charter member of the International Surgical Association. He is a frequent contributor to current surgical literature both in the way of translations and of original articles, these appearing particularly in the "Annals of Surgery." He is the Author of "A Manual of Operative Surgery" published by P. Blakiston's Son & Co., in 1905, (Octavo, pp 620,) which has received the most favorable notices from the press and a second addition of which has already been called for.

JAMES M. BILLINGS.

Dr. James M. Billings came to Missouri from Illinois where he practiced for several years before settling in Lebanon, Mo. He is a native of Indiana, born in Marion County on March 2, 1844. His early education was obtained in the common schools in his native state and when he took up the study of medicine he matriculated in Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio. He graduated from that institution in 1873 and at once went to Clay City, Ill., to enter practice. He spent eight years in Clay City and then, in 1881, he came to Missouri, located in Lebanon where he is now in active practice.

Dr. Billings is local surgeon for the Frisco Railway and Medical referee for Laclede County Legislative Committee of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Laclede County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the International Association of Railway Surgeons, the American Medical Association and U. S. Board of Pension Examiners.

MALCOLM ANDREWS BLISS.

Dr. M. A. Bliss, of St. Louis, was born in Warsaw, Ill., on the second day of July, 1863. His early education was received under a private tutor until he was fourteen years of age when he was admitted to the Warsaw High School where he finished his studies. He then took up the study of dentistry and graduated from the Missouri Dental College in 1884, but later he abandoned the dental profession and began the study of medicine. Going to Chicago he entered the Chicago Medical College (Medical Department of Northwestern University) and graduated from that institution in 1890. In the same year he came to Missouri and entered upon the practice of medicine at Bonne Terre, remaining until 1892 when he left that place and moved to St. Louis where he has practiced ever since.

Dr. Bliss is physician to St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Asssociation and of the St. Louis Neurological Society.

ROBERT W. BERREY.

Dr. Robt. W. Berrey, of Mexico, was born in Audrain county, Missouri, September 28, 1861. He was educated in the common schools of Audrain county and later took up the study of medicine. For this purpose he went to St. Louis and matriculated in the Missouri Medical College (now Medical Department of Washington University) from which institution he was graduated in 1883. After taking his medical degree he returned to Audrain county and entered practice in Mexico and has resided in that city since that time, except during the years 1897 and 1898 when he lived in St. Louis.

Dr. Berrey is a member of the Audrain County Medical Society, the Linton District Medical Society and of the Missouri State Medical Association.

CARL HENRY BITTER.

Dr. Carl Bitter, of St. Charles, was born in Osnabrueck, Germany, on September 15, 1867, and received his literary education in the Gymnasium in his native city which he attended from 1879 to 1886. After coming to America he finally settled in St. Louis and in that city took up the study of medicine and was graduated from the Medical Department of Washington University in 1894. He began practice in New Melle, Mo., and remained there until 1899, when he moved to St. Charles and has practiced in that city ever since. Dr. Bitter's grandfather and father were physicians, and four brothers are now practicing medicine, three of them in Germany, the other, Dr. H. Bitter, is director of the Pathological Institute at Cairo, Egypt.

Dr. Bitter served as coroner of St. Charles county from 1896 to 1898 and again from 1900 to 1902, and he has been county physician since 1903. He is physician to St. Charles County Asylum and a member of St. Charles County Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Association.

THEODRICK C. BOULWARE.

Dr. T. C. Boulware, of Butler, was born in Calloway County, Mo., on the fourth day of February, 1844, and for thirty-seven years he has been in continuous practice in Bates County. His early education was obtained in the common schools of the district and this was supplemented by a course in Westminster College. When he decided to study medicine he went to St. Louis and matriculated in the Missouri Medical College, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1868. Immediately after graduating he settled in Butler and began active practice.

Dr. Boulware is a charter member of the John T. Hodgen Medical Society and one of the organizers of that association and filled the president's chair for one year. He is an ex-vice-president of the Missouri State Medical Asso-

ciation, ex-president of the Board of Pension Examiners, seretary of the Bates County Board of Health and a member of Bates County Medical Society. For some years he has been local surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railway.

WALDO BRIGGS.

Dr. Waldo Briggs, of St. Louis, was born in Bowling Green, Ky., on July 2, 1854. He received a thorough education, graduating from the University of Nashville and then took up the study of medicine in the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, from which he was graduated in 1876. His father, Dr. W. T. Briggs, was also a physician and two brothers are graduates in medicine.

Dr. Briggs moved to St. Louis soon after receiving his medical degree and there began to practice. He has remained in St. Louis ever since and is now dean of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, filling the chair of Surgery. He is chief surgeon to the Jefferson Hospital, consulting surgeon St. Andrew's Hospital, City Hospital and Female Hospital.

He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Association.

AUGUSTUS VAN LIEW BROKAW.

Dr. Augustus V. L. Brokaw was born in St. Louis on April 6, 1863. He is a son of Dr. F. V. L. Brokaw who was superintendent and surgeon in charge of the City Hospital during the Civil War.

After completing his studies in the public schools, including the Polytechnic and High Schools, Dr. Brokaw began his medical education and matriculated in the Missouri Medical College (now Medical Department of Washington University). He took his degree in 1885 and then went to Europe to supplement his studies by post-graduate work in the Universities of Berlin and Vienna, remaining abroad

for two years. In 1887 he returned to St. Louis and began private practice.

He occupies the chair of Clinical and Operative Surgery in the Medical Department of St. Louis University and is surgeon-in-chief of St. John's Hospital. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society.

Dr. Brokaw has contributed numerous articles on surgical topics for publication in medical literature, among them "Experimental Studies in Intestinal Surgery," "Abdominal and Pelvic Surgery," etc.

JOHN E. BRUERE.

Dr. J. E. Bruere has been practicing medicine in St. Charles, Mo., for over forty-seven years with the exception of about a year and a half when he served as surgeon in the Union Army during the Civil War.

Dr. Bruere was born in Cologne, Germany, on November 29, 1836. He attended the Gymnasium and the Gewerbeschule at Darmstadt, Germany, and afterwards came to America and settled in Missouri. Taking up the study of medicine he entered the St. Louis Medical College and graduated from that institution in 1858. In the same year he returned to Germany where he continued his medical studies in the Universities of Wuertzburg, Prague, Berlin and Paris. His son, Dr. Gustave E. Bruere, is also a graduate in medicine and now in practice in Portland, Oregon.

Dr. Bruere is physician to the Emmaus Home for Epileptics and Feeble Minded at St. Charles. He is a member of the St. Charles County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association.

EDWIN CLARK BURNETT.

Dr. E. C. Burnett, of St. Louis, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, January 19, 1854. His family moved to Olney, Ill.,

soon after he was born and in that town he received his education in both private and public schools. After reading medicine for several years in the office of his preceptor he entered the St. Louis Medical College and graduated from that institution in 1883. He returned to Olney after obtaining his medical degree and remained there for one year. In 1884 he came to Missouri and located in St. Louis where he has since continued in active practice.

Dr. Burnett is genito-urinary surgeon on the staff of St. Luke's Hospital and Missouri Baptist Sanatarium and clinical professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the Medical Department of Washington University. He is a member of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons and was president of that organization in 1904; he is also a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and of the Academy of Science of St. Louis.

R. SHEPARD BRYAN.

Dr. R. Shepard Bryan is a native of Missouri having been born in St. Louis on August 25, 1870. After attending the Racine College Grammar School for one year he entered Smith Academy (Washington University) and graduated with the class of 1889. He then went to Princeton University where he completed his literary education graduating in 1893. His medical education was obtained in the Medical Department of Washington University and he was graduated from that institution in 1897. He began practice in St. Louis and has continued to reside in that city.

Dr. Bryan is assistant in the medical clinic at the O'Fallon Dispensary (Medical Department of Washington University). For some time he served as attending surgeon to the U. S. Army recruiting station at St. Louis and also acted in the same capacity to the U. S. Marine Corps recruiting station at St. Louis. He is medical examiner for a number of life insurance companies.

ISAAC HENRY CADWALLADER.

Dr. Isaac Henry Cadwallader was born in Waynesville, Warren County, Ohio, August 29, 1850. When he was seven years old his parents removed to Illinois, in which state, after short residences at Canton and Havana, the family settled in Lincoln. Here young Cadwallader received the greater part of his literary education, finishing a course in Lincoln University in 1868.

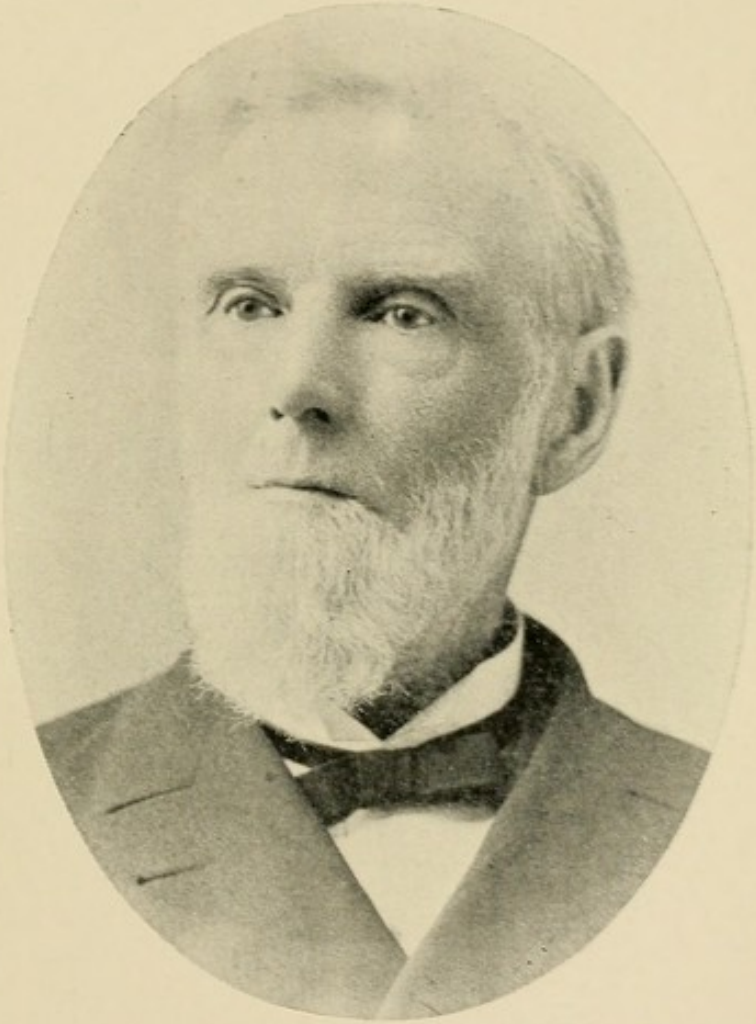
His father was a druggist. During his residence in Lincoln he was proprietor of a drug store, and the subject of this sketch for several years was a pharmaceutical clerk in this store. As a result of such employment he gained much practical knowledge of medicine and supplemented that experience by a course of reading along the same lines. His maternal grandfather had been a physician, as also were several other members of his mother's family. He finally matriculated in Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating in 1875. On March 10th, in the year of his graduation, Dr. Cadwallader came to Missouri, and, locating in St. Louis, engaged at once in the practice of his profession, and in that city has been continuously so engaged ever since.

As an instructor Dr. Cadwallader was for three years connected with the Woman's Medical College, lecturing on materia medica and therapeutics. For the past fourteen years he has been on the active medical staff of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, and a part of his work there has been to lecture to the nurses of that institution. For the past four and one-half years he has had charge of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, having his residence in the institution.

He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical and the American Medical Associations.

VICTOR CADWELL.

Dr. Victor Cadwell, of Poplar Bluff, was born in Payson, Adams County, Ill., on February 25, 1868. His father, Dr. J. W. Cadwell, practiced medicine in Kansas City for



William M. McPheeters.

a number of years and in that city Dr. Cadwell received his early education in the public schools. After graduating from the High School in Kansas City he attended the Missouri State University and then took up the study of medicine. Matriculating in the Kansas City Medical College he graduated from that institution in 1892 and soon after received an appointment as house surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railway Hospital at Kansas City. In 1894 he accepted a similar position in the St. Louis hospital of the same company and remained in the service for three years. In 1897 he moved to Poplar Bluff and has continued to practice in that city ever since. In 1903 he went to Chicago and took a post-graduate course in the Post-Graduate Medical College of Chicago.

Dr. Cadwell is surgeon to the Poplar Bluff Hospital and local surgeon of the St. Louis Iron Mountain and the Frisco Railway systems. He is a member of the Butler County Medical Society, the Southeast Missouri Medical Society and of the Missouri State Medical Association.

LARKIN H. CALLAWAY.

Dr. L. H. Callaway is a native Missourian having been born in Vernon County on June 23, 1855. His father, Dr. J. B. Callaway, was one of the pioneer physicians of Vernon County and practiced in that section for many years; his brother, Dr. Hugh Callaway, is also a physician now practicing in Wyoming.

Dr. Callaway received his early education in the public schools of the district and graduated from the High School. He studied medicine first in the American Medical College of St. Louis from which he was graduated in 1875. He began to practice at Nevada, Mo., and has continued to practice in that city until the present time. In 1886 he went to New York and took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic and in the next year graduated from the Beaumont Hospital Medical College of St. Louis.

Dr. Callaway is superintendent of State Hospital No. 3, Nevada, and local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific and M.

K. & T. Railways. He is a member of the John T. Hodgen Medical Society and of the Missouri State Medical Association.

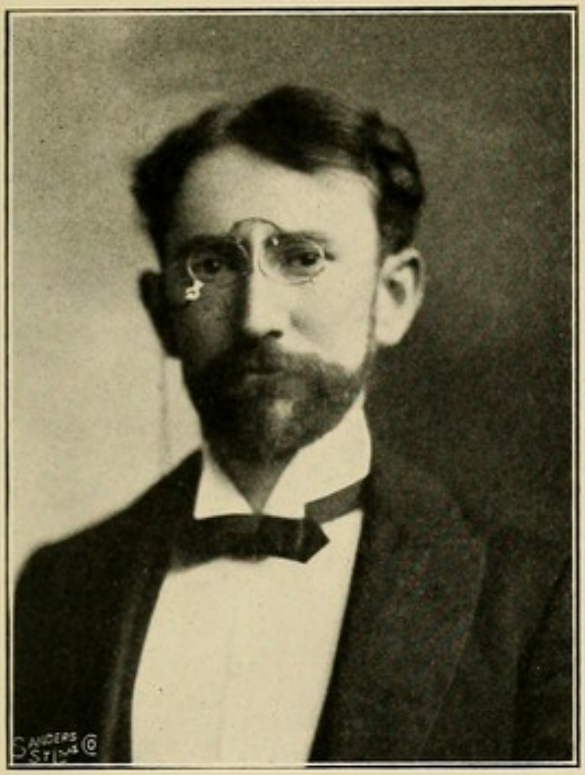
OSMON BEVERLY CAMPBELL.

Dr. O. Beverly Campbell, of St. Joseph, was born in Alliance, Ohio, March 8, 1860. He received his education in the Highland Preparatory School and the Highland University and later took up the study of medicine, graduating from the Jefferson Medical College of Philalelphia in 1884. Dr. Campbell located in St. Joseph, Mo., in 1887 and practiced in that city for four years when he went to Chicago. He remained in Chicago for two years returning to St. Joseph in 1902 to resume his practice in that city. In 1896 the Highland University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. In 1899 he went to Germany to continue his medical studies and took a private course under Professor A. Martin.

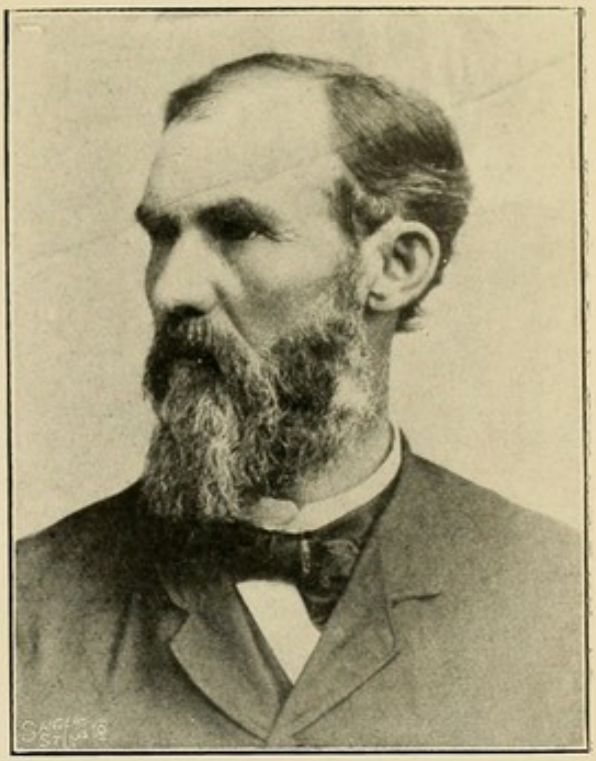
Dr. Campbell is professor of Operative Gynecology in Central Medical College and attending surgeon to Ensworth Hospital. He is ex-president of the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association and of the Tri-State Medical Society of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, member of Buchanan County Medical Society, St. Joseph Surgical Society, Missouri State and Illinois State Medical Associations and of the American Medical Association.

NORMAN BRUCE CARSON.

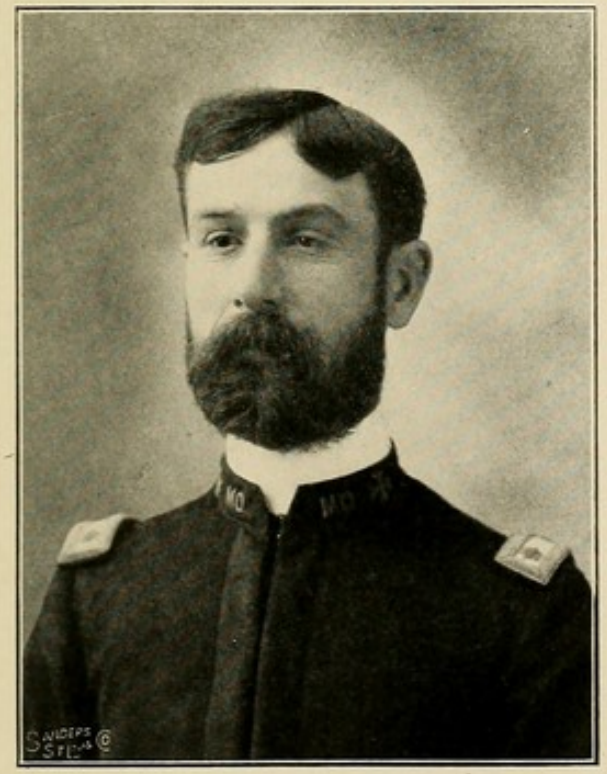
Dr. N. B. Carson, of St. Louis, was born in Somerset, Penn., November 9, 1844. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, (to which city the family removed), in the Washington University preparatory and in private schools. He studied medicine in the St. Louis Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1868. After graduating in medicine he went to Europe and continued his studies in Vienna. He then returned to St. Louis where he began practicing and has continued to practice his profession in that city.



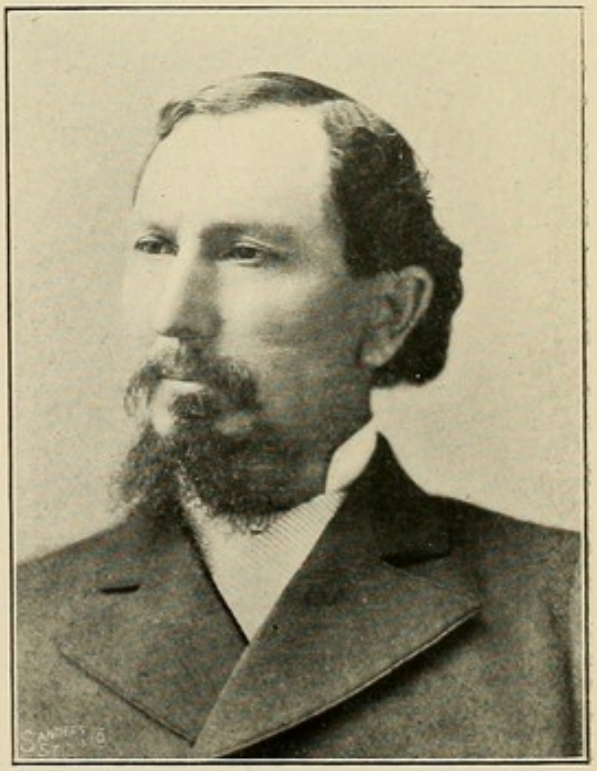
ROBT. F. AMYX.



PETER AUSTIN.



C. S. AUSTIN.



P. E. AUSTIN.

Dr. Carson is professor of Clinical Surgery in the Medical Department of Washington University and surgeon to St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital. He is ex-president of the St. Louis Medical Society, vice-president of the St. Louis Surgical Society, vice-president of the St. Louis Medical Library Association and member of the American Surgical Association, American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, and of the Missouri State Medical Association.

HENRY N. CARVER.

Dr. Henry N. Carver, of Chillicothe, was born in Indiana on September 24, 1864. Removing to Missouri at an early age he received his education in Humphreys College, Humphreys, Mo., and then entered upon his medical studies at the St. Louis Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1891. After taking his medical degree he returned to Humphreys, where he began the practice of medicine and remained in that place until 1902. In that year he moved to Chillicothe and has continued to practice in that city ever since.

Dr. Carver is a member of the Lexington County Medical Society, the Northeast Missouri Medical Society and of the Missouri State Medical Association.

ZOPHAR CASE.

Dr. Zophar Case, of Warrensburg, graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1875. He is a native of Illinois and was born in Carlisle on January 22, 1847. His early education was obtained in the common schools and by special work until he was ready to enter upon the study of medicine.

After graduating from the St. Louis Medical College he went to Valley City, Mo., where he practiced for six years. He then returned to St. Louis where he practiced for several years and left that city to go to Fayetteville. After four years of active work in Fayetteville he moved to his present location at Warrensburg.

Dr. Case has contributed largely to current medical literature. He is a member of Johnson County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

EDWIN S. CAVE.

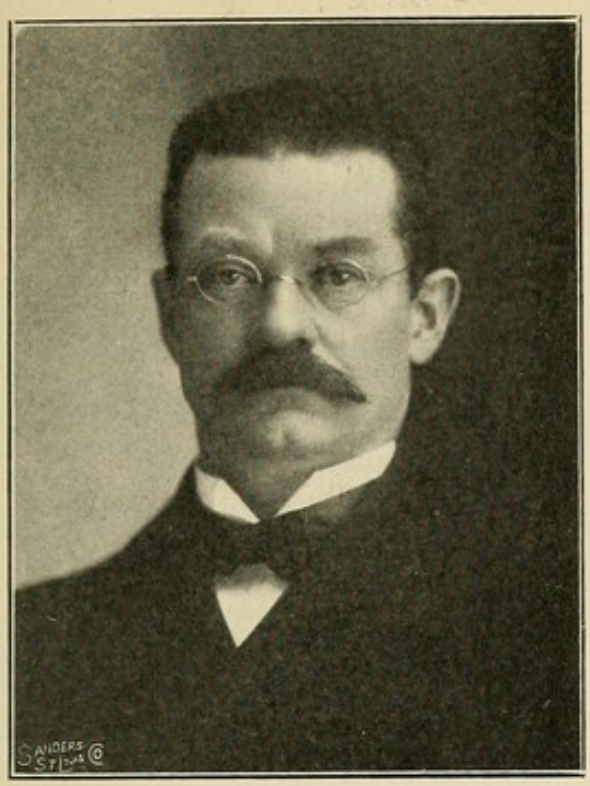
Dr. Edwin S. Cave, of Mexico, Mo., was born at Columbia, Mo., July 7, 1856. He was educated in the Missouri State University at Columbia, and studied medicine in the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1884. After taking his medical degree he commenced practice in Mexico where he has remained in active practice ever since. In 1890 he went to New York City to continue his medical studies and in 1900 attended the post-graduate schools in Chicago.

Dr. Cave is a member of the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Association, the Linton District, the North Missouri and the Audrain County Medical Societies and local surgeon for the Wabash Railway. He is ex-president of the Linton District Medical Society and at present is secretary of the same society. He is also ex-president of the Audrain County Medical Society, ex-corresponding secretary of the Missouri State Medical Association and president (1905) of the North Missouri Medical Association.

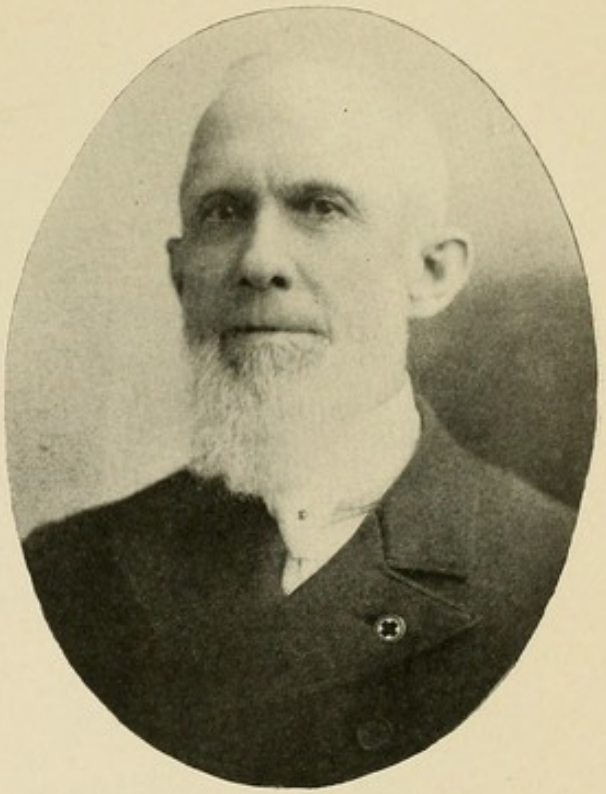
As a member of the first Judicial Council of the Missouri State Medical Association Dr. Cave labored faithfully in furthering the organization of county medical societies in his district.

THOMAS CHOWNING.

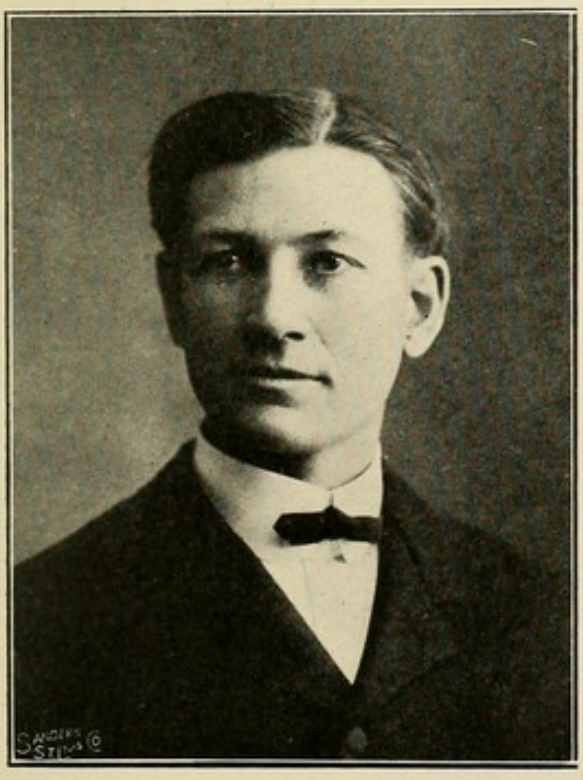
Dr. Thos. Chowning, of Hannibal, was born at Florida, Mo., on October 22, 1852. He attended the public schools of the district and then entered Central College at Fayette, Mo., where he continued his literary studies. He began the study of medicine in the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, and was graduated from that institution in 1875. Returning to Florida, Mo., he began to prac-



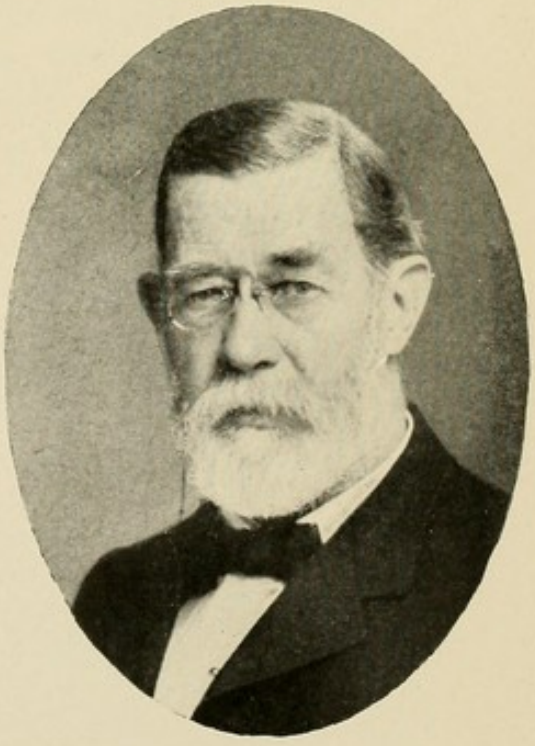
CARL BARCK.



ALGERNON S. BARNES.



H. L. BANKS.



G. BAUMGARTEN.

tice in his native place, remaining there for sixteen years. In 1891 he went to New York and attended the Post-Graduate Medical College, supplementing this by another course in the same college in 1892. In the latter year he took up his residence in Hannibal and has continued to practice in that city.

Dr. Chowning was formerly chief surgeon to Levering Hospital and is now gynecologist to the same and chief surgeon of the St. Louis and Hannibal Railway. He is a member of the Marion County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association.

CHARLES B. CLAPP.

Dr. Charles B. Clapp, of Moberly, was born in Danville, Ill., November 21, 1858. He received his early education in the schools of Danville and afterwards began the study of pharmacy. For this purpose he went to Philadelphia and entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy from which he was graduated in 1886.

After securing his degree in pharmacy he returned to the West and soon took up the study of medicine. Entering Rush Medical College at Chicago he was graduated from that institution in 1889. Soon after receiving his medical degree he moved to Missouri, establishing himself at Moberly. For fourteen years he has been surgeon in charge of the Wabash Employes' Hospital Association at Moberly.

Dr. Clapp is a member of the Moberly Medical Society, Randolph County Medical Society, North Missouri Medical Society, Missouri State Medical Association, American Medical Association and of the International Association of Railway Surgeons.

JAMES ROSS CLEMENS.

Dr. J. R. Clemens was born in St. Louis on September 19, 1866. His early education was obtained in the St. Louis University and Georgetown University. He then went to England where he attended Stronghurst College,

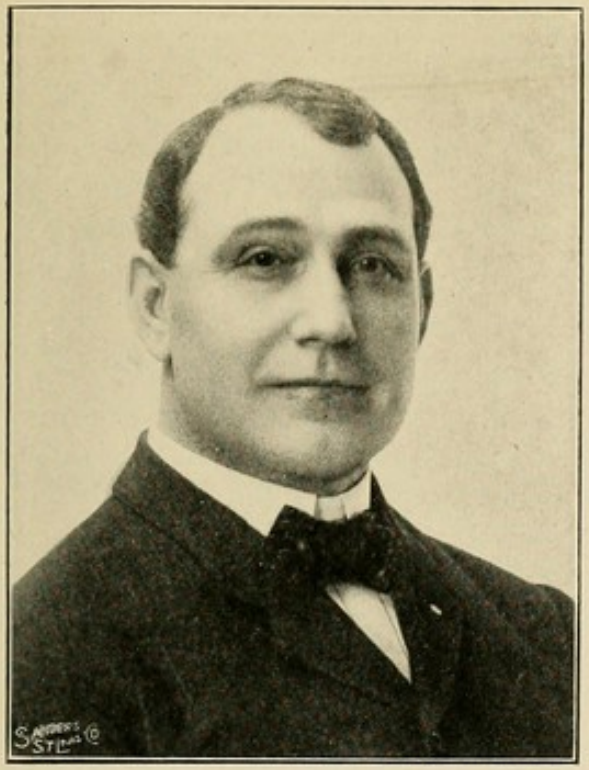
the University of London and the University of Cambridge. He studied medicine in the Royal College of Surgeons, England, graduating in 1899. For three years he practiced in London, but in 1902 returned to America and again took up his residence in his native city where he has continued to practice.

Dr. Clemens is instructor and lecturer on Diseases of Children in Marion-Sims-Beaumont Medical College (Medical Department St. Louis University) and attending physician in the Children's Department of St. John's Hospital, the Rebekah Hospital, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum and the Salvation Army Rescue Home. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Association.

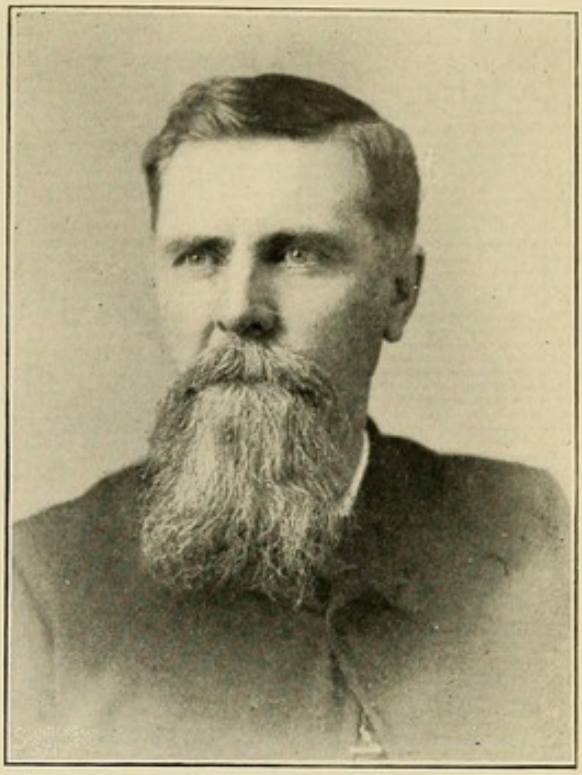
WILLIAM G. COWAN.

Son of Rev. Jno. F. Cowan, professor of Modern Languages, Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., Dr. William Grant Cowan was born on a farm near Fulton, Mo., June 20, 1866. After the usual course in the district school he entered Westminster College in 1883, graduating from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1889. He immediately took up the study of medicine, entering the Medical Department of Washington University and received his diploma in 1892. For two years after his graduation he practiced at Webster Groves, Mo., but in 1894 he moved to Sedalia and entered into partnership with Dr. John W. Trader. This association continued for three years, when the partnership was dissolved on account of the ill health of Dr. Trader.

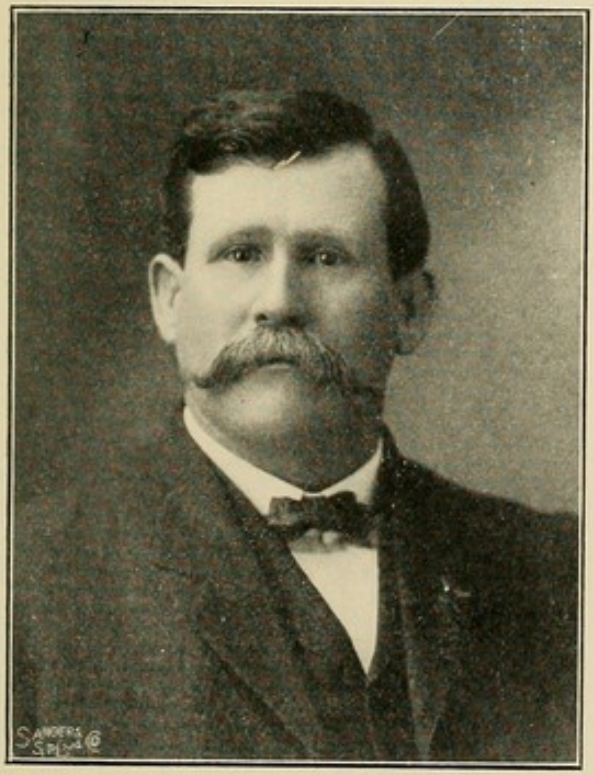
Dr. Cowan was elected coroner of Pettis County. Missouri, and served two terms and was appointed by the court to serve the unexpired term of his successor. In 1899 he was appointed city physician and is now serving his sixth consecutive year. He is medical examiner for several life insurance companies and fraternal orders. He is a member of the Missouri State Medical Association and the Pettis County Medical Society, being treasurer of the latter and



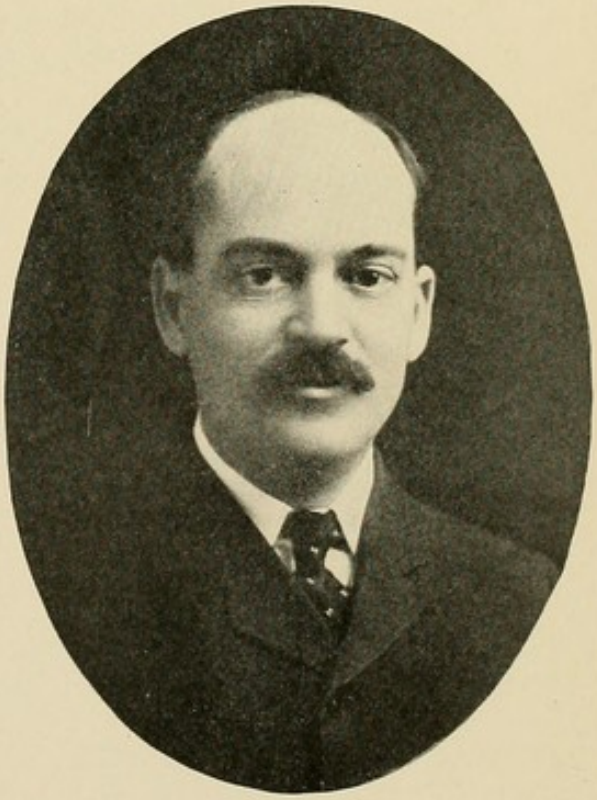
T. J. Beattie.



J. M. Billings.



Robt. W. Berrey.



M. A. Bliss.

having held every official position within its gift. His brother, Dr. Robert M. Cowan, is also a physician and in active practice in Springfield, Mo.

GEORGE CLINTON CRANDALL.

Dr. George C. Crandall was born near Elgin, Ill., June 18, 1865. At an early age his parents removed to Michigan, in which state he lived until he came to Missouri. He received his early education in the country school, later attending high school, continuing his scientific studies in the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1887 he entered the University of Michigan where he took the regular medical course, supplementing the medical work with work in biology in the literary department, graduating in medicine in 1890. He was at once appointed on the staff of the Northern Michigan Asylum for the Insane, which position he held until 1894, resigning to go abroad, and spent a year and a half in the clinics and hospitals of Europe. Upon his return in 1895 he located in St. Louis where he entered upon the practice of his profession. Soon after he began practice in St. Louis he was made professor of General Medicine in the Marion-Sims Medical College and continues in this position in the Medical Department of the St. Louis University.

Dr. Crandall is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the American Medico-Psychological Association, the St. Louis Microscopical Society and the American Microscopical Society. He is consulting physician to the Rebekah Hospital and the City Hospital.

LEO CAPLAN.

Dr. Leo Caplan, of St. Louis, was born in Gorshdy, Russia, on May 27, 1865. He was educated in his native country graduating from the High School at Kiew. He pursued his medical studies in the University of Vienna and was graduated from that institution in 1891. After

receiving his medical degree he remained in Vienna for two years and continued his medical studies taking special courses in internal medicine, dermatology and diseases of the nose, throat and ear. After completing his studies in Vienna he came to America and located in St. Louis, where he began practice, confining his work to the specialty he had studied abroad.

Dr. Caplan was assistant in the ear, nose and throat clinic in St. John's Hospital, from 1894 to 1898 and assistant in the Histological Laboratory of the Missouri Medical College from 1894 to 1895 and is physician to the Bethesda Homes and the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, American Medical Association and of the American Academy of Oto-Laryngology.

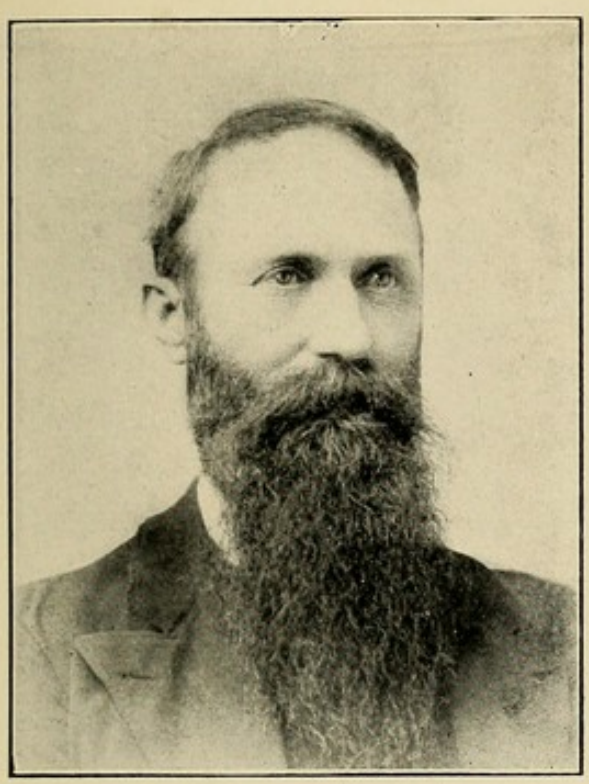
WILLIAM A. CLARK.

Dr. W. A. Clark, of Jefferson City, Mo., was born at Clarksburg, Mo., on September 11, 1865. He was educated in the schools of his native city and graduated from Clarksburg College in 1888 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then attended the Waynesburg College, of Waynesburg, Pa., from which institution he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1889. Several years later he began the study of medicine and matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College (Medical Department of Washington University) receiving his medical degree in 1897. He at once began to practice his profession and located at Jefferson City.

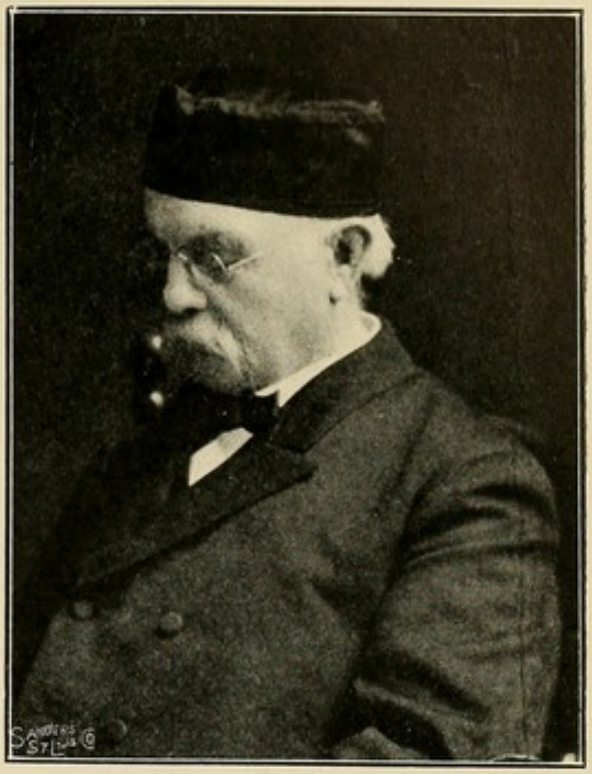
Dr. Clark is a member of the Cole County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and of the Amercian Medical Association.

HENRY CLAY DALTON.

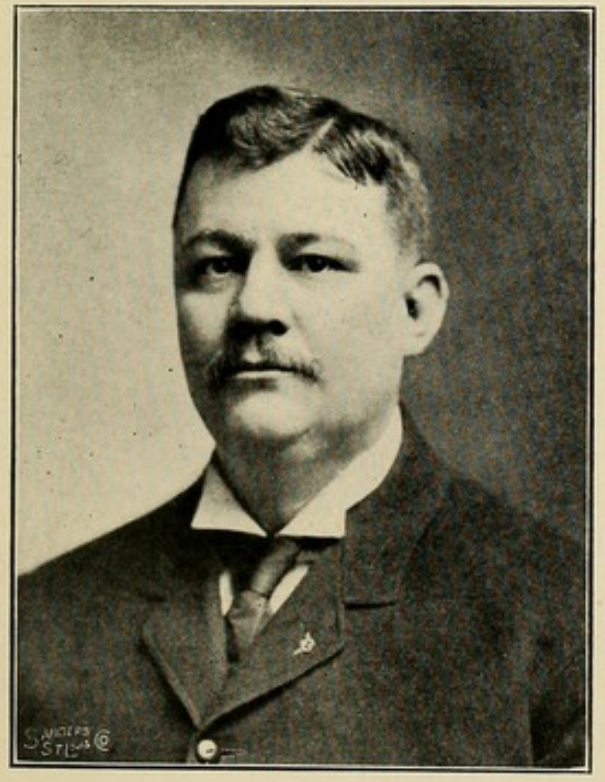
Dr. Henry C. Dalton has been practicing medicine for thirty-five years. His father, Dr. Robert H. Dalton, was also a physician and practiced in St. Louis for many years,



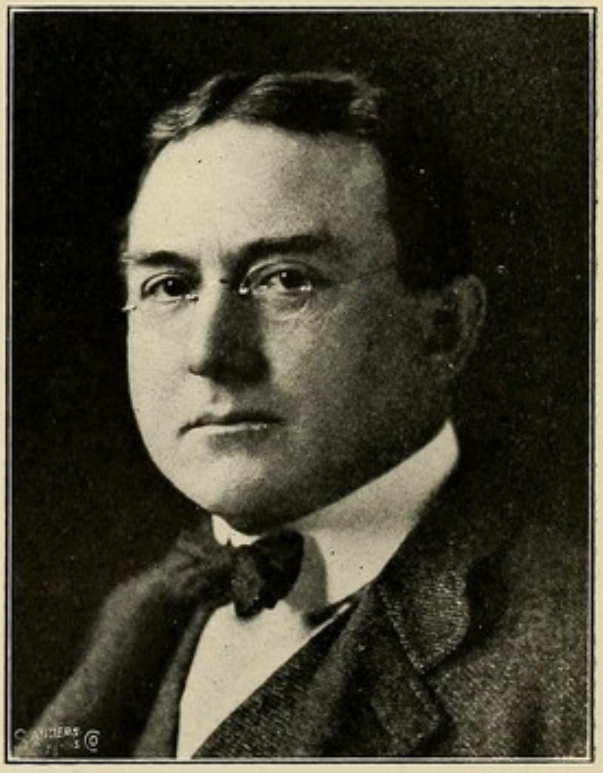
T. C. Boulware.



John E. Bruere.



A. V. L. Brokaw.



E. C. Burnett.

and a brother, Dr. William R. Dalton, is an active practitioner in New York City.

The subject of this sketch was born in Aberdeen, Miss., May 7, 1847. He was educated in the University of Alabama and after the family moved to St. Louis, he entered the Missouri Medical College, from which he graduated in 1870. He began practice in St. Louis immediately after graduating and remained in that city for three years. In 1873 he went to Neosho, Mo., and for eleven years practiced in that section of the state. In 1884 he returned to St. Louis and resumed his work in that city where he has continued to reside.

In 1886 Dr. Dalton was appointed superintendent of the St. Louis City Hospital. He filled this position for six years but in 1892 he resigned to take up his private practice. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

CHARLES HENRY DIXON.

Dr. Charles H. Dixon, of St. Louis,was born in Patterson, N. J., on August 23, 1856. His parents moved to Missouri when he was still a boy and his early education was obtained in the public schools of St. Louis. After graduating from the High School he began the study of medicine and soon entered the Missouri Medical College (now Medical Department of Washington University) from which he received his medical degree in 1878.

Upon graduating he received an appointment, through competitive examination, as interne at the City Hospital and served as junior physician for one year. Leaving hospital service at the end of his term he entered private practice in St. Louis and has continued to practice in that city. He is surgeon to Washington University Hospital and Bethesda Hospital and chief of the surgical clinic and lecturer on clinical surgery in the Medical Department of Washington University. He is a member of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, the Medical Society

of City Hospital Alumni and the Association of Military Surgeons.

WALTER BLACKBURN DORSETT.

Dr. Walter B. Dorsett has been practicing medicine in St. Louis for twenty-seven years. He is a native of Missouri, born in St. Louis County on June 13, 1852. He was educated in the public schools and Washington University and there began his medical studies, matriculating in St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1878. Successfully passing the examination for internes at the St. Louis City Hospital, he was appointed junior physician and served one year. In 1879 he was appointed physician at the St. Louis City Dispensary and retained this position until 1887 when he accepted the position of superintendent of the Female Hospital in St. Louis. In 1892 he resigned this position and entered private practice, having spent fourteen years in hospital and dispensary service.

Dr. Dorsett is gynecologist to Missouri Baptist Sanitarium and Evangelical Deaconess' Home, consulting physician to St. Mary's Infirmary and Alta Vista Hospital (of DeSoto, Mo.), and professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics in the Medical Department of St. Louis University. He is a member of the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni of St. Louis, St. Louis Surgical Society, the American Medical Association and ex-president of the St. Louis Medical Society, the St. Louis Gynecological and Obstetrical Society, Missouri State Medical Association and the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, presiding at the St. Louis meeting of the latter association in 1904.

Dr. Dorsett has contributed a number of valuable papers to medical journals chiefly on surgical subjects.

THOMAS HAYDEN DOYLE.

Dr. Thos. H. Doyle, of St. Joseph, has been practicing medicine for forty years, almost all of the time in Missouri. He was born in Doylesburg, Pa., on November 5, 1840,

and received his early education in the public schools of his native city. He then entered St. Francis College in Lutts, Pa., where he continued his studies for three years, graduating in 1862. He went to New York to study medicine and matriculated in the University Medical College of New York City, from which institution he received his degree in 1865. After practicing for a year in Chest Springs, Cambria County, Pa., he returned to New York and took a post-graduate course in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating in 1869. He came to Missouri about this time and went to St. Joseph to practice and has remained in that city ever since.

Dr. Doyle was one of the founders of Ensworth Medical College and filled the chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, and is president of the Board of Trustees. For eight years he was president of the Board of Pension Examining Surgeons and for two years was health officer of St. Joseph. In 1886 he was elected mayor of St. Joseph and held this office for two years. His son, Dr. John M. Doyle, is now professor of Practice of Medicine and Physicial Diagnosis in Ensworth Medical College.

Dr. Doyle is physician to the Sacred Heart Convent, the Sisters of St. Joseph's Hospital and Ensworth Hospital. He was the first president of Buchanan County Medical Society, and is a member of the Missouri State Medical Association, the Missouri Valley Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

NELSON A. DRAKE.

Dr. Nelson A. Drake has practiced medicine for thirty-seven years. He was born in Hinckley, Ohio, on June 14, 1842. He received his early education in Evansville Seminary and his college training in Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich. When the Civil War broke out he served as assistant hospital stewart in the Third Division of the Twentieth Army Corps. After the close of the war he entered Rush Medical College (Medical Department Chicago

University) where he completed his course in medicine and graduated in 1868.

After receiving his degre Dr. Drake began practice in Ossian, Iowa, where he remained for thirteen years. In 1880 he went to Chicago to continue his studies in the post-graduate department of Rush Medical College and in 1881 went to Philadelphia and New York, where he took a course in the Jefferson Medical College and the Bellevue Hospital. He did not return to Ossian after completing this post-graduate work, but moved to Kansas City in 1881 and has continued in active work in that city.

Dr. Drake is a member of the Missouri, Iowa and Kansas State Medical Associations, the Jackson County Medical Society, of which he is an ex-president, the American Medical Association, the Association of Railway Surgeons, and of other local medical societies. He was formerly surgeon to All Saints Hospital and is now consulting surgeon of the German Hospital and surgeon of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. He was one of the first editors of the *Kansas City Medical Index* and has written numerous articles for medical journals.

AMANT H. OHMANN DU MESNIL.

Dr. A. H. Ohmann Du Mesnil, of St. Louis, was born in Paris, France, September 30, 1857. He was educated in the schools of Paris, attended College Louis le Grand, and after coming to Missouri continued his studies in the Christian Brothers' College at St. Louis and the Missouri State University at Columbia. He also attended the Universities of Munich and Bonn. He pursued his medical studies in the St. Louis Medical College and graduated from that institution in 1880. He began practice in St. Louis and has continued active in the medical profession of that city ever since.

Dr. Ohmann Du Mesnil is consulting dermatologist to the City Hospital, the Female Hospital and the Poor House. In 1881 he was appointed professor of dermatology in the St. Louis College for Medical Practitioners, resigning in 1882

to accept the same position on the staff of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; in 1890 he severed his connection with that college and accepted a similar chair in the faculty of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College. At different times he was editor of the *St. Louis Medical Review,* and the *Quarterly Atlas of Dermatology* and is at present editor and proprietor of the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal.* He has written a number of monographs on dermatologic subjects, and is the author of a "Handbook of Dermatology" and a "History of Syphilis."

He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, Missouri State Medical Association, American Medical Association, Societe Francaise de Dermatologie et de Siphilographie, honorary member of the Montgomery County (Ill.) Medical Society.

JOHN H. DUNCAN.

Dr. John Harris Duncan was born at Columbia, Missouri, on August 16, 1852. He studied in a private school and afterward attended the University of Missouri for four years. He then entered William Jewell College, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1872. From the same institution he received the degree of LL. D. in 1904. In 1874 he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Missouri and the next year he obtained a like degree from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, now a part of the New York University. In the spring of 1875 he began practice in conjunction with his father, at Columbia, Mo., at the same time being appointed assistant to the chair of physiology in the University of Missouri. In the fall of that year he was appointed to fill the chair and was thus engaged until 1883. From 1883 to 1893 he was professor of Dermatology and Physiology in the University Medical College at Kansas City, Mo. In the latter year he moved to St. Louis where for a year he filled the chair of Dermatology and Physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. From 1897 to 1900 he occupied the chair of Physiology in the Barnes

Medical College. In 1900 he was appointed professor of Dermatology and Syphilis in the Marion-Sims-Beaumont College, now the Medical Department of St. Louis University. He is a member of the Missouri State Medical Association, has been its vice-president and assistant secretary and in 1895-6 was its president. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and the St. Louis Medical Society.

CHARLES T. DUSENBURY.

Dr. Charles T. Dusenbury, of Monett, is the son of Dr. A. T. Dusenbury. He was born in Chicago, Ill., on the thirteenth day of December, 1861. He received his education in Blackburn University of Carlinville, Illinois, and then began the study of medicine. Matriculating in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, he was graduated from that institution in 1884. In 1887 he moved to Monett, Mo., where he entered private practice and he has continued to reside in that city ever since.

Dr. Dusenbury is a member of the Frisco System Medical Association, the Southwest Missouri Medical Association, and the Monett Medical Society, and is local surgeon at Monett for the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway.

WILLIAM T. ELAM.

Dr. William T. Elam, of St. Joseph, was born in Gentry County, near Albany, Mo., June 4, 1866. He obtained his education in the Albany grammar and high schools and studied medicine in the Northwestern Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo., graduating from this institution in 1890. He began to practice in St. Joseph immediately after graduation and has continued in that city. In 1898 he took a course in the New York Post-Graduate School, and in 1900 spent a year studying in the clinics of London and Paris.

Dr. Elam is a member of the Buchanan County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the French Urological and Amer-

ican Urological Associations, ex-president of Buchanan County Medical Society, professor of Gynecology and Genito-Urinary Diseases in Central Medical College of St. Joseph, and surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital. In 1900 he was a delegate of the American Medical Association to the International Medical Congress at Paris. From 1892 to 1896 he was Regimental Surgeon, with the rank of Major, 4th Infantry, N. G. M.

WILLIAM HENRY FARRAR.

Son of Dr. G. W. Farrar, who came to Missouri from Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1848, to accept the chair of Languages in Arcadia College. Dr. William H. Farrar was born at Arcadia, Mo., on April 6, 1856. His literary education was obtained in Arcadia Seminary, from which he graduated in 1873. In the same year he entered upon his medical studies and matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1875. Returning to Arcadia he began the practice of medicine in association with his father, but a year later he left Arcadia and moved to Valley Mines, accepting the position of company physician at that point. In 1877 he resigned this position and moved to De Soto, where he has remained ever since in active practice.

Dr. Farrar has been local surgeon of the Iron Mountain Railroad at De Soto since 1880, and for two years was a member of the United States Pension Examining Board. He has served several terms on the School Board and the Board of Health at De Soto and is medical examiner for a number of life insurance companies. He is a member of the International Association of Railway Surgeons, and of the Southeast Missouri Medical Society.

PINCKNEY FRENCH.

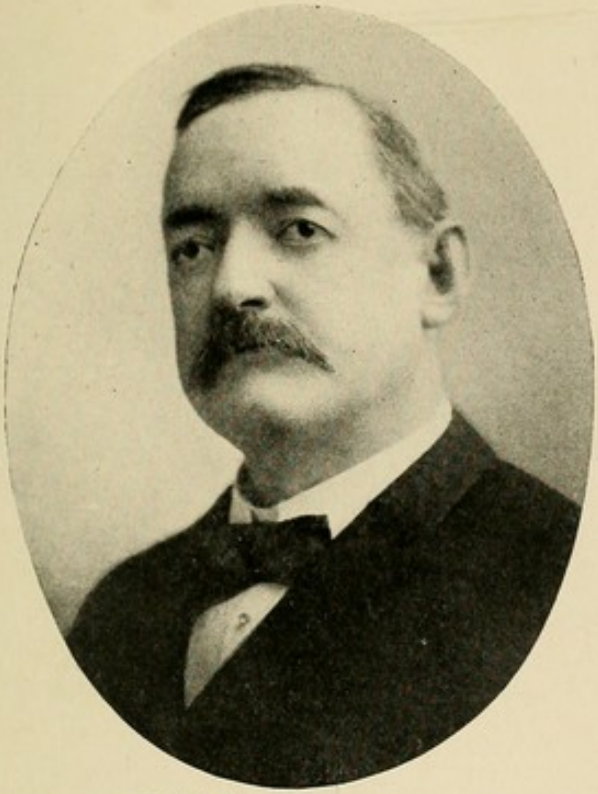
Dr. Pinckney French, of St. Louis, was born in Audrain County (near Mexico), Mo., on May 10, 1852. His education was obtained in the common schools of the district and the Mexico Seminary. With this preparatory training he

took up the study of medicine and entered the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, graduating from that institution in 1873. He at once returned to his native state and began his professional life in Mexico. In 1885 he went to Europe, where he continued his medical studies. Upon returning to America he settled in St. Louis, and has continued to practice in that city. In 1892, in company with others, he organized the Barnes Medical College, and at present is professor of surgery in that institution (now the Medical Department of Barnes' University). He is chief surgeon to the Centenary Hospital, and consulting surgeon of the City Hospital. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association.

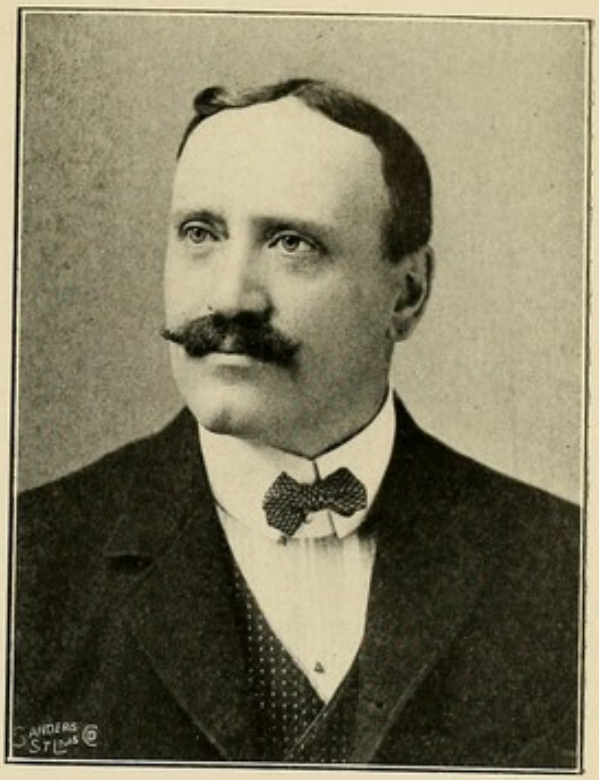
ROBERT MONROE FUNKHOUSER.

Dr. R. M. Funkhouser, of St. Louis, is a native of St. Louis. He was born in that city on December 10, 1850, and received his early education in the public schools of the city and later under the tutelage of Bishop Dunlap. He then attended the University of Virginia, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after which he finished a course in Dartmouth College, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts. He next entered the Columbia College Law School, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to practice at the bar of New York and later of Missouri. He studied medicine in the Medical Department of New York, from which he was graduated in 1874. He served on the staff of the New York Charity Hospital for some time after graduating, and then returned to St. Louis, where he entered private practice.

Dr. Funkhouser is consulting surgeon to the City Hospital and formerly was consulting surgeon to the Female Hospital. He was elected coroner of St. Louis in 1900, and again in 1902, serving four years in this office. He is ex-president of the St. Louis Medical Society, and member of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association.



I. H. Cadwallader.



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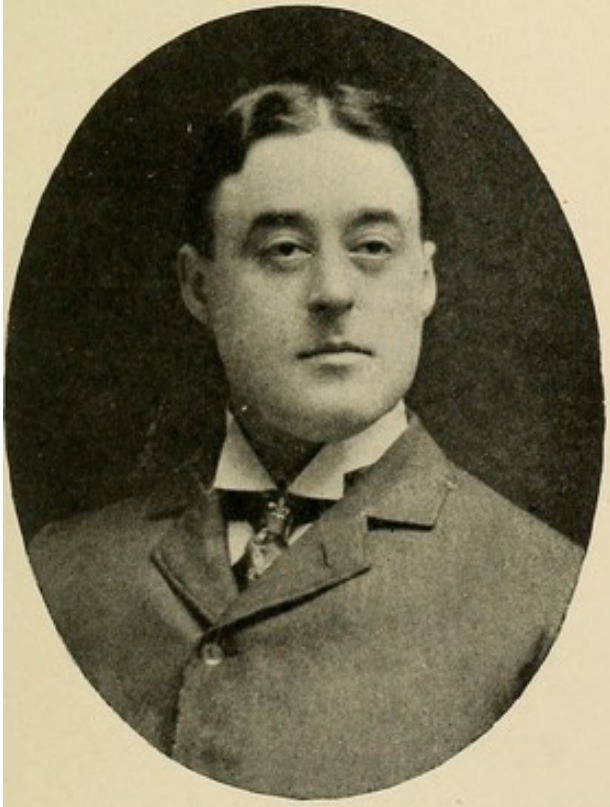
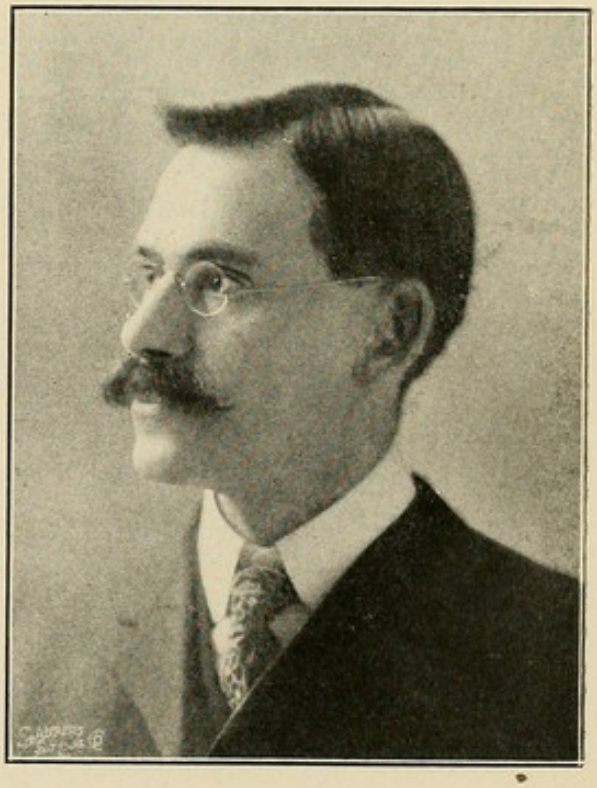


Victor Cadwell.



L. Caplan.

JACOB GEIGER.

Dr. Jacob Geiger, of St. Joseph, came to America in 1856, with his family, who settled first in Illinois. He was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, on July 25, 1848, and obtained his education in the district schools and in Homer Seminary, at Homer, Ill., graduating from that school in 1865. Soon after this he went to St. Joseph, where he began reading medicine while working as a clerk in a drug store. In 1870 he matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, taking his degree in 1872. He at once returned to St. Joseph, established himself in practice, and has remained in that city.

Dr. Geiger was one of the organizers of the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College and filled the chair of Anatomy. In 1883 he organized the St. Joseph College of Physicians and Surgeons and was elected dean and professor of surgery. In 1899 these two colleges combined to form the Ensworth Medical College, and Dr. Geiger still retains the chair of Surgery. He is also professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of St. Louis University, and chief consulting surgeon to Ensworth Deaconess Hospital in St. Joseph. For two years he was president of St. Joseph City Council. In 1897 the Park College of Parkville, Mo., conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. In the same year he was elected president of the Missouri State Medical Association, and is a member of Buchanan County Medical Society, North Missouri Medical Society, Grand River Medical Society, Western Surgical and Gynecological and American Medical Associations.

JAMES KYLE GRAHAM.

Dr. J. K. Graham was born at Tazewell, Tenn., January 6, 1859. His early education was obtained in the public schools and in Tazewell College, after which he entered Cumberland College at Rose Hill, Va., at the age of 18, and laid the foundation for his medical education. He attended the medical school of the University of Maryland in 1879 and Johns Hopkins University in 1880. In

the latter year he came to Missouri and began the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the Ensworth Medical College, at St. Joseph. He was graduated from that institution in 1882 and at once began the practice of his profession at Easton. In October, 1883, he removed to Halleck, where he continued to practice, remaining there until 1894, when he removed to St. Joseph.

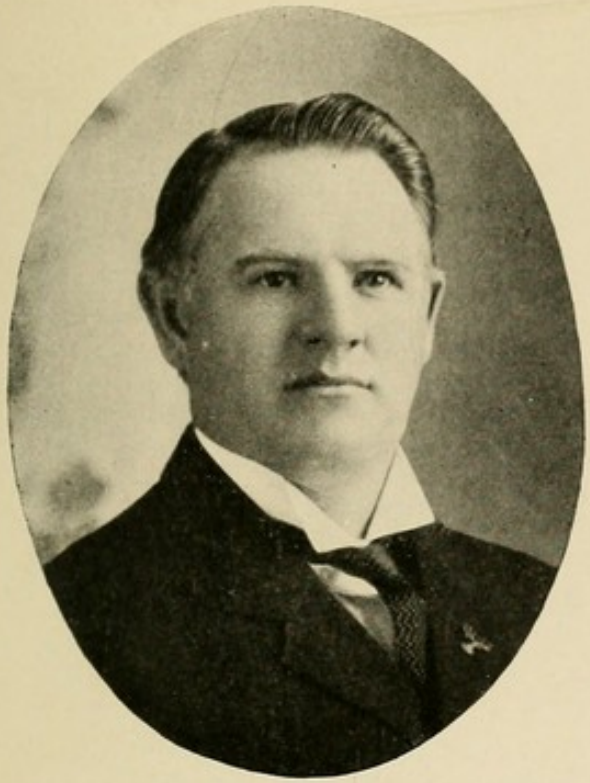
Dr. Graham holds membership in the Buchanan County Medical Society, the St. Joseph Medical and Surgical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He was made assistant City Health Officer in 1897 and continued in that capacity one year. In 1898 and 1899 he was City Health Officer, and County Health Officer from March, 1901 to March, 1905.

SPENCER C. GRAVES.

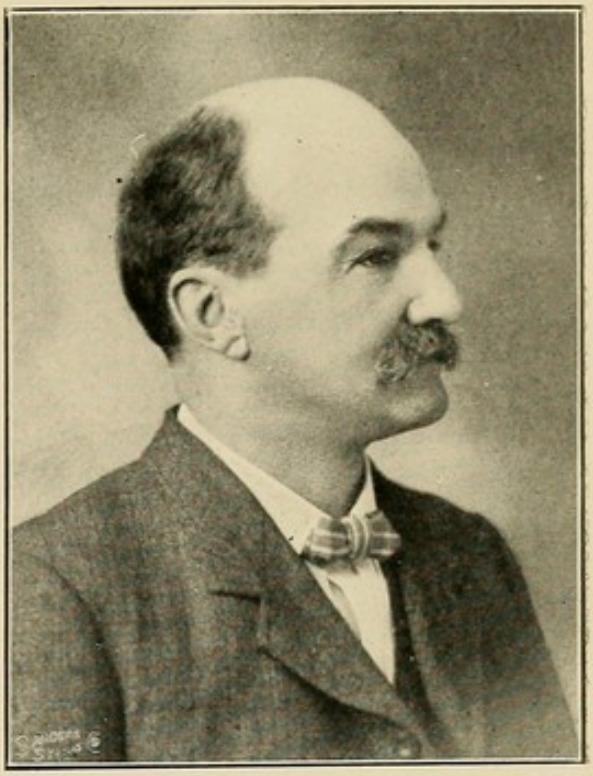
Dr. Spencer C. Graves, of St. Louis, is the grandson of a physician and his father, Dr. George O. Graves, practiced medicine in Kentucky for many years.

Dr. Graves was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, on June 6, 1858 and received his early education in Center College, of Danville, Ky. He then went to Cornell University where he prepared for his medical education. Matriculating in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, he completed the course in that institution and graduated in 1884. In the same year he was appointed on the staff of the Charity Hospital in New York City and served for one year. He then came West, locating in St. Louis and has continued to practice in that city.

Dr. Graves was formerly professor of Minor and Operative Surgery in the Beaumont Hospital Medical College. He is ex-vice-president of the St. Louis Medical Society and member of the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

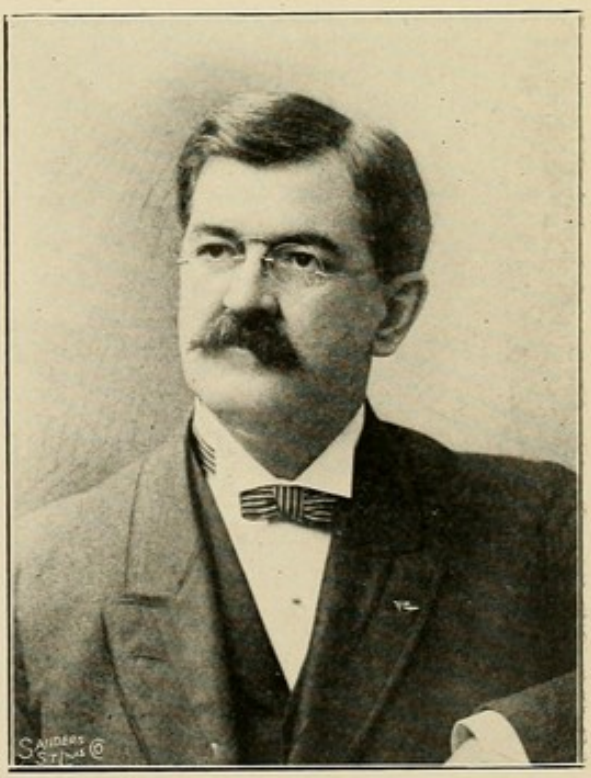


H. N. Carver.



E. S. Cave.

Z. Case.



G. O. Coffin.

JEFFERSON DAVIS GRIFFITH.

Dr. J. D. Griffith has been in active practice in Kansas City for over thirty years. He was born in Jackson, Miss., on February 12, 1850, and educated in private schools at Jackson and the Summerville Institute, Summerville, Miss. After this preliminary training he went to New York to study medicine and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York City in 1871. He served a term as interne at the Bellevue Hospital and one year as house surgeon. In 1873 Dr. Griffith moved to Kansas City and entered private practice. He soon became identified with medical college work and medical society interests.

In 1874 he was appointed lecturer of physiology in the Kansas City Medical College and later was made demonstrator of Anatomy. At different times he filled the chairs of Physiology, Anatomy and Principles and Practice of Surgery and was elected dean of the college.

He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine of Kansas City, the Missouri State Medical Association, the Association of Military Surgeons of U. S. A., the American Medical Association, American Orthopedic Association, and has served as president of the Missouri State Medical Association and the Association of Military Surgeons, U. S. A., and is Surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital of Kansas City.

Dr. Griffith has been active in military affairs and served as Major and Chief Surgeon Third Division First Army Corps, U. S. V., and was Surgeon-General of Missouri during the term of Gov. D. R. Francis.

JOSEPH GRINDON.

Dr. Joseph Grindon was born on August 20, 1858, in St. Louis, Mo., and obtained his education in the schools and colleges of his native city. After graduating from the public schools he took a post-graduate course in Philosophy in the St. Louis University, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. In 1879 he graduated from the St.

Louis Medical College. Successfully passing the examination for internes at the City Hospital, he served for one year in that institution, a year at the Female Hospital and nearly two years at the Smallpox Hospital. In 1883 he resigned from hospital work and began private practice.

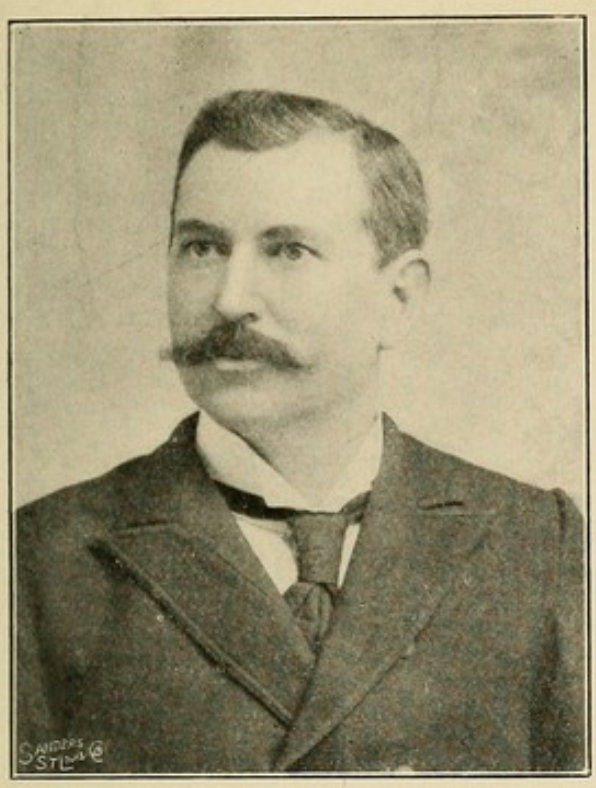
Dr. Grindon is physician on the staff of the O'Fallon Free Dispensary, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital and the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium. He was formerly professor of Physiology and is now professor of Clinical Dermatology and Syphilis in the Medical Department of Washington University. He is ex-president of the St. Louis Medical Society, ex-president of the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni and a member of the St. Louis Academy of Science, the Missouri State Medical Association and of the American Dermatological Association.

Dr. Grindon is the author of a text book on Diseases of the Skin, published by Lea Brothers & Co. (1902) and of several chapters in the American Text Book of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Syphilology and Dermatology published by W. B. Saunders & Co. In the periodical medical press he has also published a number of papers on dermatologic subjects.

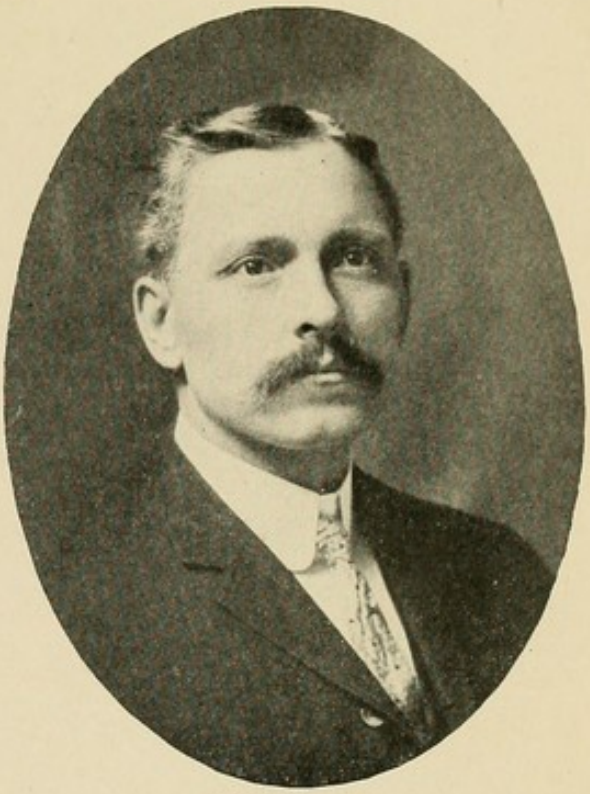
DAVID COALTER GAMBLE.

Dr. D. C. Gamble, of St. Louis, has been practicing medicine in that city for thirty-six years. He is a native of Missouri having been born in St. Louis on September 16, 1844. He was educated in private schools in St. Louis and in Lawrenceville, N. J., and Norristown, Pa., attending Jefferson College in 1863 and 1864. He pursued his medical studies in his native city and matriculated in St. Louis Medical College from which institution he received his medical degree in 1867.

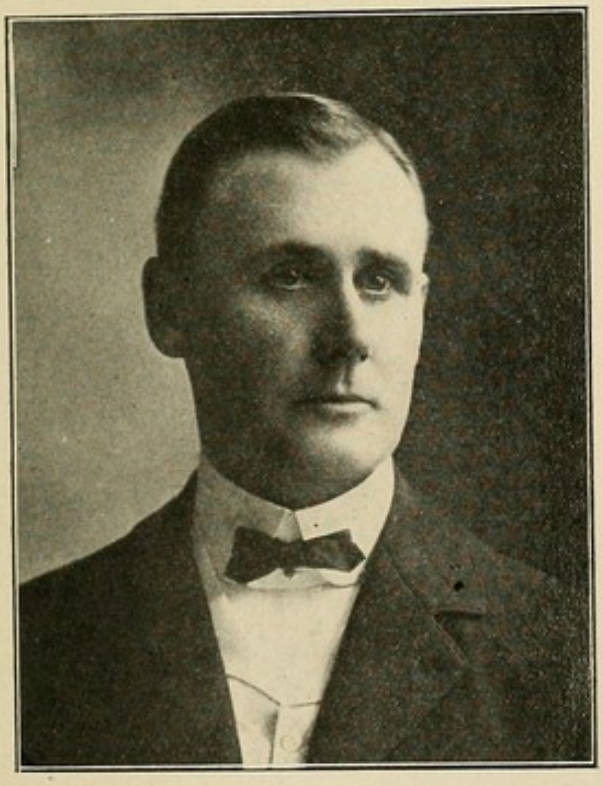
Immediately after graduating in medicine Dr. Gamble established himself in private practice in St. Louis and has continued active in the profession of that city. In 1873 he was elected treasurer of the St. Louis Medical Society which office he filled for one year. He is also a member



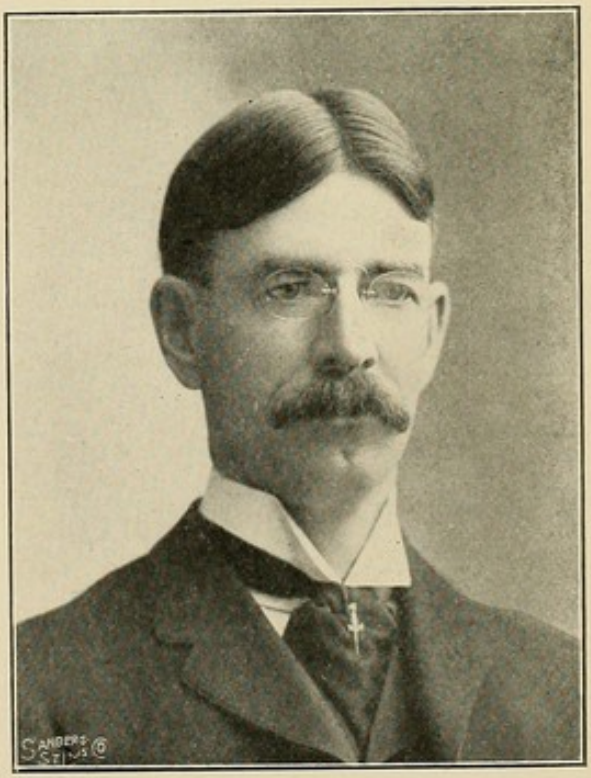
THOS. CHOWNING.



C. B. CLAPP.



W. A. CLARK.



W. G. COWAN.

of the Missouri State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association. He is visiting physician on the active staff of the Martha Parsons Free Hospital for Children.

FRANK A. GLASGOW.

Dr. Frank A. Glasgow, of St. Louis, is a grandson of Dr. William Carr Lane who settled in St. Louis in 1819, practiced medicine in that city for many years and was the first mayor of St. Louis.

Dr. Glasgow was born in St. Louis on October 18, 1854. He received his classical education in the Washington University and graduated from that institution with the degree of Master of Arts. He studied medicine in the St. Louis Medical College (Medical Department of Washington University) taking his degree in 1878. He began practice in St. Louis and has continued active in the medical profession of his native city. At various times he has pursued his medical studies in Europe, particularly in the universities of Vienna and Strassburg.

Dr. Glasgow is gynecologist to the St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital, physician to the Martha Parsons Free Hospital for Children, consulting physician to the St. Louis Female Hospital and to St. Vincent's Hospital for the Insane, and is professor of clinical gynecology in the Medical Department of Washington University. He is a member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, the St. Louis Surgical Society, the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society.

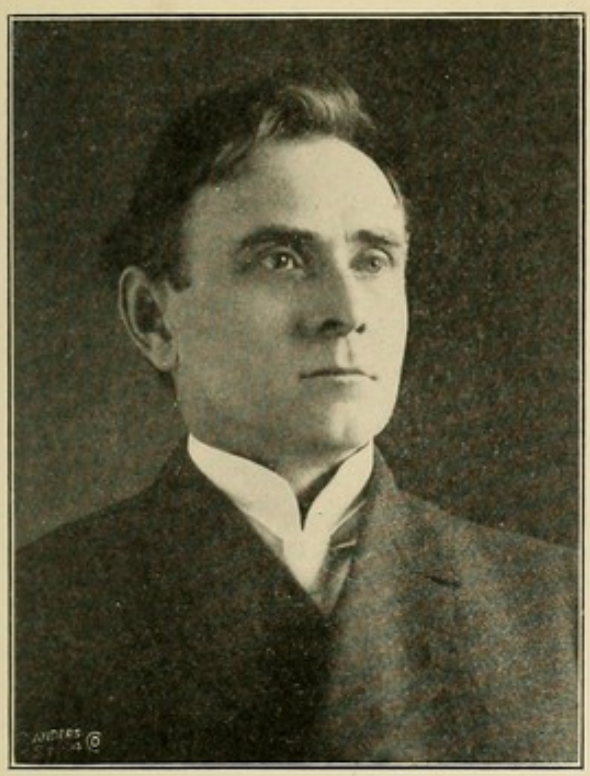
ELISHA HALL GREGORY.

Dr. E. H. Gregory was born in Logan County, Kentucky, September 10, 1824, son of Chas. and Sophia Gregory both natives of Virginia. They emigrated to Kentucky in 1820 and to Missouri in 1833, locating at Boonville where Dr. Gregory grew up, gained his education and studied medicine in the office of Dr. F. W. C. Thomas.

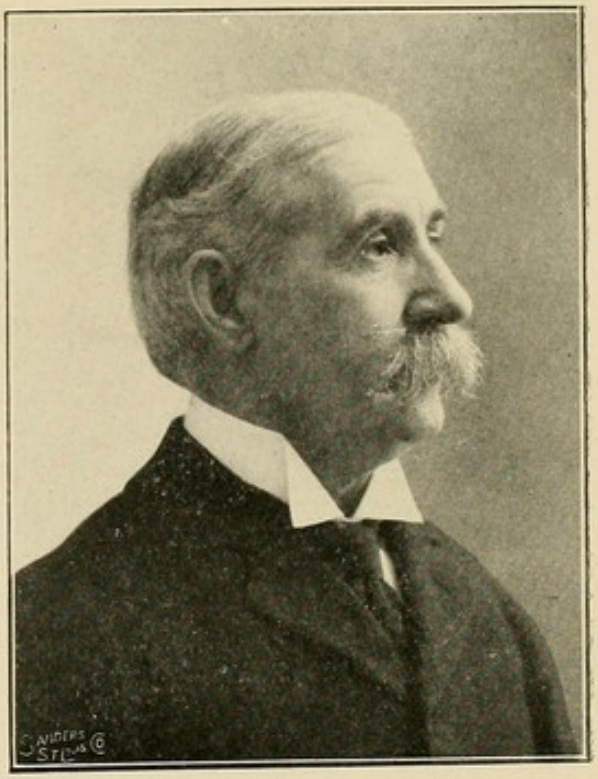
Dr. Gregory moved to St. Louis in 1848 and graduated from the Medical Department of St. Louis University in 1849. He was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College and became assistant to Dr. Chas. A. Pope, later adjunct to the chair of Surgery and ultimately succeeded Dr. Pope as Professor of Surgery. He has held every office of honor within the gift of the profession of the state having served as a member of the State Board of Health, the St. Louis Board of Health, twice elected president of the St. Louis Medical Society, elected president of the Missouri State Medical Association, and in 1886 he was elected president of the American Medical Association. For fifty years he filled the chair of Surgery in the St. Louis Medical College (now Medical Department of Washington University) and now (1905) occupies the honorable position of Emeritus Professor of Surgery in that institution.

MAX A. GOLDSTEIN.

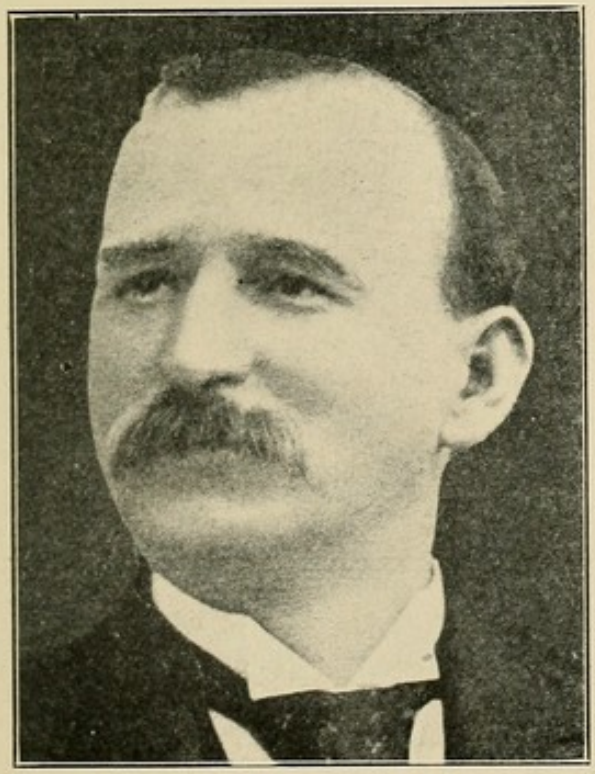
Dr. Max A. Goldstein was born in St. Louis April 19, 1870. His early education was received at Wyman's Institute, the public schools of St. Louis and Washington University. In 1889 he was matriculated as a student of the Missouri Medical College, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1892. Entering by competitive examination, he served a term of one year as house physician to the St. Louis City Hospital. In 1893 he continued his studies abroad, spending two years in the universities and clinics of Berlin, Strassburg, Vienna and London. Upon his return to St. Louis he began the active practice of his profession. In 1895 he was elected to the chair of Otology and Clinical Microscopy in the Beaumont Hospital Medical College. When the consolidation of the Beaumont Medical College and the Marion-Sims College was effected, he was elected to the chair of Otology and now continues as Professor of Otology in the Medical Department of the St. Louis University. In July, 1896, in conjunction with Dr. F. M. Rumbold, of St. Louis, he established *"The Laryngo-*



G. C. Crandall.



Thos. H. Doyle.



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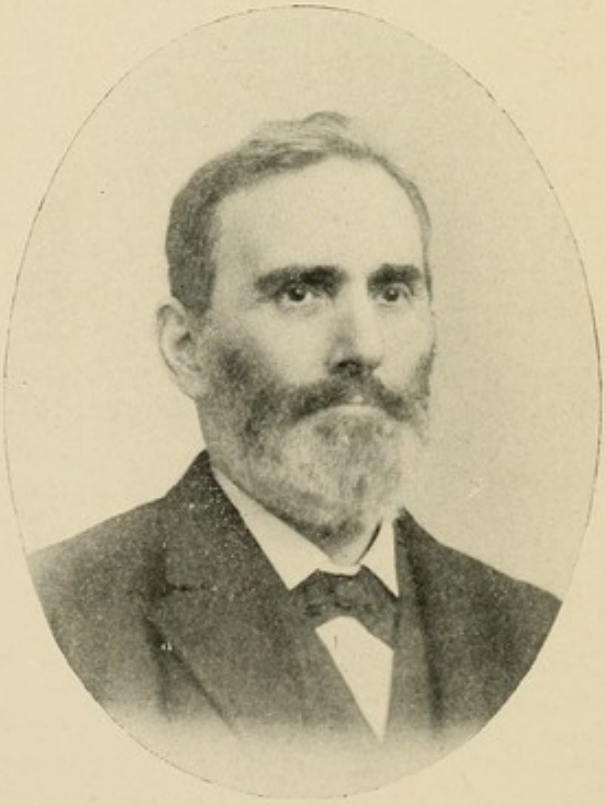


N. A. Drake.

scope," a monthly medical journal devoted exclusively to diseases of the nose, throat and ear. In 1898 he became sole proprietor of this periodical.

Dr. Goldstein was a charter member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, founded in 1895, and was its president in 1900. In 1905 he was elected vice-president of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society. He holds membership in the various local and state societies. He is aurist to the Jewish Hospital of St. Louis, consulting aurist and laryngologist to the Alexian Brothers Hospital and to the Mount St. Rose Hospital. Dr. Goldstein is a frequent contributor to oto-laryngologic literature. Among these contributions may be mentioned: Exfoliation of the Cochlea, Vestibule and Semi-circular Canals; The Possibility of Obtaining Marked Improvement in the Treatment of Deafness and Supposed Deaf Mutism; Comparative Value of the Sense of Sight to the Sense of Hearing; Advanced Method of Teaching the Deaf.

ROBERT D. HAIRE.

Dr. Robert D. Haire, of Clinton, was born in Dade County, Mo., on September 22, 1855. After attending the grammar schools he entered Lincoln University at Lincoln, Ill., where he completed his literary education. Returning to Missouri to take up his medical studies he entered the Missouri Medical College, taking his medical degree in 1878. After graduating in medicine he went to Shell City, Mo., where he practiced for twenty years. In 1883 after a course in post-praduate work he graduated from Bellevue Hospital College and in 1886 and again in 1898 he attended lectures in the Post-Graduate Hospital Medical College of New York. In 1890 he went to Europe and spent a year studying in the hospitals and clinics of Vienna.

In 1898 Dr. Haire left Shell City and moved to Clinton, Mo., and has practiced in that city to the present time. He is local surgeon of the M., K. & T. Ry, and member of the Judicial Council of the Missouri State Medical Associa-

tion. He is also a member of Henry County Medical Society and American Medical Association.

C. LESTER HALL.

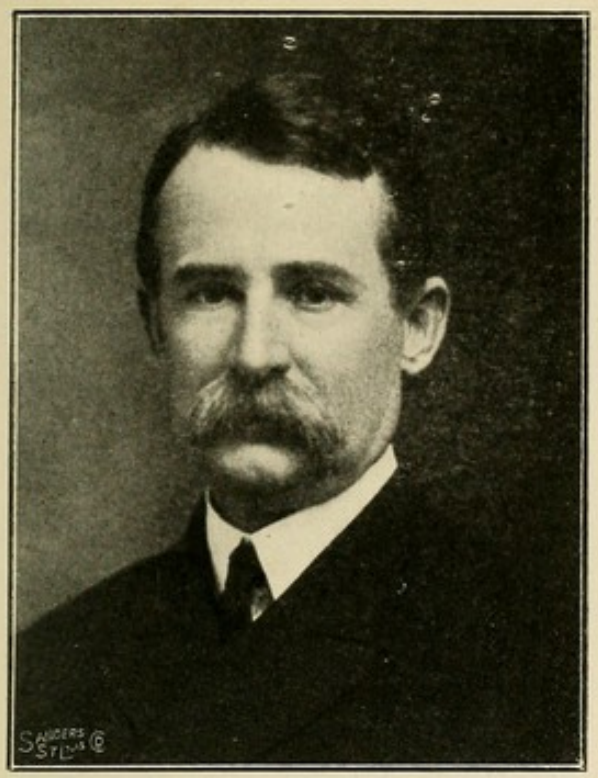
Dr. C. Lester Hall, of Kansas City, is a son of the late Dr. Matthew W. Hall.

Dr. Hall was born in Arrow Rock, Mo., on March 10, 1845. He was educated in the district schools of the county and then attended Kemper School at Boonville, Mo. When the Civil War commenced he enlisted in the ranks of the Confederate Army and was taken prisoner during the first year of the conflict. After resigning from military service he went to Philadelphia to study medicine and entered the Jefferson Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1867. He returned to Missouri and practiced in Marshall and Saline County until 1890 when he moved to Kansas City where he has since remained. In 1886 he went to New York and took a general post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic and a special course in gynecology.

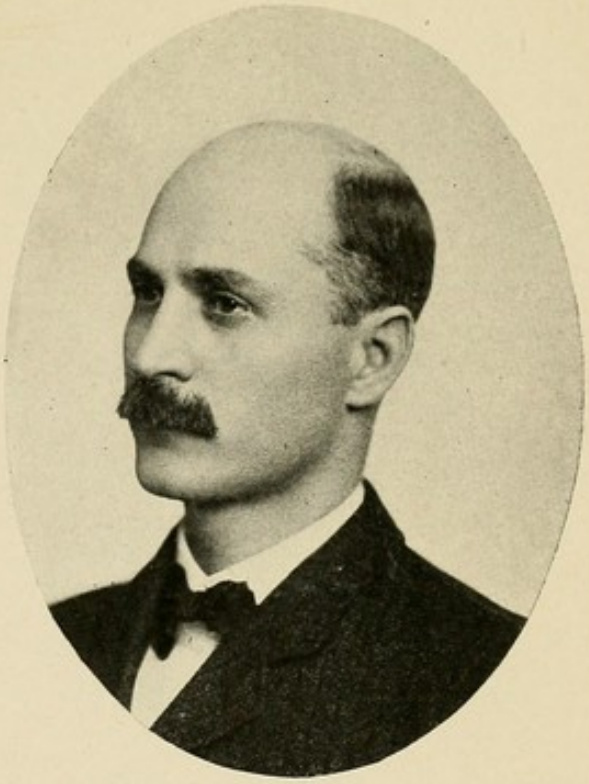
Dr. Hall is gynecologist to St. Joseph's Hospital and professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery in the Medico-Chirurgical College. He is ex-president of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, ex-president of the Missouri State Medical Association and one of the vice-presidents of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of Jackson County Medical Society, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Medical Society of Missouri Valley and the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association.

GEORGE HALLEY.

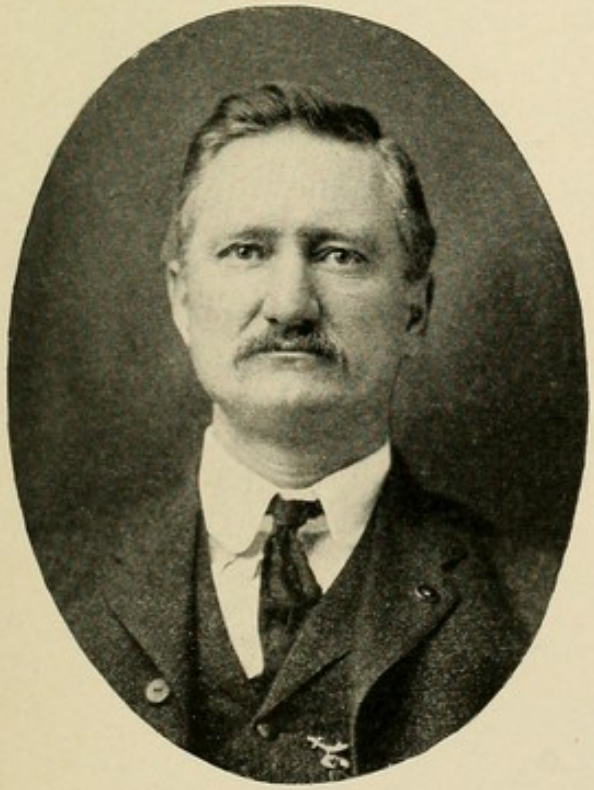
Dr. George Halley, of Kansas City, is a native of Canada, having been born in Aurora, Ontario, on the tenth of September, 1839. He received his education in the district and grammar schools of Elora, Canada. He also obtained his medical degree in his native country, having graduated from the University of Victoria College,



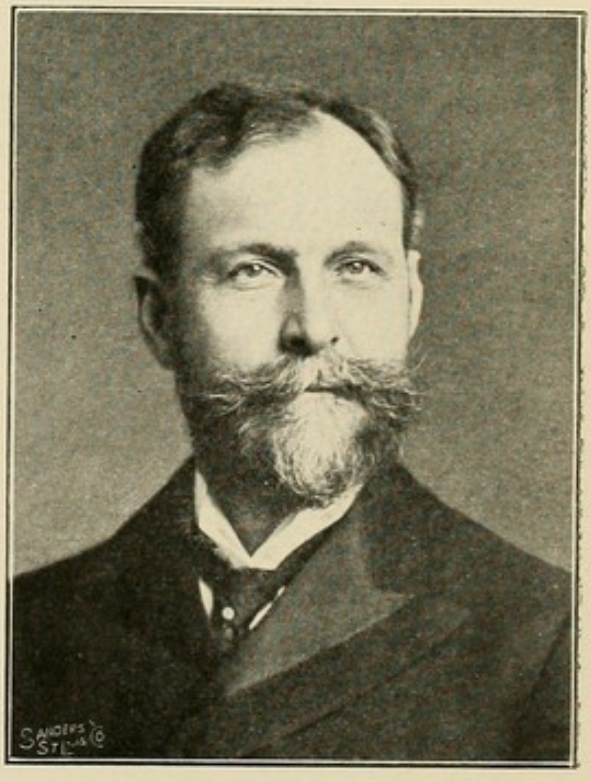
J. H. Duncan.



W. T. Elam.



C. T. Dusenbury



Robt. M. Funkhouser.

of Toronto, in 1869. The next year he came to this country and took up his residence in Kansas City. He has continued in active practice in that city ever since and has been identified with every movement looking to the betterment of medical affairs in his adopted state.

Dr. Halley is Medical Director of the National Guard of Missouri, and professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the University Medical College. He is chief surgeon to the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railroad and consulting surgeon of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, American Medical Association, the Association of Military Surgeons and of the International Association of Railway Surgeons.

ALEXANDER S. HAWKINS.

Dr. Alexander S. Hawkins, of Monett, was born in Rossville, Georgia, on May 18, 1851. Having obtained an excellent preparatory education in the common schools and academic branches in his native state, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore where he secured his medical education and was graduated in 1879. After receiving his degree he returned to his home in Rossville, Georgia, and at once began the practice of medicine. He remained in Rossville for three years and then came to Missouri, settling in Cassville in 1882. For thirteen years he practiced in Cassville when he decided to move to a more populous district and in 1893 he located in Monett where he is at present.

Dr. Hawkins is Division Surgeon for the Frisco Railway and was president of the Board of Pension Examiners from 1885 to 1889. He is a member of the Monett Medical Society, Southwest Missouri Medical Society, International Association of Railway Surgeons and the American Medical Association.

FRANK L. HENDERSON.

Dr. Frank L. Henderson was born in St. Louis on March 18, 1865, and reared and educated in his native state. He obtained his college education in the University of Missouri after which he entered the Missouri Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1888. In that year he was appointed acting Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Army and stationed at Fort Omaha. In 1889 he resigned from the army and went to Paris and pursued his studies in the hospitals and clinics of that city. In 1893 he took a course in special work in New York and London. Returning to America in 1894 he established himself in St. Louis and has remained in that city. In 1902 he went abroad once more, this time visiting the clinics of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna where he continued his studies for some months.

Dr. Henderson has written a number of papers for publication in the medical press and is the author of "Lessons on Eye—a Text Book for Undergraduates," published by P. Blakiston's Son & Co. He is president of the St. Louis Medical Society (1905) and a member of the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology and the St. Louis Ophthalmic Society. He is Ophthalmologist to the St. Mary's Infirmary, the Terminal Ry. Association, the Wabash Railway and consulting ophthalmologist of the City Hospital.

EDWIN R. HICKERSON.

Dr. E. R. Hickerson, a native Missourian, was born in Ralls County, January 27, 1862. He is the son of Dr. John C. Hickerson, a prominent physican of Fulton, Mo., and a brother, Dr. J. C. Hickerson, is also an active practitioner at Independence, Mo.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the Moberly High School and later graduated from the Westminster College. After his graduation from West-

minster he matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College, receiving his diploma in 1885. Immediately after graduating he went to Moberly and entered practice where he has contined to reside.

Dr. Hickerson served as a member of the School Board of Moberly for six years and for two years was president of the Board. He is a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Association and of the Randolph County and North Missouri Medical Societies. He is consulting surgeon of the Wabash Railway Hospital at Moberly and local surgeon of the M., K. & T. Railway.

GEORGE R. HIGHSMITH.

Dr. George R. Highsmith, of Carrollton, is a native of Georgia, born in Savannah, on December 4, 1848. He received his early education in the public schools of Missouri, completed by attendance in the North Missouri Normal School. He obtained his medical education also in Missouri, matriculating in the Missouri Medical College from which he was graduated in 1875. After receiving his medical degree he returned to Carroll county and began practice in De Witt, where he remained for thirteen years. In 1882 he went to New York and in the New York Polyclinic he spent a year in studying special branches, particularly diseases of the nose and throat and diseases of women. In 1888 he left De Witt and moved to Carrollton and in that city he has continued to practice.

Dr. Highsmith is a member of the Tri-State Medical Society, the Grand River District Medical Society, the American Medical Association and is ex-president of the Missouri State Medical Association, the North Missouri Medical Association and the Wabash Surgical Society. He is local surgeon for the Wabash Railway, the Burlington Railway System and the Santa Fe Railway.

ROLAND HILL.

Dr. Roland Hill of St. Louis, Mo., was born at Aylmer, Ontario, Canada, August 16, 1868. His preparatory education was received in the Aylmer public schools and the Collegiate Institute. He studied medicine at Trinity Medical College (Trinity University) and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, Canada, graduating from the latter institution in 1890. For one year after graduating he was house surgeon in the General Hospital, Toronto, Canada. In 1891 he came to Missouri, and located in St. Louis. For some time he was assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the Marion-Sims Medical College and later professor of Medical Physics in the Beaumont Hospital Medical College and consulting surgeon to St. Louis City Hospital.

Dr. Hill is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, Missouri State Medical Association, American Medical Association, and the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association.

JOHN PAUL HOEFFER.

Dr. John P. Hoeffer is a native of Germany, born on the 7th day of August, 1867. At the age of thirteen he was admitted to the Gymnasium from which he graduated in 1888. His medical education was obtained in St. Louis where he graduated from the Medical Department of Washington University in 1892. He entered private practice in St. Louis immediately after receiving his medical degree and has continued active in his profession in that city to the present time. He has a brother, Dr. A. H. Hoeffer, who is also active in medical practice in Mexico.

Dr. Hoeffer is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Association.

BENJAMIN MURRAY HYPES.

Dr. B. M. Hypes, of St. Louis, was born in Lebanon, Ill., July 31, 1846. When fourteen years of age he was

admitted to McKendree College, where he received his classical education and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1866. Several years later the same institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He began the study of medicine in Rush Medical College of Chicago and after one term in that institution came to Missouri and entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in 1872. Entering the competitive examination for internes at the City Hospital, he was appointed junior physician and in 1873 appointed senior physician. In 1874 he resigned from the hospital and began private practice in St. Louis.

Dr. Hypes was one of the founders of the Marion Sims Medical College and filled the chair of Obstetrics in the original faculty. He is now professor of Obstetrics in the Medical Department of St. Louis University and vice-dean of the faculty. He is a member of the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni, the Missouri State Medical Association, American Medical Association and ex-president of the St. Louis Medical Society and the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society.

JOHN ISBELL.

Dr. John Isbell, of Washington, Mo., was born in Osage County, Mo., on July 13, 1844. After obtaining a thorough preparatory and literary training in the St. Louis University he went to Virginia and entered the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, graduating from that institution in 1867. In 1869 he went to St. Louis and studied in the post-graduate work of the St. Louis Medical College. From 1869 to 1872 he practiced in Linn, Mo., moving to Kansas City in the latter year. He remained in Kansas City until 1875 in which year he went to Washington and has continued to practice in that city ever since.

Dr. Isbell is president of Franklin County Society and a member of the Missouri State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association. He is local surgeon at Washington for the Missouri Pacific Railway system.

SAMUEL CATLETT JAMES

Dr. S. C. James, of Kansas City, is the son of Dr. P. T. James, who practiced medicine in Missouri and Illinois for a number of years. He was born in Franklin County, Virginia, June 16, 1854, his parents moving to Versailles, Mo., when he was quite young. He was educated in the common schools of Missouri and Illinois and began to study medicine in his father's office in Litchfield, Ill. In 1878 he entered the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, but was compelled to abandon his studies on account of illness after one year's attendance. Later he resumed his studies and entered Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1882. He began practice in Versailles, Mo., where he remained until 1888 when he went to New York and did post-graduate work in the New York Polyclinic. In 1889 he settled in Kansas City where he has contined to practice his profession.

Dr. James is a member of the American Medical Association, Missouri State Medical Association, ex-member of the Missouri State Board of Health, member of the Provincial Board of Health of North America, Jackson County Medical Society, Kansas City Academy of Medicine, nominator for the Provident Life Insurance Company, Dean of the University Medical College, Trustee and professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine in the same, consulting physician to the University Hospital and the Frisco Railway. He was recently chosen president of the American Association of Medical Colleges.

JABEZ N. JACKSON.

Dr. Jabez N. Jackson, of Kansas City, son of Dr. J. W. Jackson, was born in Labadie, Mo., on October 6, 1868. His early literary education was acquired in Franklin County, Mo. He afterward completed a high school course at Sedalia and subsequently attended Central College at Fayette, Mo., from which he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1890 the same institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

Immediately after his graduation from Central College he entered upon the study of medicine and matriculated in the University Medical College of Kansas City, taking his medical degree from that institution in 1891. In the same year he went to New York and further pursued his medical studies in the New York Polyclinic.

Dr. Jackson is surgeon to the University Hospital, a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, American Medical Association and is now (1905) president of the Missouri State Medical Association.

JOHN PHILLIP KANOKY (KNOCHE)

Dr. J. Phillip Kanoky (former spelling Knoche), of Kansas City, was born in that city on July 25, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and also took a course in Spaulding's Commercial College. He began the study of medicine in Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1880 completing his medical studies in the Kansas City Medical College, graduating from the latter institution in 1881. He has been practicing his profession in Kansas City ever since his graduation. In 1883 he went to Vienna and took special courses in the celebrated universities of that place and in 1886 again went abroad to study in the same institutions.

Dr. Kanoky is professor of Dermatology in the Kansas City Medical College, consulting dermatologist to the Women and Children's Hospital and of the Missouri Pacific Railway, Western Division. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the Missouri State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association.

JOHN BENJAMIN KEBER.

Dr. John B. Keber, of St. Louis, was born in St. Louis, Mo., on May 16, 1862. He was educated in the Christian Brothers College of St. Louis, and in St. Louis University, graduating from the latter institution in 1880 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1890 he received the degree of

Master of Arts from the same institution. He studied medicine in the St. Louis Medical College, graduating in 1883.

For one year after receiving his medical degree Dr. Keber practiced in St. Louis and then departed for Europe and took special courses in dermatology and allied branches. After four years of study in the universities of Strassburg, Heidelberg, Prague, Berlin, Vienna and Paris, he returned to St. Louis and again took up his practice in that city.

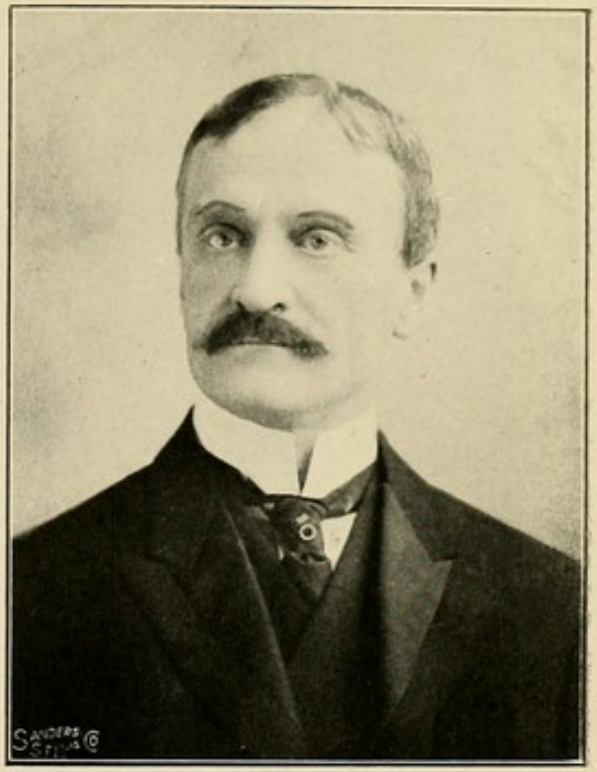
In 1890 Dr. Keber was appointed professor of Diseases of the Skin and Syphilis in Beaumont Hospital Medical College and occupied this chair for nine years. He is dermatologist on the staff of St. Mary's Infirmary and Deaconess Hospital, also to the Convent of the Good Shepherd and the Missouri Pacific Railway System. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Association, and for six years was Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, N. G. M.

ALONZO R. KIEFFER.

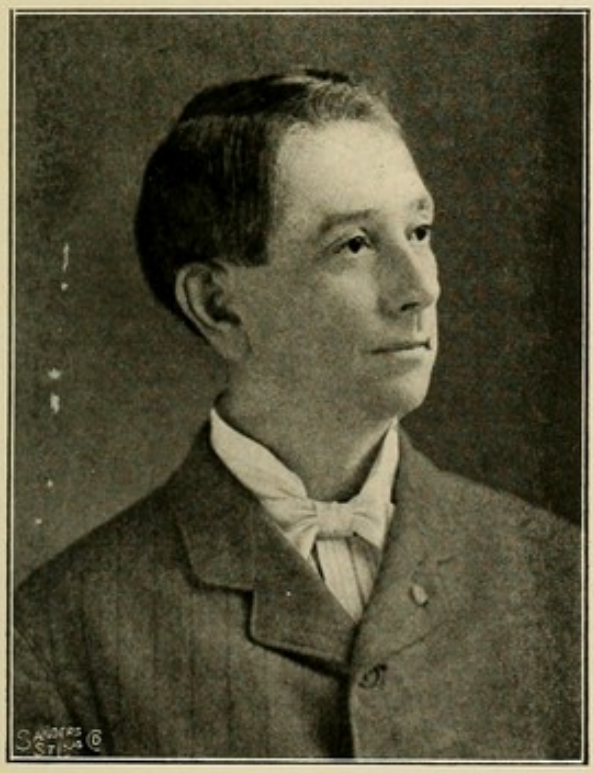
Dr. A. R. Kieffer, of St. Louis, was born in Jefferson County, New York, on March 18, 1855. When he was eleven years of age the family moved to Missouri and Dr. Kieffer was educated in the common schools of this state; he also attended the Teachers' Institute. His medical education was obtained in the Missouri Medical College from which he was graduated in 1879 and won a gold medal for general excellence, being the second graduate upon whom this honor had been conferred in thirty-nine years. After his graduation he went to Cole County, Missouri and entered upon the practice of his profession. He remained in Cole County until 1892 when he went to St. Louis for a post-graduate course in the Missouri Medical College and took up his permanent residence in St. Louis where he has practiced ever since.

For eleven years Dr. Kieffer was Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Barnes Medical College and is now professor of Surgical Diseases of Women and Clinical Surgery in

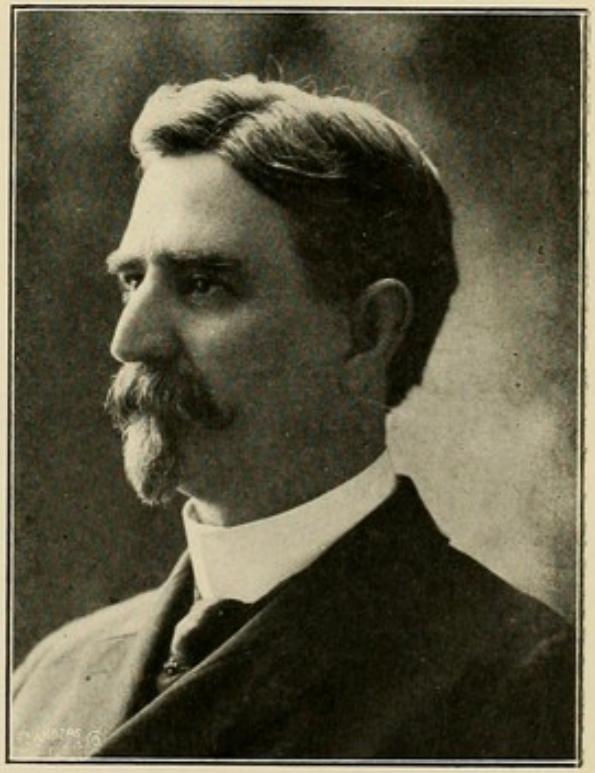
M A. Goldstein.



Spencer C. Graves.



J. K. Graham.



C. Lester Hall.

the same, and Surgeon to the Centenary Hospital. He was treasurer of the St. Louis Medical Library Association for one year, treasurer of the St. Louis Medical Society for eight years, president of the same one year, ex-vice-president of the Missouri State Medical Association, member of the House of Delegates of the same and a delegate to the American Medical Association.

Dr. Kieffer has written a number of important papers on medical subjects, among them one entitled "The Omentum is an Organ."

MOSES BUCKNER KINCHELOE.

Dr. M. B. Kincheloe, of Joplin, came to Missouri in 1880. He was born in Waterford, Kentucky (Spencer Co.) on the sixth of October, 1845. By far the greater part of his early education was obtained in the common schools of his native state, and when he determined to study medicine he entered the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, receiving his diploma in 1874. Thirteen years later he took a post-graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, and in 1897 he again completed a course in post-graduate work, this time going to New York, where he studied in the Post-Graduate School and Hospital.

Immediately after graduating from the University of Louisville, Dr. Kincheloe began his professional life in his native state, and opened his office in Bardstown Junction. He remained here for six years, and then, in 1880, moved to Appleton City, Mo. He left Appleton City in 1899 and went to Joplin where he has continued to practice ever since. He is a member of the Jasper County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, and of the American Medical Association. From 1892 to 1896 he was surgeon on the Pension Board at Joplin and was again appointed in 1901, serving for four years.

ROBERT M. KING.

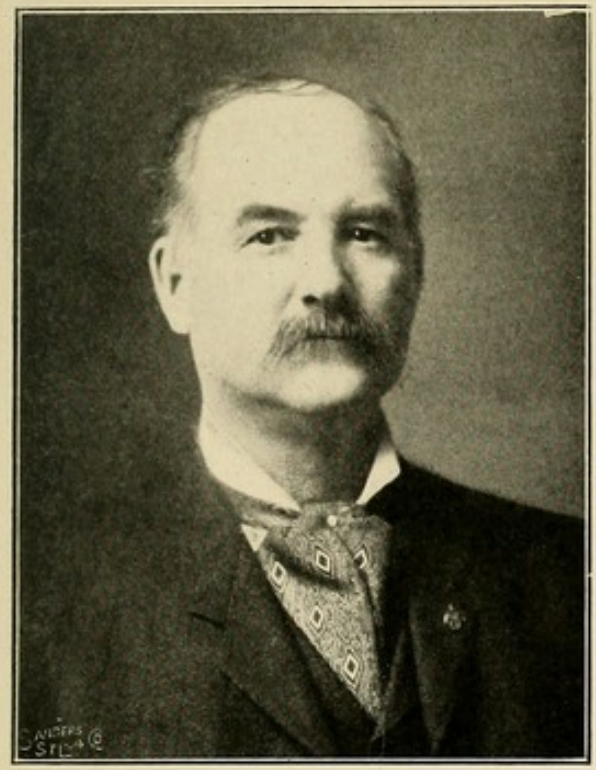
Dr. R. M. King, of St. Louis, was born in Madisonville, Ky., on the first day of June, 1843. He obtained his pre-

paratory and collegiate education in Princeton College, Princeton, Ky., and Bethany College of Virginia, receiving from the latter institution the degree of Master of Arts. Going to Philadelphia to take up his medical studies he entered the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in 1867. In 1871 he took a special course in Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, receiving the *ad eundem* degree in 1871.

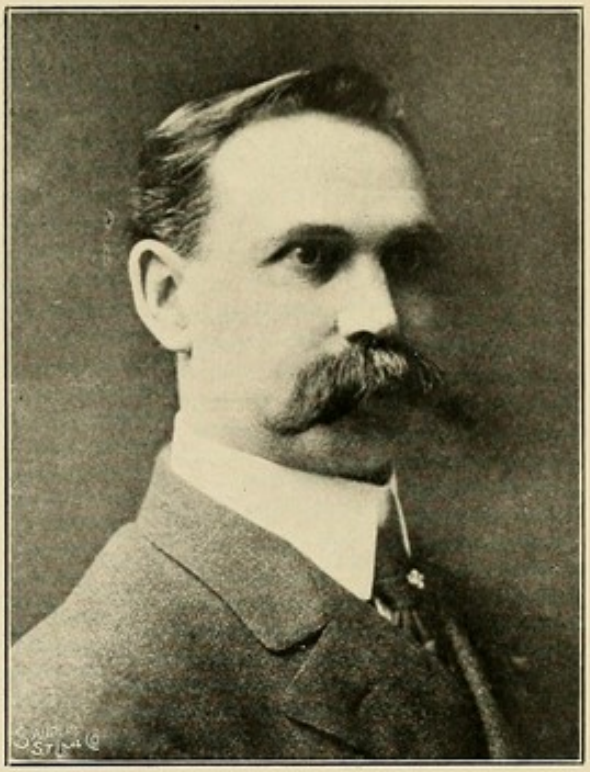
Soon after graduating in medicine Dr. King returned to his native city and practiced in Madisonville for nine years. In 1876 he came to Missouri and took up his residence in St. Louis. In 1882 and again in 1888 he was clinical teacher in the St. Louis Hospital. He was one of the organizers of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, and also a member of the first faculty of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College in St. Louis, filling the chair of Materia Medica and Clinical Therapeutics for two years. He was then elected professor of Obstetrics in the same institution retaining this position until 1893, when he resigned. Later he was called to the chair of Obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which he occupied until 1904. He is a member of the Missouri State Medical Association and has been treasurer of the St. Louis Medical Society since 1902.

LEONIDAS H. LAIDLEY.

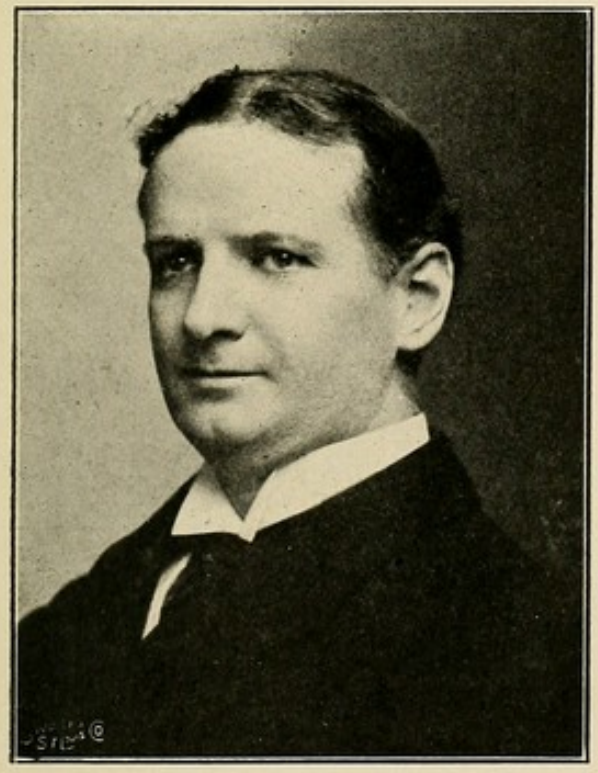
Leonidas H. Laidley, M. D., of St. Louis, was born at Carmichaels, Penn., September 20, 1844. He is a son of Dr. Thomas H. Laidley, who was one of the best known physicians in Greene County, Penn. At ten years of age Leonidas was admitted to the Greene Academy, in his native town, and there he received his education preparatory to the study of medicine. In 1866 he attended the Cleveland Medical College, and the following year entered the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1868. Shortly after leaving college he became associated with his father and brother, Dr. John B. Laidley, but later went to New York and entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating



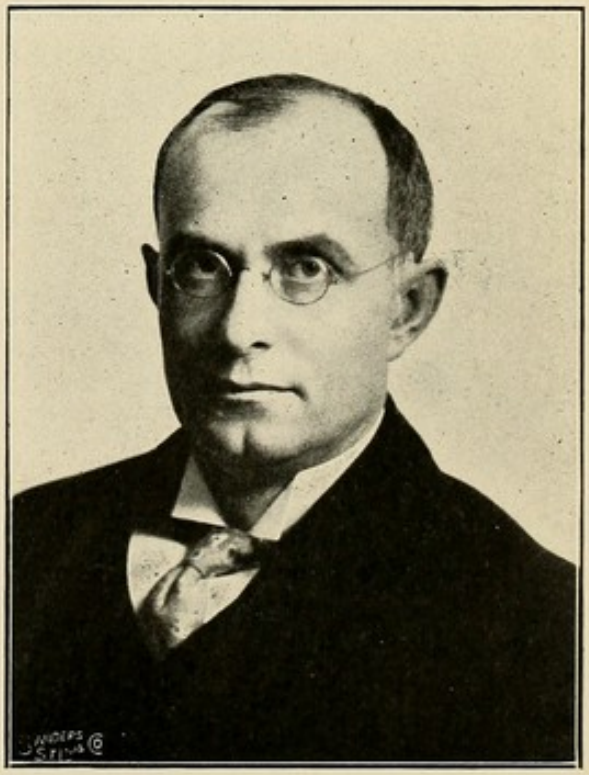
A. S. Hawkins.



E. R. Hickerson.



F. L. Henderson.



Roland Hill.

with honors from that institution in 1872. In the spring of 1872 he located at St. Louis, and soon after coming to that city he, in company with others, organized the Young Men's Christian Association there, Doctor Laidley having charge of the sick poor who appealed to the association for aid. In a short time a free dispensary was established and from this the Protestant Hospital Association had its beginning. For a time he occupied the chair of anatomy and chemistry in the Western Dental College, and when the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis was organized he was called to the chair of gynecology. Five years later he resigned to accept a similar position in the Beaumont Hospital Medical College. This position he still holds and in addition thereto he is surgeon to the Protestant Hospital, and consulting surgeon to the St. Louis Female Hospital. Dr. Laidley has made a number of valuable contributions to the medical literature of the country, chiefly on surgical subjects. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Association of Gynecologists and Obstetricians, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, the State Medical Association of both Missouri and Pennsylvania, and has several times been elected to important offices in the St. Louis Medical Society. At the beginning of the great international exposition at St. Louis he was chosen one of the incorporators and subsequently was made its Medical Director. In 1883 Dr. Laidley was a delegate to the meeting of the British Medical Association, at Liverpool, and while abroad he visited the celebrated hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburg. The French Government through the recommendation of Commissioner LaGrave, appointed him an officer of the French Academy.

JOSEPH ROBERT LEMEN.

Dr. J. R. Lemen, of St. Louis, was born in Madison County, Ill., on June 5, 1853. He received his education in Smith Academy, in St. Louis, to which city the family had removed, and later took up the study of medicine matriculating in the Missouri Medical College (now Medical

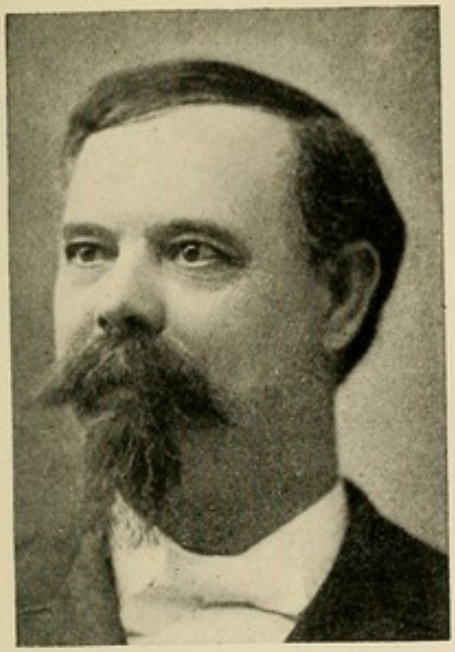
Department of Washington University), receiving his medical degree from that institution in 1875. After serving as interne at the City Hospital for one year he went to New York and pursued his medical studies in the hospitals and clinics of that city for a year and then returned to St. Louis to practice his profession.

Dr. Lemen is professor of Diseases of the Chest in the Medical Department of St. Louis University, and for a number of years was a member of the Board of Health of St. Louis. He is physician to Deaconess Hospital and the Rebekah Hospital and a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and of the Missouri State Medical Association.

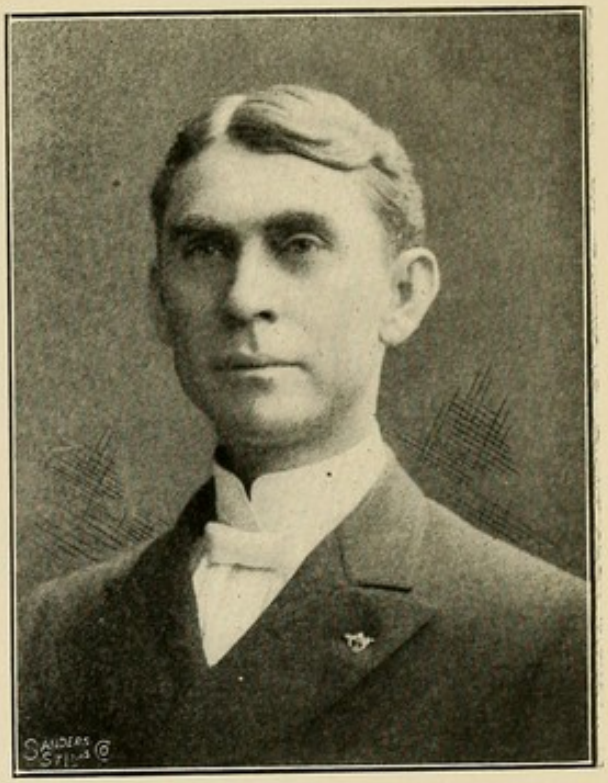
HANAU W. LOEB.

Dr. H. W. Loeb, of St. Louis, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 25, 1865. His parents moved to Missouri in 1867, locating in Columbia and Dr. Loeb received his education in the schools of that city, graduating from Missouri State University in 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1886 the same institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He obtained his medical education in the Medical Department of Columbia University, New York, graduating from that college in 1888. Returning to Missouri he began practice in St. Joseph remaining until 1890 when he moved to St. Louis, and has practiced in that city ever since.

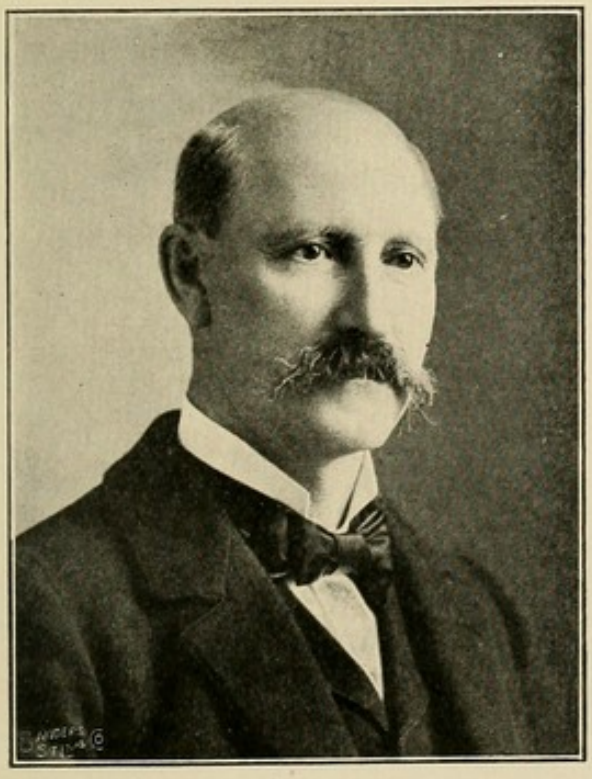
Dr. Loeb is secretary of the faculty of the Medical Department of St. Louis University and professor of Diseases of the Nose and Throat in the same. He is Laryngologist to the Rebekah Hospital, the Jewish Hospital and Jewish Dispensary, St. John's Hospital and St. John's Clinical Dispensary. He is president of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, member of the St. Louis Medical Society, Missouri State Medical Association, American Medical Association, Association of American Anatomists and the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society. For some years he was editor of the St. Louis Medical Review and is now editor of the Annals of Otology, Laryngology and Rhinology.



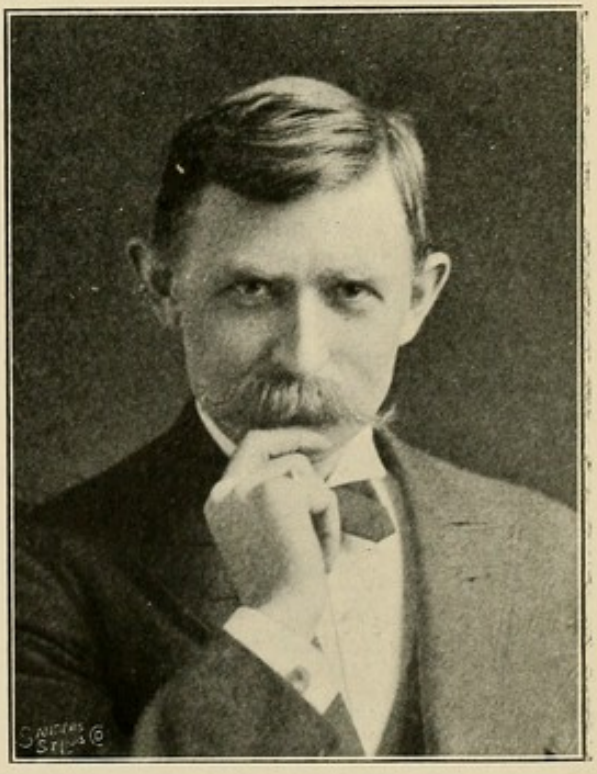
B. M. Hypes.



Samuel C. James.



John Isbell.



J. Phillip Kanoky.

Dr. Loeb is the author of numerous papers, among which may be mentioned: Electro-Cautery in Nose and Throat Diseases, A Case of Nasal Atresia due to Smallpox, Fibropapilloma of the Larynx with Unusual Movement, Cancer of the Epipharynx, the Immediate Relief of Hysterical Manifestations of the Larynx.

JAMES ELMORE LOGAN.

Dr. James E. Logan, of Kansas City, is the son of Dr. W. G. Logan, who practiced medicine in Kentucky for many years before removing to Missouri. The subject of this sketch was born in Nicholasville, Ky., on October 16, 1861. He was educated in the Kentucky University at Lexington, Ky., and the Missouri University, Columbia, Mo., and graduated in medicine from the University Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., in 1883. He then went to New York City and entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, taking his degree from that institution in 1884. In the same year he returned to Missouri and began practice in Kansas City, where he has continued to reside.

Dr. Logan is president of the Board of Trustees of the University Medical College and professor of Laryngology and Clinical Otology in the same institution, and Larnygologist to the University Hospital and Scarritt Hospital. He is a member of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, the Jackson County Medical Society, Missouri State Medical Association, American Medical Association, Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, American Laryngological, American Otological and of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Associations.

CHARLES V. F. LUDWIG.

Dr. Chas. V. F. Ludwig, of St. Louis, was born in Landau, Bavaria, on May 5, 1836. He is still active in his profession although seventy years of age. He was educated in Germany first in the High School in Landau and then attending the University of Speyer, this latter institution conferring upon him the degree of Master of Arts. His

father, Dr. John V. Ludwig, was a surgeon in the Bavarian army. An uncle and a cousin also practiced in Bavaria, and his nephew, Dr. John C. Lebrecht, is now in active practice in St. Louis.

Soon after coming to America, Dr. Ludwig entered the St. Louis Medical College (old "Pope's" College and now Medical Department of Washington University), and graduated in 1857. In 1858 he began active practice in St. Louis and has remained there ever since, except during the Civil War, when he was appointed surgeon with the rank of major in the U. S. army. He served through the entire period, being surgeon of Post Hospital at Pacific during 1862. From 1858 to 1861 he was curator of St. Louis Medical College and resident physician of O'Fallon Dispensary. He filled the chair of Obstetrics in the Woman's Medical College, St. Louis, and is Medical Director, Department of Mo., G. A. R., surgeon of F. P. Blair Post No. 1, Department of Mo., G. A. R., and Medical Examiner for Nederland Life Insurance Company.

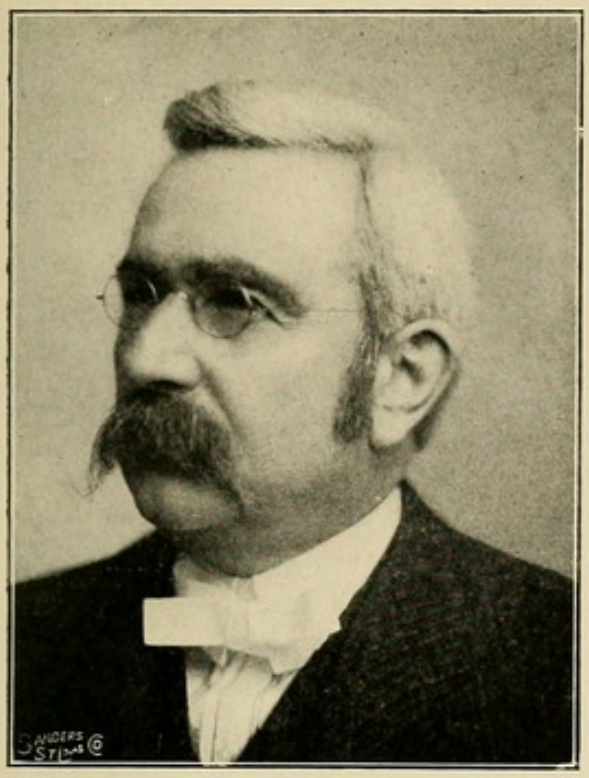
Dr. Ludwig has invented a filtering system for purifying river water for cities, delivering the purified water direct from the stream into reservoirs ready for use. One of the important features of this system is the method of cleaning the filter by means of rotary brushes which are rotated by the current of the river, thus maintaining constant motion, which serves to cleanse the filter plates of all impurities.

Dr. Ludwig is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and American Medical Association.

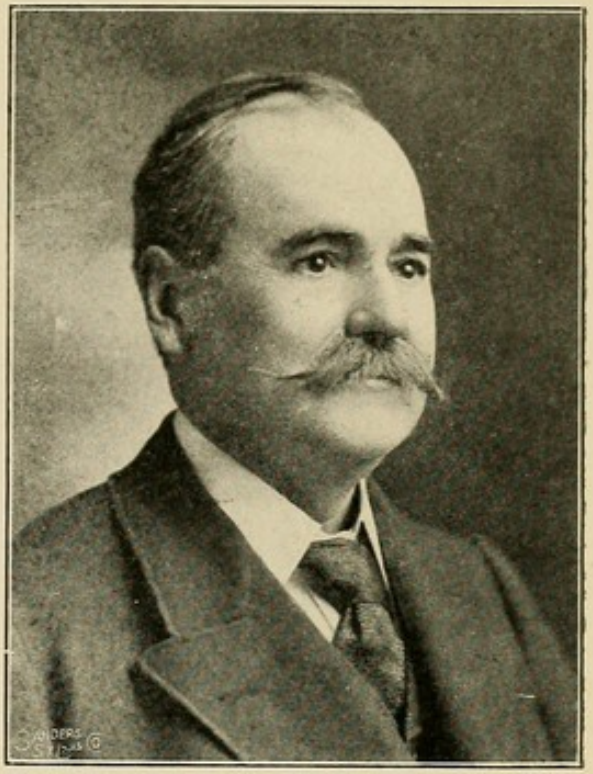
NOTE.—Dr. Ludwig has passed away since the above was written. He died very suddenly on April 14, 1905.

ROBERT LUEDEKING.

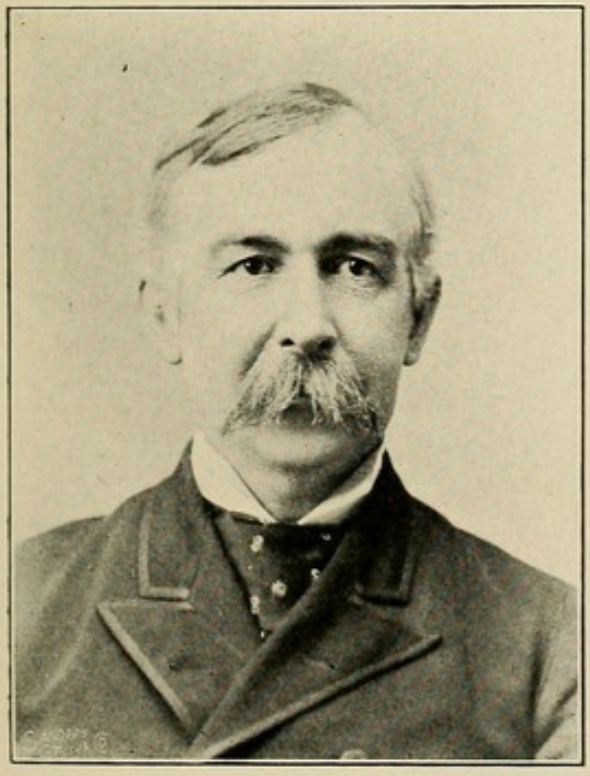
Dr. Robert Luedeking, of St. Louis, was born in that city on November 6, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and graduated from the Central High School. At the age of nineteen he began to study medicine, and for two years attended lectures in the University of Heidelberg. In 1874 he entered the University of



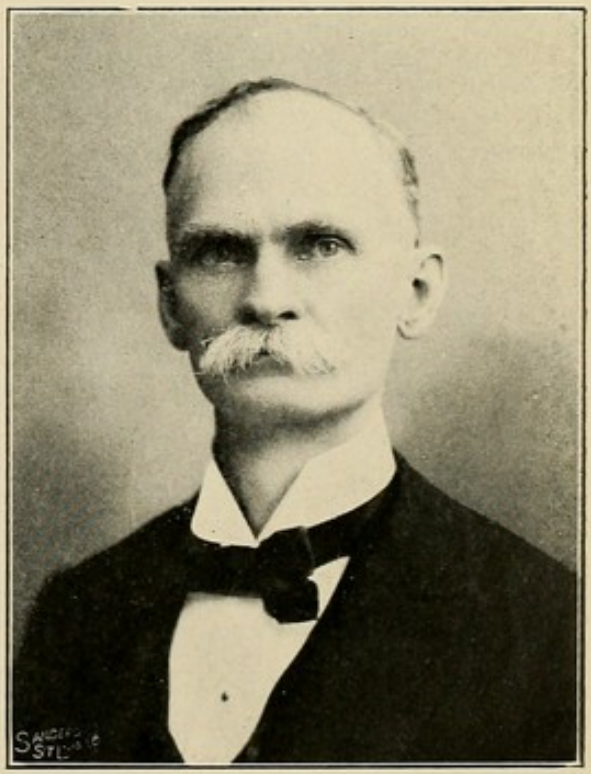
A. R. KIEFFER.



R. M. KING.



M. B. KINCHELOE.



H. O. LEONARD.

Strassburg and took his medical degree from that institution in 1876. He then took a post-graduate course in the University of Vienna, continuing his studies for a year. In April, 1877, he returned to St. Louis and has practiced his profession in that city ever since.

Dr. Luedeking was editor of the St. Louis Weekly Medical Review for some time and at different times was Dispensary Physician and Clerk of the Health Commissioner and the Board of Health. He was acting Superintendent of the City Hospital and the Female Hospital during the administration of Mayor Overstolz and of Mayor Ewing. He was Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College from 1882 to 1883, and professor of Pathological Anatomy in the same college from 1883 to 1892. When the St. Louis Medical College was made the Medical Department of Washington University in 1892 he was appointed professor of Diseases of Children, and occupies that chair at the present time. In 1902 he was elected dean of the faculty of the Medical Department of Washington University and still retains this position.

Dr. Luedeking is physician to the O'Fallon Dispensary, the Jewish Hospital and St. Anthony's Hospital Training School for Nurses. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni, Verein Deutscher Aerzte and the Pediatric Society of St. Louis, and of the Missouri State Medical Association.

LOUIS WILLARD LUSCHER.

Dr. Louis W. Luscher, of Kansas City, was born in Macon County, Mo., on January 22, 1858. After attending the public schools he took his collegiate course in Kansas State University, this institution conferring upon him, in the year 1882, the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He pursued his medical studies in the Kansas City Medical College and graduated from this institution in 1879.

Immediately after graduating in medicine Dr. Luscher entered the army service and was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army. He continued in the army service until 1881 when he resigned to take up private practice

and located in Kansas City. He remained in private practice for two years, and then once more entered military life, this time in the service of a foreign country, serving in the Chinese Army until 1887. He returned to Kansas City in 1888 and resumed his practice.

Dr. Luscher is professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery in the University Medical College of Kansas City and is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, of which he is ex-president, and has been treasurer of the same for the past five years. He is also a member of the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

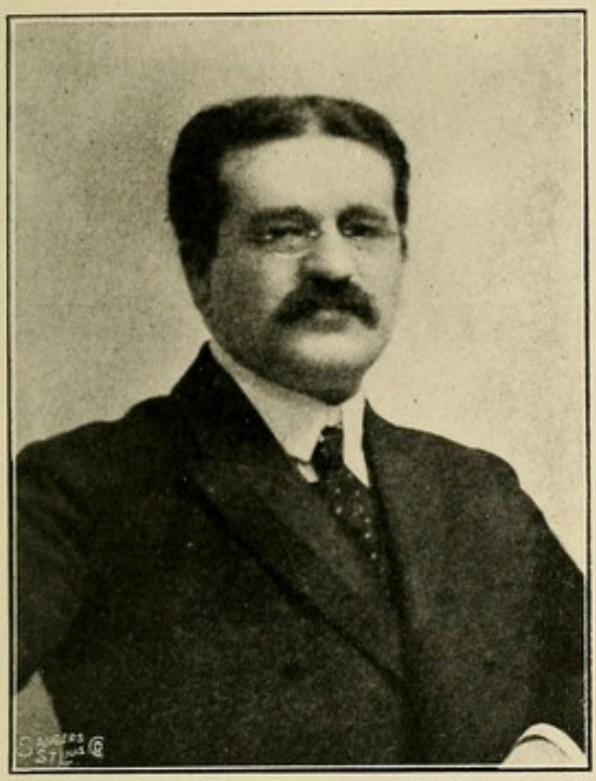
HOMER ODESSA LEONARD.

Dr. H. O. Leonard, of Kansas City, was born in Bristol, Wis., on May 6, 1853. He received his literary education in the Kenosha High School; took his medical degree from the Medical Department of Northwestern University of Chicago, graduating in 1875. He began practice in Milburn, Ill., going to that town immediately after his graduation. He practiced in Milburn for eight years but in 1883 he left there and came to Missouri and located in Kansas City where he has practiced his profession continuously since that time.

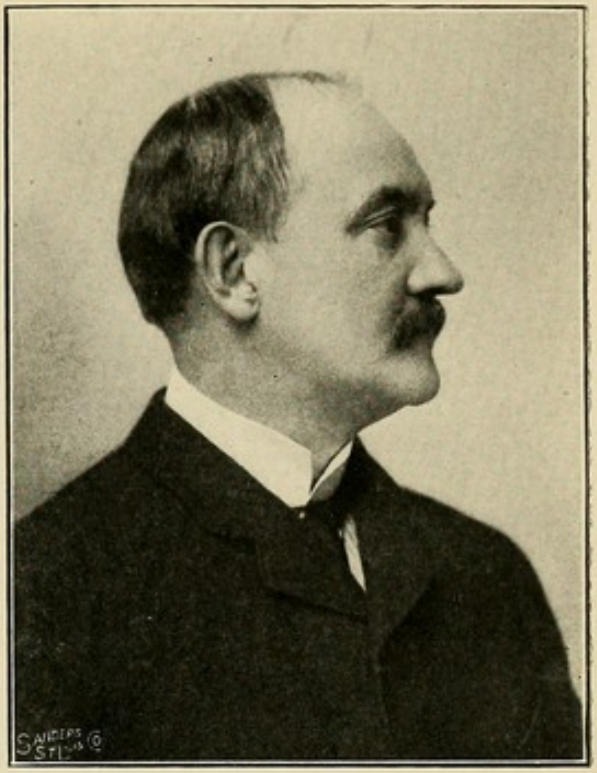
Dr. Leonard is obstetrician to the Door of Hope, an institution for the care of unfortunate young women in Kansas City. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, Kansas City Academy of Medicine, the Missouri State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association.

FRANK J. LUTZ.

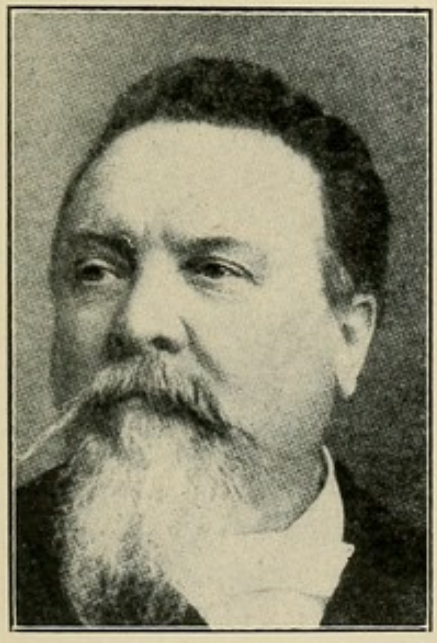
Dr. F. J. Lutz was born in St. Louis on May 24, 1855, and received his education in the public schools and the St. Louis University, the latter institution conferring upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1873. Soon after completing his studies in the St. Louis University he entered the St. Louis Medical College and received his medi-



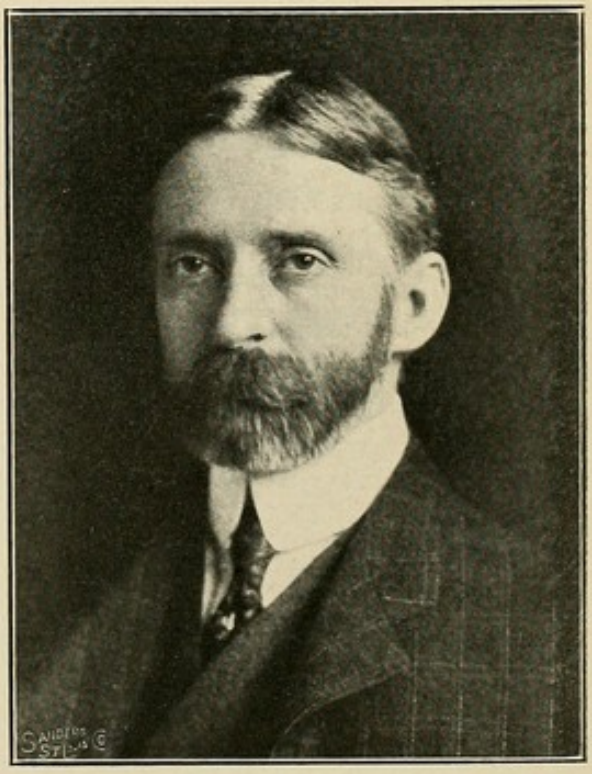
HANAU W. LOEB.



F. J. LUTZ.



CHAS. V. F. LUDWIG.



GEO. E. LYON.

cal degree from that institution in 1876. He was then appointed assistant physician at Alexian Brothers Hospital and has been connected with the hospital ever since that time; he is surgeon-in-charge of the Josephine Hospital and chief surgeon of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway. From 1893 to 1897 he was surgeon-general of the Missouri State Guard. He was dean of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College at the time of its consolidation with the Marion-Sims Medical College and now (1905) fills the chair of Surgery in the Medical Department of St. Louis University.

In 1887 he was president of the Missouri State Medical Association; in 1889 he was president of the St. Louis Medical Society, president of the Southwestern Association of Railway Surgeons in 1893, president of the International Association of Railway Surgeons in 1896 and the next year was president of the U. S. Board of Pension Examiners at St. Louis. He organized the St. Louis Surgical Society of which he has been secretary since its organization and was largely instrumental in launching the movement which resulted in founding the St. Louis Medical Library Association.

GEORGE ELMER LYON.

Dr. George E. Lyon, of St. Louis, was born in New York on the 13th day of April, 1862. His scholastic education was obtained in Albany Academy and after the preparatory training received at this institution he entered upon his medical studies. Matriculating in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, he completed his studies in that institution and was graduated in 1887. Later he took a course in special clinical work in the New York Polyclinic.

He first entered upon private practice in New York City soon after graduating, and for six years continued to practice in his native state. In 1893 he gave up his work in New York and came to Missouri, locating in St. Louis. In the war with Spain he was appointed surgeon with rank

of major, in the 3rd U. S. Volunteer Corps and served through the campaign. He is a member of the New York State Medical Association and Medical Examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company.

WILLIAM M. McPHEETERS.

Dr. William M. McPheeters was born in Raleigh, N. C., December 3, 1815, and died in St. Louis, March 15, 1905, He received his literary education in North Carolina and completed his medical education in the old Jefferson Medical College and in the hospitals of Philadelphia.

Sixty-two years ago he was made professor of clinical medicine and pathological anatomy, later taking the chair of materia medica in the Missouri Medical College, now medical department of Washington University. Fifty years ago he became associate editor with Dr. M. L. Linton, of the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal,* still flourishing among the medical monthlies of this state. While an interne in the Philadelphia Hospital, in conjunction with Dr. Kane, afterward famous as the greatest Arctic explorer, he made many original researches to establish the value of kyestein in the urine as a diagnostic factor in early pregnancy.

His record as a physician in the most critical time in the medical history of St. Louis, during the fearful cholera epidemic of 1849-50, was most faithful and creditable, as it was before, and had ever been in all of the great medical crises of the city, and as it was in the Confederate army when, true to convictions of political and professional duty, he went with the South, and was honored with the selection of chief of staff to Generals Price and Pemberton.

Returning to St. Louis after the close of the war he resumed his professional and other duties, exhibiting always the possession of those sterling qualities which distinguished him in every relation of life.

Perhaps nothing which Dr. McPheeters accomplished as a member of the medical profession, not even his exemplary life as a gentlemanly physician, public-spirited and courageous, has left such an impression upon the medical

profession of this state as the organization which he so enthusiastically initiated. Even after he had lived beyond the limit allotted by the Psalmist, he took an active interest in everything which concerned the medical profession.

Honored and respected by the people of his city and of the state, he has left an ineffaceable imprint upon the history of medicine in Missouri.

A. W. McALESTER.

Dr. A. W. McAlester has been in active practice in Columbia, Mo., for thirty-nine years. He was born in Rocheport, Mo., on January 1, 1841. He attended the common schools of the district until admitted to the University of Missouri, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. In 1898 the same institution conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

After completing his literary education Dr. McAlester went to St. Louis and entered the St. Louis Medical College, taking his medical degree in 1866. He then began practice at Columbia, where he has continued to live. In 1868 he went to New York and took special courses in surgery and in 1873 and 1885 he made trips to London and studied surgery in the hospitals and clinics of that city. In 1873 he organized the Medical Department of the University of Missouri. He is dean of the faculty and professor of surgery in the college and superintendent and surgeon of Parker Memorial Hospital. He has been a member of the State Medical Association for over thirty years, and in 1888 he was elected president of the Association, and has been president of the Missouri State Board of Health for a number of years, still retaining that position (1905). He is also a member of the Boone County Medical Society and the Linton District Medical Society. His son, Dr. A. W. McAlester, Jr., is also an active practitioner.

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD McCANDLESS.

Dr. William A. McCandless, of St. Louis, was born in Macomb, Ill., October 28, 1849. He received his education in Macomb Academy and in Knox College of Galesburg, Ill., graduating from the latter institution in 1871 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1878 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the same college.

In 1871 he entered St. Louis Medical College and completed his medical course in that college, graduating in 1873. He then entered the City Hospital as interne and served two and one-half years. He was demonstrator of anatomy in St. Louis Medical College for a number of years, later professor of Anatomy in the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, and is now professor of Fractures and Dislocations and Clinical Surgery in the Medical Department of St. Louis University.

Dr. McCandless is Chief Surgeon of St. Mary's Infirmary and of the Terminal Railroad Association. He is ex-president of the International Association of Railway Surgeons, member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the St. Louis Surgical Society, Missouri State Medical Association, American Obstetrical and Gynecological Association and of the American Medical Association.

GEORGE E. McNEIL.

Dr. George E. McNeil, of Sedalia, was born at Elston, Cole County, Mo., on February 15, 1864. He was reared on a farm, attending the public schools in the winter months, and when nineteen years of age entered the Clarksville Academy, of Clarksville, Mo., and graduated from the Normal Department. He continued his education at Otterville College, Otterville, Mo., and passed the examination under the State Superintendent of Public Schools, receiving a state teacher's certificate for life. In 1890 he graduated from the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., and was appointed second house surgeon in the M. K. & T. Ry. hospital at Sedalia, Mo. Subsequently he was appointed first house surgeon in the same, which posi-

tion he still retains. In 1894 he took a course in post-graduate work in the New York Polyclinic. He is a nephew of the late Dr. Addison Elston and of Dr. J. A. Elston, of Jefferson City, Mo.

Dr. McNeil is ex-president of Pettis County Medical Society, and also served as secretary of the same, member of the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and medical examiner for a number of life insurance companies.

MARY HANCOCK McLEAN.

Dr. Mary H. McLean, of St. Louis, was born in Washington, Mo., on February 28, 1861, daughter of Dr. Elisha McLean, one of the early practitioners in Washington, Missouri.

Dr. McLean was educated in Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo., and later entered Vassar College, graduating from that institution in 1880. After completing her preparatory education she entered upon her medical studies and matriculated in the University of Michigan, graduating from the medical department in 1884. Returning to Missouri after receiving her medical degree she was appointed interne at the St. Louis Female Hospital and served in that capacity for one year. After completing her service in the hospital she began private practice in St. Louis and has continued to practice in that city.

Dr. McLean is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and of the Missouri State Medical Association.

TILLY ALEXANDER MARTIN.

Dr. T. A. Martin, of St. Louis, was born in Miami, Mo., on January 11, 1852, and received his literary education in the Pritchett Institute of Glasgow, Mo. After graduating from this institution he went to New York and entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1870. He was then appointed house physician to New York Lunatic Asylum and retained this position for three years. In 1873 he returned to Missouri

and began practice in Dalton where he continued to live until 1885. In that year he went to St. Louis and has practiced in that city to the present time. In 1889 he took a special course in the Missouri Medical College and received the *ad eundem* degree.

In 1886 Dr. Martin was appointed clinical professor of Diseases of Children in the Missouri Medical College, and filled this chair for thirteen years. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association.

L. I. MATTHEWS.

Dr. Luther I. Matthews, of Joplin, Mo., has been in active practice close on to forty years. He was born in Gallia County, Ohio, July 31, 1839. He received an academic education, after which he entered the University of Michigan to study medicine, and graduated from that institution in 1866. He began the practice of medicine in Lebanon, Mo., where he was located until 1872. He then moved to Carthage, where he remained from 1872 to 1897, when he went to Joplin, where he has continued to practice.

Dr. Matthews served in the civil war 1861 to '64. Enlisting as a private he advanced to Lieutenant and Captain of Cavalry.

Dr. Matthews has served as president of his county and district medical societies, and in 1899 was elected president of the Missouri State Medical Association. He is at present president of the board of U. S. Pension Examiners and medical examiner for several insurance companies. He has been a faithful worker in organizing the profession in his county and promoting affiliation with the state association.

CHARLES EUGENE MICHEL.

Dr. Chas. E. Michel, of St. Louis, was born in Charleston, S. C., on May 9, 1833. He received his literary education in Charleston College from which he graduated in 1853. His medical education was obtained in the South

Carolina Medical College and from this institution he received his degree in 1857. In the same year he sailed for Europe and went to Paris where for three years he continued his medical studies in the universities and clinics of that place, devoting his attention to special branches. Soon after he returned to this country the Civil War broke out and he was appointed Surgeon in the Confederate Army. After the close of the war Dr. Michel came to Missouri and took up his residence in St. Louis and in that city he has continued to practice his profession.

For many years he has been a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and was professor of Ophthalmology and Histology in the Missouri Medical College from 1869 to 1899.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MILLER.

Dr. George W. Miller, of Joplin, was born at Brownsville, Penn., on May 28, 1845. He was educated in private and public schools in his native state and studied medicine in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1880. He then came West and began to practice in Girard, Kansas, where he remained until 1890, when he removed to Joplin, Mo., and has continued to practice in that city until the present time. In 1889 and 1890 he took post-graduate courses in the New York Polyclinic and the New York Post-Graduate School and in 1904 he again went to New York and attended the New York School of Clinical Medicine where he took special courses in private clinics.

Dr. Miller is secretary of the Board of Examining Surgeons for Pensions, ex-president of the Jasper County Medical Society, member of the Missouri State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association and medi-

ANDREW WILLIAM MOORE.

Dr. Andrew W. Moore, of Fayette, Mo., is a native of Tennessee and was born at Raytown, that state on the 16th day of April, 1845. His parents moved to Missouri in the forties and settled in the western part of the state. Dr.

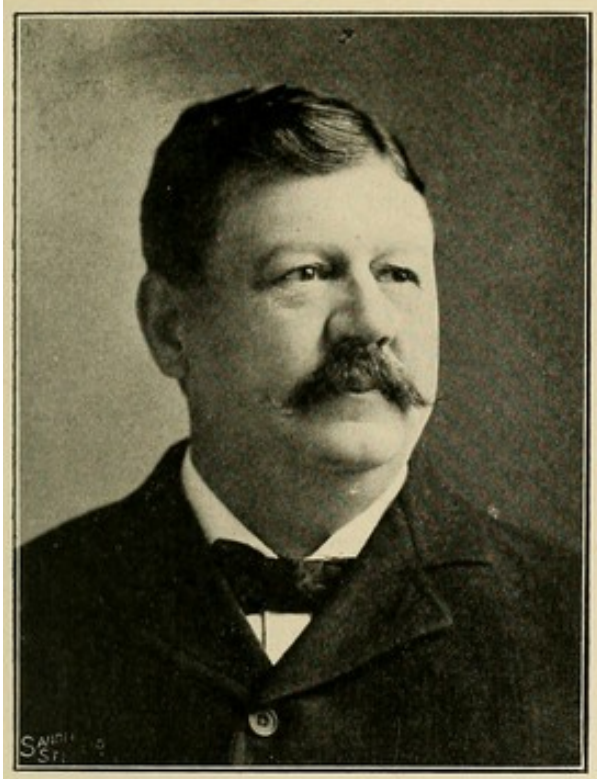
Moore received his early education in the public schools of the district and later entered a private high school to prepare for his medical course. This latter he began in the St. Louis Medical College and was graduated from that institution in 1872.

Immediately upon receiving his degree Dr. Moore began practice in Owensville, Mo. Here he remained for thirteen years actively engaged in professional work, and during this time served as president of Gasconade County Medical Society. In 1885 he left Owensville and moved to the more important town of Fayette, where he resides at the present time. He has filled the position of City Physician of Fayette and in 1905 was elected president of Howard County Medical Society. He is also a member of Gasconade County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the National Association of Railway Surgeons.

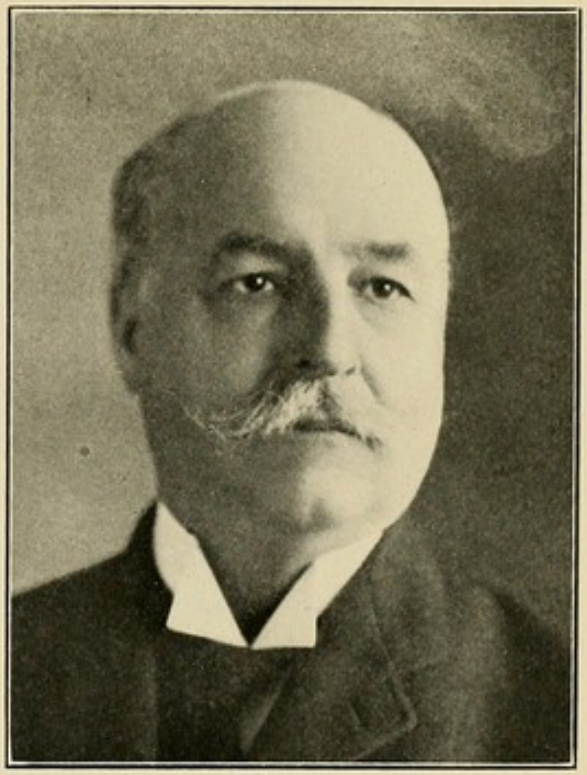
WILLIAM GRANT MOORE.

Dr. W. G. Moore of St. Louis, was born in Lexington, Fayette County, Ky., on February 16, 1853. In the city of his birth he attended the district schools and then entered the University of Kentucky, later going to the Washington and Lee University of Virginia, where he completed his literary education. His medical education was obtained in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and he graduated from that institution in 1876. In the same year he took a special course in Diseases of the Eye and Ear in Cincinnati and then came to Missouri and began practice in St. Louis where he has continued active in his profession.

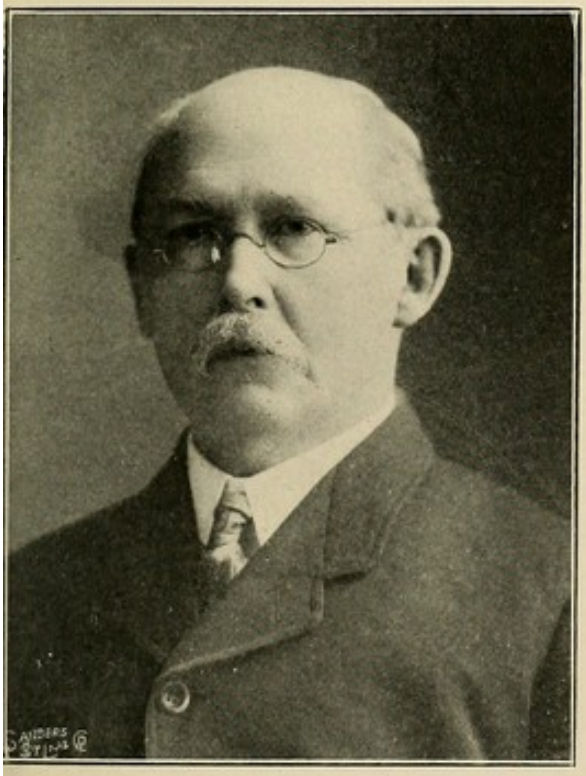
When the Beaumont Hospital Medical College was founded he was made professor of Clinical Medicine and in 1888 he was chosen professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. When this institution was consolidated with the Marion-Sims Medical College to form the Medical Department of St. Louis University he was elected to fill the same chair and still retains that position. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society



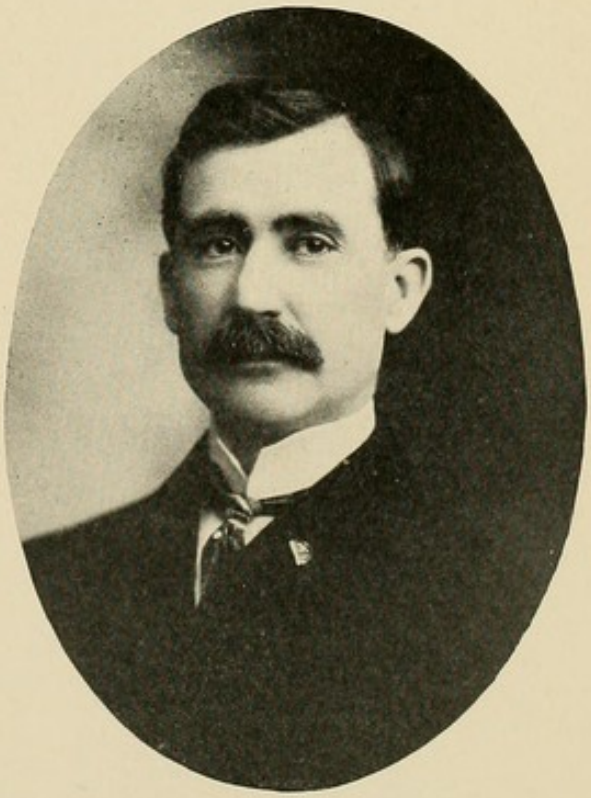
T. A. Martin.



W. A. McCandless.



L. I. Matthews.



Geo. E. McNeil.

and the Missouri State Medical Association and has served as president of each of them, being the World's Fair president of the State Association in 1904. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and for many years was a member of the St. Louis Board of Education. He is attending physician at St. John's Hospital and a member of the staff of Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, the Protestant Hospital and Consultant of the City Hospital.

WINN FORT MORROW.

Dr. W. F. Morrow, of Kansas City, was born in Macon County, Mo., on the 31st day of July, 1854. His literary education was obtained in McGee College, College Mound, Mo., and when he had completed his preparatory education he matriculated in the Missouri Medical College (now Medical Department of Washington University) where he took his medical degree in 1878.

After his graduation Dr. Morrow went to La Plata, Mo., and practiced in that city for four years. In 1882 he moved to Kirksville, Mo., but after five years' activity in that place he went to Kansas City.

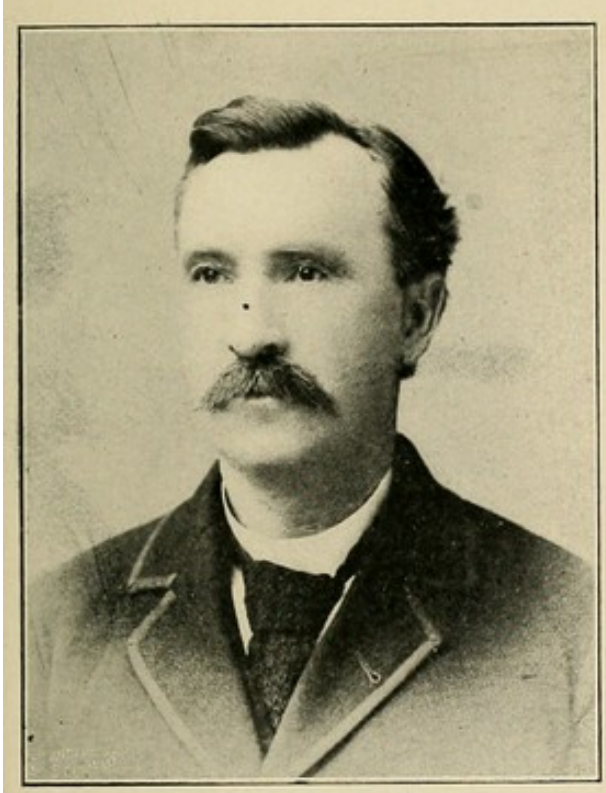
Dr. Morrow is a member of the Missouri State Board of Health and has been Secretary of that body for a number of years. He is local surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and a member of the staff of the University Hospital. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, Kansas City Academy of Medicine, Missouri State Medical and American Medical Associations.

DANIEL MORTON.

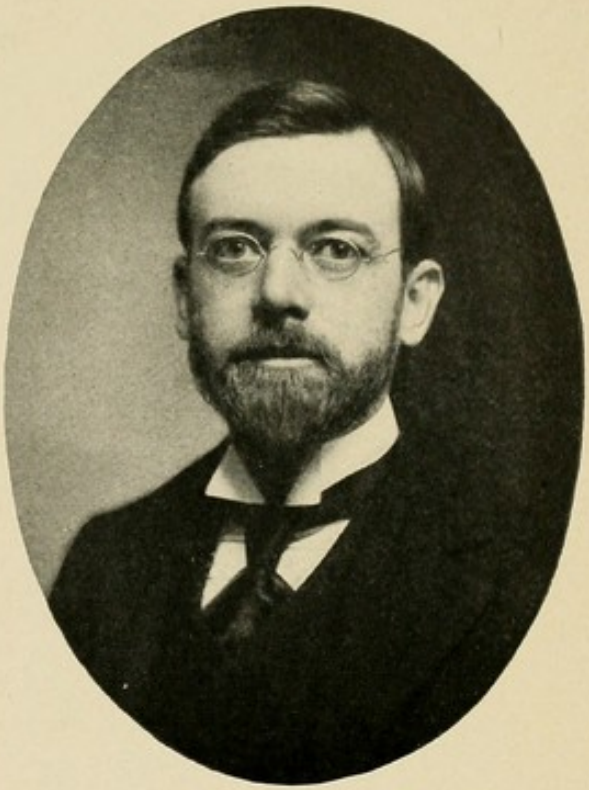
Daniel Morton, of St. Joseph, was born November 25th, 1864, at Russellville, Logan County, Ky. Until 1878, Dr. Morton was a student at Bethel College, Russellville, Ky, After the removal of the family to Louisville, Ky., in 1879, he entered the High School of that city, remaining until 1882. In 1885 he began the study of medicine and was graduated at the University of Louisville, Medical Department, in 1887. In 1887-88 he attended lectures at Colum-

bia College, New York City, then known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He left Louisville in 1888 and entered upon the practice of medicine at St. Joseph, Missouri. During the winter of 1889-90 he occupied the chair of dermatology and rectal surgery at Ensworth Medical College. In 1889 he was appointed attending surgeon to the Ladies Union Benevolent Association, and has been connected with this association ever since, serving as attending surgeon and consulting surgeon at the Home of the Friendless, the Home for Little Wanderers and the Memorial Home for the Aged. In 1893 he accepted the position of associate editor of the St. Louis Medical Fortnightly. At this time he was appointed assistant surgeon of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway, and was United States pension examining surgeon from 1893 to 1899. In 1898 he was appointed Chief Surgeon of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway and of the Kansas City & Omaha Railway and served until January 1, 1904. In 1899 he was appointed County Physician and served until March, 1901. On June 25th, 1900, he was commissioned Major and Surgeon of the Fourth Infantry, National Guard of Missouri, and on January 30th, 1904, was detailed Acting Chief Surgeon of the Missouri National Guard. At present he lectures on Abdominal Surgery at St. Joseph's Hospital Training School for Nurses.

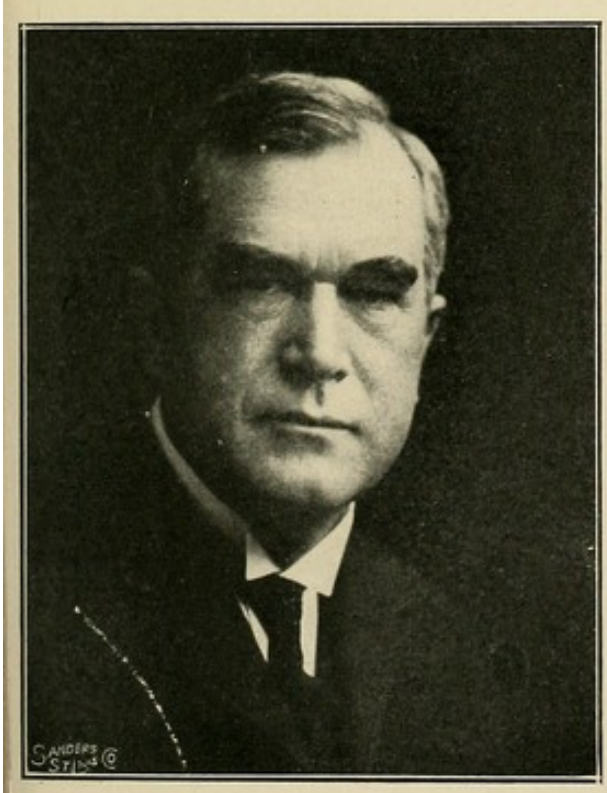
Dr. Morton has been identified with St. Joseph's Hospital from its very beginning and in connection with the late Dr. E. S. Garner and other surgeons of that time was instrumental in inducing the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul to undertake the work which has grown into the present magnificent institution. In 1888 he became associate editor of the St. Joseph Medical Herald; later he became editor and continued as such until May, 1891. His contributions to the medical press have been numerous and along the lines of medical education and surgery. He has always been active in medical society work, belonging to all the local societies and the State and National associations. He was one of the founders of the St. Joseph Medical and Surgical Society and also of the Buchanan County Medical



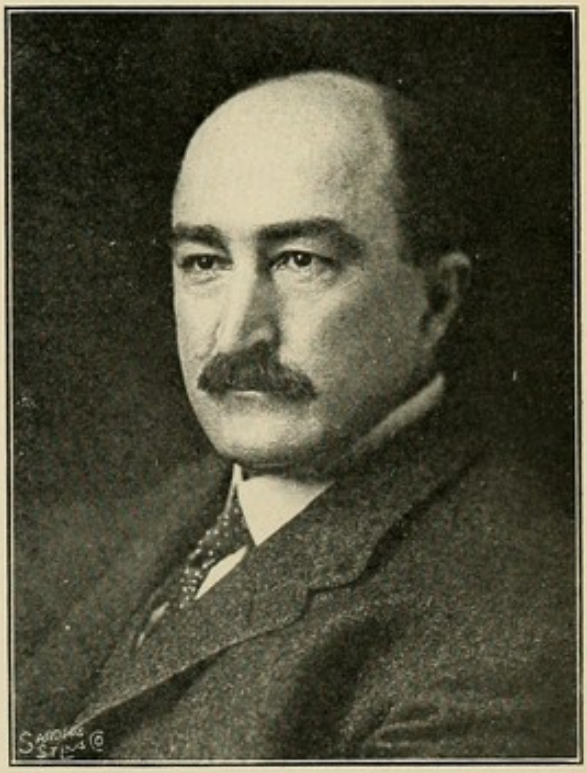
A Van Meter.



David Morton.



W. G. Moore.



H. G. Mudd.

Society. In 1903 he was elected president of the St. Joseph Medical Society.

HARVEY GILMER MUDD.

Dr. Harvey G. Mudd was born in St. Louis on August 29, 1857. He is a brother of the late Dr. Henry Hodgen Mudd, and a nephew of Dr. John T. Hodgen, both of whom practiced in St. Louis for many years, and earned national renown.

After attending the public schools and graduating from the high school, and the classical department of Washington University, Dr. Mudd entered the St. Louis Medical College and graduated in 1881. He at once took the examination for internes at the City Hospital and received an appointment, serving for one year. He then began private practice in St. Louis, and has continued active in the pro-

Dr. Mudd was a teacher in the St. Louis Medical College, almost from the time of his graduation, first as demonstrator of Anatomy, then professor of Osteology, and Regional Anatomy, then professor of Regional Anatomy and Fractures and Dislocations. When the St. Louis Medical College and the Missouri Medical College combined to form the Medical Department of Washington University he was elected to the chair of Fractures and Dislocations and Clinical Surgery, and retains this position at the present time. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the St. Louis Surgical Society, the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni, the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the American Surgical Association, and of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons. He is surgeon and chief of staff of St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, and major and surgeon First Infantry N. G. M.

FLETCHER D. MOONEY.

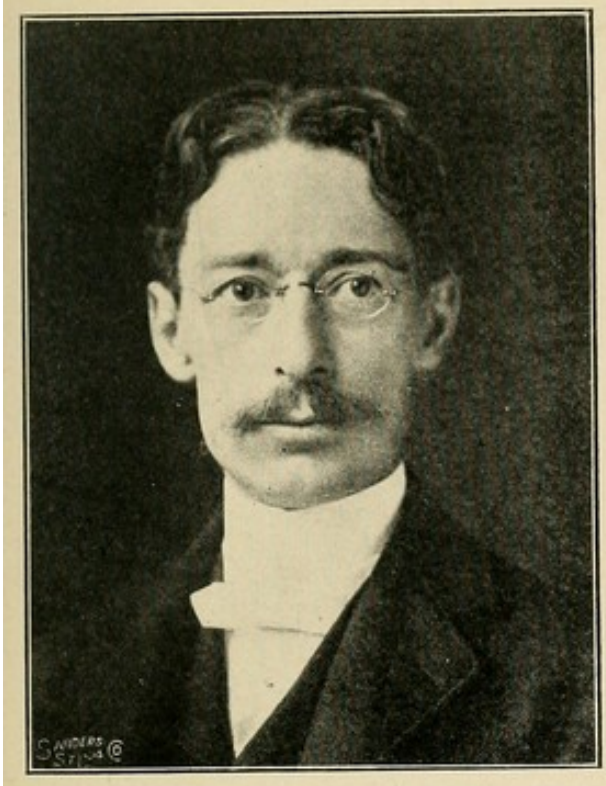
Dr. Fletcher D. Mooney was born on a farm in Christian County, Mo., on November 30, 1856, and died in St. Louis November 8, 1897. He obtained his early education in

the public schools of the district in which he lived and then attended Drury College at Springfield, Mo. He began the study of medicine in the office of his preceptor, Dr. F. E. Ross, of Springfield, Mo., finally matriculating in the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis from which institution he was graduated in 1880. Soon after his graduation he was appointed assistant physician at the St. Louis Insane Asylum and served three years in that institution. In 1883 he resigned his position in the asylum and entered private practice in St. Louis. He rapidly assumed a prominent position in the medical profession of that city and was surgeon on the staff of St. John's Hospital and consulting surgeon of the Female Hospital. He was clinical professor of gynecology in the Missouri Medical College, but resigned this position in 1895. At the time of his death he occupied the chair of abdominal surgery in the Beaumont Hospital Medical College and was gynecologist of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium. He was a member of the American Association of Gynecologists and Obstetricians, the American Medical Association and of the St. Louis Medical Society and had been successively secretary, vice-president and president of the last named society.

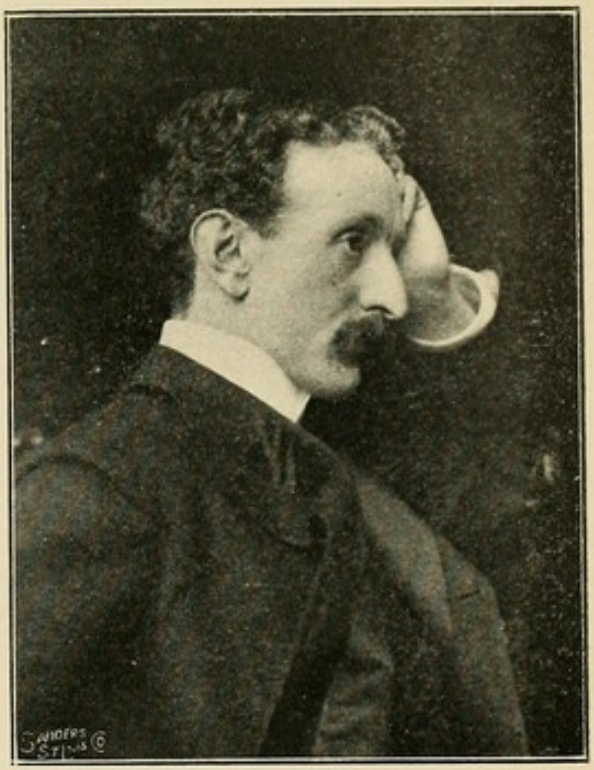
Dr. Mooney was a man of brilliant attainments, possessing an extraordinary capacity for learning and unusual ability for applying his knowledge. Thus he was accurate in diagnosis, resourceful in treatment and skillful in operations. Though he died in the prime of a splendid manhood he lived in a few years a life full of usefulness. In 1882 he married Miss Mattie Beale, of Springfield, Mo., who survives him.

LOUIS EDWARD NEWMAN.

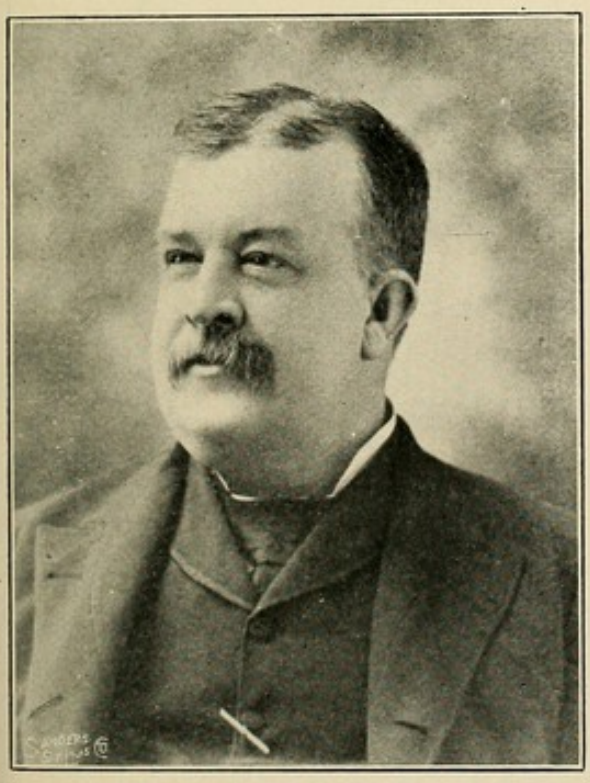
Dr. L. E. Newman was born in St. Louis, Mo., on September 3, 1861, and received his literary education in the St. Louis University. Graduating from that institution in 1880 he took up the study of medicine and went to Philadelphia, where he entered the Jefferson Medical College, receiving his degree in 1883. In that year the St. Louis



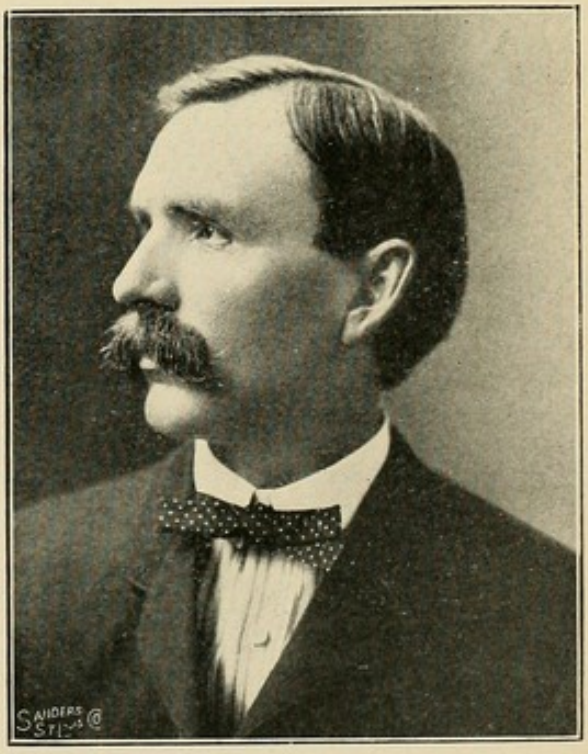
A. H. Ohmann-Dumesnil.



L. E. Newman.



W. B. Outten.



J. B. Norman.

University conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1890 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. Immediately after graduating in medicine he went to Europe and pursued his medical studies in the universities of London, Paris and Vienna, remaining abroad for two years. In 1885 he returned to St. Louis and entered private practice, and in that city he has continued to practice his profession.

Dr. Newman is ex-president of the St. Louis Medical Society and the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society and a member of the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

JOSEPH B. NORMAN.

Dr. J. B. Norman, of California, Mo., was born in California, Mo., August 19, 1864. After attending the public school he entered the Hooper Institute. Graduating from that institution he took up the study of medicine at the Hospital College of Medicine of Louisville, Ky., receiving his diploma in 1894. He first began the practice of medicine at Hume, Mo., where he remained for three years. He then moved to Pilot Grove, Mo., where he was located from 1897 to 1900. In 1900 he returned to California, Mo., and took up a permanent residence in his native town.

Dr. Norman is a member of the Board of censors of the Moniteau County Medical Society. He has also served as delegate and secretary of the same society. He is ex-president of the Central Missouri Medical Society, and a member of the Missouri State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association.

JAMES J. NORWINE.

Dr. J. J. Norwine, of Poplar Bluff, was born on a farm in St. Francois County, Mo., on the 20th day of December, 1857, and obtained his education in Arcadia College. After completing his studies in that institution he went to St. Louis to study medicine and entered the Missouri Medical

College from which he graduated in 1881, receiving honorable mention for his work in diseases of women and in nervous and mental diseases. He at once entered private practice going to Fredericktown where he remained for five years. In 1896 he moved to Bismarck and practiced in that city until 1900. From Bismarck Dr. Norwine went to Poplar Bluff and has made that city his permanent residence.

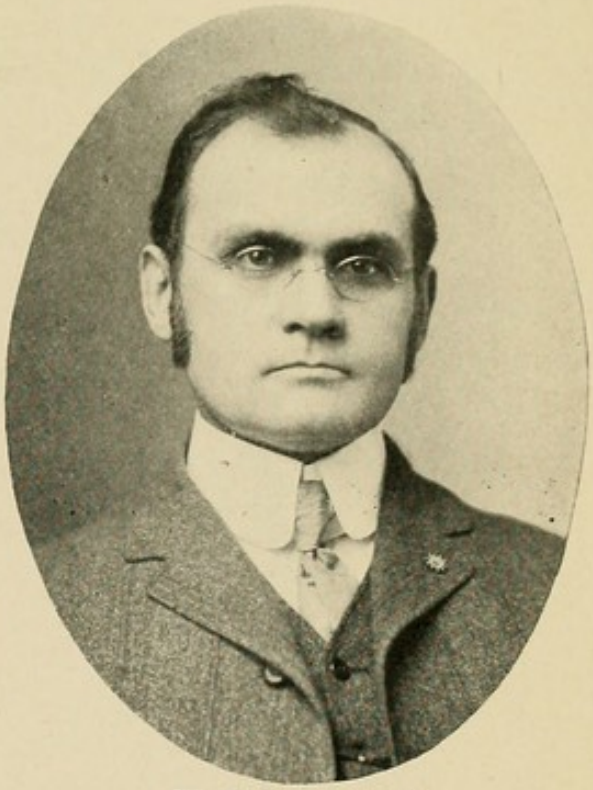
Shortly after his graduation Dr. Norwine was appointed local surgeon for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway and has retained this position for twenty-three years. He is a member of the Judicial Council of the Missouri State Medical Association and has worked with untiring zeal in organizing county societies in his district. He is president of the Southeast Missouri Medical Society, a member of the Board of Medical Education, the Butler County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the International Association of Railway Surgeons.

CLARENCE M. NICHOLSON.

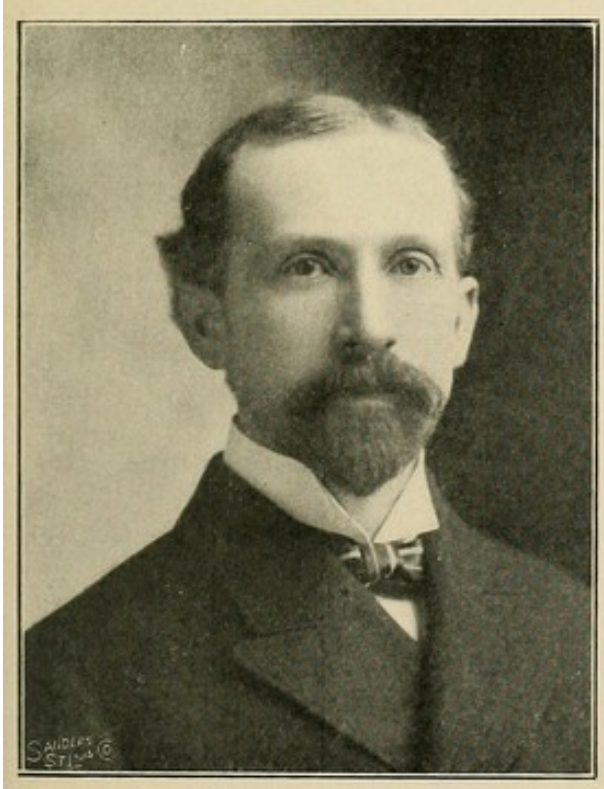
Dr. C. M. Nicholson was born in Kansas City, Mo., January 15, 1868. He obtained his academic education in Kansas City and in St. Louis and began the study of medicine at the Missouri Medical College, where he graduated with the class of 1891.

Immediately after his graduation he was appointed a teacher in that institution. At various times he has supplemented his medical training by taking post-graduate courses in New York and Philadelphia and in the hospitals and clinics of London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin. In 1893 he was appointed junior physician to St. John's Hospital, in 1895 surgeon to the Emergency Hospital, in 1896 secretary of the State Anatomical Board, in 1897 director of the Beaumont Dispensary. He occupied the chair of General Descriptive Anatomy and Clinical Surgery in the Beaumont Hospital Medical College and now (1905) fills the chair of Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery in the

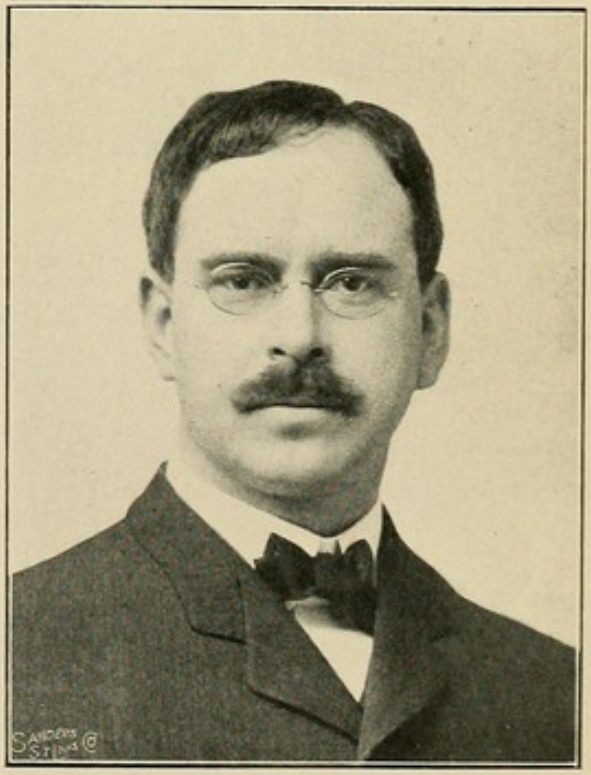
J. J. Norwine.



W. P. Patterson.



Charles J. Orr.



Jno. W. Perkins.

Medical Department of St. Louis University. For several years he has been secretary of the Missouri State Medical Association and is editor of the journal of the Association. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

CHARLES JORDAN ORR.

Dr. Chas. J. Orr, of St. Louis, was born in Louisiana, Mo., on September 25, 1866. He obtained his education in the public schools of Louisiana, graduating from the High School in that city. His medical education was obtained in the St. Louis Medical College (Medical Department of Washington University) and he was graduated from that institution in 1891. After serving as interne in the St. Louis City Hospital he entered private practice in St. Louis and is still practicing his profession in that city, at different times going to New York and Boston to study in the post-graduate clinics.

Dr. Orr is a member of the staff of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium and the Good Samaritan Hospital, ex-president of the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni, member of the St. Louis Medical Society and of the Missouri State Medical Association.

WARREN BELL OUTTEN.

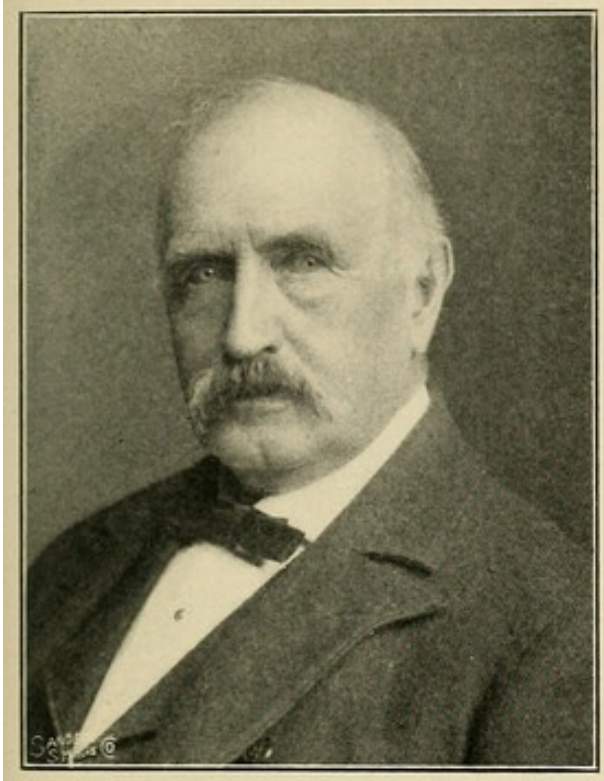
Dr. W. B. Outten has practiced medicine in St. Louis for almost forty years. He was born in Lexington, Ky., on December 3, 1844. His education was obtained in the public schools of St. Louis, the academic department of St. Louis University and Wyman's University. He then entered the St. Louis Medical College receiving his medical degree in 1866. Immediately after graduating he was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army and was called upon to treat many cases of cholera occurring in the troops during the epidemic of that year. When the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons was established he was elected professor of anatomy. He was one of the organizers of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College and

became dean, occupying the chair of Principles and Practice of Surgery retaining this position for five years. In 1875 he organized the Medical Department of the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railway and in 1880 established the hospital system of that company. In 1885 he organized the hospital system of the eastern divison of the Wabash Railway, establishing hospitals at Danville and Springfield, Ill. He rebuilt the hospital at Fort Worth, Texas, and supervised the construction of the International and Great Northern Railway Hospital at Palestine, Texas, and also organized the St. Louis Hospital of the Missouri Pacific Railway. He is chief surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railway System, consulting surgeon to the St. Louis City Hospital and Mt. St. Rose's Hospital.

For many years Dr. Outten was editor of the *Railway Surgeon,* also of the *Tri-State Medical Journal* and when this journal was absorbed by the *Interstate Medical Journal* he continued as editor, though recently he has given up active work on the journal while retaining a position as associate editor. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Associaton, the National Association of Railway Surgeons and the American Medical Association.

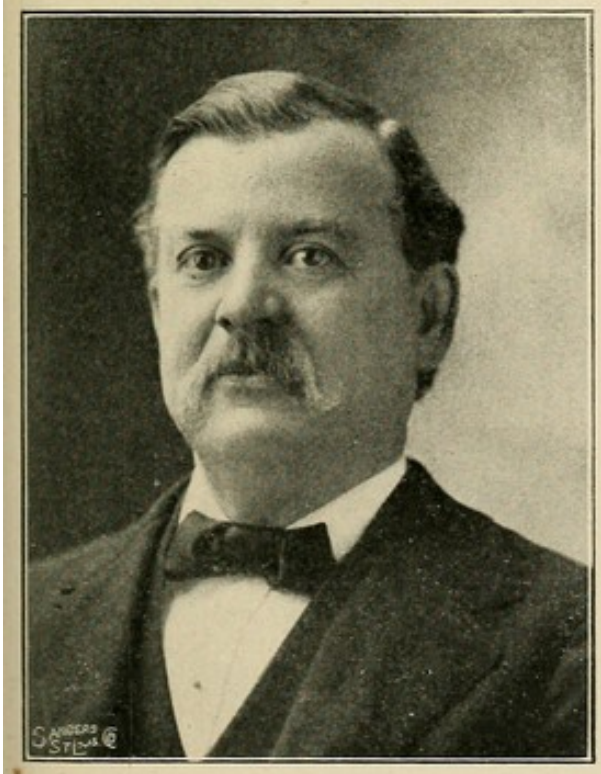
WILLIAM PRESTON PATTERSON.

Dr. William P. Patterson, of Springfield, was born at Sale Creek, Tenn., on October 19, 1861. He was reared on a farm near Chattanooga and obtained his early education in the public schools of his native city and later entered the Masonic Academy at Coulterville, Tenn. From 1880 to 1882 he attended the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. He then began his medical studies and matriculated in the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University from which he was graduated in 1885. For several months after receiving his medical degree he practiced in Savannah, Tenn., but in 1886 he moved to Missouri and has been practicing in Greene County ever since that time, first locating in Brookline where he remained until 1896. In

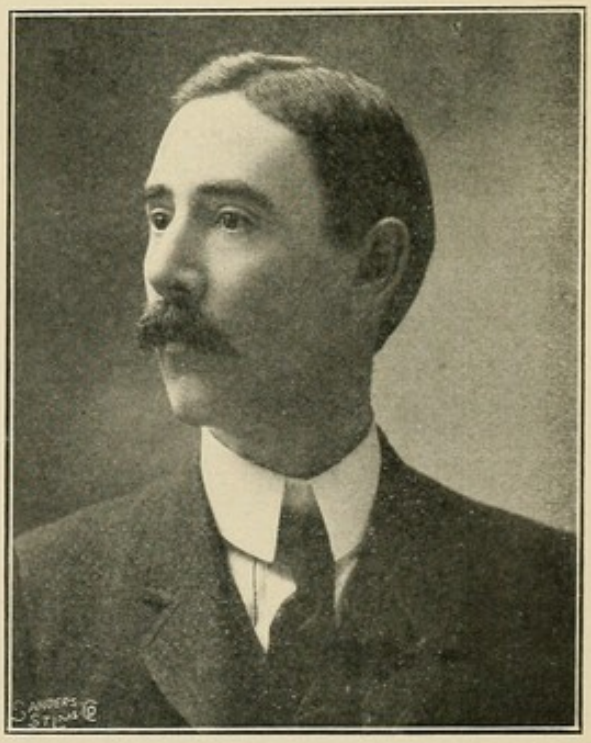


J. Pitman.

F. Reder.



Wm. Porter.



N. R. Rodes.

that year he went to New York where he completed a course in special work in the New York Polyclinic and upon his return settled in Springfield.

Dr. Patterson was coroner of Greene County in 1897-8 and is now a member of the City Board of Health and the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. of Springfield. He is president of the Springfield Medical Society, treasurer of the Southwest Missouri District Medical Society and member of the Missouri State Medical Association, and of the medical staff of St. John's Hospital at Springfield.

JOHN WALTER PERKINS.

Dr. J. W. Perkins, of Kansas City, was born in Boston, Mass., on July 1, 1860. He was educated in the schools of Boston, graduating from the Boston Latin School in 1878. His medical education was obtained in the Harvard University Medical School of Boston, from which he graduated in 1882. Entering hospital service in Boston, he served as interne and in 1885 was appointed surgical house officer in the Children's Hospital, filling the same position in the Boston City Hospital in 1886-7. In 1887 he went to Kansas City and in that city he has continued to practice his profession.

Dr. Perkins is professor of surgery in the University Medical College, chief surgeon of L. K. & W. Ry., surgeon of the Union Pacific and the Santa Fe Railways, consulting surgeon of German Hospital and has been senior surgeon of St. Margaret's Hospital since its organization. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, Kansas City Academy of Medicine, Missouri State Medical Association, Massachusetts Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He has written a number of papers on medical subjects for the medical press.

LOUIS T. PIM.

Dr. Louis T. Pim, of St. Louis, is the son of Dr. Louis T. Pim who studied medicine under Dr. J. N. McDowell and practiced in St. Louis for many years.

The subject of this sketch was born in St. Louis on January 20, 1872, and received his early education in the public schools of his native city. He then entered the St. Louis University and later graduated from the University of Notre Dame. He studied medcine in the Missouri Medical College and took his degree in 1893. Immediately after graduating he was appointed assistant to Dr. A. V. L. Brokaw and held this position for four years. In 1893 and 1894 he was assistant to Dr. T. A. Martin in the Children's Clinic of the Missouri Medical College. In 1896 when the cyclone destroyed the City Hospital building, Dr. Pim, in conjunction with Dr. F. M. Rumbold, opened the old Convent of the Good Shepherd as a temporary hospital and the patients from the City Hospital were removed to this building which is still used by the city for hospital purposes. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. In 1901-2 he was secretary of the St. Louis Medical Society and vice-president of the same society in 1903.

JOHN PITMAN.

Dr. John Pitman is one of the pioneer physicians of Kirkwood, having practiced in that city for the past forty-one years. He was born in St. Charles County, Mo., on the 3d day of July, 1837, and received his collegiate education in the St. Charles College, graduating from that institution in 1858. Choosing the medical profession as a life work he entered the St. Louis Medical College (now the Medical Department of Washington University) and in 1864 received his degree.

Dr. Pitman took up his residence in Kirkwood immediately after his graduation and has continued to practice in that community without interruption up to the present time. One son, Dr. J. R. Pitman, also studied medicine and graduated with his class but shortly afterwards abandoned medicine for other pursuits.

Dr. Pitman is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and still actively engaged in professional work in St. Louis County.

WILLIAM PORTER.

Dr. William Porter, of St. Louis, was born in Beaver, Pa., on March 18, 1852. His literary education was obtained in Elderton Academy and Westminster College, graduating from the latter institution in 1869. The following year he entered upon his medical studies and matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College from which he was graduated in 1872. He went to Europe in 1873 and spent two years doing special work in throat and chest diseases in the Golden Square Hospital of London, the London Hospital and in the clinics of Paris and Berlin. Returning to America in 1875 he came to Missouri in the same year and located in St. Louis where he began private practice.

Dr. Porter is physician in charge of Mt. St. Rose Throat and Chest Hospital, physician to the Protestant Hospital and professor of clinical medicine in the Medical Department of St. Louis University. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical, American Medical and American Laryngological Associations and ex-president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. He has contributed a number of monographs to the medical press, among them "The Limitations of Tuberculosis," "Sanitarium Treatment of Tuberculosis," "Diet and Hygiene in Venesection."

DAVID R. PORTER.

Dr. David R. Porter, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, November 23rd, 1838. In 1858 he moved to Iowa and began the study of medicine, graduating in 1860 from the Keokuk Medical College. In 1861 Dr. Porter entered the service of the United States as Assistant Surgeon of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry remaining in the service until the close of the war in 1865. He then settled in Kansas City, where for some years he and Dr. A. B. Taylor were in partnership in the practice of medicine. He was one of the founders of the Kansas City Medical College in 1869, and has ever since remained a member of the faculty of that school teaching in various different lines. In 1874-

75 he was associated with Dr. Schauffler in the editorship of the Kansas City Medical Journal. Dr. Porter has been a member of the Common Council of Kansas City and served as City Physician in the years of 1878-79. He has always taken an active part in the work of the various medical societies of which he has been a member in county, State and National Associations. He is a member of the Masonic Order, of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Dr. Porter has always been known as an especially careful and conscientious practitioner of medicine and a man alive to everything that concerns the interests of the profession. Although having accumulated no inconsiderable fortune he still remains in active practice and does a larger business as a life insurance examiner than any other man in that section of the state.

JOHN PUNTON.

Dr. John Punton, of Kansas City, is a native of England but came to this country when a young man. He was born in Dorking Surrey, England, on July 12, 1855, obtaining his early education in the common schools of Dorking. After coming to America he decided to study medicine and in 1883 graduated from Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. Soon after receiving his degree he went to Lawrence, Kansas, and began practice. In 1886 he left Lawrence to take charge of the Kansas State Insane Asylum at Topeka, and retained this position until 1888 when he resigned and moved to Missouri, taking up his residence in Kansas City.

In 1890 Dr. Punton visited New York and took up special work in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine. In 1893 and again in 1895 he went to New York and pursued his medical studies in the New York Polyclinic. He went to Europe in 1892 to study special work in the great universities and clinics of the continent.

Dr. Punton is professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the University Medical College and Secretary of the

Faculty. He is Neurologist for the Frisco Railway System and the Kansas Southern Railroad Company. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, Kansas City Academy of Medicine which he served as president for one year, the Missouri State, Kansas State and American Medical Associations and the American Neurological and American Psychological Associations. He is editor of the Kansas City Medical Index-Lancet and Physician in Charge of the Punton Sanitarium.

FRANCIS REDER.

Dr. Francis Reder, of St. Louis, is a son of Dr. Franz Reder who practiced medicine at New Athens, Ill., for many years.

Dr. Reder was born in New Athens, Ill., on January 9, 1864, and was educated in the public schools of his native city, under private tutors and in the Washington University of St. Louis. He took his medical degree from the St. Louis Medical College in 1884 after a full course in that institution. For one year after graduating he served as assistant physician in the City Hospital and a year in the Female Hospital and then went to New York where he took the examination for house surgeons in the German Hospital. He was appointed on the staff of this institution and served two years. In 1888 he studied in the universities of Berlin and in 1891 and 1901 took special courses in Munich, Vienna and Paris.

Dr. Reder has been surgeon for the Burlington Railway System for many years. He was located at Brookfield, Mo., for some time, then moved to Hannibal and later changed his headquarters to St. Louis. He is chief of the clinic for Diseases of the Rectum in the Medical Department Washington University. He is a member of the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni, St. Louis Medical Society, St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, St. Louis Surgical Club, Verein Deutscher Aerzte of St. Louis, Missouri State Medical Association, American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Reder devised and perfected a rubber bulb for use in operations for resection of the intestines and another rubber bulb for operations upon the bladder. Both of these methods are described in articles, the one entitled "The Rubber Bulb an Aid in Intestinal Resection" and the other "The Intravesical Bulb in Operations upon the Bladder."

NED R. RODES.

Dr. N. R. Rodes, of Mexico, Mo., is the son of Dr. W. R. Rodes and his grandfather, Dr. Tyre Rodes, also practiced medicine for many years.

Dr. Rodes was born at Santa Fe, Monroe County, Missouri, on May 13, 1868. He received his early education in the public schools of Mexico, Mo., and then attended Westminster College at Fulton, Mo., graduating from that institution in 1889. Taking up the study of medicine he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis and graduated in 1893. He returned to Mexico, Mo., soon after taking his degree in medicine and began practice in that city. In 1896 he took a general course in the post-graduate schools of Chicago.

Dr. Rodes is physician to the Missouri Military Academy at Mexico, local surgeon of the Burlington Railway system and of the Chicago & Alton railroad. He is a member of Audrain County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the Linton District Medical Society.

CLARENCE A. ROTHWELL.

Dr. C. A. Rothwell is a great-great-grandson of Dr. Whipple who practiced medicine in Beverly, Mass. His great-grandfather and grandfather were also physicians and his father, Dr. T. P. Rothwell practiced medicine in Missouri for forty years.

Dr. C. A. Rothwell was born in Mexico, Mo., on April 12, 1866. He was educated in William Jewell College and graduated from that institution with the class of 1887. Taking up the study of medicine he went to St. Louis and entered the Missouri Medical College, receiving his degree

in 1891. Returning to his native town immediately after graduation he began practice and has remained there to the present time. In 1893 he went to New York where he took courses in special branches in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

For ten years Dr. Rothwell has been health commissioner of Mexico holding this position under four different administrations. During this time he has treated one hundred and thirty cases of smallpox. He also served as coroner of Audrain County.

He is ex-secretary of Audrain County Medical Society and is now (1905) president of the same society. He is also a member of Linton District Medical Society, Missouri State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association.

FRANK MEEKER RUMBOLD.

Dr. Frank M. Rumbold, of St. Louis, is the son of the late Dr. Thos. F. Rumbold, one of Missouri's most prominent physicians and the author of a text book on Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ears.

Dr. F. M. Rumbold was born in Lafayette County, Wisconsin, on January 4, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and Washington University and afterwards entered the St. Louis Medical College from which he was graduated in 1884. He began to practice in St. Louis immediately after graduating and has been in continuous practice in that city ever since with the exception of six months in San Francisco in 1897 and during the Spanish-American War, when he was commissioned captain of Light Battery "A," Mo. Volunteers, in 1898 and captain and adjutant Thirty-second Infantry Mo. Volunteers, in the Philippine Islands from July, 1899, to April, 1901. For a number of years Dr. Rumbold was editor of the St. Louis *Medical and Surgical Journal.* He has served as secretary of the Western Oto-Laryngological Association and also held the office of vice-president in the same association. He is also a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Mis-

souri State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association.

CAIUS T. RYLAND.

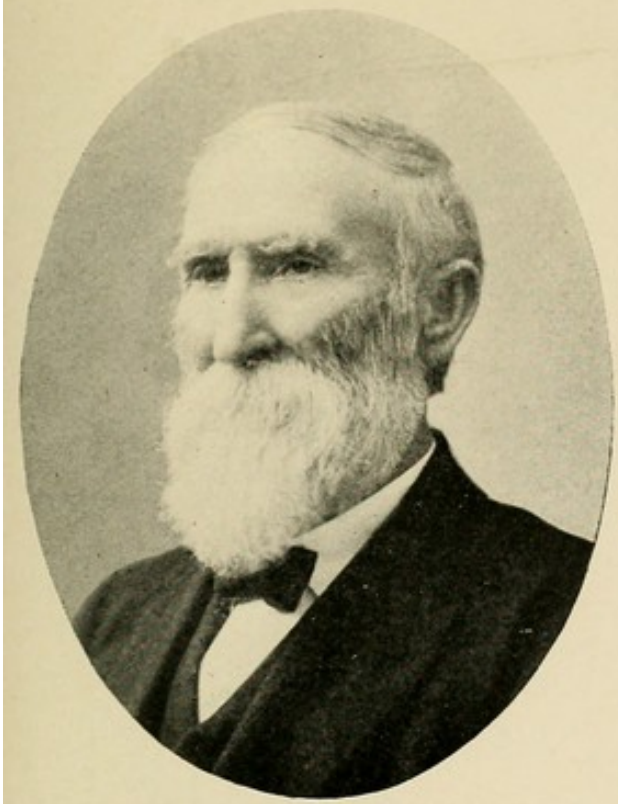
Dr. C. T. Ryland, of Lexington, Mo., was born in Lexington, Mo., April 20, 1874. He received his preparatory education at Lexington High School, and graduated from the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington. He began the study of medicine at the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., and was graduated from that institution in 1897. In 1902 he took a post-graduate course at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School.

Dr. Ryland served as house physician to St. Mary's Infirmary in 1897-98 and then returned to Lexington, where he has since been in active practice. He is a member of the Lafayette County Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Association. He is secretary of Lafayette County Medical Society and surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railway.

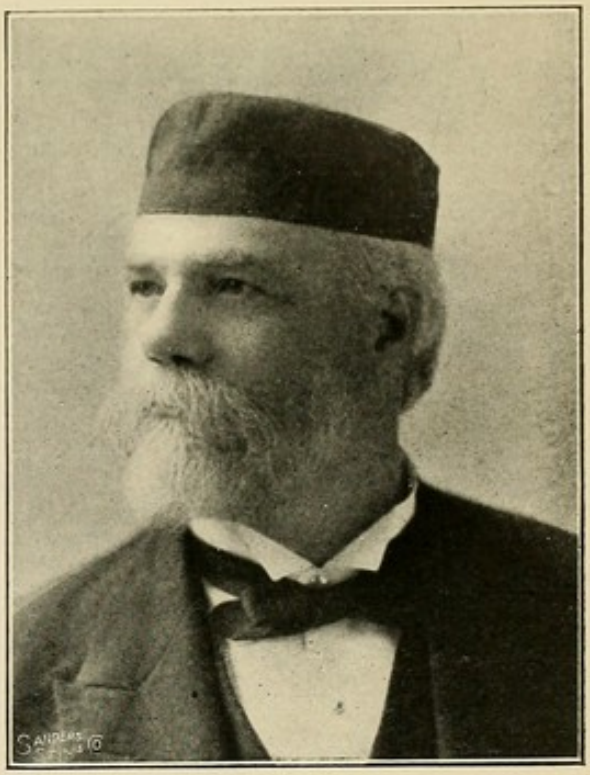
FRANCIS EMORY ROSS.

Dr. F. E. Ross has been practicing medicine in Springfield, Missouri, for the past thirty-seven years. He was born in Greene County, Missouri, on August 26, 1838. He was educated in the district schools and in Ebenezer College, graduating from that institution in 1856. After preparatory training in the office of his preceptor he went to New York to take up his medical studies and entered the Bellevue Medical College taking his degree from that institution in 1868. Returning to Missouri soon after obtaining his diploma he practiced for two years when he again went to New York to pursue his medical studies and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Medical Department of Columbia College) in 1870.

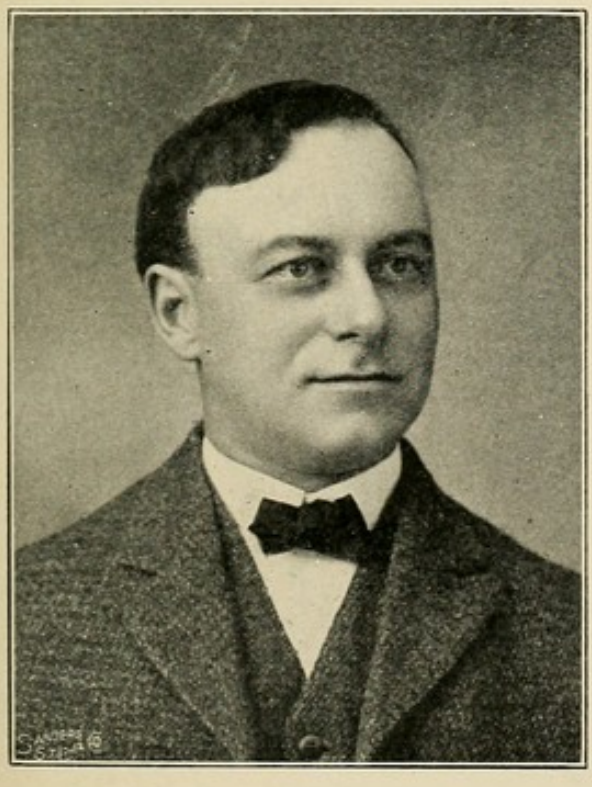
Dr. Ross is an active member of the Springfield Medical Society and has twice been elected president of the Society. He has also served as a member of the Springfield Board



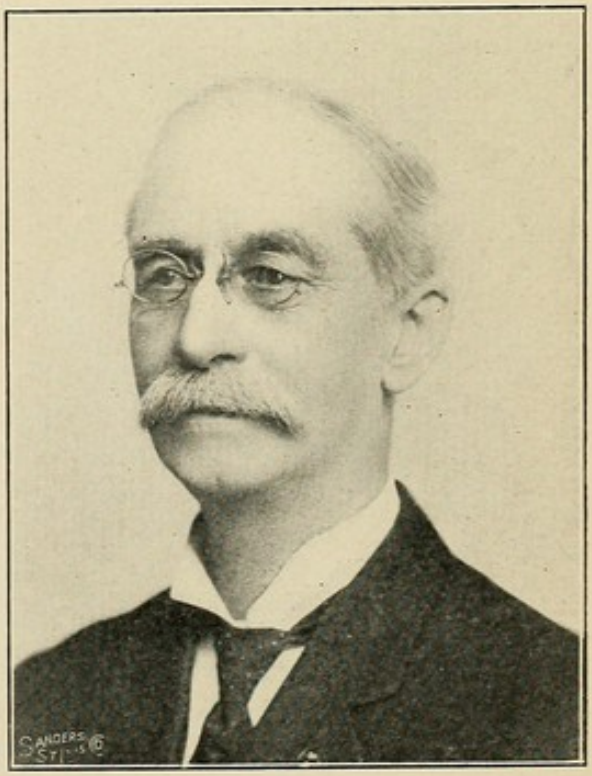
F. E. Ross.



Thos. F. Rumbold.



C. A. Rothwell.



E. W. Schauffler.

of Health. His son, Dr. J. E. Ross, is also a graduate of medicine and at present associated with his father.

EDWARD WATTS SAUNDERS.

Dr. Edward W. Saunders, of St. Louis, was born in Campbell County, Va., on October 15, 1854, and received his early preparatory education in a private school in Charlottsville, Va. He was then admitted to the University of Virginia where he continued his literary studies until 1873, receiving a diploma in languages from that institution. His medical education was obtained in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia from which institution he received his degree in 1875. In 1876 he went to Vienna and for two years continued his medical studies in the hospitals and clinics of that city. Returning to America in 1878 he came to Missouri, settled in St. Louis and has been actively engaged in practice in that city ever since.

Dr. Saunders is professor of Diseases of Children and Clinical Obstetrics in the Medical Department of Washington University and physician to Bethesda Home, Episcopal Orphans' Home, Pediatric Clinic of Washington University Hospital and the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the American Pediatric Society, St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

HENRY SCHWARZ.

Dr. Henry Schwarz, of St. Louis, was born in Giessen, State of Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, on November 14, 1855. He attended the Gymnasium at Giessen where he obtained his classical education and then came to America. Arriving in St. Louis on April 21, 1873, he found work in a drug store, attended night school to gain a knowledge of English and studied pharmacy, graduating from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in 1876. He then took up

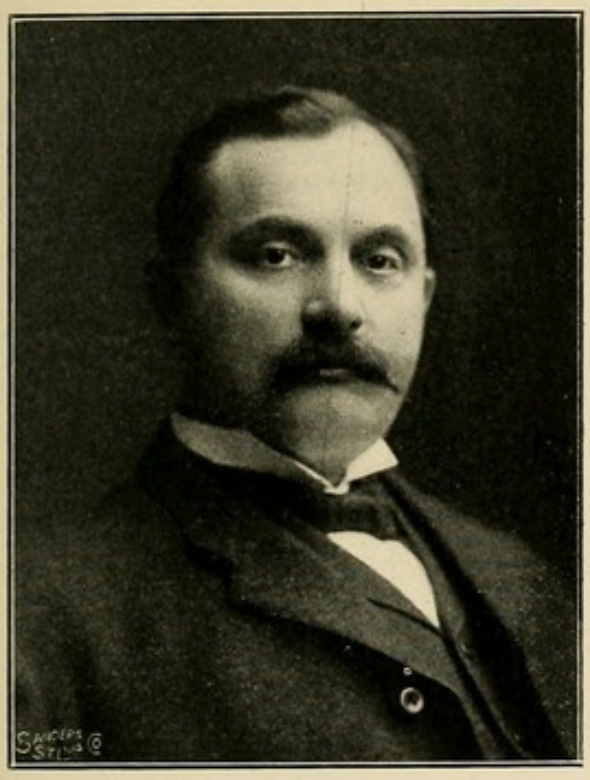
the study of medicine and entered the St. Louis Medical College (now Medical Department of Washington University) from which he was graduated in 1879. Immediately after graduating he returned to Germany and renewed his studies in the University of Giessen, taking his degree in 1880. He remained in Germany for three years and served as first assistant physician and assistant teacher of obstetrics to the University Lying-in-Hospital of Giessen from 1880 to March 15, 1881, and from that date until August, 1883, occupied a similar position to the University of Heidelberg. Returning to St. Louis in 1883 he began private practice.

Dr. Schwarz is professor of Obstetrics in the Medical Department of Washington University, director of Washington University Lying-in-Hospital and out-clinic, obstetrician to the Jewish Hospital and consulting physician to the St. Louis Female Hospital. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, St. Louis Academy of Science, St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, Verein Deutscher Aerzte of St. Louis, the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

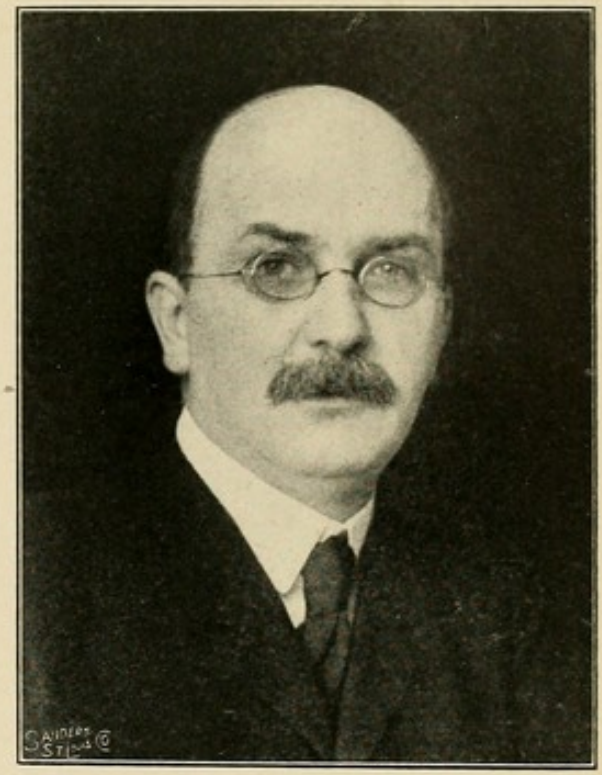
IRA W. SEYBOLD.

Dr. Ira W. Seybold, of Poplar Bluff, is a native of Indiana, having been born in Logansport, October 7, 1869. He graduated from Logansport High School and afterwards took a course in Hall's Business College, of that city. He then went to Baltimore, Md., to take up his medical studies and entered the Baltimore Medical College from which he was graduated in 1893. After receiving his medical degree he returned to Logansport for a few months, but in October of the same year he moved to Missouri and settled in Poplar Bluff where he practiced for several years. In 1902 he went to Oklahoma, spending a few months in Lawton, but soon returned to Poplar Bluff and has continued to practice in that city.

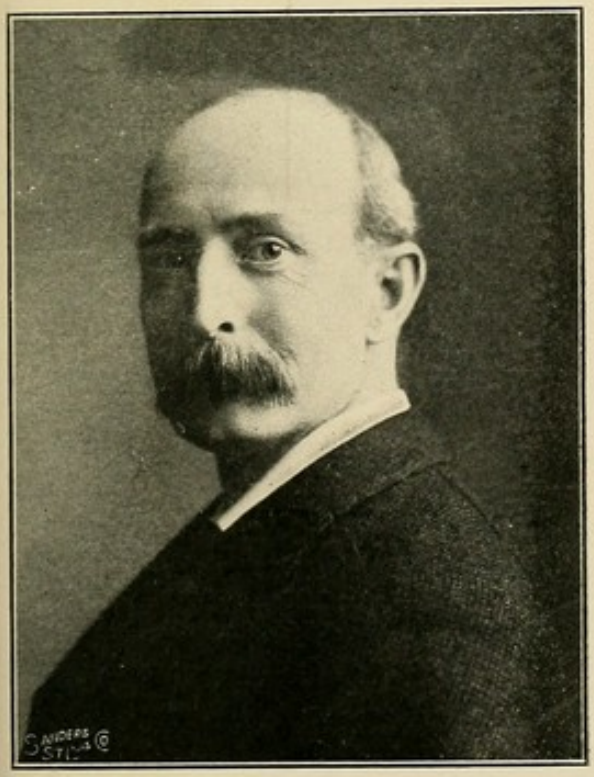
Dr. Seybold has served as a member of the city board of



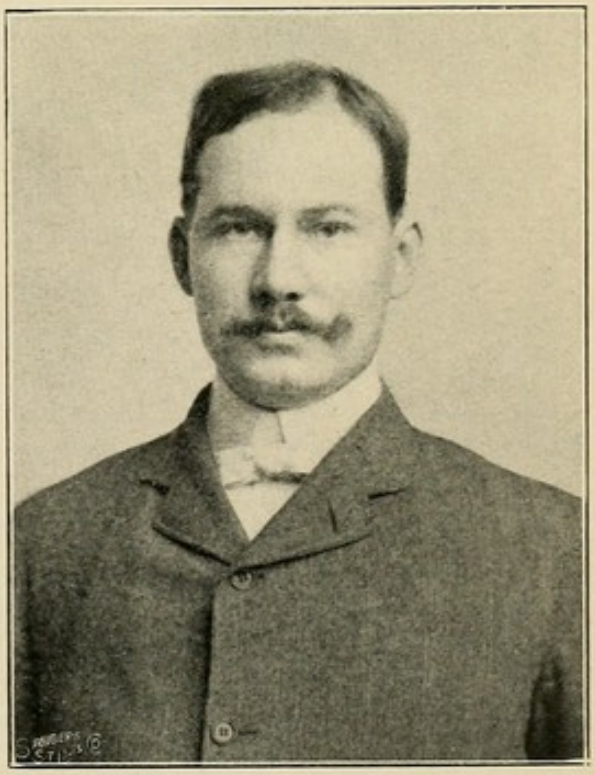
HENRY SCHWARZ.



R. T. SLOAN.



J. B. SHAPLEIGH.



GREENFIELD SLUDER.

health and of Butler County health board, as county health officer and city health officer and is now coroner of Butler County. He is a member of Butler County Medical Society, Southeast Missouri Medical Society, Missouri State Medical Association, American Medical Association and of the National Association of U. S. Pension Examining Surgeons.

JOHN BLASDEL SHAPLEIGH.

Dr. J. B. Shapleigh was born in St. Louis, Mo., on the thirty-first day of October, 1857. He received his education at Washington University, St. Louis, graduating from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1878. Later on he began the study of medicine and entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1881. After serving as assistant physician in the City Hospital he went to Vienna where he took a post-graduate course in clinical otology. He returned to St. Louis in the latter part of 1885 and began private practice.

Dr. Shapleigh is professor of Otology in the Medical Department of Washington University, was dean of the faculty in 1901-02 and is physician to St. Luke's Hospital and the Protestant Hospital. He is ex-president of the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni, and a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Otological Society and the Academy of Medicine.

EDWARD W. SCHAUFFLER.

Dr. Edward W. Schauffler was born in Vienna, Austria, September 11th, 1839. His father, Rev. William G. Schauffler, D. D., was a naturalized American citizen and his mother was a native of Connecticut. His boyhood and early youth were spent in Constantinople, Turkey, where his father was a missionary, and he received his early education at the hands of private tutors and in a German school. After having been at college in this country (Williams College, Mass.) he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Legation in Constantinople, in

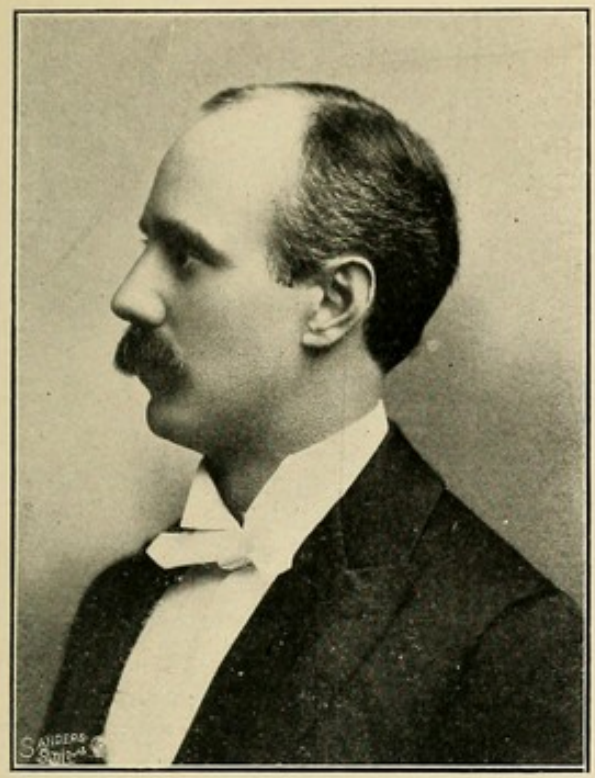
1859, which position he held until the spring of 1861. Returning to America he began the study of medicine in the Medical Department of Columbia University, New York. One year later he entered the Army as 1st Lieutenant in the 127th Regiment New York Volunteers and remained in the service until the close of the Civil War in 1865, serving in the Army of the Potomac until the summer of 1863 and after that in the operations before Charleston.

After the war Dr. Schauffler completed his medical studies in New York, graduating from Columbia in 1868 and immediately came West, settling in Kansas City the same year. He was one of the founders of the Kansas City Medical College and has continued on the faculty of that institution to the present time. From 1871 to 1875 he was editor of the Kansas City Medical Journal. He was one of the translators of Ziemssen's Encyclopoedia of Medicine and contributed a number of articles to Wood's Reference Hand Book of the Medical Sciences. He served for many years as secretary of the Missouri State Medical Association and was afterwards president of the same. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the American Academy of Medicine and of the American Climatological Association and has been delegate to various International Medical Congresses.

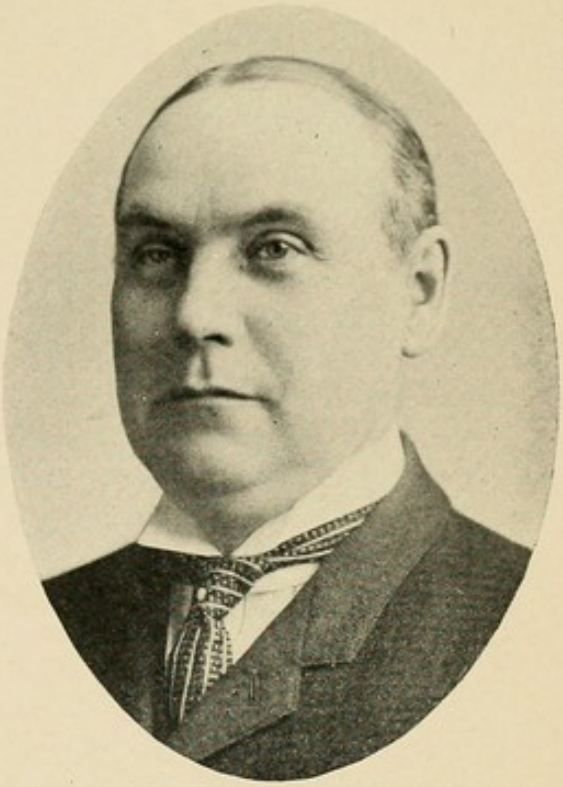
ROBERT TARLTON SLOAN.

Dr. Robert T. Sloan, of Kansas City, is a son of Dr. Alfred B. Sloan who practiced medicine in Kansas City for many years, retiring from active work in 1893 on account of ill health.

Dr. Sloan was born at Harrisonville, Mo., on March 30, 1861. After preparatory training in elementary schools he entered Missouri State University in 1880 and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1887 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. In 1884 he obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine, graduating from the Kansas City Medical College and imme-

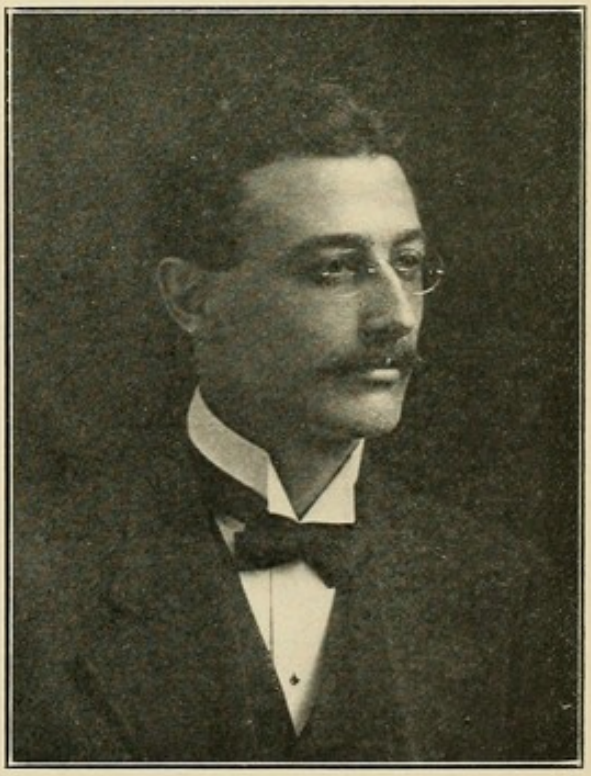


F. R. Smiley.



A. R. Snyder.

Elsworth Smith, Jr.



H. W. Soper.

diately went to New York where he continued his studies in the Medical Department of the University of New York, graduating in 1885. He then returned to Kansas City and began practice. In 1885 he was appointed city chemist and served for one year. He is now dean and professor of practice of medicine in the Kansas City Medical College.

Dr. Sloan is an ex-president of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, and also a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the Missouri Valley Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is chief of the staff of Scarritt's Hospital and consulting physician to St. Margaret's Hospital.

GREENFIELD SLUDER.

Dr. Greenfield Sluder, of St. Louis, is a native of Missouri, born in St. Louis on August 30, 1865. He received his education in the Manual Training School of Washington University and then entered upon his medical studies, graduating from the St. Louis Medical College in 1888. He served as interne in the City Hospital of St. Louis, receiving his appointment through competitive examination and then began private practice in his native city. In 1896 he went to Europe and for two years pursued his medical studies in the Universities of Berlin and Vienna, taking special courses in diseases of the nose and throat. In 1900 he spent another season in the same institutions in Europe.

He is lecturer on diseases of the nose, throat and chest in the Medical Department of Washington University and a member of the staff of St. Luke's Hospital and Martha Parson's Free Hospital for Children. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni and the Missouri State Medical Association.

FRANK R. SMILEY.

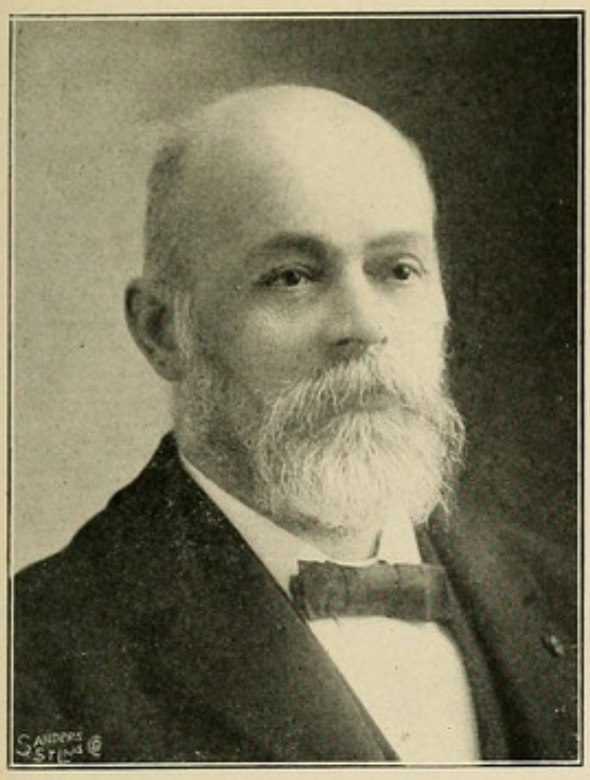
Dr. Frank R. Smiley, of Boonville, Mo., was born in West Liberty, W. Va., on November 19, 1859. He was educated in the public schools and the Kemper Family school (now Kemper Military Academy) and then entered

the Beaumont Hospital Medical College in St. Louis. He completed his course in this institution and was graduated in 1888. Immediately after graduation he entered the competitive examination for internes at the City Hospital, and received an appointment at once. Two months before the expiration of his term he was appointed First House Surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railway Hospital at Kansas City. He filled this positon for three years and then accepted an appointment as House Surgeon of the Kansas City Hospital where he remained for two years. In 1894 he went to New York where he took a course in post-graduate work.

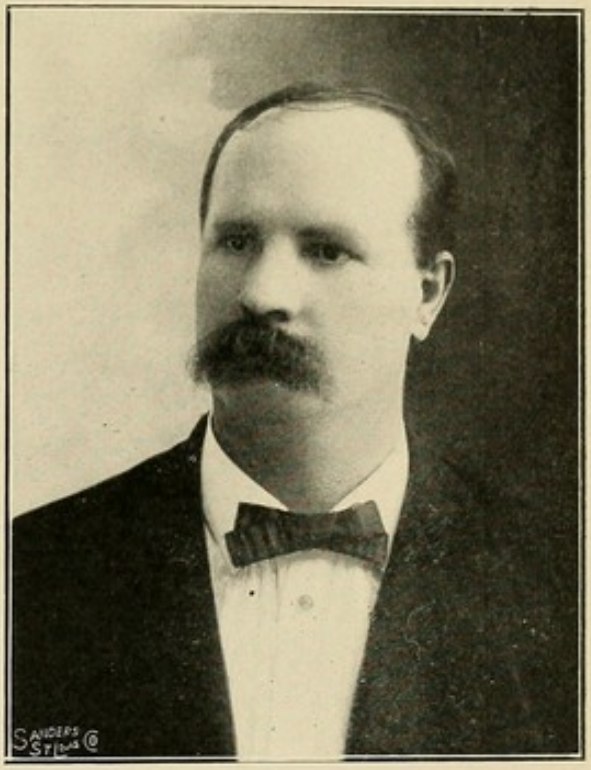
In 1898 Dr. Smiley settled in Boonville, and began private practice. He established the Boonville Sanitarium of which he has charge, and has been appointed local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific and the M., K. & T. Railways. He is also medical examiner for a number of Life Insurance Companies. He is a member of the Cooper County Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Association.

ELSWORTH SMITH, JR.

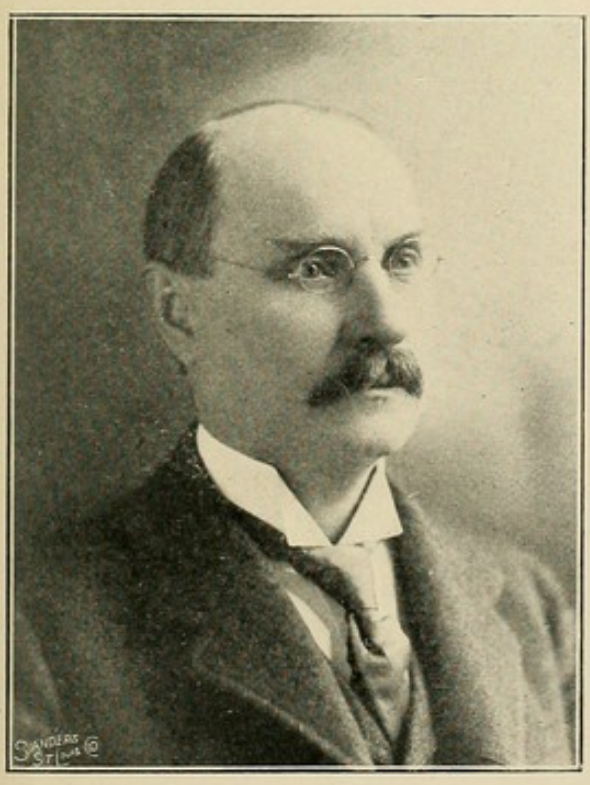
Dr. Elsworth Smith, Jr., of St. Louis, son of Dr. Elsworth F. Smith, for many years prominent in medical affairs of St. Louis, was born in St. Louis on January 1, 1864. Reared in his native city he obtained his early education in the public schools and his college training in the St. Louis University, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from this institution in 1884. He then began his medical studies and in 1887 graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. Immediately after his graduation he took the examination for internes at the St. Louis City Hospital and was appointed Junior Assistant. The next year he was appointed Senior Assistant and in 1889 was made First Assistant in the same institution. In 1890 he resigned his hospital position and entered private practice. At present he is physician to St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital, and O'Fallon Dispensary and clinical professor of Medicine in the Medical Department of Washington University. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society,



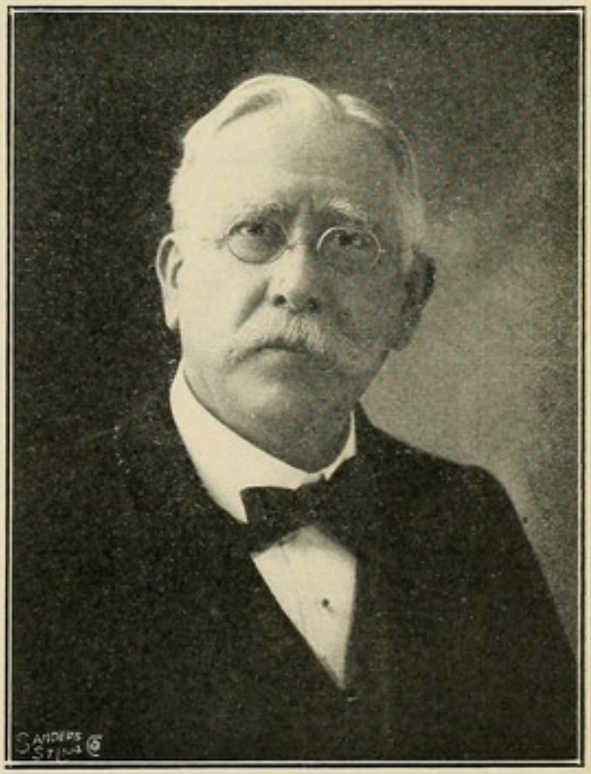
JOS. SPIEGELHALTER.



C. B. TAYLOR.



JUSTIN STEER.



J. E. TEFFT.

the Missouri State Medical Association, American Medical Association and ex-president of the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni of St. Louis.

ANDREW R. SNYDER.

Dr. Andrew R. Snyder, of Joplin, is a native of New York and was born in Albion that state on October 2, 1859. His early education was obtained in the Albion Academy and from there he went to the University of Michigan to complete his literary education. Subsequently he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York where he completed his course in medicine, receiving his diploma in 1885. He began his professional life in his native town and continued to practice in Albion until 1887, but in this year he decided to come west and located in Joplin where he has remained until the present time. In 1902 he returned to New York and spent some time studying post-graduate work in the clinics and hospitals of his alma mater.

Dr. Snyder was U. S. pension examiner from 1892 to 1896. He is a member of Jasper County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the judicial council of the State Medical Association and has been active in securing the organization of county societies in his district. He is attending physician to St. John's Hospital at Joplin and local surgeon for the Port Arthur Railway.

HORACE W. SOPER.

Dr. Horace W. Soper, of St. Louis, was born in Hillsboro, Ill., August 25, 1867. He attended the Ramsey (Ill.) High School and the Jacksonville (Ill.) High School and obtained his medical education in the St. Louis Medical College (Medical Department of Washington University) graduating from that institution in 1894. He took the examination for internes at the City Hospital and was appointed to serve for one year, leaving the hospital at the end of his term to enter private practice in St. Louis.

Dr. Soper was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical

Department of Washington University from 1895 to 1896 and is now chief of the medical clinic at St. John's Hospital. He was president of the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni in 1903 and is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and of the Missouri State Medical Association.

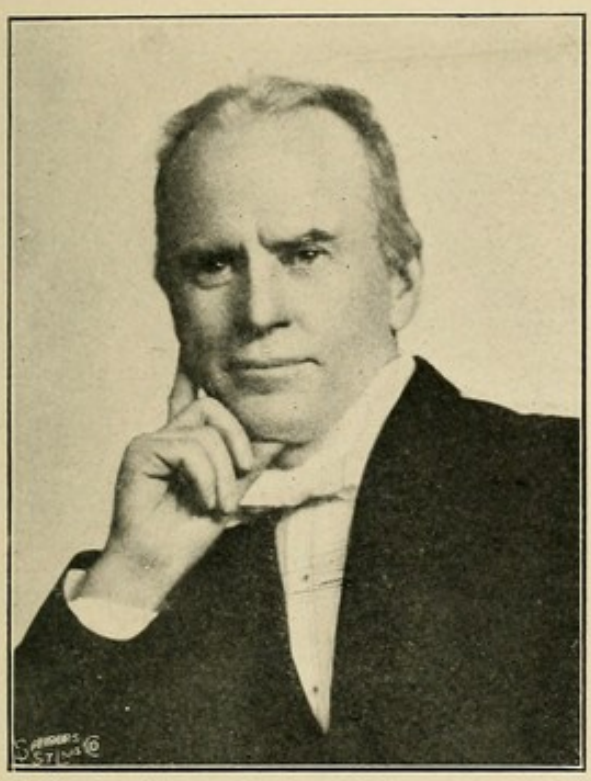
HORATIO N. SPENCER.

Dr. Horatio N. Spencer who has been practicing in St. Louis for thirty-five years, was born in Port Gibson, Miss., on July 17, 1842. He received his early education in the Port Gibson Academy and was then tutored for college by a graduate of Yale. With this preparatory training he entered the University of Alabama from which he graduated in 1862. He then went to New York and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, taking his medical degree from that institution in 1868.

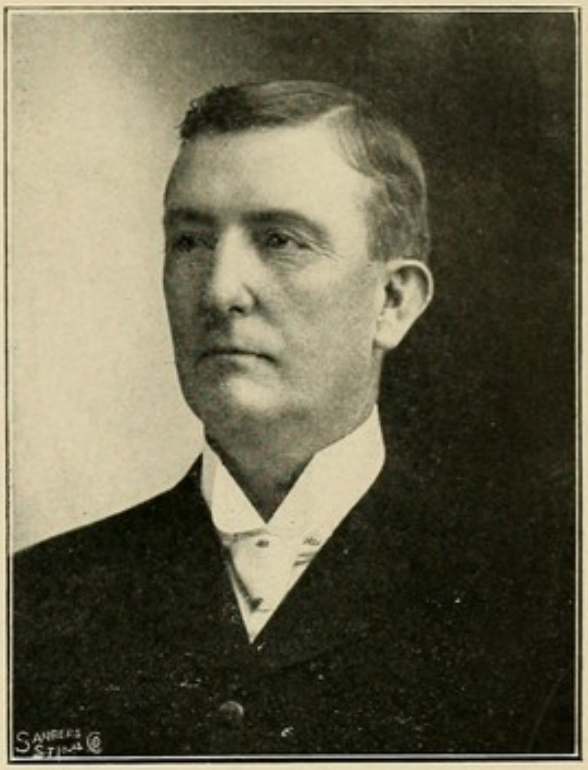
After completing his medical studies in New York Dr. Spencer went to Europe and spent two years doing special work in otology in the universities of Berlin. In 1870 he returned to America and at once entered upon the practice of medicine in St. Louis, devoting his time chiefly to otological practice. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association and of the American Otological Society. He is professor of Otology in the Medical Department of Washington University, consulting aural surgeon to the Martha Parsons Free Hospital for Children and the University Hospital of Washington University. He was one of the editors of the *American Journal of Otology* and has contributed numerous articles to medical journals on otological subjects.

In 1878 Dr. Spencer received the degree of Master of Arts from the Southwest University and in 1890 the Westminster College honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

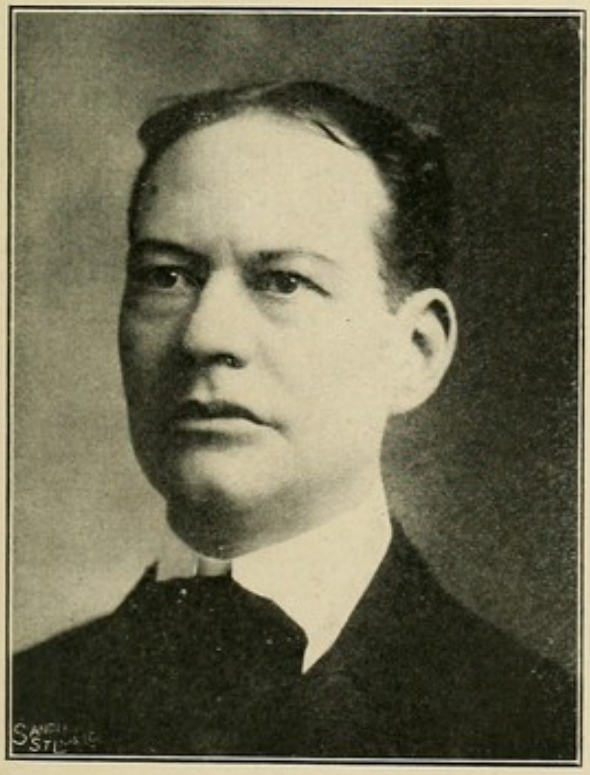
Dr. Spencer is active in society work outside of medical societies. He is governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Missouri, vice-president of the New England



Flavel B. Tiffany.



G. T. Twyman.



Paul Y. Tupper.

Jules Valle.

Society, president of the Mississippi Society and president of St. Anthony's Club.

JOSEPH SPIEGELHALTER.

Dr. Joseph Spiegelhalter, of St. Louis, was born in Oberndorf, Wuertemburg, Germany, August 6, 1834. He attended the preparatory and Latin schools of his native city but emigrated to America at an early age. He came to Missouri in 1858, and obtained employment in a drug store in St. Louis. While thus engaged he began to read medicine and entered the Humboldt Medical Institute, graduating from that college in 1862. Immediately after graduating he was appointed assistant surgeon and later surgeon, of the Twelfth Regiment, Mo. Volunteer Infantry and served until November, 1864. During the Atlanta campaign he was a member of the operating corps of the field hospital, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. After being mustered out of service he returned to St. Louis and entered private practice.

Dr. Spiegelhalter was health officer of St. Louis in 1865 and 1866 and was elected coroner of St. Louis County in 1866 and re-elected in 1868 serving four years in this office. In 1871 he went to Europe and devoted the greater part of that year in studying special branches in the universities of Tuebingen, Wuerzburg and Vienna. In 1875 he was appointed medical member of the St. Louis Board of Health serving eleven years in this capacity, and was consulting surgeon to the city institutions from 1875 to 1886.

He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the Verein Deutscher Aerzte of St. Louis, the St. Louis Microscopical Society, the American Medical Association and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

JUSTIN STEER.

Dr. Justin Steer, of St. Louis, was born in that city on March 21, 1849. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the High School.

He studied pharmacy in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in 1866 but later took up the study of medicine and went to New York, where he entered the Medical Department of the University of New York and was graduated from that institution in 1876. He continued his studies in the East for two years, returning to St. Louis in 1878 to begin private practice. In 1880 the University of St. Louis conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

Dr. Steer was formerly physician to St. John's Hospital and is now physician to the St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital. From 1886 to 1899 he was professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine in the Missouri Medical College and now fills the chair of Clinical Medicine in the Medical Department of Washington University. From 1887 to 1890 he was consulting physician to the City Hospital. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association.

LEON STRAUS.

Dr. Leon Straus is a native of Kentucky having been born in the City of Louisville in July, 1861. He received his literary training in the University of Louisville and took his medical degree from the Medical Department of that institution, graduating in 1877. He practiced in Louisville until 1890 when he went to New York and after a year of study in the post-graduate schools of that city he went to Europe. In 1893 he returned to America and located in St. Louis where he has continued to practice.

Dr. Straus is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the British Gynecological Society and has served as vice-president of the American Proctologic Society and of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. He has contributed a number of articles to the medical literature, among them one entitled "Primary Tuberculosis of the Rectum."

OTTO SUTTER.

Dr. Otto Sutter, of St. Louis, was born in St. Louis, Mo., on January 24, 1863. He received his education in the St. Louis public schools and then took up the study of pharmacy which he completed in 1883, taking his diploma from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in that year. He continued in the drug business for a number of years, meanwhile reading medicine and attending lectures, and finally matriculated in the Beaumont Hospital Medical College from which institution he received his degree in 1892. He immediately began practice in St. Louis and three years later was appointed superintendent of the City Hospital. He occupied this position until 1898 when he resigned to resume his private practice.

Dr. Sutter is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni and of the Tri-State Medical Society. He is professor of Gynecology and Clinical Gynecology in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.

CALVIN B. TAYLOR.

Dr. C. B. Taylor, of Carthage, was born at Rutherford, N. C., February 27, 1863. His parents moved to Licking, Missouri, when he was a boy and in that place he received his education in the high school. He entered upon his medical studies at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., and graduated from that institution in 1885. Returning to Licking after receiving his medical degree, he began practice in that town and remained there until 1892 when he went to St. Louis and took special courses in post-graduate work. In 1895 he left Licking and moved to his present location where he has continued to practice in special branches. In 1901 he went to Baltimore and took a special course in post-graduate work in diseases of the stomach at the Maryland University.

Dr. Taylor is a member of the Southwest Missouri Medical Society, ex-county physician to the Jasper County poor,

secretary of the Board of Charities and Corrections of Jasper County and surgeon of the Taylor (private) Sanitarium for Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines at Carthage, Mo.

FLAVEL B. TIFFANY.

Dr. Flavel B. Tiffany, of Kansas City, was born in Cicero, N. Y., on April 28, 1846. When a boy of seventeeen, he enlisted in the Union Army and served during the Civil War. On leaving the army, he finished his college education in the University of Minnesota from which he received the degree of Master of Arts. He then entered the University of Michigan Medical Department at Ann Arbor, and graduated from that institution in 1874. For about two years he practiced in Michigan and Minnesota, but in 1876 went to Europe where he remained for two years prosecuting his studies in special branches. In 1888 he made another trip to Europe and for one year worked in the clinics and hospitals.

Dr. Tiffany took up his residence in Kansas City shortly after his first trip abroad and has continued to practice in that city. He is professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the University Medical College and one of the Trustees of that institution. It was in Dr. Tiffany's office that the meeting was held late in 1880, which culminated in the formation of the University Medical College.

As a writer on medical subjects, particularly those pertaining to his special branch Dr. Tiffany has contributed largely to the current medical literature. Among his works are "Anomalies of Refraction," "Anomalies and Diseases of the Eye," "Sojourn Among the Oculists of Europe." He has also published a record book for Aurists, one for Oculists and one for Laryngologists.

He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, Academy of Medicine of Kansas City, Missouri State Medical Association, American Medical Association, Pan-American and International Medical Associations and honorary member of the Kansas State Medical Society.

GEORGE THOMAS TWYMAN.

Dr. Geo. T. Twyman, of Independence, Mo., is the grandson of Dr. Leo Twyman, one of the earliest practitioners of Western Missouri and one of the first, if not the first, medical practitioner in Jackson County. His father, Dr. L. W. Twyman and uncle, Dr. J. H. Twyman, were both active practitioners, and his son, Ulmer D., is, at this writing, a medical student.

Dr. Twyman was born in Jackson County, Mo., December 16, 1853. He attended the common schools and later entered William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo. He studied medicine in the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky., taking his diploma in 1879. Afterwards he took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical College, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Twyman is secretary of the Jackson County Board of Health, a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

JONATHAN EDWARDS TEFFT.

Dr. J. E. Tefft, of Springfield, has been practicing medicine in that city for the past forty years. He was born in Exeter, R. I., on June 22, 1836. After attending the Pierce Academy of Middleboro, Mass., he entered the Providence Conference Seminary of East Greenwich, Rhode Island and later graduated from the Brown University of Providence, R. I. His medical education was obtained in the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, from which institution he was graduated in 1865. In the same year he came to Missouri and took up his residence in Springfield. The Drury College of Springfield has conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1890 he went to London and pursued special studies in Guy's Hospital.

Dr. Tefft is Lecturer on Genito-Urinary Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Missouri, Senior Surgeon of St. John's Hospital at Springfield and con-

sulting surgeon to the Employees Hospital of the Frisco Railway System. He was president of the Missouri State Medical Association in 1871, is ex-president of the Springfield Medical Society and ex-president of the Southwest Missouri Medical Society. He is a member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the American Medical Association and corresponding member of the St. Louis Medical Society and of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences.

HERMAN TUHOLSKE.

Dr. H. Tuholske was born in Berlin, Prussia, March 27, 1848. He was educated in the Gymnasium in Berlin and soon after graduating he came to America and settled in St. Louis. Here he began his medical studies and matriculated in the Missouri Medical College from which he was graduated in 1869. In 1870 he was appointed physician of the City Dispensary and instituted the ambulance system, and was at one time in charge of the Quarantine Hospital.

In 1882, in conjunction with Drs. Engelman, Spencer, Glasgow, Robinson, Hardaway, Michel and Steele, he founded the St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine and erected the Post-Graduate School and Hospital, the first of its kind in this country.

At various times he visited Europe and prosecuted his studies in the universities of Berlin, Vienna, London and Paris.

He was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Missouri Medical College in 1873 and later elected professor of anatomy. He filled this chair for ten years and was then elected professor of surgery. When the Missouri Medical College was united with the St. Louis Medical College to form the Medical Department of Washington University Dr. Tuholske was elected professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery and still fills this chair.

Dr. Tuholske is surgeon to the Washington University Hospital, the St. Louis Surgical and Gynecological Hospital, the Martha Parsons Free Hospital for Children and consulting surgeon to the City and Female Hospitals. He

is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the St. Louis Surgical Society, Missouri State Medical Association, American Medical Association, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association and of the Congress of German Surgery. He has contributed many valuable articles to the medical literature and is the author of special articles in text books on surgery.

PAUL YOER TUPPER.

Dr. Paul Y. Tupper, of St. Louis, was born in Washington, Ga., on March 1, 1858. In Richmond, Va., to which city his family moved, he received his literary training first in the Norwood High School and then in the Richmond (Virginia) College. He then went to Louisville, Ky., and entered the Hospital College of Medicine, graduating from that institution in 1880. Immediately after graduating he was appointed assistant physician in the Louisville City Hospital and served for one year. In 1881 he came to Missouri and located in St. Louis. In 1887 he was oppointed instructor in anatomy in St. Louis Medical College holding this position until 1890 when he was elected to the chair of Descriptive Anatomy in the same college. When the St. Louis Medical College and the Missouri Medical College were consolidated to form the Medical Department of Washington University Dr. Tupper was chosen professor of Applied Anatomy and Operative Surgery and this chair he still fills. He is president of the St. Louis Anatomical Board and ex-president of the Missouri State Anatomical Board. He is surgeon on the staff of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, surgeon to the Martha Parsons Free Hospital for Children, the Protestant Hospital and the Burlington Railway System.

He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Asociation, the American Association of Anatomists and treasurer of the St. Louis Surgical Society and of the St. Louis Medical Library Association. Among the papers contributed to medical literature by Dr. Tupper are: "A Contribution to the Study of the Morbid

Anatomy of Hæmophilia;" "The Relation of the Peritoneum to the Urinary Bladder; Experiments on the Cadaver;" "The Treatment of Inoperable Sarcoma with Coley's Mixed Toxins; Report of Cases;" "Complete Obstruction of First Portion of Duodenum due to Gall-stones; Report of Cases;" "Simplicity in Dealing with Abscess of the Appendix;" "Catarrhal Appendicitis."

JULES F. VALLE.

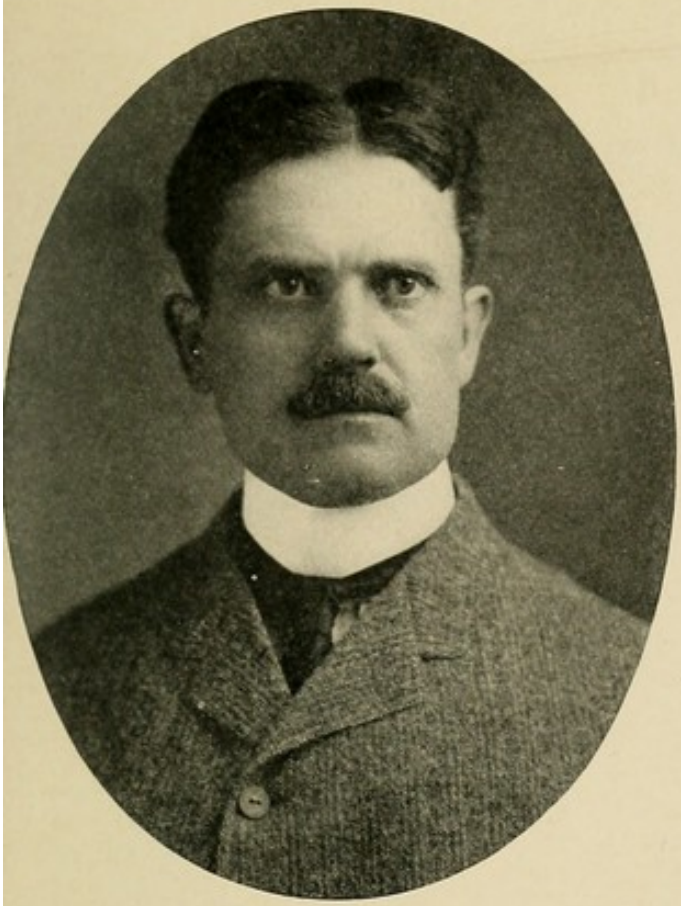
Dr. Jules F. Valle, of St. Louis, was born in St. Louis, Mo., on December 28, 1859. His maternal grandfather, Dr. I. Sargent, was a physician and practiced in St. Genevieve, Mo., for many years.

Dr. Valle obtained his education in the schools of St. Louis, attending the public schools and Washington University. He also attended the Virgina Military institute. After completing his studies in Washington University he entered the St. Louis Medical College and graduated from that institution in 1885. Immediately after his graduation he took the examination for internes at the City Hospital and was appointed junior physician for one year. In 1886 he went to Vienna and pursued his medical studies in the universities and clinics of that city. He remained abroad for two years and then returned to St. Louis to begin private practice.

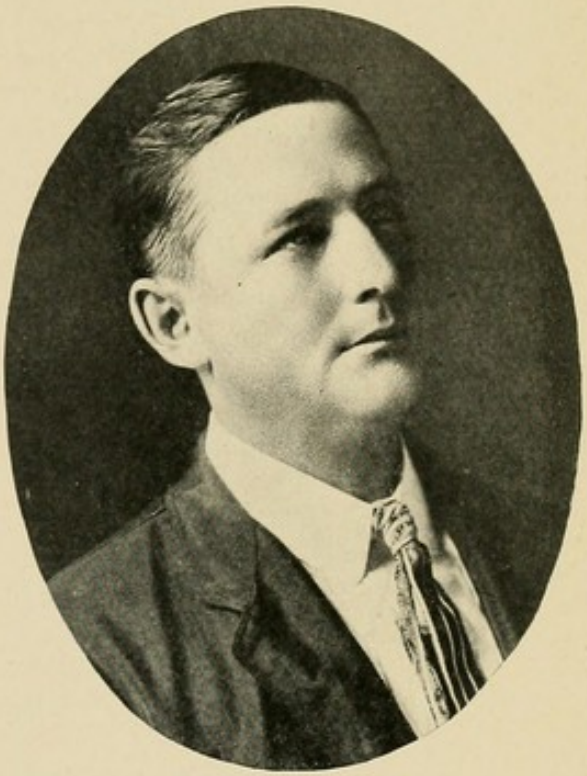
Dr. Valle is physician to St. Luke's Hospital, lecturer on obstetrics and chief of the obstetrical clinic in the Medical Department of Washington University. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni, St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society and of the Missouri State Medical Association.

ABRAHAM VAN METER.

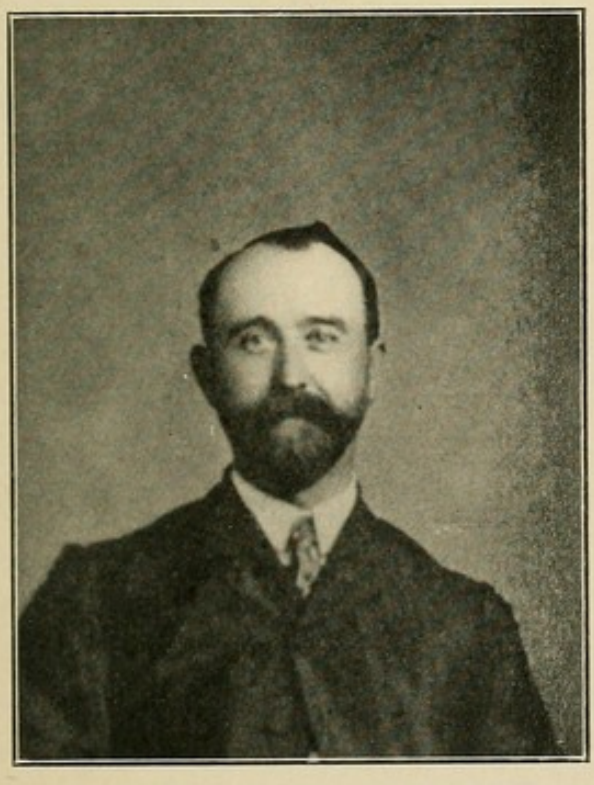
Dr. A. Van Meter has been practicing medicine for forty years all of this time in Missouri. He was born in Litchfield, Ky., on September 23, 1839, and obtained his education in the common schools. During the Civil War he served in the ranks for three and a half years. On receiv-



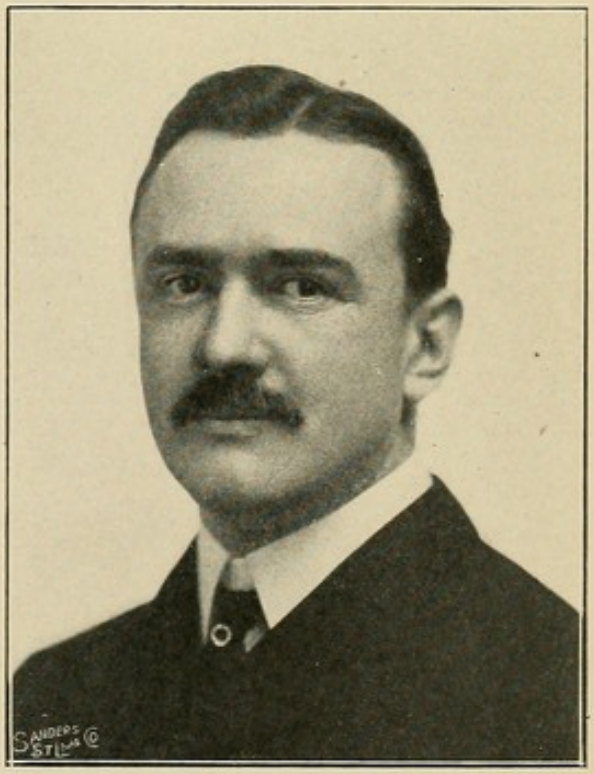
C. H. Wallace.



David Wise.



C. W. Williamson.



T. Casey Witherspoon.

ing his discharge he commenced the study of medicine and entered Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, from which he was graduated in 1865. He then came to Missouri to begin practice and located in Brookfield where he remained for three years. In 1868 he went to Malta Bend and practiced for six years when he moved to Wakenda. He left Wakenda in 1881 and took up his residence in Lamar and since that time has practiced in that city. In 1895 he went to Chicago and there took an extended post-graduate course in the Chicago Post-Graduate College.

Dr. Van Meter was medical examiner of the G. A. R. Department of Missouri, serving four terms in this position. He is city physician of Lamar and local surgeon for the Frisco Railway System. He is a member of the Barton County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the International Association of Railway Surgeons.

CORNELIUS H. VAN RAVENSWAAY.

Dr. C. H. Van Ravenswaay, of Boonville, was born in Banjermasin, State of Borneo, Netherlands, East India, on the fourth day of September, 1871. His preparatory education was obtained in his native country and when he was ready to take up the study of medicine he went to Holland. Here he entered the University of Utrecht and obtained his diploma from that institution in 1897.

Soon after his graduation Dr. van Ravenswaay came to America and in 1898 settled in Boonville where he began private practice and has continued to work in that city. He is a member of the American Medical Association.

CHARLES W. WILLIAMSON.

Dr. Chas. W. Williamson, of Poplar Bluff, was born at Evansville, Ill., April 16, 1862. He attended the common schools until he was fifteen years of age when he was left an orphan and thrown upon his own resources. Entering the drug business he studied pharmacy and in 1883 passed

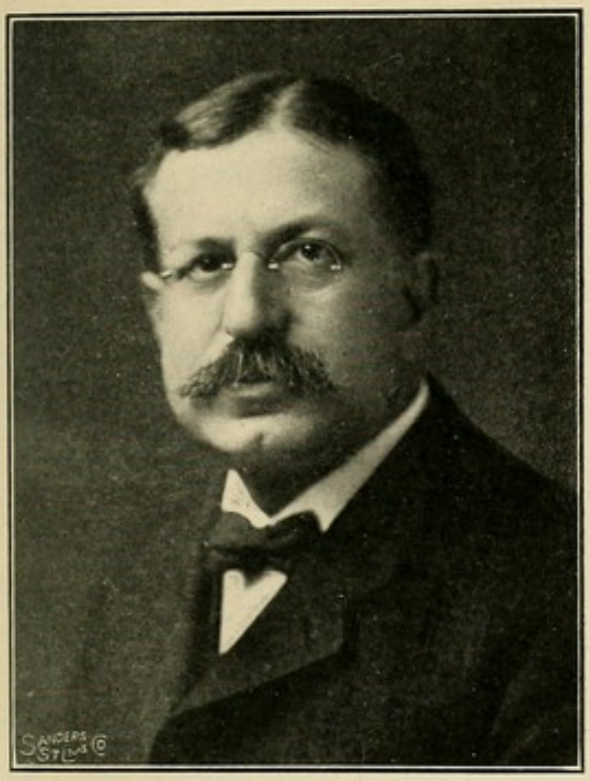
the examination in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. He then went to DeSoto and continued to work as a druggist until such time as he was able to take up the study of medicine. This ambition was realized and in 1887 he graduated from the Beaumont Hospital Medical College of St. Louis. For one year after his graduation he served as assistant surgeon in the Missouri Pacific Railway Hospital at Palestine, Texas, when he accepted a position in the hospital department of the Missouri Lumber and Mining Company at Grandin, Mo. He retained this position for six years and then moved to Poplar Bluff to begin private practice. In 1898 he accepted a position in the hospital department of the Holliday-Klatz Lumber Company, at Greenville, Mo., which he retained until 1901 when he returned to Poplar Bluff and has remained in that city to the present time engaged in private practice.

Dr. Williamson is a member of the Butler County Medical Society, the Southeast Missouri Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Association.

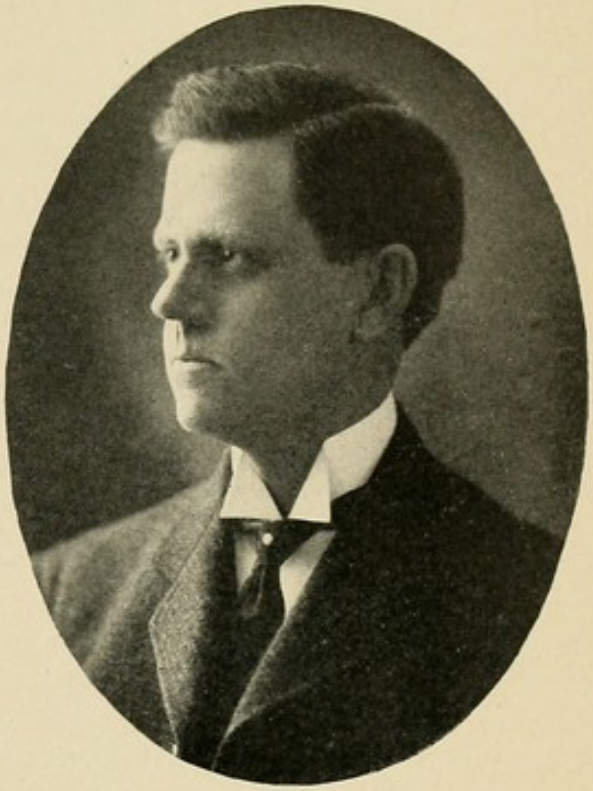
THOMAS CASEY WITHERSPOON.

Dr. T. Casey Witherspoon, of St. Louis, was born in Natchez, Miss., on May 25, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of Natchez and St. Louis and after graduating from the St. Louis High School he commenced the study of pharmacy, but deserted this for medicine and entered the Missouri Medical College, receiving his medical degree from that institution in 1889. He served as interne in the City Hospital for one year and in 1890 went to Butte, Mont., where he practiced for three years. In 1893 he returned to St. Louis and has practiced in that city until the present time. In 1901 he visited the hospitals of Europe and studied special branches of medicine in Berlin and Vienna.

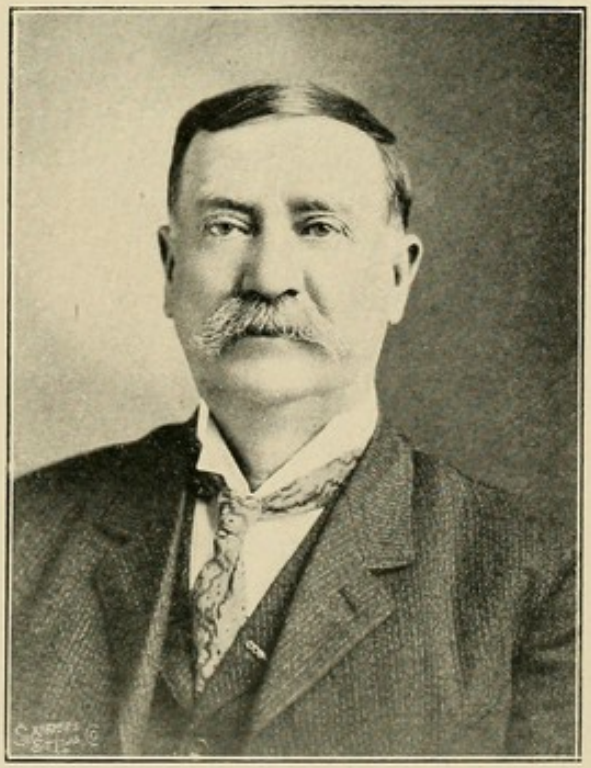
He was professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery in the Marion-Sims Medical College from 1894 to 1899 and in 1899 was appointed professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery in the consolidated Marion-Sims-Beaumont Medi-



HENRY L. WOLFNER.



E. A. WOOD.



U. S. WRIGHT.

cal College (Medical Department of St. Louis University). This chair he still occupies. He is surgeon on the staff of the Rebekah Hospital and the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium and a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni of St. Louis, Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the American Association of Anatomists.

HENRY LINCOLN WOLFNER.

Dr. H. L. Wolfner, of St. Louis, was born in Chicago, Ill., on the first day of November, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and St. Louis and in the High School at Springfield, Ill.

Soon after leaving the High School he began the study of medicine and matriculated in the Missouri Medical College, receiving his degree from that institution in 1881. He immediately began the practice of his profession, establishing himself in St. Louis where he still resides. In 1892 he went to Europe and took an extended course in diseases of the eye in the clinics and hospitals of Berlin.

Dr. Wolfner is clinical lecturer on diseases of the eye in the Medical Department of Washington University, oculist to the Episcopal Orphans' Home, the Bethesda Hospital and Jewish Hospital and consulting oculist of Passovant Hospital at Jacksonville, Ill.

He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Association.

DAVID WISE.

Dr. David Wise, of Carthage, was born in the town of Beaver Creek, Ill., on January 24, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Greenville, Ill., and graduated from the Greenville High School in 1890. His medical education was obtained in St. Louis, first in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons which he attended for two years, and then in the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, graduating from the latter institution in 1893. He has been practicing in Carthage since 1894

having taken up work in that city the year after his graduation. In 1903 he went to Chicago and spent several months in the post-graduate hospitals in that city. Dr. Wise is medical examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Montpelier Life Insurance Company.

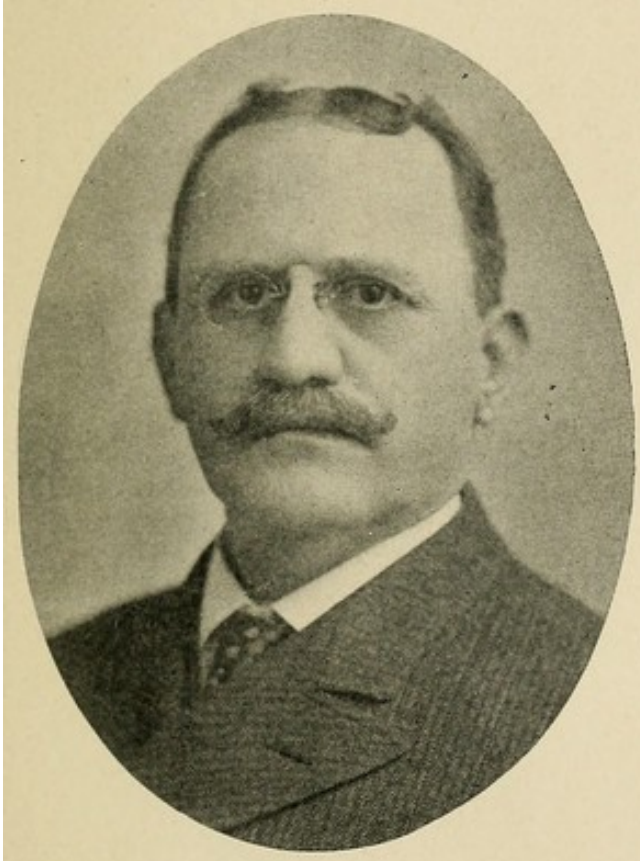
CHARLES HODGE WALLACE.

Dr. C. H. Wallace, of St. Joseph, was born on a farm in Jackson County, Missouri, on June 24, 1858. His early education was obtained in the district schools and in private schools and later he attended Westminster College at Fulton, Mo., graduating from that institution in 1880. In 1881 he completed a course in chemistry in the Missouri State University. He pursued his medical studies in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College taking his degree from that institution in 1883, and for one year served in the hospital on Blackwell's Island, New York City. Returning to Missouri he took up his residence in St. Joseph and has been practicing in that city ever since. In 1890 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the Westminster College and in 1902 the same institution conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science.

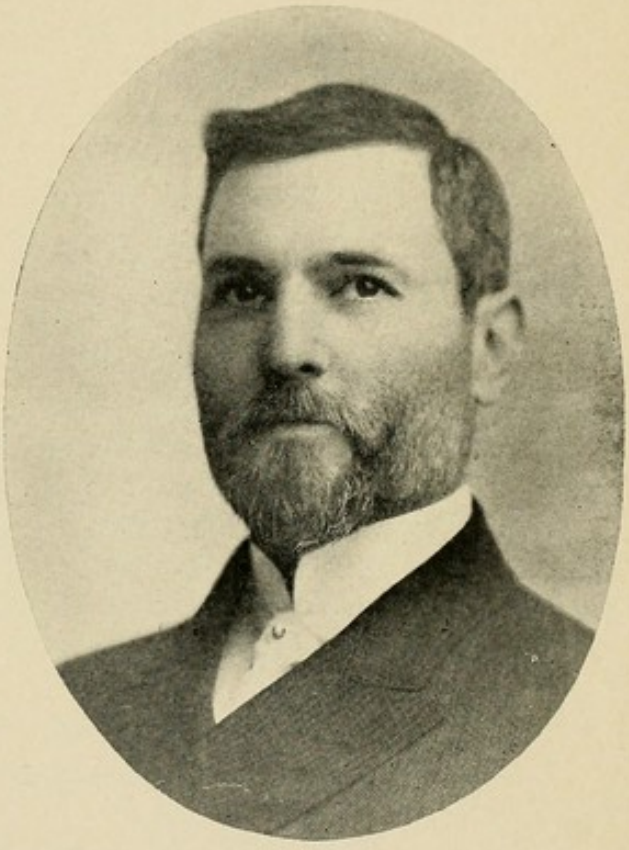
Dr. Wallace is professor of Emergency and Clinical Surgery in Ensworth Medical College, chief surgeon of the St. Joseph Railway, chief surgeon St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway and division surgeon of the Burlington Railway. He is a member of the County, State and National Medical Societies and of the Western Surgical and Gynecological Society.

EVERETT A. WOOD.

Dr. Everett A. Wood, of Sedalia, Mo., was born in Sedalia, Mo., March 26, 1864. He attended the public schools of that city and then entered the William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo. After graduating from that institution he began the study of medicine at the Keokuk Medical College, Keokuk, Iowa, receiving his diploma in 1895. He commenced practice at his home town and has continued



W. B. Dorsett.



C. M. Nicholson.

to work in that city. In 1904 he took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Polyclinic.

Dr. Wood is a member of the Pettis County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical and the American Medical Associations. He is surgeon in charge of the Maywood Hospital, Sedalia, and has served as vice-president and secretary of the Pettis County Medical Society.

URIEL SEBREE WRIGHT.

Dr. U. S. Wright was born in Fayette, Mo., on February 1, 1847. He was educated in Central College but at the age of seventeen he went to Warsaw, Ill., and there worked in a drug store for two years. Returning to Fayette in 1867 he renewed his studies at Central College and completed his course in 1868. He then purchased a stock of drugs and opened a drug store in Salisbury, Mo., in partnership with Dr. W. D. Wilhite with whom also he commenced the study of medicine. In 1869 he disposed of his interest in the drug store and went to St. Louis to continue his medical education, finally entering the St. Louis Medical College. From this insitution he graduated in 1871 and at once returned to his old home in Fayette, where he began his professional work and there he has continued to practice without interruption. In 1898 he completed a post-graduate course at the Post-Graduate School of Medicine in Chicago.

For fourteen years Dr. Wright has been a member of the Board of Education of Fayette and for some time was lecturer on anatomy and physiology in Howard College. He also served one term as coroner of Howard County. His oldest son, Uriel S., Jr., has been practicing medicine for seven years, having graduated from the University Medical College of Kansas City after attending two terms at the Medical Department of Washington University.

Dr. Wright was treasurer of the Missouri State Medical Association for two years, vice-president one year, and in 1900 was elected president. He is also ex-president of the Moberly District Medical Society and Howard County

Medical Society. He was a member of the U. S. Pension Board for several years and is medical examiner for all of the important life insurance companies.

JOHN B. H. ZWART.

Dr. John Bernard Henry Zwart was born in Carondelet, Mo., October 1, 1859. He received his education in private schools and the St. Louis University and in 1881 graduated in medicine from the St. Louis Medical College (now Medical Department Washington University). Immediately after completing his medical college work he took up his residence in Kansas City, where he has continued to practice. In 1903 he spent considerable time in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and took a general course in post-graduate work.

For three years Dr. Zwart occupied the chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine and professor of Clinical Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City, Kansas, and for the past three years has filled the chair of Physical Diagnosis in the University Medical College. In 1901 he was elected president of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine. He is a member also of the Jackson County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical and the American Medical Associations, and physician to St. Margaret's Hospital.

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