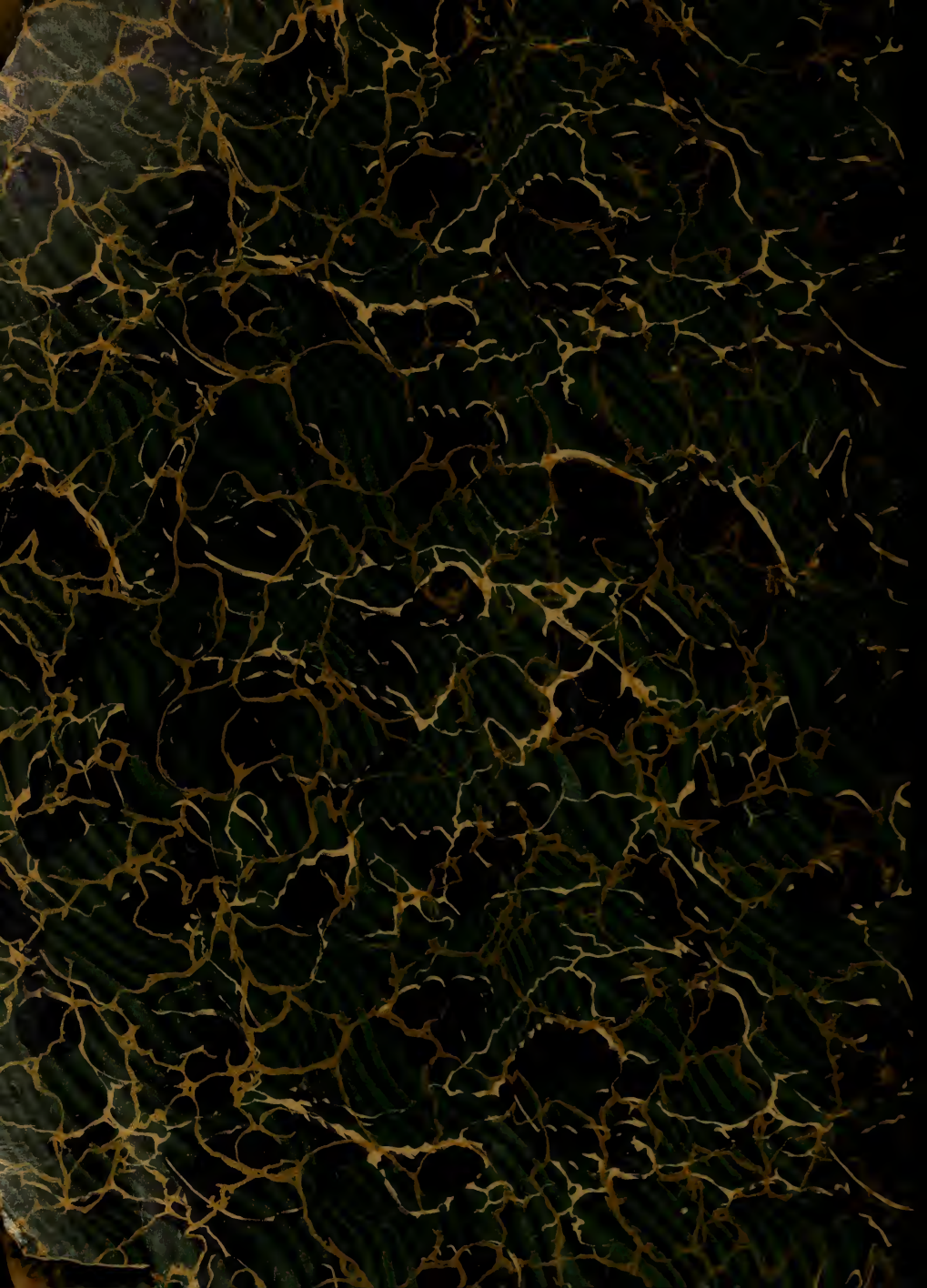
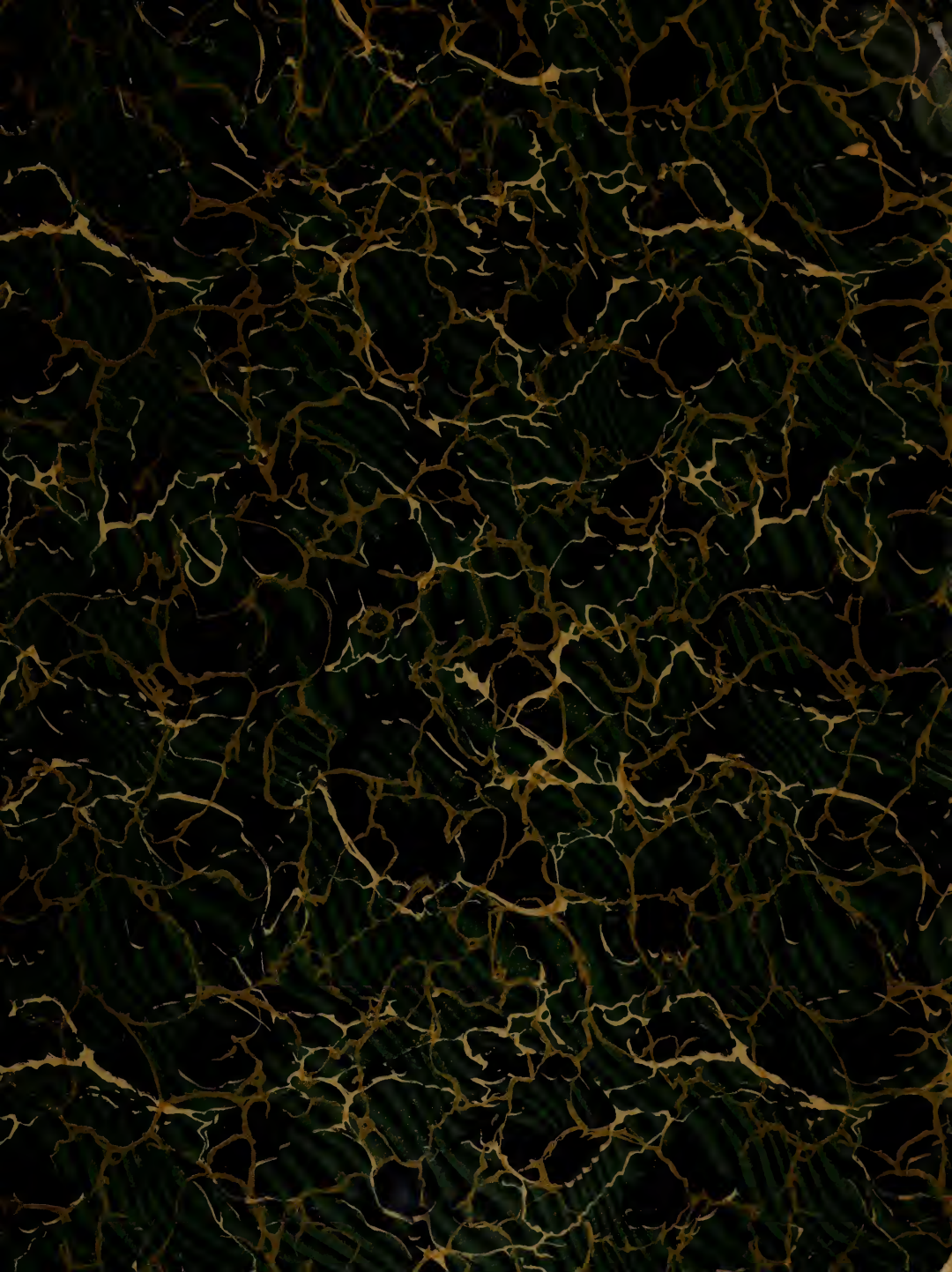


A GROUP
OF
DISTINGUISHED
PHYSICIANS
AND SURGEONS
CHICAGO





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A GROUP OF
DISTINGUISHED
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
OF
CHICAGO

A COLLECTION OF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF MANY OF THE EMINENT
REPRESENTATIVES, PAST AND PRESENT, OF THE MEDICAL
PROFESSION OF CHICAGO

COMPILED BY F. M. SPERRY

ILLUSTRATED



CHICAGO
J. H. BEERS & CO.
1904

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A GROUP OF DISTINGUISHED
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
OF CHICAGO



N. S. Davis

A GROUP OF DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

NATHAN SMITH DAVIS, M. D., SR.

In considering the character and career of this eminent member of the medical faculty, the impartial observer will be disposed to rank him not only among the most distinguished members of his profession, but also as one of those men of broad culture and genuine benevolence who do honor to mankind at large. In overcoming obstacles, he has exhibited patience and persistence; through a long and busy life he has known none but worthy motives; to the practice of his profession he has brought rare skill and inventive resource; while in the imparting of instruction, whether through his pen or in the class room, he has shown profound aptness. Such qualities as these stamp him as a man of genius, and entitle him to be classed with the benefactors of mankind.

Dr. Davis was born on January 9, 1817, in a rude cabin of logs, erected by his father, Dow Davis, among the primitive forests of Chenango county, New York, of which his parents were pioneer settlers. He was the youngest of a family of seven children, and was deprived of a mother's care at the tender age of seven years, Mrs. Davis, whose maiden name was Eleanor Smith, having died in 1824. His father lived to attain the extraordinary age of ninety years, and died upon the farm which he had reclaimed from the giants of the forest.

The early years of Dr. Davis's life were passed much as were those of other farmers' sons in a new settlement, i. e., in hard work during the summer, and in attendance upon the district schools in the winter months. This alternation of study with work continued until he reached the age of sixteen years, and there can be little doubt that outdoor life and manual exercise did much to build up his naturally spare form into healthy, robust manhood. At the same time, it is probable that a frontier life was not without its influence in forming

and fostering those habits of industry and self-reliance which proved such potent factors in achieving success in after life.

While yet a boy, however, he displayed an inborn thirst for knowledge, a fondness for study, and an aptitude in acquiring such learning as was within his reach, which convinced his father that to confine his native abilities within the limits of a woodland farm would be to do the boy an injustice; and while possessed of only limited means, he sent young Nathan to the Cazenovia Seminary when the latter had reached his sixteenth year. He attended that institution for only one session, but his thirst was intensified, rather than slaked, and in April, 1834, he began the study of the profession on whose practice and schools, whose ethics and culture, he was destined to shed a brilliant and a permanent light. His first preceptor was Dr. Daniel Clark, of Chenango county. Within a few months he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western New York, as a matriculant, graduating therefrom, with distinguished honor, on January 31, 1837, before he had reached the age which entitled him to exercise the right of suffrage. Meanwhile, he had become a student in the office of Dr. Thomas Jackson, of Binghamton, New York, continuing under his instruction until he received his final degree.

The subject of his graduating thesis was "Animal Temperature," and in this he combated the (then) generally accepted theory that the evolution of heat had its origin in the union of oxygen and carbon in the lungs, maintaining that its evolution was in the tissues. The inherent merit of his argument was such, and the premises upon which it rested were so accurately established by experimental investigation, that the Faculty of the college selected it as one of those to be publicly read on the day of his graduation. He began his professional career as a general practitioner, at Vienna, New York, his partner being Dr. Daniel Chatfield. The field was too narrow to meet his aspirations, and he soon felt its limitations. His partnership with Dr. Chatfield was formed in February, 1837, and the following July it was dissolved, Dr. Davis removing to Binghamton, in the same State, where he at once commanded professional confidence and popular patronage. He had scarcely resided at Binghamton for a year when he was married to Anna Maria, a daughter of Hon. John Parker, of Vienna, for whom he had formed a strong attachment during his brief sojourn in that village.

The exacting demands of a constantly increasing general practice did not hamper Dr. Davis in the prosecution of those scientific studies which lay nearest to his heart. Chemistry, Medical Botany, Geology and Political Economy were among his favorite subjects of research, while at the same time he strove to perfect himself in the study of Surgical Anatomy. Even at this early period in his career, he displayed that interest in a sound professional education which so pre-eminently characterized him in later years. It was his

habit, during the winter months, to dissect one or two cadavers, in a room adjoining his office, for the purpose of instructing the resident medical students of Binghamton, and he frequently responded to requests to lecture on topics connected with Physiology, Botany and Chemistry, before the advanced pupils of the district schools, and for the Binghamton Academy. Of the last named institution he was one of the founders, as also of the Lyceum Debating Society of Binghamton; and it is worth while to state that it was largely in this amateur school of oratory and debate that he acquired that fluency of diction, perspicacity of statement, solidity of argument and aptness of illustration which, in after years, contributed to his eminence as a lecturer and a writer. He was yet a young man when he was elected a member of the Broome County Medical Society, of which body he was Secretary from 1841 to 1843, and Librarian from 1843 to 1847, as well as a member of the Board of Censors for several years. In 1843 he was chosen a delegate to represent his county organization at the annual meeting of the State Medical Society, at Albany. Even at this time he was well and favorably known to the profession throughout the State of New York by reason of many valuable brochures which had already appeared from his pen. In 1840 (three years after graduation) he had won the first prize offered by the State Society for the best essay upon "Diseases of the Spinal Column, their Causes, Diagnosis and Mode of Treatment." In 1841 he had won another prize through his contribution to medical science entitled "Analysis of the Discoveries concerning the Physiology of the Nervous System." It followed that when he took his seat as a delegate in the body which represented the highest medical learning of the State his voice was heard with respectful attention. It was then and there that he made his first public plea for a higher standard of professional qualification. He introduced a series of resolutions which, even because of their novelty, could scarcely have failed to provoke discussion. He was in advance of the time, but he was "building better than he knew." They called for a better general education for medical postulants, a lengthening of the course of instruction, a grading of the curriculum, and the establishment of independent boards of medical examiners. While his proposed resolutions were not adopted they gave rise to earnest and thoughtful discussion. At the next annual meeting of the State Society (in February, 1845) a call was issued for a National Convention of Delegates from medical colleges and societies throughout the Union, "to meet at New York, on the first Tuesday in May, 1846, for the purpose of adopting some concerted action." Dr. Davis' was made chairman of the committee to summon the convention and carry the project to a successful result. The work was well done; and from this inception has grown the American Medical Association, embracing representatives from every State and from every reputable college in the country; an organ-

ization universal, permanent and efficient, and for the formation of which the medical profession of the United States and of the world owes Dr. Davis a deep and lasting debt of gratitude. During the entire history of the organization he has played an important part, alike in its proceedings and its advancement. During more than half a century he was absent from only four of its annual meetings, and in its achievements he may well feel a personal—almost a paternal—pride, having been more thoroughly identified with its success than any other individual physician in the land.

The wider acquaintance with his professional brethren, which was a necessary concomitant of his attendance upon these State and National gatherings, naturally resulted in an enlargement of his views as to his own personal sphere of practice and usefulness. In the summer of 1847 he removed to New York City, where, for a time, he was a general practitioner. The light of his genius, however, burned too vividly long to be "hid under a bushel." His first position as an instructor was in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, when he took charge of the dissecting rooms, and taught Practical Anatomy. Later, by special request of the Faculty, he delivered the spring term course of lectures upon Medical Jurisprudence. In July, 1849, he accepted the proffered Chair of Physiology and General Pathology in Rush Medical College, Chicago. He deferred entering upon the duties of his new position until September, because of an epidemic of cholera then prevailing in New York, as well as in most of the cities and many of the rural districts throughout the country. Until the end of August his time was fully occupied, night and day, in the care of the sufferers from the deadly scourge. He delivered his introductory lecture at Rush the first week in October. In this connection may be quoted the words of two other eminent Chicago practitioners, Drs. Senn and Lyman. Dr. Nicholas Senn, the eminent surgeon, than whom no better authority can be quoted, gives him this unstinted praise: "He is unquestionably the Nestor of Medicine in Chicago. His capacity for work seems as limitless as his energy is indomitable. As a teacher he is clear, painstaking and successful. His intellectual powers are of the highest order, his mind being medico-judicial and profoundly analytical." Dr. Lyman says that he is "a pioneer physician of Chicago; an early associate of Rush Medical; a great worker; close observer and describer; exceedingly industrious, and the founder of the Northwestern University Medical School."

At the time of Dr. Davis's coming, Chicago could not boast more than 23,000 inhabitants, and the city was far from being healthy, owing to its situation on a low prairie, with no sewerage and only a very limited supply of water other than that obtained from wells, which were apt to be more or less contaminated. He at once comprehended the need of sanitary reforms and a permanent general hospital, and set himself to work to secure both ends; and

from that time to the present he has been actively identified with every important educational, scientific and sanitary interest in Chicago. In 1850 he delivered a course of six public lectures, before large audiences, in which he urged the immediate need for a supply of purer water from the bosom of the lake, and of a system of conduits for the removal of the city's sewage. In addition, he convincingly demonstrated the feasibility of both projects. A small admission fee to these lectures was charged, and with the proceeds was established a small hospital, with twelve beds, out of which has grown Mercy Hospital, with its accommodation for three hundred and fifty patients and its ample facilities for clinical instruction. For nearly forty years Dr. Davis was the senior member of the attending staff of this institution, his connection therewith continuing until 1890. Meanwhile, he was transferred from his original Chair at Rush College to that of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, which he filled until the spring of 1859, bringing to his newly assigned duties rare ability, consummate learning and conscientious fidelity.

He did not, however, for a moment, lose sight of his interest in the advancement of the standard of professional education, notwithstanding the fact that his own college prescribed only two yearly terms of four months each as essential for a diploma. In 1859 an opportunity was afforded him to "show his faith by his works." In that year the Chicago Medical College was founded, with requirements for admission and graduation somewhat along the lines which he had been advocating for years. A moderate amount of preliminary education was required for matriculation, three annual courses of six months each were prescribed, and a curriculum graded to correspond, as well as regular attendance on hospital clinics. He was offered a chair corresponding to that which he held at Rush, and at once determined to lend his aid to the new institution, even at the cost of not a little personal sacrifice. The first term of the infant institution—now the Medical Department of the Northwestern University—began in the fall of 1859. Only thirty students were enrolled, but its growth has been steady, and to-day it stands in the front rank of American medical colleges. For more than forty years Dr. Davis was connected with its Faculty, more recently as Dean and Emeritus Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Dr. Davis has been a prominent and active member in many medical societies and associations. He was one of the organizers of the Illinois State Medical Society, of which he was elected President in 1855, and served as Secretary for twelve consecutive years. He also aided in founding the Chicago Medical Society, and has taken a deep interest in its welfare. Of the American Medical Association he has ever been one of the main supports, and to its proceedings he has contributed numerous papers of unexcelled interest

and value. No member has ever had a clearer perception of the true purpose and proper scope of the association than he, and in 1897 he prepared a brief history of its origin and progress, which was read at the meeting of that year, and published in pamphlet form. When, in 1883, it was decided to publish the transactions of the association in the form of a weekly journal instead of an annual volume, he was selected to edit the same, and for six years he discharged the laborious duties of this position with singular fidelity, and with such success that when he retired therefrom, in 1889, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* was established on a solid financial basis. He took an active part in arranging the preliminaries for the International Medical Congress held at Washington, in August, 1887, and was first chosen Secretary General of the Executive Committee, and subsequently succeeded the late Dr. Austin Flint, of New York, as President. While engaged in his duties as Secretary, and arranging for the meeting of the Congress, while at the same time neglecting neither his private practice, his college and hospital duties, nor his editorial work, he was attacked by complete hemiplegia of the right half of the body and extremities, although the paralysis proved only temporary.

As a general practitioner, Dr. Davis has been an unwearied worker, and his success at times has been little less than marvelous. He passed through the cholera epidemics of 1849, 1852, 1854 and 1866 with unremitting zeal in his efforts to alleviate suffering and effect cures. At the bedside of a patient his tender touch, his pleasant smile and kindly voice both invite and inspire confidence. Nor has he ever failed to respond to the call of the sick poor, and thousands of Chicago's needy ones can testify to the generosity which neither asked nor expected reward. As a man, he is genial and courteous. As an instructor, enthusiastic, painstaking and interesting. As a reasoner, he is clear and convincing, his comparisons quick, and his judgment well-nigh unerring. He has been a member of the Methodist Church since his sixteenth year, and has always consistently exemplified the religion which he professed, and at the same time been keenly alive to the duties of a public-spirited citizen. He was one of the founders of the Northwestern University, of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Chicago Historical Society, the Illinois State Microscopical Society, the Union College of Law—in which he for a time filled the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence—and the Washingtonian Home. In the cause of temperance he has ever taken a lively interest, discouraging the use of alcoholic stimulants in professional practice, and being a valued contributor to the *American Medical Temperance Quarterly*. His benefactions to both public and private charity are large, and he has taken active part in promoting the organization of systematic relief for the destitute.

As a writer the Doctor has been not only prolific, but clear and facile as

well. Within the first year after his graduation he became a contributor to medical journals and in 1848 assumed editorial management of the *Annalist*, a semi-monthly publication. The number of valuable papers, reports and addresses communicated to medical societies and periodicals has been exceedingly large, and in addition thereto he is the author of the following publications in book form: "A Text-Book on Agricultural Chemistry, for Use in District and Public Schools," for which a prize was awarded by the State Agricultural Society of New York, 1848; "History of Medical Education and Institutions in the United States, from the First Settlement of the British Provinces to the Year 1850, with a Chapter on the Present Condition and Wants of the Profession, and the Means Necessary for Supplying those Wants," 1851; "A Lecture on the Effects of Alcoholic Drinks on the Human System, and the Duties of Medical Men in Relation thereto," delivered in the Rush Medical College, December 25, 1854, with an appendix containing original experiments in relation to the effects of alcohol on respiration and animal heat; "History of the American Medical Association, from its Organization to the Year 1855;" "Clinical Lectures on Various Important Diseases," 1875; "Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine," delivered in the Chicago Medical College, 1884, second edition, 1887; "Address on the Progress of Medical Education in the United States of America, During the Century Ending in 1876," delivered before the International Medical Congress, at Philadelphia, September 9, 1876, published in the volume of transactions of that congress; the chapter on "Bronchitis" in the American System of Medicine, edited by W. Pepper, Philadelphia; the chapters on "Chronic Alcoholism, Polyuria and Chronic Articular Rheumatism" in the Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences, New York, William Wood & Co., 1886; and the "Address of the President of the Ninth International Medical Congress," delivered before the Congress in Washington, D. C., August, 1887, published in the first volume of the Transactions of the Congress, 1887.

Dr. Eugene S. Talbot writes: "Dr. N. S. Davis has been a lifelong friend to the science of dentistry. Believing that dental science is an inseparable part of the healing art, he has urged for decades that it be taught in medical colleges like other medical specialties. In July, 1865, at an entertainment given by him to the members of the American Dental Association, he responded to the sentiment 'To the President of the American Medical Association, Medicine, Surgery, and Dentistry, Departments of a Common Science. Their principles should constitute a Common Brotherhood.' Upon that occasion he said, 'Medicine, Surgery and Dentistry are actually Departments of a Common Science. They are all based upon chemistry, anatomy, physiology, pathology and materia medica. Without chemistry and anatomy no one of you, as dentists, can know either the composition or structure of a

single tooth, or its connections with the jaws, gums, blood vessels, nerves, etc. Without physiology no one could know the natural uses and influences of the several parts just named or the relations of the teeth to the whole process of digestion, assimilation and nutrition. As pathology bears the same relation to organized structures in an imperfect or diseased condition as physiology does to them in the natural, so without a knowledge of it, neither the physician, surgeon nor dentist could know anything of the origin, nature and tendencies of the diseases and defects he professes to treat. The materia medica, in its full scope, includes everything that can be made useful in the mitigation or removal of any of the ills to which our race is liable.'

"In 1881, at a meeting of the American Medical Association, a resolution offered by the late Dr. Samuel D. Gross, that 'a Section of Dental and Oral Surgery be created on the same footing as all other sections of that body,' and seconded by Dr. Davis, was carried. Dental and Oral Surgery were thus professionally recognized as a department of medicine. Six years later, under a belief that there were able men practicing dentistry who, though not medical graduates, were yet entitled to recognition, and in order to unite still more intimately dentistry with other departments of medicine and surgery, Dr. Davis at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, in Chicago, 1887, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by nearly a unanimous vote, 'Resolved, That the regular graduates of such Dental Schools and Colleges as require of their students a standard of preliminary or general education and a term of professional study equal to the best class of the medical colleges of this country, and embrace in their curriculum all the fundamental branches of medicine, differing chiefly by substituting practical and clinical instruction in dental and oral medicine and surgery in place of clinical instruction in general medicine and surgery, be recognized as members of the regular profession of medicine, and eligible to membership in the Association on the same conditions and subject to the same regulations as all other members.'

"In a paper read before the Section of Stomatology of the American Medical Association held in Atlantic City, June 5-8, 1900, Dr. Davis has said, 'obviously there is no more propriety in having a separate profession of dentistry than there is of ophthalmology or neurology or gynecology. The same standard of preliminary education, and the same curriculum of medical studies covering the four years' course, should be required of all who propose to practice in any of the departments or specialties of medicine and surgery. All should be required to pass the same examining boards, be designated by the same title, M. D., and be governed by the same rules, both ethical and legal. Let there be in every medical college faculty a Professor of Dental and Oral Pathology and Practice on the same basis that you have a Professor of

Ophthalmology, Neurology or Gynecology. The instruction by an efficient occupant of such a Chair is needed as an important aid to every practitioner of medicine, whether his field of practice is in the city or the country. For if he never attempts to treat a defective tooth or a diseased gum, he should be able to recognize the existence of such condition and promptly direct the sufferers to those who would treat them.'

"The admitted advance in the professional status of American Dentistry during the past three decades has undoubtedly been largely due to the unselfish zeal of Dr. N. S. Davis for the best interests of all departments of medicine."

Dr. Daniel R. Brower writes: "One of the most remarkable men the country has produced, and in addition to his great scientific attainments, his clear judgment of things, has been wonderfully gifted in language. I could regard him as a good orator as well as a great physician."

Dr. Christian Fenger wrote: "Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., is the father of medical organization in this country and is the founder of the American Medical Association. He has always been the champion of higher medical education. His fixedness of purpose and unswerving devotion to high principle have made him the most honored member of the medical profession of this country."

Dr. Frank Billings wrote: "Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., is a man of wonderful native ability, whose indefatigable, painstaking, untiring energy in the study and practice of medicine, and the practice and the example of a virtuous, moral, upright life, place him far above his fellows—a leader of leaders of men. Full of years and fuller of honors worthily earned, he affords an example which all should imitate, though few if any will attain the heights he so modestly occupies."

Dr. W. F. Waugh writes: "No Chicago physician is more widely known, more highly respected, than the venerable father of the American Medical Association, and of Chicago medicine, Dr. N. S. Davis. His strong advocacy of temperance, in a section of the country where temperance truths have not preponderated in the last half century, shows his fearless independence and strong sense of right."

Dr. John Ridlon writes: "For half a century the most notable figure in Western medicine. A man of untiring energy and of inflexible will. A leader of great men; a ruler of little men. The most learned physician in America. A man of childlike simplicity, with a mind open to scientific truth from any source, no matter how humble."

WILLIAM HEATH BYFORD, A. M., M. D.

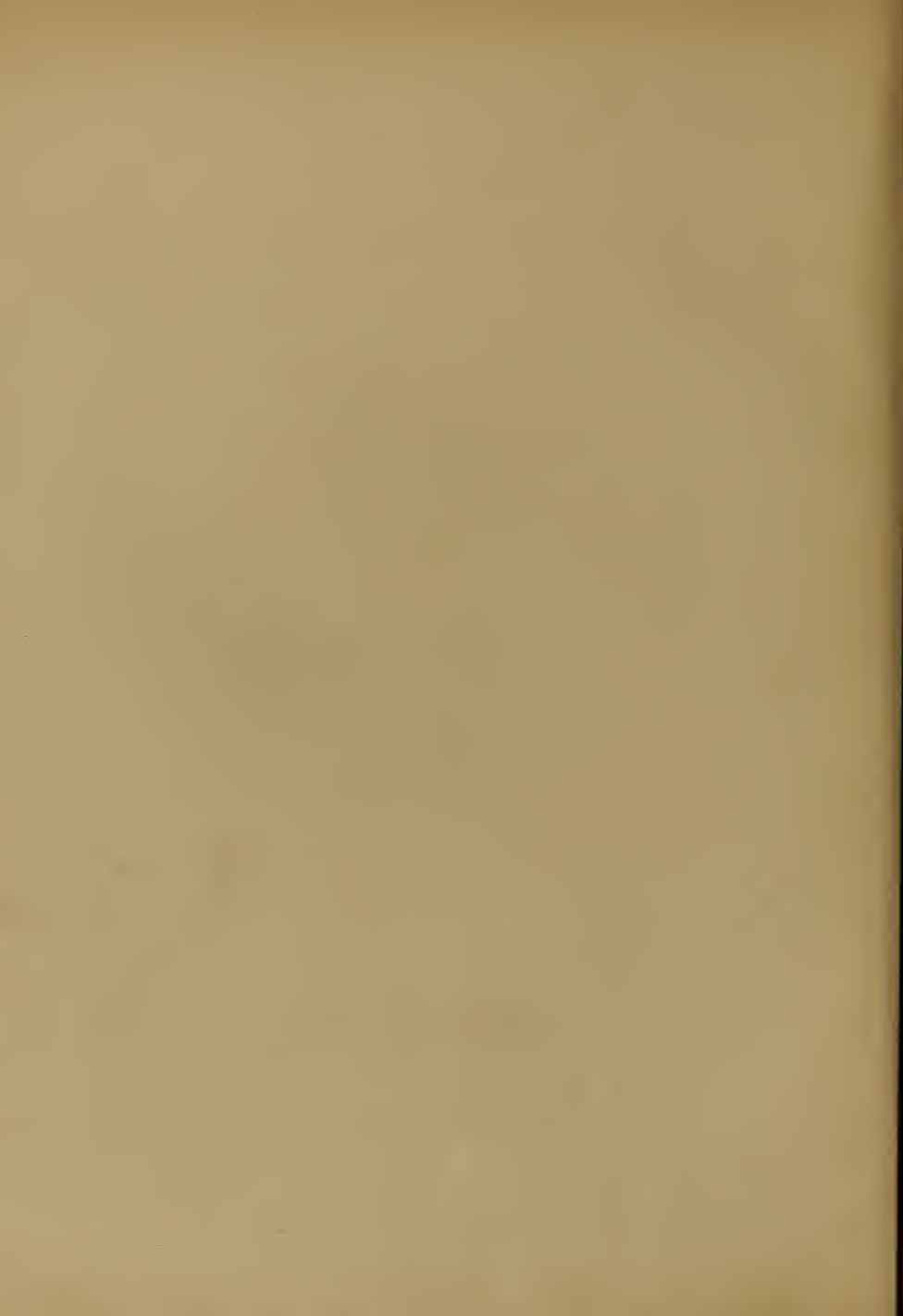
The death of Dr. William H. Byford, which occurred at Chicago on May 21, 1890, was not only a profound affliction to his family and his circle of immediate friends, but also a positive loss to the cause of medical education; while at the same time marking the removal from active practice of an eminent surgeon and the termination of one of the most successful courses in scientific surgery that has illustrated the present era of progress.

Dr. Byford was born at Eaton, Ohio, March 20, 1817. His ancestors came to America from Suffolk, England, and the only patrimony which he inherited consisted of the physical vigor and the tenacity of purpose characteristic of the race from which he sprang. Not long after his birth his parents removed to New Albany, and later to the little village of Hindostan, Indiana. There William H. attended a district school, but the death of his father, before he had reached the age of nine years, compelled him to devote his time and energies entirely to manual labor, in order that from his scanty earnings he might contribute to the maintenance of his widowed mother and her destitute family. Four years after his father's death he and his mother went to live upon her father's farm in Crawford county, Indiana, but here, too, the boy found labor a necessity. At the age of fourteen he formed the purpose of learning the blacksmith's trade, but could find no master of that craft willing to accept him as an apprentice. Baffled in this direction, he turned to the tailors, with whom he was more successful. One whom Dr. Byford himself described as "a kind-hearted Christian gentleman by the name of Davis" took him into his shop. There the boy remained two years, completing his apprenticeship at Vincennes, where he served four years longer.

Young Byford, however, was conscious of a capability for something higher and better than he could attain through this humble handicraft. While serving as an apprentice he borrowed books and devoted every leisure moment after his daily toil to study. Such were his zeal, industry and unremitting energy that he thus acquired an excellent knowledge of English, besides making some progress in the rudiments of Latin, Greek and French. Chemistry, Physiology and Natural History later engrossed his mental efforts, and it was probably the fascination which these branches of study possessed for him that first made him feel his God-prompted vocation for the medical profession. He resolved to become a physician, and Dr. Joseph Maddox, of Vincennes, received him into his office as a student. So keen was his intellect, so quick was his comprehension, and so assiduous his application, that in less than two years, after passing an examination before a State Board of Commissioners he was found qualified to engage in the practice of medicine and surgery, under the then existing law. He first established himself professionally at



W H Bayford



Owensville, Indiana, in August, 1838. Two years later he removed to Mount Vernon, where he became associated with Dr. Hezekiah Holland, whose daughter, Miss Mary Ann, he married in 1840.

After his ten years' residence at Mount Vernon, Dr. Byford attended a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, and was graduated from that institution in 1845. In 1847 he performed two Cesarean operations, and, while it does not appear that either of them was absolutely successful, yet the excellent account of them which he published, and which was followed by other contributions to medical journals, at once attracted the general attention of the profession and gained for him an enviable reputation. In October, 1850, he was chosen to the Professorship of Anatomy at the Evansville (Indiana) Medical College, and accordingly removed to that city. Two years later he was transferred to the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine, which he filled until the college became extinct, in 1854, during a portion of the time aiding in editing a medical journal published at Evansville, known as the *Indiana Medical Journal*. In 1854 he became a member of the American Medical Association and was made a special committee on Scrofula. On this subject he prepared an elaborate and valuable report, which commanded widespread attention and greatly added to his constantly growing reputation. In May, 1857, he was Vice-President of the association. In the autumn of that year he accepted the Professorship of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and removed with his family to that city. For two years he discharged the duties of this position with distinguished ability, but resigned in 1859 to accept the same chair in the Chicago Medical College, of which institution—then in its infancy—he was one of the founders. His motives in taking this step were of a character which reflected high honor on his professional zeal and foresight, and wholly unselfish. He was anxious for the establishment of a medical college which should insist upon enlarged annual courses, afford a more systematic and better graded curriculum, and which should require better preliminary preparation on the part of matriculants. For twenty years he filled his chair at the Chicago Medical College, witnessing not only its growth but also seeing the gradual adoption of the principles which he had so earnestly and so ably advocated. In 1879 he was recalled to Rush Medical College, to occupy the Chair of Gynecology, which had been especially created for him.

As an instructor—alike in the lectures and class rooms—Dr. Byford was at once perspicuous yet profound, going down into the very depths of scientific research, yet always simple in his enunciation of the most recondite truths. His clinics were always crowded with students and practitioners, and the utmost attention was always paid to his slightest word. In the medical education of women he was one of the pioneers of the West. He was one of the

founders of the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, aiding its formation by giving freely of his time, his influence and his wealth. The institution was organized in 1870 and Dr. Byford became president of the Faculty, as well as of the Board of Trustees, both of which positions he held until his death. Indeed, it may be questioned whether the success of that institution was not dearer to him than that of any other undertaking of his life. The success of the Woman's Hospital is also largely attributed to his tireless and unflagging zeal. Himself one of the eminent gynecologists of the century, he was anxious that the knowledge of this important specialty in medical practice should spread among his professional brethren. In 1876 he was one of the founders of the American Obstetrical and Gynecological Society. He was at one time its Vice-President and later its President, continuing in active membership until he died. He was also a prime mover in the organization of the Chicago Gynecological Society and a life member of the British Gynecological Society. There are many measures in practice with which his name is intimately connected; for example, the use of ergot in fibroid tumors of the uterus; drainage per rectum abscesses that have previously discharged into that viscus; abdominal section for ruptured extra-uterine pregnancy, proposed before the days of Tait; and the systematic use of the slippery elm tent. He was the first in this country to advocate stitching the open sac to the abdominal wound after enucleation of cysts of the broad ligament.

As a practitioner Dr. Byford was singularly successful. He was in general practice for twenty-two years before he made gynecology his specialty. He possessed in an eminent degree that subtle faculty sometimes called personal magnetism, which was never more clearly manifested than by the readiness with which children responded to his constant and always friendly notice. As a consultant he was unfailing in courtesy and scrupulously honorable toward his confreres. As a companion he was genial, yet never unmindful of proper limitations. As a friend he was sympathetic, generous and true. His domestic life was one of ideal happiness. Reference has been already made to his marriage to the daughter of his professional partner at Mount Vernon—Miss Mary Ann Holland. Mrs. Byford, who died in 1865, was noted alike for her earnest Christian character and her many domestic virtues. Dr. and Mrs. Byford had the following named children: W. H. Byford, Jr., M. D., deceased; Dr. Henry T. Byford, an eminent gynecologist of Chicago; Mrs. Anna Byford Leonard; Mrs. Mary B. Schuyler; and Mrs. Maud B. VanSchaack. In 1873 the Doctor married Miss Lina W. Flershem, of Buffalo. The only child of the second union died in infancy.

Dr. Byford was a devout Christian, alike in professed faith and in daily life. His death was not preceded by any lingering, painful illness. Although for three years he had been conscious of symptoms of heart disease, he contin-

ued in active practice, and not until the last hours of his life was there any impairment of his mental faculties. Four days before his death he performed abdominal section for the removal of the appendages on account of fibroid tumor of the uterus, and on the day preceding his death he attended to his customary professional duties. His demise was sudden. Early on the morning of May 21, 1890, he succumbed to an attack of angina pectoris. An anodyne was administered by a neighboring physician, and Dr. Henry T. Byford was hastily summoned. Before the son could reach his father's bedside, however, the latter was unconscious, and at 2 A. M. he entered into eternal rest.

Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., paid the following eulogy to this distinguished member of the profession: "The late William Heath Byford of Chicago is the best example of a literally self-educated man, who attained a deservedly high reputation as a medical practitioner, teacher and writer, as well as a man of honor, integrity and of humanity, with whom I have been acquainted. He spent nearly all the years usually allotted to school education in diligent labor to aid in supporting a widowed mother and family. From his ninth to his twenty-first year of age he was thus employed. Yet through it all he managed to obtain the necessary books, and perseveringly devoted his evenings, odd hours, and rainy days to their study. Thereby he came to legal age with a better practical education, including both Greek and Latin, than is possessed by many of the graduates of our High Schools. Then he studied medicine, and entering upon practice he advanced step by step until he reached an honorable position among the most highly honored of his profession. He was a persevering supporter of whatever tended to the elevation of medical education and the practical usefulness of the profession. The prominent traits of his character were simplicity and kindness, clearness of perception and practical application, with an unyielding perseverance in the pursuit of whatever he deemed attainable and right."

Comparatively little has been said, in the preceding paragraphs, in reference to Dr. Byford as an author. His principal editorial work was done as associate editor of the *Chicago Medical Journal* (with Dr. N. S. Davis) and as editor-in-chief of the *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, which was a combination of the *Journal* and the *Examiner*, and was published under the auspices of the Chicago Medical Press Association. For a time he also edited the *Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal*. His contributions to current medical literature were frequent (his favorite subject being Gynecology) and were always well received. He was a prolific writer, yet he never lapsed into weakness, nor did he ever become uninteresting or tautological. Indeed, with a mind like his—at once analytic and synthetic—his works could not fail to command attention. A list of Dr. William H. Byford's articles and works is appended:

"Cæsarean Section," 1847; "Treatment of Continued or Typhoid Fever," *American Journal of Medical Science*, 1851; "Milk Sickness"; Report Committee on Scrofula, Transactions, American Medical Association, 1855; "Physiology, Pathology and Therapeutics of Muscular Exercise," Chicago, J. Barnet, 1858; "A case of Pelvic Abscess," Transactions, Illinois State Medical Society, 1859; "Successful Ovariectomy," *Chicago Medical Examiner*, 1860; "Ovarian Tumors. Is Ovariectomy a Justifiable Operation?" *Ibid.*, 1861; "Two Successful Cases of Ovariectomy," *Ibid.*, 1863; "Removal of Multilocular Tumor Weighing Thirty Pounds," *Ibid.*, 1863; "A Treatise on the Chronic Inflammation and Displacements of the Unimpregnate Uterus," Philadelphia, Lindsay & Blakiston, 1864; "The Practice of Medicine and Surgery Applied to the Diseases and Accidents Incident to Women," Philadelphia, Lindsay & Blakiston, 1865; "The Philosophy of Domestic Life," Boston, Lee & Shepard, 1869; "A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Obstetrics," New York, William Wood & Co., 1870; "An Address Introductory to the Course of Instruction in the Woman's Hospital Medical College, Session of 1870-71," Chicago, R. Fergus' Sons; "The Address in Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children," Transactions, American Medical Association, 1875; "Treatment of Uterine Fibroids by Ergot," *Ibid.*, 1875; "The Causes and Treatment of Non-puerperal Hemorrhages of the Womb," Transactions, International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876; "The Spontaneous and Artificial Destruction and Expulsion of Fibrous Tumors of the Uterus," Transactions, American Gynecological Society, 1876; "The Second Decade of Life," annual address before the Tri-State Medical Society, 1877; "Dermoid Ovarian Tumors," Transactions, American Gynecological Society, 1879; "A Case of Double Operation of Ovariectomy and Hysterotomy, with Remarks," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1879; "On Puerperal Vaginitis and Laceration as Causes of Vesico-vaginal Fistula," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, 1879; "Ergot in the Treatment of Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus," *Ibid.*, 1879; "Chronic Inversion of the Uterus," Transactions, American Gynecological Society, 1879; "Fibrous Tumors of the Uterus," American Medical Lecture, New York, 1879; "Displacement of the Ovaries," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1880; "On the Diagnosis of Ovarian Tumor," *Ibid.*, 1880; "The Successful Extirpation of an Encephaloid Kidney," Transactions, American Gynecological Society, 1880; "Pelvic Abscess," *Peoria Medical Monthly*, 1880-81; "The History of Gynecology in Chicago," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, 1881; "Annual Address of the President," Transactions, American Gynecological Society, 1881; "Remarks on Chronic Abscess of the Pelvis," *Ibid.*, 1883; "Remarks on Intrapelvic Inflammation in the Chronic Form," *Journal American Medical Association*, Chicago, 1883; "Doctorate Address, delivered at the Commencement of





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the Woman's Medical College," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, 1884; "Remarks on the Surgical Treatment of the Malignant Diseases of the Uterus," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1884; "A Case of Mural Pregnancy," *American Journal Obstetrics*, 1885; "Extra Uterine Pregnancy," Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences, 1885; "Carcinoma or Cancer of the Uterus," *Pepper's System of Practical Medicine*, Philadelphia, 1886; "Fibrous Tumors of the Uterus," *Ibid.*; "Fatty Tumor of the Suprarenal Capsule," *Obstetric Gazette*, Cincinnati, 1889; "Cysto-fibro-myoma of the Uterus," *Ibid.*, 1889; "Ovarian Pregnancy," *Ibid.*, 1889; "Inflammation of the Ovaries," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, Richmond, 1889-90.

NICHOLAS SENN, M. D.

Nicholas Senn, of Chicago, was born in Canton St. Gaul, Switzerland, October 31, 1844. He came to this country with his parents in 1852, settled in Wayne township, Washington county, Wisconsin, and received a grammar school education at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. After teaching school for two years he began the study of medicine with Dr. E. Munk, of the latter city, in 1864. He studied also in the Chicago Medical College in 1866, and graduated in the spring of 1868. After serving for eighteen months as Resident Physician to Cook County Hospital, he commenced the practice of medicine in Ashford, Wisconsin. In 1869 Dr. Senn married Miss Aurelia S. Muehlhauser. He removed to Milwaukee in 1874, and became Attending Physician to the Milwaukee Hospital. In 1877 he visited Europe and attended the University of Munich, Germany, and was graduated at that institution in 1878. After his return to this country he continued his practice in Milwaukee. In 1880 he was made Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, although retaining his residence in Milwaukee. In 1891 he was elected to the Chair of Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in Rush Medical College, which he accepted, taking up his residence in Chicago. Dr. Senn has been president of the American Medical Association and the American Surgical Society, was the founder of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, and is a member or honorary member of numerous other local, national and foreign organizations.

Dr. Senn first gained his reputation from experimental operations on the gastro-intestinal tract of dogs. He introduced the decalcified bone plate for intestinal anastomosis. This method gave a great impetus to the progress of intestinal surgery. Later he introduced hydrogen gas to test the permeability of the intestinal tract after gunshot injuries of the abdomen. His methods of

investigation proved more valuable to the profession than the data discovered. His experimental labors and skilled intestinal surgery have gained for him a world-wide reputation. More recently he gave to the profession the bone ferrule and bone rod which is placed in the marrow cavity of the bone to produce fixation of the fractured ends.

Soon after the inauguration of Governor Altgeld Dr. Senn was appointed Surgeon General of the National Guard of Illinois. He is also president of the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States, and from his address to this organization, delivered at its meeting at St. Louis, in April, 1892, we here publish the following extracts: "Every good citizen takes a just pride and deep interest in the safety and prosperity of his country. His patriotism should bear a direct ratio to the degree of freedom and protection he enjoys and the richness of the natural resources within his reach. If freedom, protection and prosperity are the elements which are productive of patriotism, every citizen of the United States is, or should be, imbued with love and gratitude for his country, and ready to defend it in time of danger. It is a great privilege to be a citizen of the greatest country on the face of the earth, and to belong to the most powerful and progressive nation in the world. Our country has taken a place in the front rank among the ruling nations. Its brief history is an unbroken record of unparalleled growth and prosperity. Its inhabitants, composed of the best elements of most every civilized nation, have made good use of the wonderful opportunities presented, and have built up cities and industries which have become a source of admiration and envy everywhere. Since the War of Independence and foundation of this great Republic, a little more than a century ago, we have become the leading nation, not through the influence of a large standing army, but by developing the unlimited resources within our legitimate reach, aided by a wise administration of the laws made by the people and for the people. During this short period of our existence as a nation we have taken an enviable position among the powers of the world, and our beautiful flag, the star-spangled banner, is respected and admired wherever it is unfolded. The Stars and Stripes are everywhere recognized as a symbol of liberty and equality. The history of the War of Independence, and more recently of the War of the Rebellion, has proved to the outside world that the American citizen is a born soldier. Within a few months during the late conflict, large armies faced each other in deadly combat, and on each side a heroism was displayed never excelled before. Battles were fought such as the world has never seen before or since. The endurance, discipline and courage of our citizen soldiers have become a matter of honorable record, and have never been, and are not likely to be, surpassed by any standing army. Our country came out of this great struggle greater than ever. There is no North and no South. The 'Gray and the

Blue' celebrate their war experience side by side, and relate their victories and defeats without sectional feeling. The star-spangled banner again floats over a harmonious and peaceful nation, and is revered and loved as dearly in the South as in the North, and should the time come when it is in danger, the whole country will rise in its defense. What a happy choice our forefathers made when they selected the eagle as the emblem of our country! Like the king of the skies, that knows no rival in his sphere, our country has outstripped the Old World in everything that pertains to the welfare of its people. The mingling of many nations has produced a race peculiarly well adapted for self-government. Our little standing army, composed of less than 25,000 men, scattered in small detachments over a vast territory, has been seldom called into active service, except occasionally to subdue a hostile band of Indians on the frontier. Should an emergency arise necessitating military interference, either in the defense of our borders or to crush anarchism, our standing army would be too small to answer the requirements. Fortunately every true American citizen regards himself as a guardian of public peace, ready to defend his rights and ever ready to protect the country of his birth or adoption. The National Guard of the United States, numbering about 100,000 citizen soldiers, is a military body of far-reaching influence and great power. It is composed of the very best elements of society. It represents almost every profession, trade and business interest. It is composed of men who, under all circumstances, are loyal to their general and respective State governments. It constitutes an efficient police force scattered over this vast country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the British possessions to the Gulf of Mexico. Should it become necessary to call out the whole force, an army of 100,000 men, well equipped and well-drilled, could be concentrated in any part of the country, ready for duty, within three to five days. The many strikes and riots which have menaced the peace and personal and public property for a number of years have shown the necessity of an efficient National Guard. Every loyal and peace-loving citizen will consider it a privilege to contribute his share toward securing and maintaining such a force. Money paid out of the State Treasury for such a purpose is well invested." Referring to the means of elevating the standing and usefulness of military surgery, Dr. Senn continues: "We live in an age of organization of united effort and concentration of work. The unparalleled advances in science, art and literature that have characterized the last decade are largely due to systematic united work. It is true that a great discovery or an important observation comes occasionally like a flash of lightning from a clear sky, the product of some fertile brain; but the greatest advances, requiring thorough scientific investigation, have been accomplished by the concerted action of many laboring with the same object in view. The stimulus imparted by the work and success

of others is the motive which impels individual effort, and comparison of the results realized becomes either a source of gratification or acts like a lash that arouses the latent forces to renewed action. In our country nearly every profession, trade and business has now its local and national associations. Less than a year ago about fifty surgeons of the National Guard, representing fifteen States, met in the city of Chicago and organized the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States. All present were fully impressed with the necessity of such an association, and manifested a keen interest in its organization. To-day we have opened our first annual meeting in this beautiful city, and have received such a warm welcome on the part of the State, the city, the medical profession and citizens as is seldom extended to a scientific body. As an association we have not yet reached our first birthday, and yet we have attained a membership of over two hundred. A deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of our organization has been manifested outside of our ranks throughout the United States. The newspapers and medical journals have treated us with every mark of courtesy, and have brought our good work to the attention of military officers, the public and the medical profession. The Government has encouraged us from the very beginning by detailing for our benefit a number of the oldest and most experienced surgeons to attend our meetings. Military surgery is at present in a transitional stage. Human ingenuity has exerted itself to the utmost during the last few years in perfecting cannon, guns, and other implements of destruction. The smokeless powder and the small caliber conical bullet, surrounded by a steel mantle, have revolutionized modern warfare. Rapid firing and certainty of aim at a great distance will make the battles of the future of short duration, but the loss of life and the number disabled by wounds will be fearful. The bullet wounds that will come under the treatment of the military surgeons of the future wars will present entirely different aspect, and will call for different treatment, than those inflicted by the old weapons. The modern bullet, by virtue of its great penetrating power, will either produce a speedily fatal wound, or the injury it produces will be more amenable to successful treatment because it produces less contusion of the soft tissues and splintering of bone than the heavy bullet used in the past. Burne, Bardeleben and others have made careful experimental researches concerning the effect of the new projectile, but this subject is not exhausted, and there is plenty of room for original work by our members in this department of military surgery. The operative treatment of penetrating wounds of the chest and abdomen, on the battlefield, offers another inviting field for original investigation. The various materials devised for dressing wounds on the battlefield have all their faults and merits, but none of them are perfect. The methods of transportation of the sick and wounded, the construction of tents and movable barracks, are

not closed chapters, and are all susceptible of improvement by original thought and investigation. More ingenuity has been displayed of late years in perfecting firearms and in the invention of machines for wholesale destruction of life than in devising ways and means in saving the lives of those seriously injured. It is our duty as military surgeons to counteract as far as we can the horrors of war by devising life-saving operations, and by protecting the injured against dangers incident to traumatic infection. Antiseptic and aseptic surgery must be made more simple than they are now in order that we may reap from them equal blessings in military as in civil practice. Enough has been said to show you that a military association of this kind can become an inestimable boon to mankind if some of the members will explore unknown regions and bring to light the priceless jewel of original thought and research."

Dr. Senn was one of ten selected to give an address before the entire membership of the Twelfth International Medical Congress which met in Moscow in 1897. He was a guest of the Czar, and was invited to lodge in the Kremlin during his stay in the city.

Professor Senn performed valuable service during the Spanish-American war in Cuba. In 1899 he was invited to deliver the "Lane Lectures" in Cooper Medical College, San Francisco—the first American so favored. This is considered a rare honor and is accompanied by an honorarium of two thousand dollars. It is as a surgeon and clinical teacher that he will be long remembered, and from his surgical and clinical work will come the data most interesting to the public. Dr. Senn's name and fame taps vast regions for clinical material. The most difficult and formidable cases come to his clinic, since many of his patients have been filtered through the hands of local physicians, who have confessed the case to be beyond their skill. In his surgical clinic are exhibited the most desperate cases of carcinoma, sarcoma and tuberculosis, collected from wide territory, on which he performs his master operations with a boldness based on anatomic and pathologic facts. Professor Senn is the most brilliant genius of the able galaxy of surgeons who have filled the Rush Surgical Chair. He is a rare combination of the practical worker and the theoretic teacher. In vigorous practical application and theoretical views he has few equals. He is a man of vast conceptions, grasping the whole domain of medicine and surgery with a master hand. Though he may not exhaust subjects like the slow, broad analysis of the philosopher, yet his brilliant generalization of subjects is most attractive. Dr. Senn is an eloquent clinician, an impressive teacher and practical, conservative surgeon. He uses stately sentences and a Latinized vocabulary requiring a disciplined mind to fully comprehend. He excels as a diagnostician, quickly detecting the trend of pathologic processes. His prophecy in prognosis rests on past experiences, as the best prophets of the future are those of the past. Though born with superior

power, yet he has risen to fame through a genius for labor. Keenly practical, naturally suspicious of traditional views, he sought confirmation by experimentation of natural phenomena. He saw that "To the solid ground of Nature trusts the mind that builds for aye." As a skillful operator and instructive diagnostician, Dr. Senn holds a magnificent surgical clinic. The late distinguished Billroth, the foremost surgeon of the Old World, did not present such practical views in so short a time. Billroth was too ponderous and slow to enthuse an audience as does Dr. Senn. His life and soul is in his clinic, and from the treasury of nature and from the literature of all ages he has a mind stored with a wealth of thought.

Of the able men who have filled the Chair of Surgery in Rush College, none have surpassed Dr. Senn in plastic surgery, in which line he is a master. The appreciation of his labors by the profession is shown by the continually increasing attendance of busy physicians on his clinics. To the majority his plastic work is the most popular branch of his surgery. Plastic surgery strikes the eye of all observers, and his perfect cosmetic results are a constant source of admiration. Professor Senn proceeds on the idea that to do a perfect plastic operation requires studied methods, mathematical accuracy and geometrical planning. One must learn to estimate curves and squares, and know that, in general, squares coapt more perfectly than curves. He knows that plastic surgery does not praise itself by deficiency from ulcerations nor by flaws from tension necrosis. Perfect coaptation of the outline of flaps requires careful planning.

Dr. Senn possesses a genius in estimating, and accurately coapting, flap outlines. He is a thorough believer in autoplasmic, in contradistinction to heteroplasmic, surgery. His phenomenal success in plastic surgery is due not merely to the planning and forming of flaps and the most minute attention to suturing, but also to his careful selection of tissue on which to plant his flaps, and his careful management of blood supply in the pedicles. He does not expect a flap to grow well on bony prominences, on the shiny surface of tender sheaths, nor on degraded fatty tissue. He makes his flaps uniform in thickness, procures them with the least trauma, splits subcutaneous tissue in the direction of least resistance, drops degraded fat and employs straight rather than curved lines. These flaps are procured from any adjacent region which will accommodate a pedicle, as on it depends the vitality and life of the flap, and it must contain a liberal blood channel and be twisted as little as possible. The difficulty in preserving the circulation of large flaps exists chiefly in the veins; small arterial channels will vitalize a flap, but it is a great tax on the veins to deplete sufficiently its sudden increase of blood. When large flaps become blue or oedematous, Dr. Senn relieves the tension by multiple punctures, whence the transfused serum escapes. Sometimes the flap becomes blue,

discolored and apparently gangrenous, but in a few days its vitality is established, with only the loss of the superficial layers of the epidermis. In plastic surgery an essential feature consists in avoiding tension by liberal flaps and ample undermining of adjacent tissue. Where immense trauma is inflicted on subcutaneous tissue, as in the neck, by extirpation of tubercular glands, Dr. Senn adopts the ingenious method of long, curved, or S-shaped incisions in order to avoid remote, irregular, cicatricial contractions. The long S-shaped incision distributes the subsequent contractions in the scar more uniformly over a wider field. The best flap to grow successfully is the skin with its subcutaneous tissue. However, Dr. Senn employs flaps containing bone to build permanent bridges of tissue, as in the side or septum of the nose, or to reform a curved eyebrow.

It requires considerable experience to form a flap which will subsequently naturally adjust itself, as many shrink and continue to shrink for a week. He frequently takes grafts or flaps from the arm or leg. This often inconveniences the patient, yet is accompanied by excellent results. For example, in extensive dorsal tuberculosis of the hand, he makes a large flap on the abdomen unsevered at both ends and so elevated in the middle that the hand is slipped beneath it. The skin and diseased tissue on the dorsum of the hand being thoroughly removed, the subcutaneous portion of the abdominal flap is carefully applied over it, sutured in position and the arm fixed with a plaster of paris bandage. The growth of the flap is watched for a few days, when he begins to cut away gradually each of the attached ends in opposite directions so that the establishment of the new circulation will be gradual. Unsevered flaps or grafts are more certain to establish vitality and shrink less than severed ones. Bone flaps, however, if attached to the soft tissue, as the periosteum, will survive with considerable certainty.

Dr. Senn excels in the managing of flaps, in adjusting the tension while stretching or sliding them, in interpolating borrowed adjacent tissue, in transferring flaps with safe pedicles and gradually carrying a flap into its final position. By a series of movements as sliding, transferring and twisting, he utilizes flaps from some distant member, or portion of the body.

Dr. Senn avoids amputation neuromata by taking out a wedge-shaped piece from the nerve, covering up the wound with the sheath of the nerve and suturing it in position. In extensive plastic work about the neck, performed through the long S-shaped incision, he has demonstrated, as has also Miculicz, that removal of a portion of the sterno cleido mastoid muscle does not deprive the head of motions which were originally attributed to that muscle. The plastic surgery of Dr. Senn is not merely confined to the face and neck, where it is most apparent, but with a master skill he extends it to amputation flaps, to

tendon sheaths and to joints. Some of the most beautiful and cosmetic results observed in his clinic may be noted in the operation of hare-lip.

The most marked and essential characteristic of mental phenomena is memory. Dr. Senn is gifted with a memory of almost mathematical exactness. Nature's first and richest blessing to him was his physique, his enormous physical capacity for work, a body capable of almost any strain. A large heart pumping blood into a big brain, supplied by ample lungs and a healthy stomach, unfold a story of continuous capacity for endurance. The peculiar trait of Dr. Senn is the genius for persistent, indefatigable labor that unlocks the secrets which lie beyond the reach of common energy. His physical power of labor enables him to pursue, methodically, subjects beyond the reach of his fellows, for though one may be endowed with mental gifts, a physique is requisite for continuous thought. Genius is the product of labor, and labor is the genius of application. Dr. Senn has followed with wonderful success his investigations amidst a laborious and exciting practice. He has experimented methodically and investigated with definite plans—all involving work far beyond the inclinations of most physicians. His reputation was built in fields in which personal labor alone availed, the field of surgical pathology. Most men require to accomplish any meritorious object with the microscope absolutely uninterrupted leisure, but he has been obliged to do his scientific work in the midst of an exacting surgical practice. Dr. Senn judiciously avoided desultory investigations, the bane of many gifted minds. All practical investigators recognize that only persistent special labor in special fields is of benefit to the race. Dr. Senn has a gift of transmitting enthusiasm for work to his fellows, not only by his interesting clinical teachings but by his writings. Few can excite such aspirations beyond the reach of their personality. He is fortunate to live in an age of practical experiment. Even the laity ask what is the practical effect of any new force or remedy. Yet only reasonable investigations demand attention.

Dr. Senn's method of teaching is a combination of the practical American and analytic German style. He reflects the investigating power of his German masters. A large majority of his quotations are from German authors. He has a marvelous power of passing rapidly from one patient to another and with the enviable power of applying the concrete pathology to the patient in hand. In diagnosis he reminds one forcibly that probability is the rule of life, and that natural pathologic processes may be sought out. In his surgical clinic he has established a magnificent method of instruction, a Socratic style. He has a consulting staff of Seniors; each one brings a patient into the arena, gives a short clinical history of the patient and a diagnosis of the case. Now, a man's knowledge is apparent from the questions he asks. After the Senior has produced his diagnosis, Dr. Senn closely questions his methods and views

for the faith that is in him. In these four patients the whole field of medicine and surgery may be encompassed, and it proves to be one of the most instructive, suggestive clinical hours. It is equal to the clinics of Von Bergmann, Czerny, Albert, Nothnagel, Erb, Gusserow, Neisser, Leyden. The diagnosis must rest on analysis, on exclusion, on pathologic facts. The methods Dr. Senn pursues, especially at the head of one of the largest colleges in the country, are of immeasurable value to the profession. His accurate description of cases and presentation of microscopical specimens constitute an instructive post-graduate course. He can not be in any sense styled a "cutter." He saves members and organs that many would sacrifice. He advocates that sweeping removal of organs and parts should not be the surgery of to-day and practices sharply his views in his clinic. He is influencing surgery in the direction of conservatism and leading young surgeons in the right road. Surgery with Dr. Senn is to repair, to prolong life and diminish suffering, and not to demonstrate perfect operations.

Dr. Senn in his teaching pursues entirely new methods and assumes new ground. With him pathologic anatomy is the essential grounds for operative procedures. Bacteriology must be understood. Etiology is prominently discussed and Prophylaxis assumes importance. Dr. Senn discusses far more his reasons for using the scalpel than how to employ it. His clinic is unsurpassed for learned and brilliant views of medicine and surgery, for acute diagnosis, for abundant and varied material, for conservative and radical methods and for impressive instruction.

The Doctor has made numerous valuable contributions to medical and surgical literature, and his reputation as a writer is no less distinguished than that as clinical teacher and operative surgeon. His books entitled "Experimental Surgery" and "Intestinal Surgery" embody his own views on the results of his clinical experience and original investigation. They have met with an extensive circulation, and their author is universally regarded as one of the most original and advanced workers in the field of surgical progress. Of his more recent publications, the one entitled "Senn's Surgical Bacteriology" is worthy of special mention. The book is valuable to the student, but its chief value lies in the fact that such a compilation makes it possible for the busy practitioner whose time for reading is limited, and whose sources of information are often few, to become conversant with the most advancing ideas of surgical pathology which have laid the foundation for the wonderful achievements of modern surgery. His works on Practical Surgery, Principles of Surgery and Pathology and Surgical Treatment of Tumors may be found in the office of most of our physicians. In such a sketch as this reference should be made to Dr. Senn's recent magnificent gift to his city and profession, which consists of his great collection of medical books, donated to the

Newberry Library, Chicago, the value of which can not be estimated in money, for, as Milton says, "A good book is the precious life blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life." Dr. Senn has for many years been engaged in gathering this priceless collection of medical literature, but for most part the gems of the library were obtained by purchase from the estate of Dr. William Baum, Professor of Surgery, University of Gottingen. He was one of the founders of the German Congress of Surgeons, and for fifty years had been collecting works on anatomy, physiology, surgery, and the old classical authorities. Having died in 1886, his estate offered the library for sale. His wish was that the German Congress of Surgeons should purchase the library, but that organization did not see their way clear to meet the expenses. The administrator of his estate publicly stated that Professor Baum had spent over forty thousand dollars in its purchase. The administrator offered the library to various parties, and the Royal Library of Berlin offered an almost fabulous price for a number of antiquarian volumes contained in the collection, but the administrator, following the wishes of Prof. Baum, refused to separate the books, and announced that it would be sold by auction. This coming to the ears of Dr. Senn, he at once secured it by making a partial payment, and then withdrew it from sale. The books were shipped to Dr. Senn, then in Milwaukee, in fifty-two cases, constituting an entire carload. Besides the works on Surgery, Gynecology and Ophthalmology in the Baum library, the collection contains a full set of Virchow's *Archives*, several single volumes of which are now valued at \$50 each, Langenbeck's *Archives*, *Jahresbericht der Gesammten Medicin*, Cannstatt's *Jahresbericht*, *Prager Vierteljahrschrift*, and the *Deutscher Chirurgie*. The continuation of these periodicals from time to time, by the terms of the gift, the Newberry Library must hereafter procure as published. To the foregoing Dr. Senn has added nearly all the modern works on Surgery, which includes Gynecology, and allied branches. He will retain his working library of modern works, and a few old favorites to which he is naturally attached. It is said that the first thought of this action was suggested by Mrs. Senn, who, appreciating the value of the library, pointed out the insecurity of a private house from fire and other casualties, and Dr. Senn concluded that he would place the collection at the disposal of the profession. There are thousands and thousands of pamphlets, ancient and modern, and atlases almost numberless. All of these go with the collection; the money value is about fifty thousand dollars. No bibliophile can part with his books without regret, and yet in this section Prof. Senn has built himself a monument more enduring than bronze or marble, for generations of medical men, long after those now on the stage shall have passed away, will draw inspiration and wisdom from

the "Senn Collection" in the Newberry Library, and as often with gratitude reflect on the noble generosity of its distinguished founder.

Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., says of Dr. Senn: "Dr. Nicholas Senn's leading professional characteristics are great industry, readiness in original research; unusual tact in applying the results to practical purpose, and a liberal contribution to medical literature." Dr. Henry M. Lyman adds: "Gifted with remarkable physical endurance, Dr. Senn is able to utilize all his other advantages to the highest degree." Dr. John Ridlon says: "Dr. Senn is the greatest surgeon of the age, and no man can approach him as a teacher because of his manner of expression, his insenseness, and his ability to enthuse his students."—[BYRON ROBINSON.]

Dr. Eugene S. Talbot writes: "A visit to the Nicholas Senn room in the Newberry Library naturally raises the question, 'How is it possible for one individual to write the many volumes of which the original manuscripts are seen?' To answer this question one must know the habits of the man. It was my good fortune to make a pilgrimage with Dr. Senn to the Twelfth International Medical Congress, held at Moscow in August, 1897. The three months we were together afforded opportunity to study his habits from day to day. He was the busiest man I ever saw. When he slept was a mystery to all. He was up at four and five o'clock in the morning, visiting hospitals and infirmaries, recording his observations late into the night and sending reports to the American medical journals. Even upon a trip of pleasure, his method of saving the minutes having become a part of his life, he found it difficult to give himself up to rest and recreation. A power of concentration and a habit of doing those things which may be put to practical use, adding a little each hour, each day, each week, has enabled Dr. Senn to do so much. His physical endurance is wonderful. His knowledge of pathology and bacteriology has revolutionized the methods of surgery. His mental fertility and his ready pen have recorded his experiences in such a manner that the student of to-day and the people at large are reaping the benefits of his studious life."

Dr. S. L. Marston, of Hartford, Wisconsin, who was associated with Dr. Senn to some extent during the earlier years of the latter's practice, and assisted him in his first operation of any importance, has many interesting reminiscences concerning those days, and we excerpt the following:

"It was in the office of Dr. Munk, in the city of Fond du Lac, that he commenced the study of medicine, and it was while under the Doctor's tuition that he first manifested that interest in experimental research that has so largely contributed to his fame. It was at this time that he commenced his experiments with the drug digitalis, administering it to both quadrupeds and bipeds

whenever a favorable opportunity offered. I will briefly relate one of these experiments, as it will not only illustrate his thoroughness as an investigator, but the risk he was willing to incur in gratifying his desire for that knowledge which can only be acquired from personal experience. This experiment was made upon himself with the tincture of digitalis while visiting his parents in the country. He took the drug in such doses as to produce a very decided impression upon his circulatory system. This was demonstrated by the record of his pulse, which he counted every ten minutes. When it appeared from the record that they had become greatly reduced from their normal frequency the family became alarmed, and disregarding his remonstrances sent for a physician. The physician, after feeling his pulse and noting the action of his heart, informed him as to their then existing characteristics. He hastened to make a record of the Doctor's report and to express his gratification that this observation of his circulation made at this time, and while he was yet under the influence of digitalis, was by a practicing physician—that this fact would add greatly to the value of the experiment. The Doctor advised rest in the recumbent position and to cease from further experimenting with digitalis. He declared it to be an old remedy whose action was well understood, and that further experimenting with it he believed to be unnecessary. This advice, however well meant, was unheeded by the experimenter, for he continued his experimental researches and studies of the physiological and therapeutic action of digitalis during the remaining years of his student life, and until he was able to present such an array of facts—the result of his own investigation—in a thesis to the Faculty of the Chicago Medical College, as to controvert the then generally accepted opinion of the action of the drug.

"This opinion is very tersely stated in the 13th edition of the United States Dispensatory; on page 363 the author says: 'Digitalis diminishes the frequency of the pulsation of the heart by a directly depressing power.' And again on page 364: 'A peculiarity of digitalis is that after having been given in moderate doses for several days without apparent effect, it sometimes acts suddenly with an accumulative influence, even endangering life.' For this thesis he was awarded a first prize, with the recommendation that it be published in *The Chicago Medical Examiner*. * * *

"Soon after completing his term of service in Cook County Hospital Dr. Senn located, in the spring of 1869, in the village of Elmore, town of Ashford, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin. This village was but three miles from the farm on which the Senn family located upon their arrival as Swiss emigrants in America, and where his father, mother, sister, and older brother (Ulrich Senn) still resided. Elmore was a small, isolated village; the nearest railroad station and market town was the city of Fond du Lac, sixteen miles distant. At that time there were no drug stores nearer to him than that

city, so that, in common with other country practitioners, he was under the necessity of dispensing the medicines he prescribed. To meet this condition he had one wing of his house converted into an office and pharmacy, but before he was fairly settled his work as a general practitioner commenced. His business soon extended throughout Ashford and the adjoining towns of Eden, Auburn, and Osceola, in Fond du Lac county, Wayne and Kewaskum, in Washington county, Mitchell and Scott, in Sheboygan county, and the town of Lomira, in Dodge county. In these towns, as in many other localities throughout the State, the practice of medicine and surgery had become very much disarranged, and this resulted in a measure from the Civil war and the consequent invasion of charlatans. At the beginning and during the war fields of practice were left vacant by physicians who had been commissioned medical officers in the army, and their work was taken up by new men, of whom many were incompetent. A few, however, were meritorious, but most of them had such an aversion to operating that they were not inclined to undertake it any further than was absolutely necessary in emergency cases. They contended that the remedying of deformities, the removal of tumors, etc., by operative procedures, should only be undertaken by a few men in the large cities who had acquired the reputation of being very skillful surgeons. For various reasons, more especially on account of the absence of transportation facilities, an unusual number of cases requiring operative procedure had accumulated in the country towns during the Civil war period and immediately subsequent thereto. These cases appealed to Doctor Senn for relief when he took up the work of a country doctor, and he was not inclined to disregard such appeals. At this time, however, it was regarded by many as very presumptuous for a young man, just commencing the practice of the profession, to undertake capital operations; his accurate anatomical knowledge, and other special qualifications for beginning the work of an operator, could not be considered—his age was against him. This irrational prejudice manifested itself in a very abrupt manner in the first case requiring operative procedure which came under his observation."

Dr. Marston here gives a brief history of this case and of another operation performed shortly afterward in the face of great prejudice, and, continuing, says, regarding the last operation: "The outcome of the case was very satisfactory to all parties interested, more especially to the patient, who, disregarding the old proverb, 'Where doctors disagree,' etc., made a good recovery. This operation, when considered with a final analysis of the vocal phenomena that attended it, was far-reaching in its ultimate results. It not only gave him [Dr. Senn] the opportunity to assert his individuality and demonstrate his ability for surgical work, but to beat out every vestige of that

prejudice which had previously existed for reasons that I have heretofore stated, from the minds of both physicians and laymen in the locality where he then resided. The two well meaning and conscientious physicians whose protests and adverse opinions I am making a record of, but without criticism (for I have since regarded them from their standpoint as excusable), from this time on became his ardent admirers, and so remained until the days of their decease. They often called him in consultation, and recommended to him all surgical cases of importance that came under their observation. * * * The immediate effect was to so enlarge his field of practice as to extend his reputation not only throughout the country towns, but to the cities of the State, even to Milwaukee, where in 1874 he was tendered the position of surgeon in chief of Passavant Hospital.

He grasped the skirts of happy chance
And struck the blows of circumstance,

opportunities for doing which he has apparently never neglected throughout the whole of his professional career. Soon after announcing his readiness to receive them, calls at his house for advice and treatment became quite numerous, so much so that from the beginning of the winter of 1870, and for all the time subsequent to that date while he remained at Elmore, his office practice required his constant attention from 9 A. M. until 12 o'clock noon. At this hour he dined. His hour for luncheon was about midnight—occasionally at two or three o'clock in the morning, and after returning from making his every day trip of many miles to visit patients in the surrounding country. These journeys were made over rough and hilly roads, not infrequently obstructed with snow, and continued to be the routine of his manual labor while he practiced in the country.

“His reading was not neglected, and his literary work, to which I will again refer, was mostly done in the night before retiring, and after having returned from his daily rounds of visiting his patients. The successful accomplishment of so great an amount of work demonstrated the possession of an immense amount of energy and great powers of endurance. In those days he never complained of being tired.

“During the summer and fall months of each year, when his professional work would permit, he would occasionally devote a day to recreation. Hunting and fishing were favorite pastimes with him, and in company with the writer he often ranged through the woods in search of squirrels, and went fishing on the small lakes in our immediate vicinity. The Doctor was a good shot with a rifle, rarely missing a squirrel's head. He enjoyed the company of medical men, and it was a day of recreation for him to be able to attend a society meeting. He never failed in attendance on meetings of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, of which he became a member on the 15th day of June, 1870.

and very rarely failed in attendance on the meetings of all local medical societies that were held within fifteen or twenty miles of his residence. Neither bad roads, rain, snow nor extremely low temperature was regarded by him as sufficient excuse for his non-attendance. To gain the necessary time he would frequently travel to visit his patients throughout the night immediately preceding and following the day on which the meeting was held. * * *

"The work of Dr. Senn during the five years he resided in Fond du Lac county was that of a remarkably successful general practitioner. As a physician he was noted for his accuracy as a diagnostician, and for his success in the treatment of disease. As an obstetrician he was skillful, cautious, and conservative, but it became apparent as early as 1871 that surgery would eventually become a specialty with him, as he was rapidly acquiring the reputation, with both physicians and laymen, of being an expert in that branch of medical science. Many with deformities to be remedied, and others suffering from diseases requiring operative procedure, came to him from distant localities for treatment, greatly to the surprise of his many friends, most of whom had come to believe him to be handicapped by reason of his residing in an obscure country village, and that his reputation as a surgeon must necessarily continue to be local, and to be confined to the half dozen towns of his field of practice.

"It is true that Roentgen had not as yet discovered and demonstrated the penetrating qualities of the rays that bear his name; that the lamp of Edison, radiating light from incandescent material, had not then been thought of, nevertheless they could have learned from history that the light of genius could not be hidden under a bushel.

"With the increase of his practice from year to year his work became more and more arduous, but never, however, to such a degree as to interfere with its successful performance. As yet no limit had been fixed to his capacity for labor; the word fatigue was not in his vocabulary; he had never been enabled by personal experience to comprehend its meaning. Apparently he was never weary, either physically or mentally. When others would resort to rest in the recumbent position and sleep to recuperate their vital forces after a day of excessive physical or mental effort, he would resort to his study. The demands for his professional services—which were always complied with—did not prevent his finding time for study and investigation and other literary work. The first three of the many papers read by him before the Wisconsin State Medical Society were written while he resided in Elmore, viz.: "Excision of the Clavicle for Osteo-Sarcoma;" "Necrosis and its Treatment;" and "Report on the Indigenous Botany of Central Wisconsin." They can be found in the published transactions of the Society for the years 1871-72-73. He occasionally wrote papers for district and county medical societies. His re-

ports of cases, however, were usually verbal, and articles of his can be found in medical journals of the day.

"In politics Dr. Senn was a Republican, and was very conscientious in the discharge of his political obligations. He could not follow a leader unless that leader had a firm foothold on *terra firma*—he must stand on solid ground. Personally, he was not altogether devoid of political aspirations, but his only ambition in that direction was to become a lawmaker—to be elected to the State Legislature, not altogether for personal notoriety—for he was not looking for fame in that direction—but that he might the better aid in securing the enactment of such laws as would promote the health, happiness and longevity of all the people; surely such an ambition was laudable, even though it was destined to be negated—to never be attained. Yielding to the importunities of local politicians he became the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the fall of 1873. The Assembly district at that time was composed of five towns, all of which had previously given large Democratic majorities; in one township, which was densely populated, but few Republican votes had ever been cast. He did not hesitate to become a candidate on account of the strenuous effort which would be required to overcome these majorities, and this he came very near accomplishing—he reversed the majorities in three of the towns, and largely reduced them in the other two. But he was not elected. The official returns showed that his opponent had received a small majority of all the votes cast, and they further showed that the Doctor had received by several hundred the largest vote ever cast in the district, prior to that election, for any candidate of the Republican party. This was very satisfactory to him and reconciled him to his defeat. That fortune which had always favored him interposed thus early in his professional career to save him from himself—to save him from following that will-o'-the-wisp, political preferment. 'There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may.' The foregoing is the only experience in politics that occurred to Dr. Senn prior to his taking up his residence in Milwaukee, and I allude to it for the purpose of relating the facts as they occurred. This version, to my personal knowledge, is absolutely correct.

"I was intimately associated with Dr. Senn during his five years' residence in Elmore, frequently visiting the sick with him, and assisting in most of his important operations. I knew him well in his young manhood, and held him in high esteem, not only as a physician and surgeon of marked ability, but as a man of strict integrity, whose honor and moral character were irrepachable. In his intercourse with physicians he was kind, courteous and just, and without that self-conceit which so frequently makes the young practitioner disagreeable to his seniors. He respected the opinions of those with whom he consulted, and they soon learned to place implicit confidence in

him. He found a code of ethics to guide him in his relations with other practitioners in the Golden Rule, and this code he observed so closely that no one ever had occasion to complain of his taking an undue advantage of him. In the discharge of his obligations to the sick he was guided by the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount. He was the friend of the poor, and he never failed to answer their calls with the same alacrity as the calls of the rich. His most zealous friends were among the poor, in fact, they have contributed more toward the upbuilding of his fame and reputation than any other class. He has often visited them when they were sick without hope of fee, and great has been his reward."

ALEXANDER WOLCOTT, M. D.

Alexander Wolcott, M. D., was born at East Windsor, Connecticut, February 14, 1790, a son of Alexander, Sr., who graduated from Yale in 1778, and settled at Windsor as an attorney, and his wife, Lucy Walso.

Dr. Alexander Wolcott graduated at Yale College in 1809, and subsequently studied medicine. He was regularly commissioned Surgeon's Mate in the United States Navy in 1812.

Dr. Wolcott probably came to Chicago about 1820. He succeeded Judge Jowett as Indian Agent in that year, and held the position until his death in 1830. After Dr. Wolcott's arrival in Chicago, he finished, and resided in, a building commenced during Judge Jowett's incumbency. This was the agency house on the north side of the river, near where now is the foot of North State street, and which was facetiously called "Cobweb Castle" during his residence there as a bachelor,—probably from the noticeable accumulation of those terrors to good housekeepers during those years.

On July 20, 1823, Dr. Wolcott was married at the residence of John Kinzie, by John Hamlin, J. P., of Fulton county, to Ellen Marion, eldest daughter of John and Eleanor Kinzie. In 1820 Dr. Wolcott accompanied the expedition under Governor, Cass, from Detroit, through the Upper Lakes to the sources of the Mississippi. The party left Detroit on the first of May, performed the journey, and returned to Lake Michigan the latter part of August. At Green Bay, the party divided, some proceeding to Mackinac, and a part, among whom were Governor, Cass, Dr. Wolcott, Major Robert Forsyth, Lieutenant Mackay, John Kinzie and others, took the old Indian trail to Detroit, while Schoolcraft and Captain Douglass took the route by the eastern shore of the lake to Mackinac. Mr. Schoolcraft speaks of Dr. Wolcott as a gentleman "commanding respect by his manners, judgment and intelligence."

On August 29, 1821, a treaty was concluded with the Indians at Chicago, which was signed in the presence of Alexander Wolcott, Jr., Indian Agent, Jacob R. Varnum, Factor, and John Kinzie, sub-Agent. In May, 1823, the garrison was withdrawn from Fort Dearborn, and the post and property left in charge of Dr. Wolcott, who moved into one of the houses erected for officers' quarters, and there resided until the fort was again occupied by United States troops in August, 1828. He was appointed Justice of the Peace for Peoria county, December 26, 1827, and is recorded as judge and voter at the special election for justice of the peace and constable, held at the house of James Kinzie in the Chicago Precinct, July 24, 1830.

When the troops arrived to regarrison Fort Dearborn in 1828, Dr. Wolcott and his family returned to their old home in the agency house, where he died late in the fall of 1830. By his will dated October 18, 1830, he left all his property to his wife Eleanor [See Andreas, Vol. I, Page 90] M. Wolcott and his daughter, Mary Ann. The latter died in infancy, and his widow became his sole surviving heir. The widow of Dr. Wolcott married in 1836, Hon. George C. Bates, of Detroit, Michigan, and died in that city August 1, 1860, leaving a husband and one son, Kinzie Bates, M. S.

By a stupid act of our local legislators, the name of Wolcott street, which served as an historical land-mark of this early resident, was changed to North State street. In a personal letter Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, said that Dr. Wolcott during his life time served in the capacity of an army surgeon. It seems, however, tolerably clear, that he performed the duties first named, residing as he did, outside of the fort; though it may well be believed that there must have been a demand for his professional services such as he could not but gratify, and indeed his selection for such a post must have resulted in part from his attainments as a physician.

HENRY M. LYMAN, M. D.

This eminent Chicago physician, whose fame as a practitioner, lecturer and author is co-extensive with the continents, is of English ancestry, and first saw the light in the (then) Kingdom of Hawaii, having been born at Hilo, November 26, 1835. The Lyman line may be traced, in an unbroken line, to the days of the Saxon Harold and the Earl Godwin. The first American progenitor of the family of whom any authentic record had been preserved was named Richard Lyman, whom religious intolerance drove from the land of his birth in 1632. He crossed the Atlantic from Old to New England



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Henry M. Lyman.

in the same vessel that carried Lady Winthrop and the Reverend John Eliot, of saintly memory, landing at Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Dr. Henry M. Lyman received his academic training at the Alma Mater of his father, graduating from Williams with the degree of A. B., in 1858, and being honored with that of A. M. in 1880. Immediately following his graduation from college he began the study of that profession in which each coming decade was to crown him with fresh laurels. He matriculated at Harvard University Medical College in 1858, but remained a student at that institution only one year, completing his three years' course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at New York City, in 1861. He was at once appointed House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, a position whose arduous duties he discharged with distinguished skill and unwearied fidelity until April, 1862, when he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States army and assigned to duty at Nashville, Tennessee. Ill health necessitated his retirement from the service in February, 1863, and in October of that year he took up his residence in Chicago and began the practice of his profession. In 1867 he was made an Attending Physician in Cook County Hospital, remaining on the institution's staff until 1876. He has sustained the same relation to the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago since 1884; and has been Consulting Physician to St. Joseph's Hospital since 1890, and to the Hospital of Women and Children in that city since 1893.

It is, however, as a teacher and author that Dr. Lyman has gained his most conspicuous success, and made the most durable impression upon the generation that has sat under his instruction, witnessed his clinical demonstrations and profited through the reading and study of his contributions to medical literature. His mind is eminently constructive, impelling him to suggest and put in operation new agencies of instruction and relief. In 1871 he was called to the Chair of Chemistry in Rush Medical College, and in 1876 appointed Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System; the following year (1877) he was assigned to the Chair of Physiology and Nervous Diseases, which he filled until 1890, and from that year was Professor of Medicine, till his health gave way in 1900. In addition to his duties at Rush, Doctor Lyman was Professor of Medicine in the Woman's Medical College from 1880 to 1888. He is a member of several of the most important and best known Medical Societies in the country, and his professional brethren have repeatedly recognized his high attainments by bestowing upon him high honors. In 1876 he was elected President of the Chicago Pathological Society, filling the same position in the Association of American Physicians during 1891-92 and in the American Neurological Association in 1892-93. He is also an honored member of the Illinois State Medical Society of Internal Medicine. Among his professional colleagues, Doctor Lyman is justly

esteemed as a scholar and a Christian gentleman, and such men as Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., Dr. Senn, Dr. Quine, and Dr. John A. Robison have written very cordially and appreciatively of his work.

As an author Dr. Lyman, while not a prolific writer, is at once perspicuous and profound. While he has treated comparatively few subjects, he has touched none which he has not adorned. To deep erudition he has joined a diction simple and pure, and his works have easily become recognized authorities on the subjects of which they treat. In addition to various contributions to medical journals, Dr. Lyman is the author of "Artificial Anaesthesia and Anaesthetics" (Wm. Wood & Co., 1880); "Insomnia and Other Disorders of Sleep" (W. T. Keener, Chicago, 1886); a Text Book on the Theory and Practice of Medicine (Lea Brothers & Co., 1892). He is one of the collaborators of Ashurst's Encyclopedia of Surgery, as well as of the American Text Book of Medicine, and of the "Twentieth Century Practice of Medicine."

CHRISTIAN FENGER, M. D.

Eminent as a pathologist, Dr. Fenger was no less distinguished as a surgeon; endowed with a brain of extraordinary power, he was likewise gifted with those magnificent physical powers, which, in union with such mental development, make up that high type of man which the ancients were wont to describe as *mens sana in corpore sano*. Nor was his fame as an author and instructor less than his celebrity in those other chosen lines of his profession, which were near to his heart. In corroboration of this statement may be quoted these words of the great surgeon, Dr. Nicholas Senn, "Dr. Fenger is one of the best pathologists in the country, while as a surgeon, student, writer and teacher, he has no superiors."

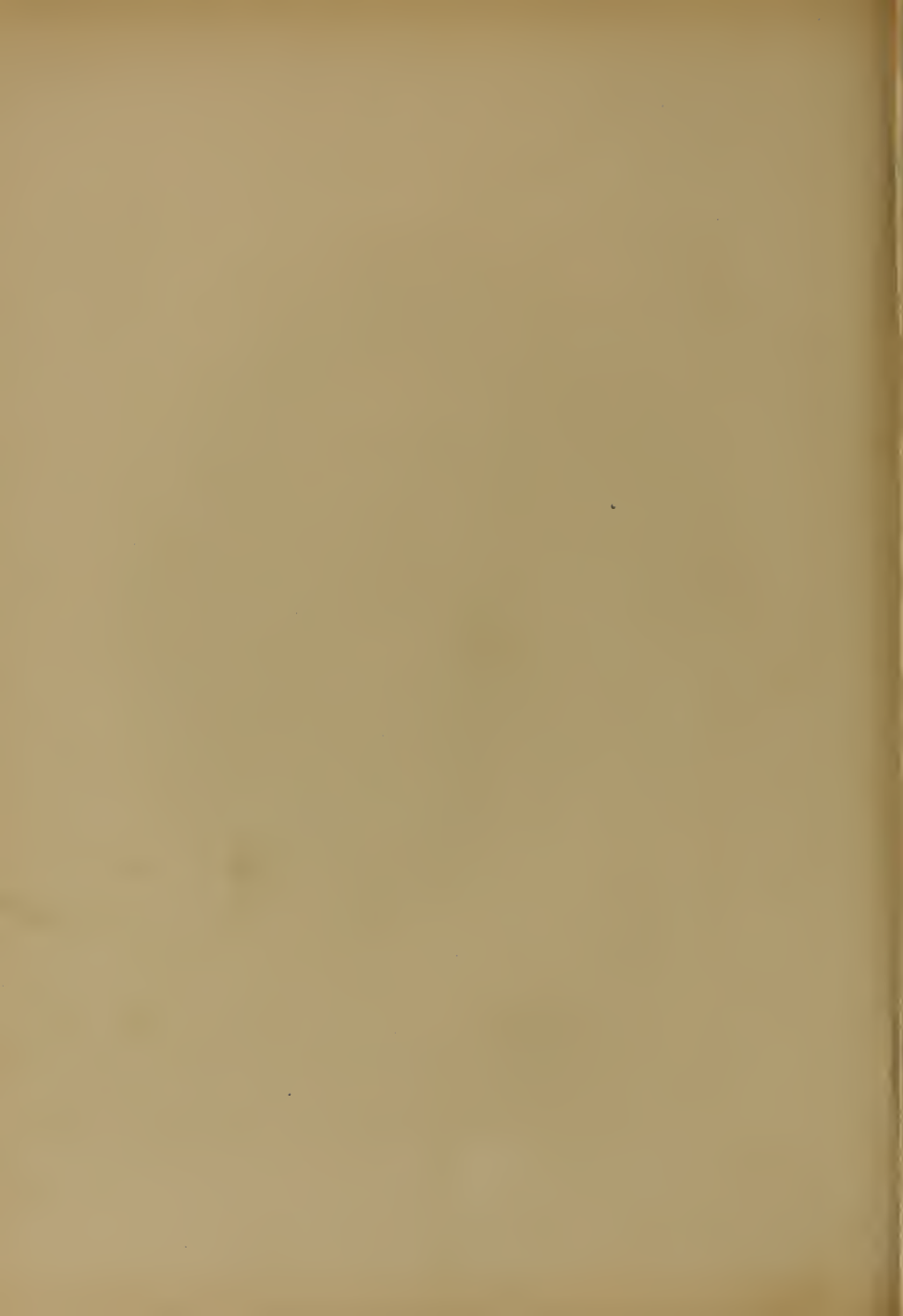
Dr. Fenger's life was one of tireless activity, while at the same time not devoid of either change or adventure. Born in Copenhagen, Denmark, and graduated from the University in that city, in 1867, at the age of twenty-seven, he soon came into prominence, filling various posts in the hospitals with distinguished ability, and being made a lecturer on Pathologic Anatomy in his Alma Mater. He was assistant to Wilhelm Mayer in his Ear Clinic for two years, and an interne in the Friedrichs Hospital, Copenhagen, for two years. In 1875 he went to Egypt, where he entered the service of the Khedive, but finding the climatic influences unfavorable to his health, remained in that country only two years. In 1877 he came to America, and at once established himself in Chicago.

To the profession in the Northwest two decades ago, Pathology was a



Christian Tenyer

Portrait by J. H. Hill



terra incognita, and Dr. Fenger was a pioneer in the demonstration of its principles, and the exploiting of its utility in this great and constantly widening field. As regards the influence of his exploitation, it is not too much to say that progressive and thoughtful students have followed his lead for many years.

His career, after making Chicago his home, was one of steady success. His teaching found deep root, and his experimental demonstrations at once challenged criticism and commanded conviction. Indeed, the results could scarce have been otherwise, since he brought to his aid deep study, profound research, tireless energy and forceful personality.

To quote the words of that ripe scholar and successful surgeon, Dr. J. B. Murphy, "Dr. Fenger has the true love for scientific knowledge—it dominates every other faculty in his life. A new anatomic or physiologic discovery elicits enthusiasm, electrifying to behold. A newly demonstrated pathologic observation produces ecstasy. It is this enthusiasm, with his master mind, that has made him the apocalyptic of surgical pathology in this western world."

Dr. Fenger was a skilled microscopist, and as a surgical diagnostician he had, perhaps, few equals in this or any other land. His mind, like that of Virchow, was intensely analytic, and was quick to perceive the relations of facts, and there was, perhaps, no surgeon in America more sought for ultimate diagnosis than he. Yet, like all men truly great, he was ever open to conviction, and no one was more ready to accept the demonstration of new truths. In other words, while conservative, he was progressive. The Nestor of the American medical profession, Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., well described him as "a man of genuine erudition, very minutely posted in the department of surgical pathology, skillful in operative surgery, a teacher of high reputation in both, and an honorable, high-minded citizen." To which panegyric Prof. Henry M. Lyman adds: "Dr. Fenger is the pioneer of modern surgical methods in Chicago. He is probably the most learned surgeon in this city, and is as modest as he is wise."

Dr. Fenger was the first surgeon in Chicago to perform vaginal hysterectomy, and one of the first to explore the brain with an aspirating needle (1884), which he introduced through the cerebral meninges, aspirating the various ventricles without withdrawing it. In many surgical procedures he was a pioneer, and of not a few an originator. He was notably successful in lung surgery for abscess and gangrene, and was one of the few, who, prior to 1894, removed an intramedullary tumor from the spinal cord. He also did much, and most valuable, pioneer work on strictures and valves of the ureters, as well as on the prostate gland. It was he, also, who demonstrated the ball-valve action caused by gall stones in the common duct, while his operation for harelip has commanded universal admiration. He was also the first who, when

about to perform nephrectomy, cut down on the healthy kidney first in order to leave one able to sustain life (1890).

As an instructor he had no superior and few peers. His methods were at once didactic and argumentative. He arrested and enthralled the attentive interest of his classes, and to attend one of his clinics approached in itself a pathologic revelation, and he made hosts of careful, investigating students. His chair at Rush Medical College was one of the most ably filled in that great school.

Yet notwithstanding his rare endowments and high attainments one of Dr. Fenger's most distinguishing traits was his modesty. His personal wants were few, his tastes simple, and his mode of life unostentatious. For society in the sense in which that oft misapplied term is used, he cared little, but his personal friends, whom he admitted to intercourse with him in his library, he esteemed highly. He was, however, much given to self-communing and hard private study. He seemed capable of performing a limitless quantity of work, and his example, no less than his writings, has been to the profession a powerful incentive to research. He died at 9:45 p. m., March 7, 1902, at his home in Chicago, after an illness of one week. The cause of his death was croupous pneumonia. True to his principles that he had so often taught, he requested, when he knew that he might die, that a postmortem examination be made. This request was complied with. In addition to the pneumonia, which involved the upper, and middle lobes of the right lung, there were found an obliterating, healed tubercular pleuritis with calcareous bronchial glands, and three gallstones in the gall-bladder. A few months before his death, Dr. Fenger had had a slight attack of what he himself recognized as gallstone colic.

The funeral services were held at the New England Congregational Church, of which Dr. Fenger had for ten years been a member, the pastor, Rev. W. Douglas Mackenzie, officiating. The interment was at Rosehill Cemetery.

In writing of him Dr. Frank Billings says: "Dr. Fenger has done more for medicine and surgery in Chicago and the Northwest than any other man. For more than twenty years has he lived in Chicago, and has by word and act taught and encouraged the younger medical men to study scientifically at home, and to go abroad for a more extended study. His wonderful knowledge of pathology, of surgery and of medicine has always won the respectful admiration of all medical men. His modest, diffident, unassuming manner and his simple life have endeared him to all who were fortunate enough to be called his friend."

From the obituary notice in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, written by two of his closest associates, the following paragraphs are

taken: "His work as a writer is solid, and will stand the closest criticism. Much of it is for all time. There is nothing that he has written, at least nothing with which we are familiar, that does not contain something of value, valuable at least for the time at which it was produced; some common error is corrected, some old truth presented in a new light, or some new discovery given to the medical world.

"As a speaker he lacked fluency. His hesitating speech made it at first difficult to follow him. Yet he never lacked an audience at clinic, ward operation, or at discussion in a medical society. And it is true that, to a certain extent, one could judge of the caliber of a man by finding out that man's estimate of Dr. Fenger as a speaker or clinical teacher. The best men listened respectfully as to a master; the poor or mediocre man became impatient, criticised, and was happy in his ignorance.

"Fenger was the incarnation of the scientific spirit in surgery. Men about him saw this, they felt it; he imparted this spirit to them. Herein lay one of the elements that made him strong and a man of influence. Coming to Chicago as he did, twenty-five years ago, at a time when the new light of modern pathology had not yet broken upon the Northwest, he began his mission of imparting the truths of this recreated science. Against much opposition, in spite of many drawbacks, he fought his way. Others began to see the light that he had seen and were eager to learn of him. To hospital internes, to medical students, to doctors, to any one who showed a desire to learn and a willingness to study, he was glad to talk of things surgical and pathological. He sacrificed leisure and pleasure that he might help them.

"The value of this work is incalculable, and only appreciated by those who know the conditions existing twenty-five years ago and the difficulties he encountered in his endeavors to spread the new knowledge. This is really Fenger's great work. He is revered as the father of scientific surgery in the Northwest, and with Senn in experimental work aroused this section of the country so that now there has grown up a group of well-known younger men, who freely acknowledge that the right impetus to study was given them by this remarkable man. When the intellectual history of Chicago comes to be written, high among the great names will be that of Christian Fenger.

"It is a cause for congratulation that Dr. Fenger's friends and admirers let him and the world know of the esteem and love in which he was held. His colleagues among the Scandinavian colony in Chicago looked up to him as their honored leader, were proud of him and at every meeting of their medical society, whether he were present or not, drank the health of Christian Fenger. At the time of his death he was the president of the Chicago Medical Society, and for the second time of the Chicago Surgical Society. On November 3, 1900, the medical profession of the country gave him a dinner, the

occasion being the sixtieth anniversary of his birth. Over five hundred physicians attended. This honor was deeply appreciated by Dr. Fenger. But no testimonial, no office of honor, was a more eloquent tribute to this man's character than the gathering at the funeral services. It is doubtful if so great a number of physicians have ever before come together in Chicago for such a purpose. The sad faces of his colleagues, and the tear-dimmed eyes of the long line of men and women, many of them his old patients and evidently from the poorer walks of life, as they took a last look at this beloved physician, spoke more than any uttered word.

"It seemed as though he had several years of usefulness and happiness before him. But perhaps it is best that he should be cut down in the midst of his active work, with his mind still strong and vigorous, his eye undimmed, his hand steady, rather than that ruthless old age should rob him of any of those attributes with which we link his name. His work was in reality done. His monument is already erected in his medical writings, in the group of men whom he influenced and aroused to a higher scientific life, in the elevation of medical thought in the Northwest, in the example of an untiring devotion to truth, in the love that is left in the hearts of all who knew him."

A list of Dr. Fenger's best known works (some of which have been prepared in collaboration with others) is appended:

"Om Endoscopie af Urethra," *Hospitals Tidende*, 14 Aargang, S. 25 1870; "Ueber Endoskopie der Schusswunden," *Wiener medicinische Wochenschrift*, 1871, No. 25; "Beretning om 422 Sektioner. Foretagne i Kommunehospitalet i Kobenhaven i Tidsrummet fra i September, 1871, til i September, 1872," 44pp. 8vo., *Nordiskt Medicinisk Arkiv*, 1872; "Om den lokale Behandling af den kroniske Gonorre og den gonorrhoeiske Revmatisme ved Hjalp af Endoskopet," 22pp. 1 pl. 8vo., *Nordiskt Medicinisk Arkiv*, Vol. IV, No. 27, 1872; "Om den partielle Hydronefrose, oplyst ved et Sydomstilfælde," 12pp., 8vo., *Nordiskt Medicinisk Arkiv*, Vol. IV, 1872; "Stenose af ostium pulmonale og arteria pulmonalis, forarsaget ved Vegetationer pa Pulmonalklapperne og i Arterier, oplyst ved et Sygdomstilfælde," 18pp. 1 pl. 8vo., *Nordiskt Medicinisk Arkiv*, Stockholm, 1873. Vol. V: "Om Mavekraeft, navnlig i Henseende til Bygning, Udvikling og Udbredning" (Cancer of the stomach, development and diffusion), 2pl. 146pp. 8vo., Kjobenhavn, W. Prior, 1874; "Report on Epizootic of Horses to Sanitary Council of Egypt," 1876. In collaboration with J. H. Salisbury—"Diffuse Multiple Capillary Fatembolism of the Lungs and Brain, as Fatal Complication in Common Fractures, Illustrated by a Case," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, 1879, XXXIX, 587-595. The following in collaboration with E. W. Lee—"Ruptures of the Subpubic Portion of the Urethra," *Chicago Medical Gazette*, 1880, I, 63-68; "Tuberculosis of Joints," *Chicago Medical Journal*

and *Examiner*, 1880, XL, 465-491; "Tuberculosis of Joints, with Three Cases of Excision," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, 1880, XLI, 7-34; "Tracheotomy in Croup and Diphtheria, with Cases," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, 1880, XLI, 337-347 (read before the Illinois State Medical Society). In collaboration with A. Hinde—"The Endoscope in the Local Treatment of Chronic Gonorrhoea, or Gleet and Gonorrhoeal Rheumatism," *Chicago Medical Review*, 1880, II, 536-546. "Trichinosis, Report of Two Cases," *Chicago Medical Review*, 1881, III, 208-212; "Perforation, without Fracture, of the Femur, by a Thirty-two Caliber Ball; the Femoral Vein Ligatured," Hospital Clinic—*Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, 1881, XLII, 495; "Removal of Loose Cartilage from the Knee-Joint, and Use of Absorbable Drainage-tubes," Hospital Clinic—*Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, 1881, XLII, 494. In collaboration with E. W. Lee—"Nerve-stretching; Illustrated by Cases from the Hospital Service and Private Practice," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, N. Y., 1881, N. S., VI, 263-304. In collaboration with J. H. Hollister—"Opening and Drainage of Cavities in the Lungs," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, Philadelphia, 1881, N. S., LXXXII, 370-392. In collaboration with E. W. Lee—"Opening and Drainage of Large Joints in Suppurative Synovitis, Illustrated by Cases," *Gaillard's Medical Journal*, N. Y., 1882, XXXIII, 201-210. "Supra-malleolar Osteotomy for Outward Deviation of the Foot, Subsequent to Pott's Fracture Healed up in a Bad Position," *Medical News*, Philadelphia, 1882, XL, 398-427. In collaboration with E. W. Lee—"Six Cases of Aneurism," *Gaillard's Medical Journal*, N. Y., 1882, XXIV, 1-17. "The Thoracoplastic Operation of Estlander; Multiple and Extensive Resection of the Ribs over Old and Intractable Empyema Cavities, as a Means to Effect their Closure," *Medical News*, Philadelphia, 1882, XLI, 337-343; "Report of a Case of Penetrating Wound of the Abdomen and Small Intestine," Clinical Lecture—*Chicago Medical Review*, 1882, V, 11-14; "The Total Extirpation of the Uterus through the Vagina," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, Philadelphia, 1882, N. S., LXXXIII, 17-47; "Supposed Poisoning by Bromide of Potassium; an Autopsy Lecture," *Chicago Medical Review*, 1882, V, 40-43; "Venous Angioma of the Face; Report of a Case," *Chicago Medical Review*, 1882, V, 161. In collaboration with E. W. Lee—"On Opening and Drainage of Abscess Cavities in the Brain; Illustrated by a Case," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, Philadelphia, 1884, N. S., LXXXVIII, 17-30. "On Surgical Treatment of Gangrene of the Lungs," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, 1884, III, 62-68; "Remarks on the Operation of Excision of Hip and Knee-joints," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, 1884, XLI, 289-320; "Excision of Hip and Knee-joints, with Exhibition of Patients," Transactions, Illinois Medical So-

ciety, Chicago, 1884, XXXIV, 330-357; "Chronic Peri-uterine Abscess and its Treatment by Laparotomy," *Annals of Surgery*, St. Louis, 1885, I, 393-423; "Report to the Gynecological Society of Chicago on two cases of Extrauterine Pregnancy from Examination of the Specimens," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, 1885, I, 211-226; "Remarks on Laparotomy as Compared with Other Operations," Chicago Gynecological Society—*American Journal of Obstetrics*, New York, 1886, XIX, 428-432. In collaboration with B. Holmes—"Antisepsis in Abdominal Operations; Synopsis of a Series of Bacteriological Studies," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, 1887, IX, 444-470. "A New Kolpoplastic Operation for Atresia or Defect of the Vagina," Transactions, American Surgical Association, Philadelphia, 1887, V, 275-383; "The Osteoplastic Resection of the Foot, as Devised by Wladimiroff and Miculicz," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, 1887, VIII, 113-121; "Vertebral Arterial Ligation in Vertebral Aneurism," *Medical Standard*, Chicago, 1887, I, 33-35; "Remarks on Dermoid Cysts of the Ovary, with Illustrations from Specimens," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, 1887, IV, 381-387; "The Operative Treatment of Retroperitoneal Cysts in Connection with Miculicz's Method of Drainage," Chicago Gynecological Society—*Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, 1887, VIII, 568-571; "Vaginal Hysterectomy; the Actual Status of the Operation and Report of Four Cases," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, 1887, LV, 367-379; "Living and Dead Osteomas of the Nasal and its Accessory Cavities; Illustrated by a Case of Encysted Orbital Osteoma Originating in the Ethmoid Bone. Presentation of Specimens," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, 1888, XI, 185-190; "Fibro-cysto-sarcoma of the Uterus (removal by Laparotomy)." Chicago Gynecological Society—*Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, 1888, XI, 1604-6; "Colloid Carcinoma of the Caecum," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, 1888, XI, 606; "Double Carcinoma of the Colon," *Ibid.*, 606; "A Case of Traumatic Cyst of the Pancreas. Reported by A. Holmbo," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, 1888, LVI, 74-77; "Extirpation of the Rectum," *Medical Standard*, Chicago, 1889, VI, 1-3; "Primary Carcinoma of the Kidney," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, 1889, XII, 903-905; "Renal Calculus," *Ibid.*, 905; "Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, 1889, XIII, 587-596; "Carcinoma of the Cervical Region; Operation; Two Secondary Hemorrhages; Recovery," *Surgical Clinic*, College of Physicians and Surgeons; "Excision of the Head of the Humerus for Old Dislocation," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, 1889, LVIII, 95; "Rupture of the Kidney," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, 1889, XI, 901-903; "Operative Treatment of Carcinoma of the

Rectum," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Philadelphia, 1890, LXIII, 311-313; "Ovariectomy during Pregnancy," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, New York, 1891, XXIV, 1097-1107; "A Case of Elephantiasis of the Scrotum; with Remarks on its Operative Treatment," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, Philadelphia, October, 1891, N. S., CII, 352-361; "The Operative Treatment of Extrauterine Pregnancy at or near Term, with Report of a Case," read before the Illinois State Medical Society, May 20, 1891—*Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, 1891, XVI, 879-885; "A New Operation for Hare-lip," read before the American Medical Association, 1891—*Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, 1891, XVII, 176-180; "The Vaginal Operation in Extrauterine Pregnancy," *American Journal Obstetrics*, New York, 1891, XXIV, 418; "Oxalate Calculus in Pelvis of Left Kidney," *Chicago Clinical Review*, 1892-3, I, 276-381; "Remarks on Appendicitis," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, New York, 1893, XXVIII, 166-199; "Total Extirpation of the Vagina for Carcinoma," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, New York, 1893, XXXII, 218-234; "Demonstration of Specimens from Operations on the Kidney," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, 1893, IV, 155-170; "On Hyperplastic Salpingitis and its Operative Treatment by Drainage," read before the International Gynecological Congress, Brussels, 1892—*Medical Record*, June 3, 1893-1894; "Surgery of the Ureter," *Annals of Surgery*, Philadelphia, August, 1894, and read before the American Surgical Association, 1894; "Operation for the Relief of Valve-formation and Stricture of the Ureter in Hydro or Pyo-Nephrosis," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, 1894, XXII, 335-343; "Benign Tumors of the Ileum," *Chicago Clinical Review*, December, 1894; "Basal Hernias of the Brain," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, January, 1895; "Conservative Operative Treatment of Sacculated Kidney—Cystonephrosis," *Annals of Surgery*, June, 1896; "Stones in the Common Duct and Their Surgical Treatment, with Remarks on the Ball-valve Action of Floating Choledochus Stones," *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, February and March, 1896; "An Operation for Valvular Stricture of the Ureter," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, December, 1896; "Retention from Displacement, Bending and Valve-formation (oblique insertion) in the biliary tract," *Medical Standard*, November, December and January, 1897. In collaboration with William Hessert—"A Case of Fatal Acute Dilatation of the Stomach following Cholecystotomy," *Clinical Review* (Chicago), February, 1898, Vol. VII, No. 5, pp. 261-284. "Remarks on Surgery of the Bile Ducts," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, April, 1898. In collaboration with S. C. Stanton—"Diseases of the Ureter," An American Text-Book of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Syphilis and Diseases of the Skin, 1898, pp. 470-542. "Entero-Plastic Operation to Overcome or Prevent Stenosis, with Special Refer-

ence to the Spur in Preternatural Anus," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, April, 1899; "Eversion or Turning Inside-Out of the Sac of a Cystonephrosis as an Aid in Operating upon the Renal End of the Ureter, and upon the Partition Walls Between Dilated Calices," *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, July, 1899; "Diseases of the Kidney, Amenable to Surgical Treatment," *Dominion Medical Monthly and Ontario Medical Journal*, Vol. XIII, No. 5, 1899; and "Surgery of the Kidney." *International Text-Book of Surgery*, 1900, Vol. 11, pp. 575-609.

ELIJAH D. HARMON, M. D.

Elijah D. Harmon, M. D., of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Bennington, Vermont, August 20, 1782, and died in the former city in 1869. He commenced the practice of medicine in Burlington, Vermont, in 1806, and was a volunteer surgeon on board the "Saratoga," commanded by Commodore McDonough, during the celebrated naval battle near Plattsburg, September 11, 1814. After the close of the war of 1812, he returned to resume his practice in Burlington. In 1808 he was married to Miss Welthyan Loomis.

In 1829, Dr. Harmon determined to seek a new home in the West, and arrived at Fort Dearborn in May, 1830, and in the absence of Assistant Surgeon Finley he served as medical officer of the garrison, and also attended to private practice. His family followed him the next year, and took up their residence in a cabin of hewn logs.

On July 10, 1832, a detachment of United States troops, designed to operate against the hostile tribes of Indians, arrived under the command of General Scott on board the steamer "Sheldon Thompson." Unfortunately epidemic cholera had manifested itself among the soldiers the day previous to the arrival of the steamer, and was rapidly spreading. The two companies of soldiers previously occupying the fort were isolated as far as practicable, and remained under the care of Dr. Harmon. The disease, however, spread so rapidly among the newly arrived troops that Fort Dearborn speedily became a crowded hospital for the sick and dying, under the superintendency of Dr. De Camp, Assistant Surgeon, previously on duty at Madison Barracks. He had been assigned duty at Fort Dearborn by official order dated February 23, 1832, and he arrived at the fort with Companies G and I, of the Second Infantry, under the command of Major William Whistler, June 17, 1832, only twenty-three days before the arrival of the troops of General Scott, affected with cholera.

On the arrival of the latter, the two companies under Major Whistler,

were sent into camp two miles distant, for isolation from the cholera infection, and, as already stated, placed under the medical charge of Dr. Harmon, while Assistant Surgeons De Camp and Malcomb devoted their attention most faithfully to the newly arrived suffering troops in the fort. In one of his reports, Dr. De Camp states that within one week after their arrival, one-fifth of the whole force of one thousand men were admitted into the fort afflicted with the scourge. The epidemic, though severe, was of short duration, and the military forces in a few weeks resumed their campaign against the Indians, and Dr. De Camp left the fort during the following November.

During the latter part of June and the first days of July, 1832, the hostile attitude of the Indians, led by Black Hawk, had caused many of the white settlers in Northern Illinois and Indiana to gather at Fort Dearborn for safety. But when it was known that the soldiers under General Scott had brought the epidemic cholera with them, not even the dread of the Indian tomahawk could deter them from fleeing from the scourge with the utmost precipitancy. The few civilians who were obliged to remain found in Dr. Harmon a faithful physician and friend, for he extended his services to soldiers and citizens alike. He was the first medical man who had settled at the post to practice his profession without a government appointment, and he appears to have been fairly successful. In the winter of 1832, he performed the first important surgical operation at what is now the city of Chicago, of which there is any record. It consisted in the successful amputation of one foot and the part of the other for a half-breed Canadian, whose feet had been frozen while carrying the mail on horseback from Green Bay to Chicago. According to a recent medical history of that city written by Dr. N. S. Davis, from which this sketch is mainly derived, we find that after the departure of Assistant Surgeon De Camp he was succeeded by Assistant Surgeon Philip Maxwell, who arrived at the fort February 3, 1833, and entered upon the performance of his duties. During the year 1832 Drs. Valentine A. Boyer, Edward S. Kimberly and John T. Temple became residents of Chicago, and these with Dr. Harmon and Assistant Surgeon Maxwell, constituted the medical fraternity of Chicago at the time it became a corporated town, in August, 1833, with a total population of between one hundred and fifty and two hundred. Dr. Boyer, the last of these five pioneer physicians, remained a resident of Chicago nearly sixty years.

Besides his family residence, Dr. Harmon pre-empted one hundred and forty acres of land, located in what is now a central part of the south division of the metropolis, and one of the streets is still called Harmon Court in his honor. In 1834 he migrated to the State of Texas, and subsequently divided his time between that State and Chicago until his death.

JOHN BARTLETT, M. D.

Dr. John Bartlett, the well-known obstetrician of Chicago, who has devoted a lifetime to the advancement of science, to the intelligent treatment of disease, and to the elevation of the medical profession, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1829, a son of George F. and Martha M. (Rogers) Bartlett, formerly of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and a grandson of Dr. Josiah Bartlett, of Charlestown.

Nurtured in an atmosphere of books, John Bartlett early became a student. His education was obtained in public and private schools in Louisville, and by a wide range of select reading. Early dedicated to the study of medicine by his family as the grandson of the eminent citizen and able practitioner of Charlestown, Massachusetts, Dr. Josiah Bartlett, young Bartlett began his professional education in 1846, under Dr. Llewellyn Powell, Professor of Obstetrics, and then matriculated at the University of Louisville, graduating from the Medical Department of that then famous school in 1850. During his entire course of study he had been interested in Obstetrics, and along that line he had made special investigation, and by the time he received his degree of M. D. had made for himself a name among his fellow students and instructors because of his familiarity with that most interesting subject. His life has been devoted to his profession, and he has been connected at various times with hospitals in Louisville and Chicago as Consulting Physician or Obstetrician. In 1862 he came to Chicago, where he has since engaged in general practice. Since the great fire in 1871 he has been located on the North Side.

An intelligent thinker, a sagacious reasoner, an untiring student and a careful investigator, Dr. Bartlett's place in the medical world has been unquestioned. Too broad for the petty jealousy that so often mars the professional careers of many men, he has welcomed and assisted the less fortunate over the thorny path to success, and in the benign charity of his gentle life has inspired the deeper love and reverence of his associates. Dignified in his bearing, he commands respect of strangers, yet so simple is his manner that he is easily approached. He has been president of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons, and of the Chicago Gynecological Society.

The literature of the profession has been enhanced by many papers from the pen of Dr. Bartlett. Among the more important of these may be named: "A Review of Pasteur's Book on the Silkworm Epidemic Pebrine, with Reflections on the Analogy of the Disorder to Certain Diseases of the Human Subject," Chicago Medical Society, November, 1876; "The Cervix Uteri, Before, During and After Labor," Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons, July, 1873; "The True Site and Probable Causes of Placenta Prævia," Chicago

Society of Physicians and Surgeons, December, 1875; "A New Method of Treatment of Placenta Prævia," Chicago Medical Society, December, 1878; "Artificial Placental Respiration," Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons, November, 1872; "A Consideration of Some of the Errors Incident to the Ordinary Methods of Determining the Relative Lengths of the Lower Extremities," Chicago Medical Society, March, 1878; "A Theory of the Cholera," read before the Chicago Medical Society, August, 1884; "Proposed Modification of Porro's Operation," Chicago Gynecological Society, June, 1886; "A Case of Placenta Prævia, in which the Placenta was Expanded over the Entire Ovum," Chicago Gynecological Society, June, 1886; "A Study of Daventer's Method of Delivering the After Coming Head," International Medical Congress, Washington, 1887; "Observations on Intubation, by a General Practitioner," *Chicago Clinical Review*, January to June, 1895; "The Vectis," *Clinical Review*, November, 1900; "Paul Portal, his True Place in the Literature of Placenta Prævia," *Clinical Review*, July, 1901.

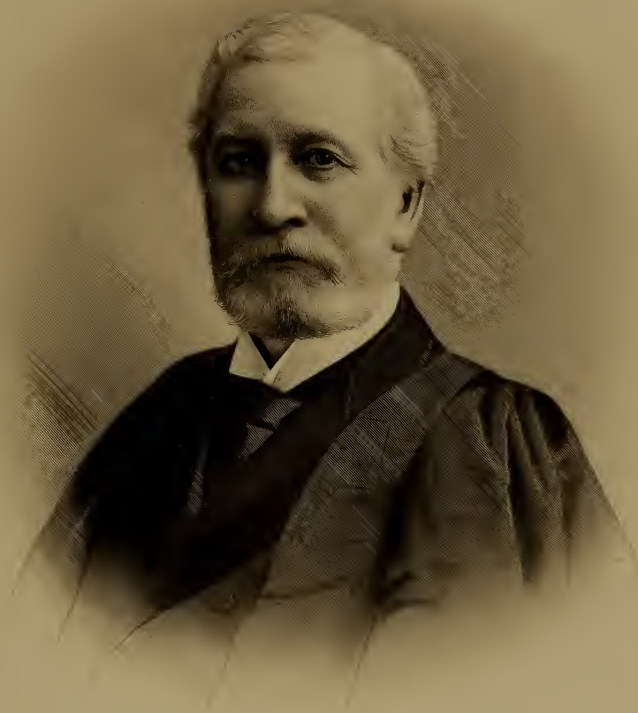
Of Dr. Bartlett, Dr. Henry T. Byford writes: "Dr. John Bartlett never sought public positions, but he is nevertheless one of the most scholarly and scientific practitioners Chicago has produced. His writings are numerous, and constitute proofs of his extended knowledge and great practical attainment in obstetrics. He figured prominently in the early proceedings of the Chicago Gynecological Society, and his work forms a creditable part of the Obstetric History of Chicago."

Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., writes: "Dr. John Bartlett is one of the older and most honorable practitioners of medicine still living in Chicago. He is an excellent example of the enlightened, dignified, and thoroughly rational general practitioner of medicine. Many years since, when the attention of the profession had been directed to fungi on living vegetable growths as the cause of malarious fevers, Dr. Bartlett devoted considerable time in original investigations relating to that subject. He has been throughout his professional career an industrious student, an active and honorable member of the local, State and National Medical Societies, and is still Consulting Obstetrician to three or four of the public hospitals in the city."

DE LASKIE MILLER, A. M., M. D., PH. D.

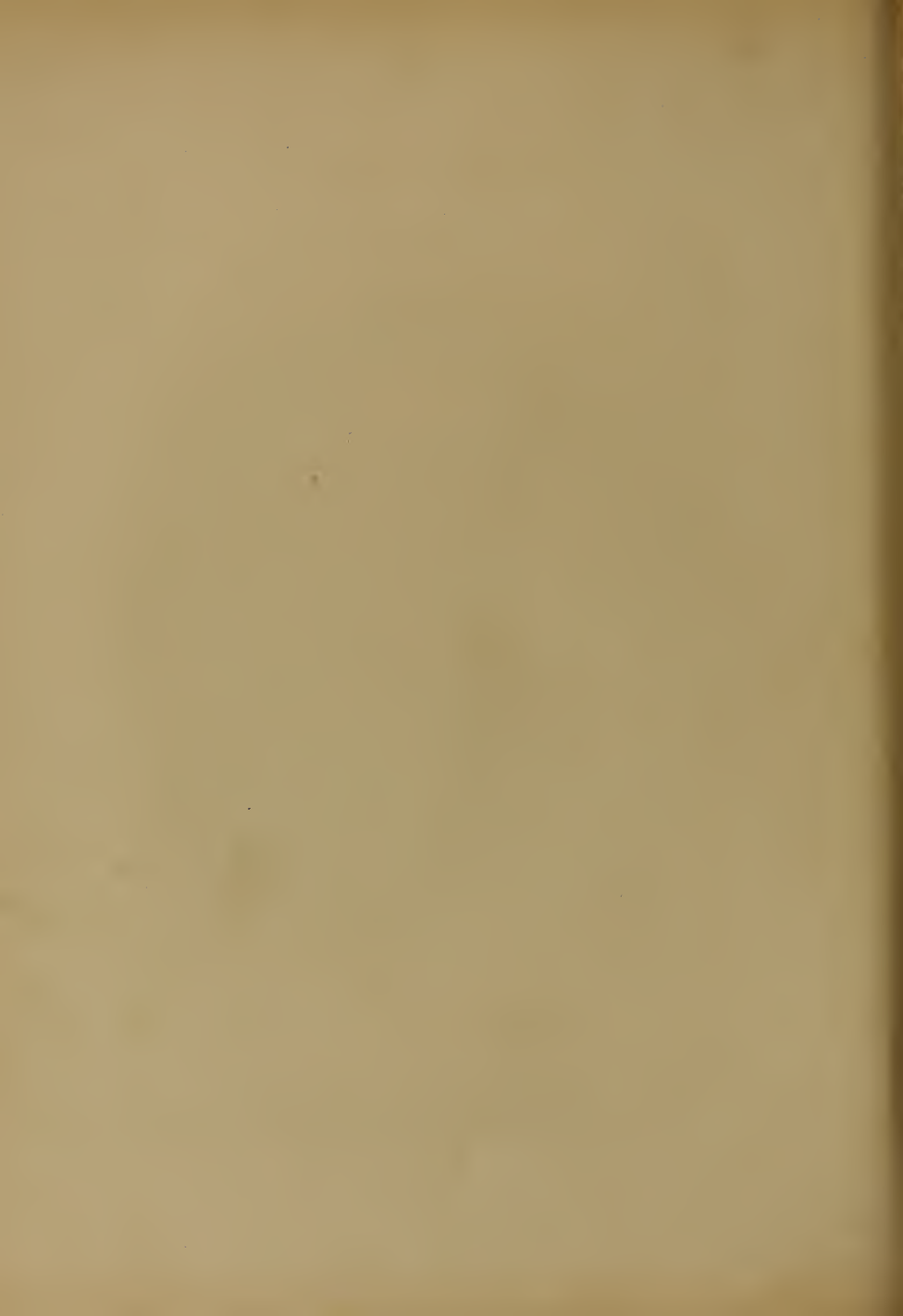
The long life of this distinguished member of the profession was one alike of activity and success. When he passed away, in July, 1903, at the venerable age of eighty-five years, he was spending his declining years in rest, peaceful, richly earned and well merited. Apropos of his retirement from active professional work, his eminent colleague in the profession, Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., had this to say: "Dr. Miller, now retired from the active duties of the practitioner, was for many years extensively and successfully engaged in general practice and in the teaching of obstetrics in Rush Medical College. During all his medical career he remained a diligent student, a prompt and faithful attendant upon the sick, a plain, practical teacher of the obstetric art, a supporter of medical society organizations, an upright citizen and a faithful friend. In his retirement—because of old age—he enjoys the cordial friendship and hearty respect of the entire profession and of all good citizens."

The story of Dr. Miller's life is full of interest to the general (even non-professional) reader, while it abounds in lessons of instruction and encouragement for his younger brethren, who, standing on the threshold of their professional career, would seek to emulate his example and follow in his footsteps. He was born in Niagara county, New York, on May 29, 1818, and until his seventeenth year was engaged in the hard, generally outdoor, work of a farm. Here he laid, broad and deep, the foundations of that rugged physical strength which distinguished him through life. He proved an apt pupil at the district schools, which he attended during the winter months, and for several terms his acknowledged qualifications caused the position of teacher to be proffered him. This post he accepted from time to time, always discharging its incumbent duties with ability, fidelity and to the satisfaction of the taxpayers. His vocation, however, was for the study of medicine, and this fact dawned upon him early in life. The task which confronted him was no easy one, but he was greatly encouraged in perseverance by the kindly interest of his first preceptor, Dr. Thomas G. Catlin. For four years he taught school in winter, for a mere stipend, his summers being spent either as salesman in a general country store, or as an underpaid clerk in a rural post office. No doubt the time dragged heavily, and at times his purpose may have faltered and his resolution flagged, but in 1840-'41 he attended lectures at the Albany Medical College, and in 1842 graduated from the school at Geneva. He began practice at Lockport, New York, and removed thence to Flint, Michigan. His success there may be said to have been extraordinary, yet it was certainly attributable to his own professional skill, no less than to his broad, enlightened public spirit, which brought him to the front rank of those who were leaders in all movements tending to the betterment of the



Wm. F. & Co. Dr.

DeLoaki Miller



community, his sympathetic and active interest in educational matters being especially pronounced.

In the autumn of 1852 Dr. Miller came from Flint to Chicago, where he at once secured an enviable foothold among the young physicians of the infant "Western Metropolis." Two years after his arrival the city was visited by the scourge of cholera. This was in 1854, and it was in that year that the first general hospital in Chicago was established, largely—if not chiefly—through the personal efforts of Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. James, afterward Bishop of Nebraska, Dr. Miller being appointed physician and surgeon in charge.

Talents such as his could not be long concealed "under a bushel," and in 1859 the trustees of Rush Medical College, recognizing his exceptional skill and conscientious professional devotion, tendered him the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. The proffer was accepted and he filled the Chair for thirty years. He was ever a professional enthusiast, and in 1863, feeling dissatisfied with the illustrative resources at his command, he visited Europe, where he gathered new data, which he found of great value in his lectures. And here, perhaps, may be most appropriately quoted the high tribute which Dr. Henry M. Lyman, himself one of Chicago's most eminent instructors in medical science, ungrudgingly paid to the great man a short time before his life drew to a close: "Dr. De Laskie Miller was a professor in Rush Medical College for many years, and the clearest and most eloquent teacher of obstetrics in Chicago. He enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, which gave him unrivalled opportunities for the study of this branch of medicine."

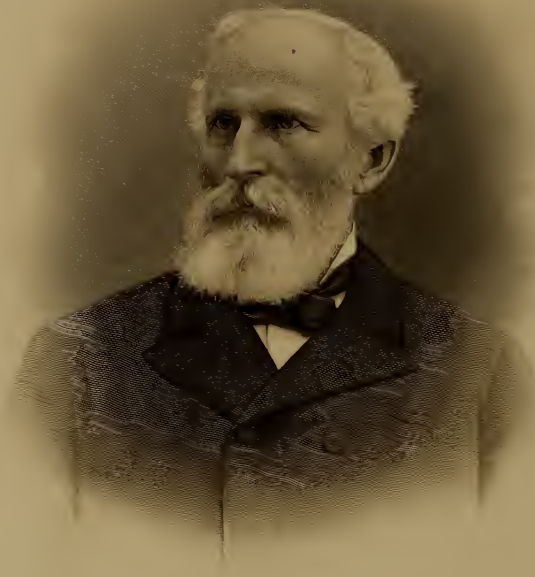
His skill and research soon won for him an enviable, as well as a lasting, reputation throughout the West, and professional honors were not slow in following, one almost upon the heels of another. In 1881 he was chosen a delegate to the Seventh International Medical Congress, which convened at London, England. Six years later the ninth gathering of the same sort was held at Washington, and at this Congress Dr. Miller was honored by being made president of the Obstetrical Section of that body of distinguished medical savants. Two years later—in 1889, when the Doctor was in his seventy-second year—Rush Medical College paid him the high honor of election to an Emeritus Professorship, and the Presidency of the Board of Trustees. Five years later (in 1894) some of his admirers presented the college with his portrait, and on the occasion of its unveiling Prof. John B. Hamilton, whose fame extends over two continents, paid him a tribute as glowing as it was well deserved. In the course of his eloquent address of acceptance on behalf of the Faculty, Dr. Hamilton said: "We accept this faithful representation of an ideal teacher, an accomplished obstetrician, a scholar, a sagacious coun-

selor and a patriotic citizen. Prof. De Laskie Miller has been identified with Rush Medical College almost from its beginning, and although still vigorous in mind and body, he has been actively associated with every movement which, step by step, has placed this college in the advance rank of American institutions. His early career as an American journalist, and his presidency of the section of obstetrics of the International Medical Congress at Washington, extended a knowledge of his worth and ability beyond the confines of his city and to other lands, for at the close of that now historic congress he had acquired friends and admirers almost to the ends of the earth."

In this connection may be cited an extract from the college paper, *Pulse*, which showed plainly—even unmistakably—the tendency of his influence upon his pupils: "In his personal interviews with medical students he has always discouraged their usual haste in obtaining their degree of 'M. D.', and urged them to take all the time possible before graduating, regardless of the requirements of the college, that they might become the better qualified for practice when they should enter the profession."

Of his profound ability as a lecturer, which was always joined to perspicacity and simplicity of diction, Dr. Ephraim Ingals has said: "As a lecturer and with students Dr. Miller is popular." And to this he adds, in speaking of his general character as a physician and a man, this panegyric: "He was always a faithful family physician and one of Chicago's foremost practitioners. Prior to his retirement from professional work he had the largest and most select obstetrical practice in the city of which he has long been a distinguished ornament. A gentleman of the highest honor and strictest integrity, he has ever enjoyed the confidence and respect of his patients and his professional brethren."

Dr. Miller was long connected with St. Luke's Hospital as Obstetrician, and held the same position on the staffs of the Cook County, Presbyterian and Michael Reese Hospitals; and served as Consulting Physician to the Woman's Hospital, the Home for the Friendless and the Hospital for Incurables. During his long and distinguished career he was connected with many professional and other organizations. Among those of the first mentioned class are the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical, the Chicago Medical, Chicago Gynecological and Chicago Medico-Legal Societies, while he was also a life member of the British Gynecological Society, of London, England. Of the Chicago Medical Society he was president as early as 1856, and held the same office in the local gynecological society in 1881. In 1886 Hobart College conferred on him the degree of A. M., *honoris causa*, and he also received the degree of Ph. D., from Butler University. In the Masonic fraternity he attained the highest honors, having received the Knights Templar degree of the York Rite, the thirty-third degree of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, and having been also an honorary member



H. H. Johnson

of the Ancient Ebor Preceptory of York, England. He was made Director of the Medical Staff of the conclave of Knights Templars held in Chicago in 1880, and accompanied Apollo Commandery on its European pilgrimage, in the summer of 1883, in the same capacity. From active participation in the affairs of the order, as well as those of all other societies of which he was for many years an honored member, Dr. Miller withdrew toward the latter part of his life; while the institutions with which he was long connected deplored the loss of his inspiring presence and wisely directed labors. His physical strength, nevertheless, was wonderful, in view of his advanced age. He was ever careful of his health, and always had a deep and abiding faith in the therapeutic power of fresh air and healthful, outdoor exercise. His face bore a strong resemblance to that of the great surgeon Agnew, but showed both finer lines and greater force. He was amiable in disposition, genial in temperament, clean and wholesome in mind, and a faithful friend.

His brother physicians held him in high esteem. Of him Dr. Henry T. Byford writes: "A higher type of gentleman or a better teacher of obstetrics than Dr. DeLaskie Miller, Chicago has hardly seen, and the city suffered an appreciable loss when he retired from active work in the profession. At present he is beloved and respected by us all, and although too modest to achieve the recognition he deserved, his name will be preserved in the records of Chicago's rapid and great development as one of the select few."

Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., writes: "Dr. Miller, now retired from the active duties of his profession, was for many years an extensive and successful general practitioner, and a teacher of obstetrics in Rush Medical College. During all his active career he remained a diligent student, a prompt and faithful attendant upon the sick, a plain practical teacher of the Obstetric Art, a supporter of medical society organizations, a genial, faithful citizen and a steadfast friend. In his retirement from old age, he enjoys the cordial friendship and respect of the whole profession and of all our citizens."



HOSMER ALLEN JOHNSON, M. D.

Hosmer Allen Johnson, M. D., of Chicago, was born in a town called Wales, near Buffalo, New York, October 22, 1822, and died at his home, in the winter of 1891. He lived in his native village until about ten years of age, enjoying those advantages of early boy life which spring from a home filled with elevating influences, and from contact with the phenomena of rural nature.

It was interesting to note how this early study of the beautiful acted like a

lofty education, and impressed itself on the whole tone of the mind. Near his early home there is a hill range of considerable height. Its rocks are carved by streams into gorges, decorated with mosses and wild flowers and crowned with woods. Here the boy Hosmer Johnson used to wander and climb, studying the beauty of the views, and filling his memory with pictures which tinted all his life, and were never effaced by the larger views of other regions. Here he learned to love Nature, and to realize how its magnificence typifies the glory of its Creator. These sentiments never died out. On the contrary they strengthened with his growth, and helped to form in him that pure and elevated taste which gave such a charm to his whole career.

It was this which caused him to select a scientific profession, as well as to study Nature for a recreation. He traversed wild rivers in a canoe, sleeping in the forests; he climbed the White Mountains, on foot, and, rolling himself in a blanket, slept under the stars, with a friend or two at his side. The same feeling led him to explore Switzerland, California, Colorado and the mountains about Puget's Sound.

These memories prompted him when he assisted to found the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the Astronomical Society, as well as the Historical Society, and led him to say and do all he could to encourage the study of natural objects. Such results are worthy of thought at a period when the growth of cities is more and more shutting men out of Nature. Perhaps, if we could bring more children under the influences which molded the youth of Johnson, we would have more such men in after life.

At the age of about twelve years, he removed to Almont, Michigan, and helped cut a farm out of the woods, at a time when wolves and Indians were far more abundant than civilized beings. During this period an attack of sickness left him with an irritation of the bronchial tubes which never fully left him, and caused many of his acquaintances to suppose for fifty years that he was on the verge of consumption. There was, however, not the slightest tendency to tuberculosis in any part of his body, but the pulmonary irritation subjected him to repeated attacks of pneumonia, and it was one of those which at last caused his death, at the age of sixty-eight years. In his early manhood he expected only a short life, and scarcely dreamed of attaining the age which he finally reached.

In the year 1841 he entered into an academy at Romeo, Michigan, where he prepared for college, and then entered the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1849. His educational career showed a remarkable talent for the acquisition of languages, both ancient and modern, and he studied Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, German, Italian and, to some extent, Spanish. In his boyhood he also picked up, from the surrounding Indians, a considerable practical knowledge of the Ojibway tongue. Three years after

taking his degree of A. B., he received the degree of A. M., and at a later period, that of LL. D.

After graduating Dr. Johnson went to Chicago, and commenced the study of medicine under the supervision of Professor Herrick. In 1851 he became the first Interné of Mercy Hospital, and in 1852, he graduated at Rush Medical College. In 1853 he became a member of the Faculty, and continued with it until 1858, when he resigned. Not long after his resignation he united with a few others in founding the Chicago Medical College, in which he was a professor and trustee from the beginning to the day of his death, and was the first President of the Faculty. He was for some years editor of the *North Western Medical Journal*, and afterward a member of the City, State and National Boards of Health.

During the war of the Rebellion, he was commissioned by the Governor, with the rank of Major, as one of the Board for Examining Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons for the Illinois regiments, and such was the faithfulness of the board, that the medical officers of Illinois were conspicuous in the whole army for their thorough knowledge, and for their humane and skillful conduct on the field of battle. It is said that as member and president of this board, he examined for appointment over one thousand physicians. In examining Assistant Surgeons for promotion, he had to travel the field of war, and his duties brought him occasionally under fire, at which times he showed his skill as an operator, and as manager of field and ambulance service.

After the great Chicago fire, Dr. Johnson was one of the chief managers of the Relief and Aid Society, which distributed millions of dollars of property among the sufferers. Dr. Johnson was much more than simply an eminent physician. He was a magnificent man, possessing a clear, trenchant intellect, and a great and noble heart. His reputation is without spot, and his honor without stain.

Dr. Johnson married Miss Margaret Ann Seward, a relative of the New York statesman, William H. Seward. He had two children, of whom only one survived him, Dr. Frank Seward Johnson, Professor of Pathology in the Chicago Medical College.

Of Dr. Johnson, Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., has written: "Hosmer Allen Johnson, M. D., LL. D., has been very generally recognized as one of the best educated and most talented physicians of Chicago. His whole collegiate education was obtained from the proceeds of his own industry, largely in teaching school, and yet he always maintained a position at the head of his classes. The year following his graduation from Rush Medical College, he was elected to the professorship of *Materia Medica*, and he remained a member of that Faculty until 1859, when he united with others in founding the college now known as the Northwestern University Medical School, and remained one

of the most popular and influential members of its Faculty until his death in 1891. During the Civil war he was a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners and the chief medical adviser of Gov. Richard Yates. He was a member of the National Board of Health during the existence of that body, and also of the Illinois State Board of Health, and an active member of the local, State and National Medical Societies, the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Chicago Historical Society, and the Astronomical and Microscopical Societies. He was a man of unusual mental activity, an eloquent speaker, an excellent teacher, a faithful friend, and he occupied one of the highest positions in the Masonic fraternity. He has left but few contributions to medical literature, but he was a consistent and efficient supporter of measures for the advancement of medical education and of the public health."

FRANK SEWARD JOHNSON, M. D., the distinguished son of a distinguished father, was born April 18, 1856, in Chicago, the home of his parents, Dr. Hosmer Allen and Margaret Ann (Seward) Johnson. Inheriting from his honored father the love of the medical profession and the great activity for deep research afforded an alert mind by the many different branches, he pursued his education with the medical college as the ultimate end. At the age of twelve years he went abroad and spent some fifteen months at school in Germany and Switzerland. When eighteen years old he entered the College of Liberal Arts, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and was graduated therefrom in 1878. In the fall of that year he entered the Medical Department of the same institution, and after completing the full course with credit he received his degree of M. D. in 1881. His career at college had so marked him as a careful and painstaking student, thorough in all he attempted, that he received the appointment of Intern in the Cook County Hospital, continuing there from the spring of 1882 to the fall of 1883, when he was called by his Alma Mater to be Demonstrator of Histology—a branch to which he had given particular attention, not only in the class room, but also in private investigation. In 1884 he became Lecturer of Histology, and in 1886, Professor of General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy, a chair in which he won much distinction. During the latter year he spent six months in Vienna in study. He is an ideal instructor, and inspires the students not only to a close study of the subject under discussion, but to original research, doing in that way work of incalculable benefit to the profession by elevating the standard of the attainments of the younger generations of physicians and surgeons. Continuing in the Chair of Pathology until 1899, he was then made Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. In 1898 he had been made Dean of the Medical College. In 1901 a protracted illness compelled him to resign from active work in the college. He is a natural student, and keeps a watchful eye on the new discoveries in medical science, and has

added not a little to the advancement of the profession by his own enthusiastic interest in all that pertains to it, and the natural magnetism of such enthusiasm keeps alive and burning the fires to illumine the paths to new discoveries.

In writing of Dr. Frank Seward Johnson, Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., says: "He is one of the more prominent of the younger physicians of this city. With good natural endowments he enjoyed the advantages of an academic and classical education, graduating from the Northwestern University in 1878, and from the Medical School of the same University in 1881. Entering upon the practice of his profession with his father, he rapidly acquired an excellent reputation and a remunerative practice in the best circles of society. He was well trained in Microscopy and Histology, and in 1886 he was appointed to the Chair of General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy in his Alma Mater. After discharging the duties of the chair ten years with much credit to himself and satisfaction to the College, he resigned, that he might devote more time to general practice and to clinical instruction as Professor of Clinical Medicine in connection with Mercy Hospital. He still holds the Clinical Professorship. He is a consulting physician to several hospitals, an active member of the regular medical societies, and is well known as a man of integrity, wide scientific attainments, and high reputation as a teacher and practitioner of the healing art."

EDMUND ANDREWS, A. M., M. D., LL. D.

With the medical history of Chicago the name of Dr. Andrews was most prominently identified for a period of more than forty years. During all that time he was associated with the growing interests of medical education of the city. He was one of the founders of the Medical Department of the Northwestern University, and as Surgeon and Consulting Surgeon was for many years connected with many hospitals of the city.

Dr. Andrews was born at Putney, Vermont, April 22, 1824, a son of Rev. Elisha D. Andrews, the Congregational minister of that town, who was born in Southington, Connecticut, a son of Benjamin Andrews, who was a minute-man during the Revolutionary war. Rev. Elisha D. Andrews married Betsy Lathrop, who was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, a granddaughter of Rev. Joseph D. Lathrop, D. D., who for sixty-two years had charge of the Congregational Church at West Springfield. To Rev. Elisha D. and Betsy Andrews were born six children: Seth, Anne, Joseph, Charles, Edmund and George. When Edmund Andrews was five years of age he removed with his parents and family from Putney, Vermont, to West

Bloomfield, New York, and thence successively to Mendon, New York, and to Pittsford, New York, near Rochester, where he lived on a farm. He attended the district and select schools of these towns. From Pittsford he removed to Armada, Michigan. At Romeo Academy, near Armada, he prepared for college, and entering the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, he graduated from the Literary Department in 1849. Matriculating in the Medical Department, he completed the course and graduated with the class of 1852. From his Alma Mater Dr Andrews successively received the degrees of A. B., A. M., M. D. and LL. D. Moreover he was appointed, immediately after his graduation in the Medical Department, Demonstrator of Anatomy and Professor of Comparative Anatomy. This position he continued to fill until 1856 or 1857, when he resigned to become Professor of Anatomy at Rush Medical College, Chicago. Several years later, in union with Drs. Johnson, Davis and others, he founded what is now the Medical School of the Northwestern University, and became Professor of Surgery, which Chair he continued to fill with eminent ability until his death, January 24, 1904. Dr. Andrews was also Senior Surgeon of Mercy Hospital, Consulting Surgeon of Michael Reese Hospital and the Illinois Hospital for Women and Children, and Consulting Surgeon at other hospitals in Chicago and elsewhere. During the Civil war he was appointed Surgeon-in-chief of Camp Douglas, Chicago. Subsequently he was ordered to the front as Surgeon of the First Regiment of Illinois Light Artillery, in which he continued to serve for about a year, when his health broke down and he was sent back to Chicago. He participated in several fights and many marches.

Dr. Andrews was a member of the Chicago Surgical and Chicago Medical Societies, the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Mitchell District Medical Society of Indiana, and of several city medical societies. He was one of the founders of and a prominent member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, a member of the Wisconsin Medical and Historical Society, the Academy of Sciences at Davenport, Iowa, and of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. Though educated both in Medicine and Surgery he made a specialty of the latter.

In April, 1855, Dr. Andrews was married, at Detroit, Michigan, to Miss Eliza Taylor, who was born at Mendon, New York, in 1826, daughter of Jerry Taylor, a merchant, who early in the thirties moved from New York to Michigan. By this marriage Dr. Andrews had five children, namely: Charles T., E. Wyllys, Frank T., Leo H. and Edmund L. Of these there are three living: Dr. E. Wyllys Andrews and Dr. Frank Taylor Andrews, both practicing physicians at Chicago, and Edmund L. Andrews, an electrical engineer. The other two children died in infancy. Mrs. Andrews died

in 1880, and three years later Dr. Andrews, for his second wife, married Mrs. Frances M. Barrett, sister of his first wife.

A sketch of him and his work, recently penned by the venerable Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., is here appended:

"Edmund Andrews, perhaps now the oldest practitioner and teacher of Surgery in this city, was born in Putney, Windham county, Vermont, April 22, 1824. While yet a boy his father moved with him to central New York, where they were both chiefly occupied in farm labor. The son, however, improved every opportunity for the study of the elementary branches of education. At the age of seventeen years he removed to the State of Michigan, and for three years so divided his time between manual labor and study that at the end of that time he was enabled to enter the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, as a Freshman. While in the University he developed a strong predilection for Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1849. He then commenced the study of medicine as a pupil of Dr. Zina Pitcher, of Detroit, who had been a Surgeon in the American army during the war of 1812, and was an ex-president of the American Medical Association. The following year, 1850, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and at the end of that college year he was made Demonstrator of Anatomy. At the end of his second college year, 1852, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He, however, continued to hold the office of Demonstrator, and in addition to the duties gave lectures on Comparative Anatomy. In 1853 he took an active part in the organization of the Michigan State Medical Society, and also became editor of the *Peninsular Journal of Medicine and Collateral Sciences*, and sustained both with ability and success. In 1855 he was induced to accept the office of Demonstrator of Anatomy in Rush Medical College, and changed his residence to Chicago. He retained his position in that college only one year, after which he devoted his time and talents to the practice of his profession, with a strong predilection for Surgery, for which his mechanical genius and scientific attainments eminently qualified him. About this time Dr. Andrews joined with Robert Kennicutt, H. A. Johnson, N. S. Davis and several other citizens, in founding the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and through all of its vicissitudes of adversity and prosperity he has given it most valuable and efficient support. In 1859 he joined with Drs. H. A. Johnson, R. N. Isham, N. S. Davis and W. H. Byford in organizing a Medical Department of Lind University (now Lake Forest), and was assigned to the Chairs of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. He has been one of the strong and efficient supporters of the Medical School then organized, through its changes of name, to the present time. His surgical practice rapidly increased, and after the death of Dr. Daniel Brainard, in 1866, he became the leading operating

surgeon throughout what was then called the Northwestern States, more properly now the Middle West.

"Early in the great Civil war, between the Northern and Southern States, he accepted the position of Surgeon of the First Regiment of Illinois Light Artillery, and under the command of Generals Grant and Sherman rendered such efficient service as received the highest commendation. After one year of active service with the army in the field he was permitted to resign, and return to his duties as Professor of Surgery in the Medical College. From an unusual faculty for inventing means for the accomplishment of given ends he early acquired pre-eminence in the treatment of spinal and other deformities. He was an energetic and instructive lecturer, both in the class room and in the Clinical Wards of the Mercy Hospital, always holding the close attention of his classes and ever punctual to his engagements. He was a valuable and efficient supporter of medical societies, and an active and honored member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He made many valuable contributions to medical literature, and is the author of several volumes on special Surgical subjects. His scientific contributions, especially in the departments of Geology and Botany, have been numerous and valuable. He continued active clinical instruction to the college classes in the Mercy Hospital until last year (1899), when, at the age of seventy-five years, he resigned, and now occupies the position of Emeritus Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. During his entire career as a professional and scientific man, his influence has been altogether on the side of religion, integrity and true patriotism. Once only has he found time to cross the Atlantic, which was in 1867, when he visited the colleges and hospitals of London and Paris."

Numerous articles in medical journals and one text-book on surgery (which went through three editions) are credited to his pen. Prof. Andrews died January 24, 1904, in his eightieth year. Memorial services held one month later were conducted under the auspices of the local medical societies, the medical schools and several other organizations. Addresses were given by Prof. Vaughan, Dean of the Michigan University Medical Department, Dr. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, Dr. Davis, President James, of Northwestern University, and others. The services were appropriately held in the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he had been an active supporter for fifty years.



Mrs. James Thompson

MARY HARRIS THOMPSON, M. D.

The professional life of Mary Harris Thompson centers round the hospital which now bears her name as a monument to the courage and perseverance of its founder and to the professional skill displayed during the thirty years she stood at the head of the Medical and Surgical Staff.

Dr. Thompson was born April 15, 1829, at Fort Ann, New York, the daughter of John Harris and Calista (Corbin) Thompson, who were both natives of that State. A friend of her childhood thus beautifully writes of her early life: "An old estate of wide acres and varied landscape in historic eastern New York was her birthplace, and Nature in this country place of her nativity gave to this clean-souled being most lavishly of her own grand strength and of her sweetness. She came of good English stock and to this scion of her race was given in a marked degree the sterling qualities of her ancestors. Her early education was obtained in the common schools and at a select school in her native town. At the age of fifteen she commenced teaching in the public schools, alternating the work of teaching with attendance at West Poughkeepsie (Troy Conference) Academy and Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, at which place she received the last of her English education. After this she followed the profession of teaching for several successive years, devoting all her time which was not thus occupied to the independent study of Astronomy, Chemistry, Physiology and Anatomy, which last two studies she introduced into the course of instruction at her school, the innovation meeting with marked success. She found, however, that independent study left her without the drill and the thorough understanding of the subjects which a practical demonstration would afford, and she became a student in the New England Female Medical College of Boston, a regular school with a good corps of instructors. Later she graduated from the New York Female Medical College. Dr. Thompson came to Chicago in July, 1863, having already had extensive clinical experience in the New York Infirmary under Drs. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell. She had also enjoyed the rare privilege of attending clinical lectures in Bellevue Hospital. In the year 1870 the Chicago Medical College conferred a degree upon her, the only one which has been granted to a woman from this institution.

In May, 1865, was established the Hospital for Women and Children, and from that time until her death, over thirty years later, she held uninterruptedly the position of head physician and surgeon. The hospital was in reality the forerunner of the Woman's Medical College, which was organized in 1870. It was but natural that around the only hospital founded and nurtured by a woman should center the interests of the medical women of the West, and when Dr. William H. Byford, Dr. William G. Dyas and others came forward

to champion the cause of medical education for women, it was only a question of ways and means until the college was on a firm foundation. The hospital was first located on the corner of Rush and Indiana streets. In July, 1869, it was removed to No. 402 North State street, and it was there the first course of lectures in the college curriculum was delivered. In 1873 the present location, corner of Adams and Paulina streets, was secured and in 1885 the handsome building now occupied by the hospital was erected.

Through all the changing and moving incident to the enlarging of her work, Dr. Thompson worked quietly on, with one fixed purpose, to build up an institution where the medical and surgical work should be under the control of women, and where women and children could receive skillful treatment by women. The success which attended her efforts was in a large measure due to her peculiar faculty of drawing to her aid many and influential friends. The Board of Trustees and Managers of the Hospital has at all times numbered among its members the leaders in the social and philanthropic circles of the city. After the great fire of 1871 Dr. Thompson went East to solicit funds for the hospital work. James Freeman Clarke, after an interview with her, wrote to Wendell Phillips as follows:

Boston, December 20, 1871.

Dear Wendell:

Please to hear Miss Thompson's story, and see if you can at any time help her by a public word in her behalf. She comes in a good cause, and well recommended by Robert Collyer and other good people whom I know. Moreover, she recommends herself, as you will see.

Yours truly,

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

Dr. William H. Byford, who was one of Dr. Thompson's earliest friends, and her constant adviser during the years the hospital was being established, wrote to a friend:

Chicago, November 27, 1871

Dr. Mary H. Thompson, the bearer of this note, is one of the Professors in the Woman's Hospital Medical College of Chicago. She was the founder and has been the medical attendant since its organization of the Hospital for Women and Children of this city. It affords us pleasure to say that her professional and social standing is in every way unexceptional. I would cordially recommend her to such of my professional friends as she may meet as worthy of any kindness they may show her.

W. H. BYFORD.

The training school for nurses organized in connection with the hospital grew rapidly as the work of the hospital increased, and not the least valuable of Dr. Thompson's work is represented in the large numbers of graduate nurses who received thorough instruction under her tuition. Her arduous duties as head of the hospital gave her little time for writing, and on this account her work is not as widely known in the profession as it deserves to be. She invented several surgical instruments of value, especially an abdominal needle

which has been widely adopted by surgeons. She was for years the only woman in Chicago doing major surgery. The one trait in Dr. Thompson's character which as a physician and surgeon was perhaps the most prominent was her good judgment. She possessed strong common sense. She recognized that probability is the rule of life and applied it to her surgical and medical work in a practical manner. She was a woman of great mental strength. She formed her own philosophy, although her mind was ever open to new truths. Her books were her friends and constant companions. She entered little into the social life of the city, finding it impossible to combine a social life with the conscientious performance of professional duties. She was an indefatigable worker, both mentally and physically, and her magnificent health allowed her to accomplish what would have been impossible for a woman of less physical vigor. She had a keen appreciation of the genius for labor in others. To a friend who sent her the results of five years of scientific research she wrote: "What a monument to labor!"

On the morning of the 21st of May, 1895, Dr. Thompson passed to her long rest. Three days previous to her death she had been suddenly stricken down by an attack of cerebral hemorrhage. She went, as she had always wished to go, quickly, and in the midst of her work. By her death the profession lost one of its ablest members; the hospital, which she founded, lost a mother, and her friends, a friend whose place can never be filled. The following eulogy was delivered before the Chicago Medical Society at the first meeting following Dr. Thompson's death by a life-long friend, Dr. John Bartlett:

"Mr. President: It is our sad duty at this meeting to pay a tribute of respect to a departed member. Dr. Mary H. Thompson, so long and so honorably associated with us, has passed away. Of this honored member and notable woman I feel impelled to utter some words of appreciation. Dr. Thompson had an active mind and a kind and generous spirit. A good education in scholarship and morals had well prepared her for the work accomplished in Chicago. She was endowed with great industry, remarkable perseverance and an exhaustless patience. She was a singular compound of modesty of opinion and determination of purpose. Mild in demeanor, moderate in assertion, she was yet as persistent as an Earle, and as tenacious of purpose as a Fitch. One of the most striking peculiarities of Dr. Thompson was her unconscious consciousness of worth—she bore about her a mysterious signet indicating to all that she was a true lady. There was that in the conduct, in the bearing, in the utterance of Dr. Thompson which inhibited in all the conception of the suspicion that she was other than the noble and true woman that she was. Void of presumption, with hardly a trace of self-assertion, all about her unconsciously felt the weight of her opinions. With the mildest and quietest manner she

managed to make her capability for persuasion and control felt by all within her influence. Dr. Thompson had in a remarkable degree the faculty of making and retaining friends. With her the rule was, once a friend always a friend; and with her also that word was received in its broadest and deepest sense. The Doctor was devoted to her profession; she was ever studious and labored industriously to keep herself abreast of the times, using a ripened judgment in sifting from the host of vain novelties the really useful remedies, means and methods, as they appeared.

"Dr. Thompson was what was called a generation ago a woman's rights woman; but, as she expressed it, 'she was always too busy utilizing the opportunities for work that now offered to spend time in preaching the gospel of the rights of her sex.' The one chief purpose of the Doctor's life was the establishment of the fact that women were competent to become useful ministers of the healing art. The great labor of her life was in connection with the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, not only as physician and surgeon, but, when the occasion required it, as organizer, promoter, matron.

"Mr. President, the noble work of this admirable woman in the cultivation and practice of our healing art, in the establishment of a noble eleemosynary institution, is ended; and the fruits of her industry, her energy, her courage, her philanthropy, live in her works. Her efforts, long and never weary, for the advancement of her sex, wherever her influence has been felt, have struck a chord in the heart and mind of women the sympathetic responses to which may not cease so long as the true, the natural, unison of accord between man and woman remains unattained.

"Mr. President: Mortals may not anticipate heavenly decrees, but surely, were all here below, acquainted with the life work of our departed friend, to hold inquiry as to the use she had made of the talent to her entrusted, we should have rendered this verdict, spontaneous and unanimous—"Well done, good and faithful servant.'"

The Board of Managers of the Hospital she served so long and faithfully published a memorial volume of her life and resolutions of respect and sympathy were passed by many societies of women among the laity as well as in the profession. Rev. Robert Collyer wrote to one of the Board of Managers, on hearing of her death, as follows:

"The Chicago Hospital for Women and Children was founded and built up by Dr. Thompson out of her heart's love and her life, and what little I could do, for one, to help her is not to be counted for a feather-weight. I can remember her quiet enthusiasm, the purest enthusiasm of humanity, and her utterly unselfish devotion in the work God had given her to do, so that her poor helpers could only say Amen! and lend a hand or perhaps a finger. She never tired,

and never lost her courage and clear grit, no matter what the rest might do, in the dark and difficult times through which she had to pass, that she might make good her most noble purpose; and so it is truly the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children. In New Orleans they have a statue to the memory of a woman who was the godmother, shall I say, to many hapless children, the only statue to a woman, they told me, in the Republic. So when you are able—and you are able to do anything in my dear old Chicago—I hope the second will be Dr. Mary Thompson, in pure white marble, set up in the vestibule of the hospital. I know she would forbid you, but that's no matter."

Rev. Dr. William M. Lawrence, for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of the hospital, delivered the memorial address. The following extract shows his estimation of her character: "I remember the first time I was ever associated with her in any public work. It was on the occasion of the commencement of the Woman's College. I was comparatively a stranger here in this city, and all the circumstances and incidents made a very strong impression upon my mind, because I was familiar with the struggles which had encompassed woman in the work for recognition in the medical profession. I listened on this occasion to which I am referring, with peculiar interest, as the Doctorate address was delivered by Dr. Thompson. It was direct; it was simple; it was inclusive; it was conclusive; and the impression that was made upon my mind was that here was a woman who had mastered her profession until it had become an art, and whose interest in it was not because of her personal ambition, but because she loved it and loved it for what it could be to others. Dr. Mary Thompson was a woman whose eye was toward the rising sun. I never knew a woman who loved the air more than she did. Great natures are always in close communion with Mother Nature. The true physician is the one who studies nature, who discovers its facts, and who is led by its discovery to the further discovery of some law—universal or special in its application, as the case may be. In a word, no one can be a great physician who is not a great lover of nature. It is a very peculiar thing that Dr. Thompson died just as the sun was rising; that her prayer was that she might be spared to see the light of another day. And if ever there was a nature that could echo Newman's favorite hymn, 'Lead Kindly Light,' it certainly was hers."

Dr. I. N. Danforth paid her the following tribute: "To Dr. Mary Harris Thompson belongs the unusual distinction of having a hospital for Women and Children bear her name in perpetuity; and the further and greater distinction of meriting this unique honor. Dr. Thompson was one of the early pioneers among female physicians in Chicago. She was universally respected by physicians of both sexes, both for her professional abilities and her high-toned womanly qualities. She was superbly self-reliant, but without a spark of egotism or offensive self-assertion. She was so well-balanced, or 'all around' in her

make-up, that she moved with a quietude that half concealed her remarkable abilities—but she was a strong and positive character.”

Soon after her death the name of the hospital was legally changed, and as The Mary Thompson Hospital of Chicago for Women and Children stands as a most fitting monument to this “well-beloved physician.”

[LUCY WAITE, M. D.]

LUCY WAITE, B. A., M. D.

The successful career of this richly endowed physician affords a sufficient refutation of the theory that surgery is a field not open to women, Dr. Waite is the Head Surgeon and Medical Superintendent of the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children. She has gone up to her present position through years of training both in this country and in Europe. Early in her professional life she decided to devote herself to surgical work, and after several years spent in general practice went to Europe to study Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery. After two years spent in the clinics of Vienna and Paris she returned to America and continued her studies in post-graduate medical schools in this country. As a surgeon in her special department, Gynecology, she has made a good record, and by her executive ability she has brought the hospital of which she has charge up to first rank among the institutions of the city. Dr. Waite is a graduate of the Chicago University. In 1880 she took the degree of B. A. in the old university, and later her degree was re-enacted by the new university. She is at present a member of the University Congregation, having been elected by the Alumni as one of their representatives for a term of ten years. In 1883 Dr. Waite took a medical degree from the Hahnemann Medical College, and later from the Harvey Medical School of Chicago. During the two years spent in Europe she was under the personal tuition of Carl Braun, Spath and Pavlick, in Vienna, and Pean, Pozzi and Doleris in Paris.

Dr. Waite comes of a professional family. Her grandfather, Dr. Daniel D. Waite, was one of the pioneer physicians of the city, being among the very early presidents of the Chicago Medical Society. Her father, Judge C. B. Waite, was for years a United States judge, and her mother, Katharine Van Valkenburg, was one of the first women to graduate in the law. Dr. Waite is the wife of Dr. Byron Robinson. She retains her family name at the request of her husband, who is a strong advocate of medical women, and has been of great assistance to his wife in her surgical studies. Dr. Waite is a clear and concise writer, and has contributed many valuable ar-



Lucy Waitt

ticles to the medical journals. She is a good German and French scholar, having been obliged to master both these languages while prosecuting her medical studies abroad. She is spoken of by her colleagues as possessing excellent judgment and accuracy in diagnosis, and is a skillful operator with the lowest per cent. of death rate.

Dr. Nicholas Senn writes of her: "Dr. Lucy Waite is one of the ablest and most successful surgeons in the city. She is the chief surgeon of the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children, and under her supervision the institution has prospered wonderfully."

Dr. Henry L. Byford says: "Dr. Lucy Waite is a growing woman. She has inherited a fine mental quality, and possesses perseverance, tact and devotion to her profession. She forgets herself in her work and gives her best efforts, and has well earned the place in the front ranks to which she has so rapidly risen. She honors her position as successor to the celebrated pioneer, Mary Thompson."

Dr. Christian Fenger paid her the following tribute: "Dr. Lucy Waite has attained high rank in the profession by hard work of a superior kind and this in spite of the difficulties which attend the pioneer. She has always been, and is now, a hard and earnest student. As an operator and an abdominal surgeon she has an enviable reputation."



E. C. DUDLEY, A. B., M. D.

E. C. Dudley, a prominent physician of Chicago, was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, May 29, 1850. His ancestry is decidedly interesting. Capt. Roger Dudley was killed in the War of the Roses. One of his sons, Thomas Dudley, landed in Boston in 1630, and became Governor of Massachusetts; while another son, William Dudley, of whom Dr. Dudley is the direct descendant, landed in 1638, and afterward settled in the historical village of Guilford, Connecticut, where so many celebrated New England families have originated.

Several of Dr. Dudley's ancestors fought in the French and Indian War, among them Lient. Joseph Dudley, Capt. Cyprian Dudley, Ensign Daniel Bascom, John Hyde and Launcelot Granger. Among the names of the New England ancestors may be mentioned those of Sampson, Mason, Adams, Harmon, Pratt and Phelps.

Five ancestors, including his father's father, and his mother's grandfather, fought in the Revolutionary war. His father's great-uncle, Gideon Granger, held the position of postmaster general. His paternal grandmother's

father, Dr. Amos Granger, was an army surgeon in the war of the Revolution, and accompanied General Gates in his campaign into northern New York.

John Harmon Dudley, Dr. Dudley's father, was a farmer during the summer, and in the winter taught a district school. The ruggedness of life, and the sternness of character resulting from it, during all this "Age of Homespun," is constantly before us in the characteristics which we find in all communities which have been leavened by New England blood. The combination of industry and frugality, necessary conditions of existence then, became woven into the moral fibre, and prevail as marks of character long after the necessity has passed.

The subject of this sketch left the public schools at the age of thirteen, and from that time until he was eighteen was in the service of an apothecary. In September, 1868, he began the study of Latin, Greek, Algebra and Geometry, with a tutor, and ten months later passed the entrance examination for the Freshman class in the Academical Department of Dartmouth College. He was graduated from this institution in 1873, with the degree of A. B. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Chapter of Dartmouth College. During his college course he taught school four terms, making up the lost time and continuing with his class; in fact, during all the period of his education he relied almost entirely upon his own efforts for support.

In the summer of 1872, Dr. Dudley was attached to the United States Coast Survey with Prof. Quimby, who was engaged in triangulations between the New Hampshire sea-coast and Lake Champlain. He attended medical lectures at Yale in 1873-74, and during the time "coached" New Haven students in the preparatory and Freshman class in Latin, Greek and Mathematics. He took his medical degree at Long Island College Hospital in 1875, and was valedictorian of his class. After serving for a short period at the West Pennsylvania Hospital, in Pittsburg, and at the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, he undertook the practice of medicine in Chicago, but after a year returned to New York and for eighteen months was Internist in the Woman's Hospital. His term of service there was completed in April, 1878, since which time he has continuously practiced in Chicago.

In 1882 the Northwestern University Medical School (Chicago Medical College) invited Dr. Dudley to accept the position of Professor of Gynecology, and he still holds this position. Among the various positions he has held, or holds, may be mentioned that of Gynecologist to St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the Chicago Gynecological Society, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Gynecologist Society, the British Gynecological Society, and the Woman's Hospital Alumni Association. He also holds membership in

various State, national and international, and numerous local, societies. He founded, and was editor of, the *Chicago Medical Review*. The following is a partial list of his published papers: "Puerperal Laceration of the Cervix Uteri, and the Operation of Trachelorrhaphy as a Means of Cure," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, March, 1879; "Displacement of the Uterus," *Pepper's System of Medicine*; "Pressure Forceps Versus the Ligature and the Suture in Vaginal Hysterectomy," *Gynaecological Transactions*, 1888; "A Plastic Operation Designed to Straighten the Anteфлекted Uterus," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, Vol. XX, No. 2, 1891; and a larger work entitled "Principles and Practice of Gynaecology."

Dr. Dudley's most noted literary work is a book on Diseases of Women, which is a very valuable work, and most expressive of the individuality of the writer. It is already in the second edition, and is recognized as a text book in more than eighty medical colleges.

In 1882 Dr. Dudley was married to Miss Anna Maria Titcomb, of Winnetka, Illinois. Her father, Silas Benton Titcomb, was an engineer in the construction of the Boston & Albany railroad, one of the engineers who accompanied Major Whistler on the Commission of the Czar of Russia to build railroads in that country. He was also a soldier during the entire war of the Rebellion. Her mother, Jane Grey (King) Titcomb, was a daughter of Daniel King, a pioneer and prominent citizen, in early life a resident of Palmer, Massachusetts, but later of Bureau county, Illinois. Mrs. Dudley's grandfather, Lieut. Pierson Titcomb, was an engineer in the regular army in the early part of the century. Mrs. Dudley is a versatile, brilliant, charitable and extremely useful woman. Her ancestry, which is largely from Dutch and French Huguenot families, is an interesting counterpart to the ancestry of her husband. Among these families may be mentioned the Hopes of Amsterdam and the De Les Derniers of Maine and Rhode Island. Mrs. Dudley's paternal grandmother was Anne Maria De Les Dernier, daughter of Peter Francis Christian De Les Dernier, of Newport, Rhode Island. Among the families to which Mrs. Dudley is related collaterally, or by descent, may be found the names of Ellis, Prescott, Bartlett, Poore, Rolfe, Pierson and Lord. Dr. and Mrs. Dudley have five children, Katharine, Dorothy, Helen, Prescott and Caroline.

Dr. Dudley's writings have been reasonably prolific, but have their special value in the strength and simplicity of their statement and the freedom of their precept from what may be called the deadwood of professional tradition. As an operator he is rapid, dexterous, and resourceful. As a practitioner he is thoroughly removed from the one-sidedness of specialism, and though strictly limiting his practice to Gynaecology and Abdominal Surgery is broad in his therapeutic tendencies. The positiveness of his conviction and

method renders him a distinctive force in all his relations. This characteristic, although somewhat limiting his intimacies, very markedly reinforces his friendships. He has been decidedly a pioneer in lopping off from his specialty much that was merely traditional, undesirable and irrelevant.

FRANK CARY, M. D.

Dr. Frank Cary is a physician who is not only beloved in every home into which he enters, alike for his professional skill and for his many admirable qualities as a man, but who is also held in high esteem among his professional brethren, because of his rare skill as a specialist. He comes of staunch old Puritan stock, and his genealogy is one of which he may feel pardonably proud.

The first American ancestor of whom any record has been preserved was John Cary, who left Bristol, England, in 1634, to become one of the Plymouth Colony. His name appears as one of the beneficiaries in the original grants made by Ousamequin, the Sachem, or chief, of the Packonockett Indians, in 1639, to Milles Standish, Samuel Nash and Constant Southworth, in trust for William Bradford, John Cary, and others therein named. He was a man of muscular frame, strong and athletic in his physical development, after the manner of his line. His family is one of the most illustrious in England, more than one page of the history of that country having been illumined by their achievements. In "Burke's History of the Landed Gentry of England," many interesting facts relative to the family history are given, while "Burke's Peerage" presents a fac simile of the Cary coat-of-arms. Arms: Argentum; Three white Roses on a bend sable. Crest: a swan ppr. Motto, *Virtute excerptae*.

Joseph Cary, son of John, was born at Bridgewater in 1663. While yet a young man he removed to Norwich, and became one of the original proprietors of Windham, and on February 9, 1694, purchased 1,000 acres of land. He was one of the town's most prominent and influential citizens, being repeatedly called upon to take an important part in public affairs, civil, military and ecclesiastical, and filling many offices of high trust and grave responsibility. He was one of the founders of the First Congregational Church of Windham, and at the time of its organization, December 10, 1709, was chosen a deacon, which office he continued to hold until his death. So high was the esteem in which he was held, that he was buried by his fellow townsmen under arms, at that time a most unusual tribute of respect. In physique and strength he resembled his father, as, indeed, did also his posterity.

Jabez Cary, son of Joseph, was born in July, 1691, in Norwich, and died at Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1760.

Joseph Cary (2), son of Jabez, was born in Windham in September, 1723, and died in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, in 1765.

Richard Cary, his son, born in Mansfield, Connecticut, in January, 1759, was one of the intrepid patriots of 1776, and for seven years served in the armies of the Colonies against the forces of the Crown and passed away in December, 1841.

Luther H. Cary, son of Richard, was born at Williamsburg, Massachusetts, in February, 1800. At his death he left a son, Amzi B.

Amzi B. Cary, son of Luther H., was born in Boston, Erie county, New York, August 3, 1830. He studied medicine at Rush Medical College in the earlier years of that institution's history, among his preceptors being Drs. N. S. Davis, Sr., Brainard and Freer. He inherited the patriotism and military spirit of his Revolutionary grandsire, and in May, 1862, he entered the service of his country as Assistant Surgeon of the Twelfth Wisconsin Regiment, with the rank of first lieutenant. Within a few months he was forced to return home, broken in health from exposure and overwork, and he died in September following his enlistment. His wife, whom he married in Wisconsin, was Ellen Wade, a daughter of Sylvanus and Betsey (Oakley) Wade, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Frank Cary was born in Calumet, Calumet county, Wisconsin, October 21, 1857. He received his academic education at Cornell University, and began his professional studies under the tuition of Professor Burt C. Wilder. He graduated from Rush Medical College in 1882, and immediately after receiving his degree went to the Wisconsin State Asylum, at Winnebago, where for several months he was engaged as an assistant to Dr. Kempster, the institution's superintendent. Returning to Chicago, he was made interne at St. Luke's Hospital, later being appointed Pathologist. There he remained for a year and a half, when he went to New York City, to pursue his studies under the eminent Professor William Welch. On his return to Chicago, in 1884, he began the general practice of medicine and surgery, but of late years he has confined himself almost wholly to obstetrical practice. He has been Obstetrician at the Michael Reese Hospital, and fills the same position at St. Luke's.

By the way of attesting the position which Dr. Cary holds, both in the profession and in the community at large, it is worth while to quote, in this connection, the following words of encomium written concerning him by the skillful surgeon, Dr. Ridlon: "Dr. Cary has no peer in Chicago in his special work—obstetrics. Earnest, devoted, unsparing of himself, strictly honest, alike with his patients and himself, he quickly wins the confidence and

the hearts of all who come to know him. Some one has said that all celebrities have in their make-up something of the charlatan. This quality is wholly lacking in Dr. Cary, and perhaps because of this he has not attained to the world-wide fame to which his sterling qualities justly entitle him."

To this high tribute to his worth as a surgeon and a man, Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., adds: "Dr. Cary, during the eighteen years which have elapsed since he entered upon the practice of his profession, has acquired a high social and professional standing. With mental capacity of a high order, coupled with habits of close and continual study, and an early appointment on the staff of St. Luke's Hospital, he has advanced to a reputation and obstetrical practice in the best circles of society, not surpassed by any of his contemporaries in this city."

That higher honors await him is a proposition of which those who know him best entertain no doubt. While broad-minded, he is far-seeing; while laudably ambitious, he is modest and sincere, choosing rather to keep in the background than to expose himself to the charge of self-assertiveness. These pronounced traits of his character are clearly brought out by that eminent surgeon, Dr. Henry T. Byford, who, in writing of Dr. Cary, says: "Perhaps the most salient characteristic of Dr. Frank Cary is breadth. While practicing the specialty of obstetrics he was delivering a course of lectures in the Woman's Medical School of the Northwestern University on the Principles and Practice of Medicine, and refusing to apply for a Professorship of Obstetrics that was open to him in a larger school. He wished to build his special practice on a broad firm base. He has done so, and is considered by both the profession and the laity to be at the head. He is exceedingly popular, and once employed, always employed."

It is not, however, solely in his professional life that the Doctor has won the esteem and love of those with whom he has come in contact. As a man, he is honored alike for his inborn nobility of soul and his fidelity as a friend. Writing of him from the standpoint of one who has known him long and well, Dr. I. N. Danforth says: "It is fortunate for a man when he happens to strike the profession for which he is best fitted. Thus fortunate was Frank Cary, who adorns his chosen calling obstetrics to a degree which few can equal. But I, myself, best know Frank Cary as a delightful man; a high-toned gentleman, whose honor is dearer to him than anything else; a true friend, who fails not in seeing, hearing or doing when his helping hand is needed, and who is the same year in and year out. By hard work, conscientious effort and unremitting study, combined with eminent ability, he has wrought out a reputation in obstetrics which is founded on a rock, and it will stand firm under all trials. Moreover he is an ideal citizen, and above all, a most charming and noble man in his own home, where men are so apt to exhibit



Am. E. Lurie.

their worst qualities. Would that there were more like Frank Cary in the ranks of medicine."

Dr. Cary is a valued and influential member of the American Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Association, and the Medico-Legal Society.

On August 13, 1885, Dr. Cary was married to Miss Harriet Heyl, who was born in Dunkirk, New York, a daughter of Louis Heyl, a well known merchant of that city. Mrs. Cary is a graduate of Cornell University, and has received the degree of M. D. from the Blackwell's Medical College of New York City. Three children were born of this marriage: Eugene, Louis H. and Clara.

WILLIAM E. QUINE, M. D.

The story of the singularly successful career of Dr. William E. Quine, the eminent physician, is full of interest, affording, as it does, a noteworthy illustration of what may be accomplished by rare mental power when combined with indefatigable energy and persistent hard work. While still in the vigor of middle life, he has already been the recipient of many distinguished honors from his professional brethren, from his Church and from his State, and seemingly he has yet before him many years of usefulness and distinction.

Dr. Quine's birthplace was the quaint old town of Kirk St. Ann, in the Isle of Man, with whose delightful dialect and curious customs the genius of Hall Caine has made the American reading world familiar. His father was William Quine, and his mother's maiden name was Margaret Kinley. Born on February 9, 1847, he accompanied his parents to America when he was a child of six years. The family settled at Chicago, and it was in the city's grammar schools and at the old "Central" High school that the youth received his rudimentary training. After leaving school he began the study of Pharmacy and Materia Medica, to which he brought an aptitude derived alike from native talent and inborn tastes. His theoretical studies were supplemented by practical experience as a drug clerk, and in 1866, feeling a vocation to a higher field, he matriculated at the Chicago Medical College. As a student, his course was exceptionally brilliant. Before graduation he was appointed, after undergoing the ordeal of a competitive examination, an Interne in the Cook County Hospital. He has the honor of being the only undergraduate of the rank of a junior medical student who has ever been elected to the house-staff of the County Hospital over competing graduates. In this position his earnest enthusiasm and devotion to duty at once challenged the respectful admiration of his superiors, and after passing through various gradations in

the service he was, in 1870, made Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist to the hospital by the medical board. He continued to discharge the difficult and responsible duties attaching to that position for ten years, alike with honor to himself and advantage to the institution and its beneficiaries.

Before being thus honored, however, he had received the degree of M. D. (1869), and such proficiency had he developed in *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics*, that he had scarcely become an alumnus, when his Alma Mater summoned him to fill that Chair in her Faculty of distinguished men. To appreciate the true worth of such a distinction it must be borne in mind that Dr. Quine was then scarcely past twenty-two years of age. As a lecturer he was popular, being not only thoroughly qualified in scholarship, but also endowed with the rare gifts of oratory, ready diction and personal magnetism. Dr. Nicholas Senn, speaking of his capability as a lecturer, says of him: "Dr. Quine is one of the most eloquent lecturers on medicine in the country. His style of delivery is forcible, and each sentence teaches its own lesson."

In 1883, Dr. Quine severed his connection with the Chicago Medical College, to accept the Professorship of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which was then rapidly forging to the front among the medical schools of the Northwest. It is not too much to say that it was largely due to his sagacious, untiring assiduity, no less than to his personal influence with his associates, that this college was amalgamated with the University of Illinois; and it was in recognition of this service, no less than of his rare qualifications, that he was made Dean of the School of Medicine by the Executive Board of the University.

From what has been already said, it may be easily inferred that during his three decades of professional life in Chicago, Dr. Quine has been one of the busiest of practitioners. His practice has grown to be large and lucrative, and each year it partakes more and more of the character of consultation work. He still retains his chair in the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and he is justly ranked among the best equipped and most successful medical instructors of the country.

Few men are held in higher esteem among his brethren. Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., of world wide renown, says that he is pre-eminently a "strong, self-made man, untiring in industry; a successful practitioner and teacher, and faithful in the discharge of every duty." To which the distinguished Dr. Frank Billings adds the following encomium: "For twenty-two years I have known Dr. Quine as a medical teacher and practitioner. He is an ideal teacher; a forceful, logical and clear lecturer, to whom it is a delight to listen. Dr. Quine has the faculty of making students work to attain a high standard of excellence. Few teachers have the power to arouse an equal enthusiasm.

A still higher proof of his capability in this line is afforded by the loyalty and respect cherished for him by his students, alike past and present. What more can be said of a teacher than that his students of twenty years ago have never found cause to unlearn what he taught? As a practitioner Dr. Quine has few equals and no superiors, either in general or consultation practice. A splendid diagnostician, he exhausts the possibilities of each case by the application, when necessary, of all the methods of precision in diagnosis. Logical and sound in his analysis of the expressions of disease, he applies hygienic and medicinal methods of relief in a manner equally scientific."

For several terms Dr. Quine served as President of the State Board of Health, discharging his obligations to the State with the same unwearying patience and unswerving fidelity, which have characterized him in private practice. He has been a frequent and most highly valued contributor to medical journals, his trenchant style, joined to profound learning, always arresting and holding the attention of thoughtful, scholarly readers. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society (having been, perhaps, the youngest presiding officer of that body of eminent men), and of the Medico-Legal Society of Chicago. The eminent surgeon J. B. Murphy writes: "Dr. William E. Quine as a man is an altruist; as a physician he is of the old school, and is the highest of its ideal types; as a medical lecturer he probably has no equal in America. His discourses are truly classical. He is a deeply religious man, the great Master being his ideal physician. By his persistent devotion, untiring energy and loftiness of purpose, he has created for the State of Illinois a great medical school, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which he is Dean."

Dr. Christian Fenger writes: "Dr. Quine has been for many years one of the most prominent figures in medical education in this city. He possesses exceptional gifts as a lecturer and a teacher. He is beloved by his students and esteemed by his colleagues in the profession."

In his physical build Dr. Quine reminds one of the hackneyed quotation from Horace, "mens sana in corpore sano." While not above medium height, he is of strong, rugged build, while his mien tells of repose and dignity of character. To him work is pleasant and fatigue comparatively unknown. His mind is clear, and both his perceptive and reflective powers are ever on the alert. His patriotic impulses are strong, and his religious convictions are of that deep, abiding sort which is not infrequently associated with characters of moral virility. To a ready fluency of speech he joins a quick perception of humor, and a latent capacity for caustic satire. Methodical in his habits, he is ever ready to subordinate his own preferences to the wishes of his conferees, despite the fact that few men are endowed with his rare faculty of

organization. And while not unduly neglectful of his own interests, has never turned a deaf ear to the appeal of the poor.

His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a devout and consistent member, having filled the post of president of that strong, influential and typical association of Methodist laymen known as the Methodist Social Union. In private life his virtues are no less conspicuous; loyally devoted to his family, he is sincerely true as a friend.

In 1876 Dr. Quine was married to Miss Lettie Mason, of Normal, Illinois. Mrs. Quine was a lady of ripe culture and extensive travel, as well as unusual native ability. As a medical missionary to China, she won merited distinction through her unflinching zeal and her heroic self-abnegation. She died June 14, 1903.

ABRAHAM REEVES JACKSON, M. D.

The late Abraham Reeves Jackson, of Chicago, was born in Philadelphia, June 17, 1827, and died in Chicago, November 12, 1892. He was a son of Washington and Deborah (Lee) Jackson, and received his primary and academic education in the public schools and the Central High School of his native city. Soon after graduating from the High School he commenced the study of medicine in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, from which he graduated M. D., in 1848, aged twenty-one years. He commenced practice in Kresgeville, Pennsylvania, but the next year moved to Columbia, New Jersey, where he remained only a few months, and then established himself in practice in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, that continuing to be his home until 1870. During the Civil war, however, he entered the army medical service, first as Assistant Surgeon and subsequently as Surgeon, and for a limited time, as Assistant Medical Director of the army in Virginia. In 1867 he crossed the Atlantic as Surgeon to the ship "Quaker City," and in 1870 he moved to Chicago and adopted as a special practice the surgical diseases of women, or Surgical Gynecology. By securing the co-operation of several influential men and women, a charter was obtained from the Illinois State Legislature for the organization of the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois, designed solely for the reception and treatment of gynecological patients, in 1871. The hospital was opened for patients the following year with Dr. Jackson as Surgeon-in-Chief. During the next ten years he acquired a fair practice in his chosen specialty, and became an active member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. In 1881 he in conjunction with Drs. C. W. Earle, D. A. K. Steele, S. A. McWilliams, E. P. Murdock, and Leonard



John B. Murphy, M.D.

St. John, organized a new medical college under the general incorporation laws of Illinois, called the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now known as the Medical Department of the Illinois State University. The first term of the new medical school was opened September 26, 1882, with Dr. Jackson as Professor of Surgical Diseases of Women and Clinical Gynecology, and also President of the College, offices which he continued to hold until his death, in 1892, with a steadily increasing influence and reputation both as a teacher and practitioner of surgery. In addition to the three leading medical societies already named he was an active member and president of the American Association of Gynecologists, and corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society. His attention, however, was not entirely limited to professional topics, but he was also a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Illinois State Microscopical Society, and of the Chicago Medico-Historical Society. He wrote no text-book or treatise on any department of medicine. He, however, reported many interesting cases and papers to the various medical societies of which he was a member and to the medical periodicals of the day.

Dr. Jackson possessed a strong, well proportioned, physical development, and intellectual faculties of rare breadth and activity. In all his social and professional intercourse he was genial, kind and generous. Yet he possessed that mental positiveness and active ambition that necessarily made him a *leader* in every enterprise in which he was engaged. His death was caused by an attack of apoplexy, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He left a wife and daughters, but no sons, to mourn on account of their irreparable loss. —[N. S. DAVIS, M. D., SR.

DR. JOHN B. MURPHY.

This eminent practitioner, who stands easily in the very foremost rank of American surgeons, and whose fame extends over two continents, was born in Appleton, Wisconsin, December 21, 1857. His boyhood was passed upon a farm, where he developed those magnificent powers of physical endurance which came to him by inheritance, and which have stood him in such good stead during a life of arduous, unremitting professional labor. His early educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native place, and after graduating from the Appleton high school, he at once began the study of his chosen profession. His first preceptor was Dr. John R. Reilly, also of Appleton. He subsequently completed a course at Rush Medical College, receiving his degree in 1879. In February, of that year, he was

a successful candidate for the position of Interne at the Cook County Hospital, and continued to discharge his duties until October, 1880, when he formed a partnership with Dr. Edward W. Lee, at that time an Attending Surgeon at the hospital, a connection which continued for ten years.

In September, 1882, Dr. Murphy went abroad with a view to pursuing his clinical studies in the great educational centers of Europe. For eighteen months he availed himself of the opportunities afforded in the hospitals of Vienna, Berlin, Heidelberg, Munich and London, returning to Chicago in April, 1884. From that time until the present he has been actively engaged in practice in that city, although of late years he has devoted himself wholly to surgery.

Few of his contemporaries have achieved a higher, more widespread, or better deserved, reputation as a surgeon than he. Every physician is willing to concede that the practice of surgery, like the profession of medicine, because of its very nature, cannot be reckoned as one of the exact sciences, and Dr. Murphy is one of those few, rarely gifted men, who seem endowed with an intuitive perception of probabilities, whereby he is immeasurably aided in arriving at correct conclusions. The sentiment of the profession toward him, and the recognition by its members of this rare characteristic, is well expressed by Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., who says of him: "Dr. Murphy is one of those active, thoroughly practical surgeons who is not content to follow implicitly the routine prescribed by authorities. On the contrary, he boldly devises new operative procedures, such as his 'button' for uniting severed intestines, and the compression of the lung for the cure of tuberculosis, which have widened his reputation on both sides of the Atlantic."

Another equally pronounced trait in Dr. Murphy's character is the promptitude with which he acts when once his conclusion has been reached. Hesitancy is foreign to his restlessly energetic temperament, while the accuracy of his conception is unusually equaled by the brilliant success attending its execution. Speaking of his distinguished ability in this direction, Dr. Frank Billings says: "He has a striking personality. It is impossible to meet him without recognizing at once a masterful man. His natural ability and his culture are recognized by the medical world. Few men have gained so great a reputation in twenty years. His ability as a diagnostician of surgical diseases and his skill as a surgeon are phenomenal. I never saw a more dextrous operator. He has wondrous executive ability, and in consequence it is a pleasure to see the quiet, orderly, unhesitating and rapid completion of an operation under his hands, with the aid of his silent and ready assistants."

Few men of his years have had honors heaped so thickly upon them. His unexcelled skill has won for him the Chair of Surgery in the Northwestern University Medical School, the Chicago Clinical School, and the Post-

Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago. For eighteen years he has been attending surgeon to the Cook County Hospital, and sustains the same relation to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, as well as to the West Side and Mercy Hospitals. He is also consulting surgeon to St. Joseph's and to the Hospital for Crippled Children. He has been a member of the International Congress of Rome and Moscow, and foreign societies have honored both themselves and him by electing him to membership—the Surgical Society of Paris and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chirurgie. Of the last named body he is a life member. Among the American organizations with which he is connected the most prominent are the American Surgical Association, the American Medical Association, the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the Academy of Medicine of Chicago, and the Chicago Surgical Society.

His principal professional writings have been: "Gunshot Wounds of the Abdomen;" "Actinomycosis Hominis" (he was the first surgeon to recognize the disease in America); "Early Operation in Perityphlitis;" "Early Operation in Appendicitis;" "Echinococcus Hepatis;" "Original Experimental Researches in the Surgery of the Gall Bladder and Intestinal Tract" (illustrating the utility and application of his anastomosis button); "Ileus, its Diagnosis and Treatment;" "Surgery of the Lung, Experimental and Clinical;" "Surgery of the Blood Vessels, Resection and End-to-end Union of Arteries and Veins Injured in Continuity;" "Traumatism of the Urinary Tract;" "Intestinal Fistulae, Pathology and Treatment;" "Surgery of the Gasserian Ganglion;" "Tuberculosis of the Testicle treated by Epididymectomy;" "Plastic Surgery of the Face;" "Surgery of the Prostate;" "Tuberculosis of Female Genitalia and Peritoneum;" and "The Year-book of Surgery."

His professional brethren have written much of him. Dr. Nicholas Senn: "Dr. John B. Murphy is a self-made man who has reached the position he now occupies in the surgical world by his own efforts. He is an original thinker and investigator. His anastomosis button, after a long trial, remains in extensive use."

Dr. Christian Fenger wrote: "Dr. Murphy is an earnest student whose success is well deserved. His mechanical ability, technical skill and contributions to the literature have combined to make his name well known both in Europe and America."

Dr. Eugene S. Talbot writes: "Two decades ago the late Wilbur F. Story, editor of the *Chicago Times*, commenting upon medical students, remarked that he did not see how it was possible to make gentlemanly, refined physicians out of such hilarious, restless material. Dr. John B. Murphy was one of those students, who, coming from a country home, full of life and ambition, soon be-

came an enthusiastic scientist. Though requirements of attendance upon lectures was not as rigid twenty years ago as today, Murphy the student was always present, neglecting nothing in lecture or clinic which would be useful to the physician and surgeon in after life. His fertile brain was always ready to grasp all things that were taught, and, as history has shown, to apply such teachings to the best advantage. Ambition and restlessness made him a life long student. Not satisfied with the teachings of his college days, he has spent a lifetime in study and original research. Such ambition, backed by a strong, well developed physique, has naturally given Dr. Murphy a world-wide reputation for skill and original methods of practice. Kind and charitable to his patients, affable and agreeable to his fellow practitioners, Dr. Murphy is an excellent type of the cultured American physician."

Dr. William E. Quine writes: "I regard Dr. John B. Murphy as a great man. He is one of the good surgeons of the world, accurate as a diagnostician, expert as an operator, and prominent as a teacher of surgery. He is a student of tireless industry with a mind not bound by authority, but disposed to original research. His numerous contributions to the literature of his profession are enough to give him high standing without further effort on his part. Dr. Murphy is a man of commanding presence and conspicuous neatness, pleasing personality and the highest moral standard. He is courteous and friendly always, a genial companion and a loyal friend. He is true to every trust reposed in him. As a man of affairs he deserves to rank with the most eminent of our successful business men. As a citizen he is public spirited, charitable and of extensive influence. He is quick and springy in every movement, and his mental processes are just as active. He is a penetrating observer, a rapid and accurate reasoner, and a quick and dauntless operator."

Perhaps no better conclusion can be given to this necessarily imperfect sketch of an eminent man than the following eulogy upon him by Dr. John Ridlon: "The most brilliant figure in surgery in the West, and perhaps the most brilliant in the country, is Dr. John B. Murphy. It is no small thing to go in the front rank with the most favoring environment, but it means much more to gain that rank from obscurity, with the opposition, or at least without the support, of the strongest workers in the field. Thus Dr. Murphy must be accorded greater credit for success than for the work which he has done in surgery, which work alone would place him in the front rank. By this I mean that a man may gain a place without professional skill, provided he has within him the qualities of success; or a man may gain a place without those qualities provided he has professional skill, and can do better than another those things that need to be done, or those things that no other can do. Dr. Murphy can do things and do them in a way that counts for success. When I first met him, some ten years ago, he was modestly seeking the recognition which he felt his due; today, the world (of surgery) is his."

JAMES VAN ZANDT BLANEY, M. D.

Dr. James Van Zandt Blaney was born May 1, 1820, at Newcastle, Delaware. At the age of eighteen he graduated from Princeton College, but remained there for some time afterward, and pursued the study of chemistry under the distinguished Professor Joseph Henry, subsequently of the Smithsonian Institute. This post-graduate course evinced the bent of young Blaney's mind, and was the index of his success in the future. From Princeton he went to Philadelphia, and there studied medicine, graduating with honors, but, being under age, could not receive his diploma until he attained his majority. *Ad interim*, however, he walked the hospitals, and there gained experience that was afterward fruitful.

In 1842, Dr. Blaney started West, and was with Dr. Daniel Brainard in the founding of Rush Medical College. Untiring in energy, unflagging in zeal, and of comprehensive genius, he is found filling three Chairs in the Faculty of the College, pursuing the practice of medicine, and lecturing to large and appreciative audiences upon varied subjects. His versatility was literally unbounded, and his oratorical power was phenomenal. What were to others achievements worthy of plaudits from the scientific world were to him undertaken and fulfilled, apparently, only as pastime.

As an analytical chemist, his fame was cosmopolitan, and was manifested in the trial of George W. Green, the banker, who was tried in 1854, for the murder of his wife by poison, and convicted on the testimony of Dr. Blaney. By the use of novel tests, he detected strychnine in the stomach of the murdered woman, and in open court, in his usual clear, terse and convincing manner, explained his formula to the satisfaction of court and jury. Green had carefully studied his subject, and believed himself quite safe; but he saw his Nemesis standing before him, and at once gave up all hope. The jury rendered their verdict of guilty without leaving their seats, and Green requested a private interview with Dr. Blaney, in his cell. After thanking the Doctor for his fairness and courtesy, he exclaimed: "Dr. Blaney, God Almighty must have directed your investigation, or you never could have detected the poison." That same night the wretched man hung himself in his cell. In this case there was no proof, except that furnished by the Doctor's analysis, that strychnine, or indeed any poison at all, had been taken by the deceased. Dr. Blaney's analysis was published on both sides of the Atlantic, creating great excitement, especially in England, where the celebrated Palmer murder trial had just ended in the conviction and execution of the murderer, in spite of the failure of the chemist to detect poison.

In 1857 Dr. Blaney occupied the Chair of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, principally to afford

him a partial rest, and also to gratify his fondness for rural life. There he built a beautiful home, and laid out a garden whose floriculture made it celebrated. In this garden he tested the artificial fertilizers that are now so prominent in agriculture.

During 1861 he was appointed Surgeon of Volunteers, and shortly thereafter was appointed Medical Director. At the battle of Winchester, he was Surgeon-in-chief of Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan's staff, and, until the close of the war, filled the position of Medical Director and Purveyor. On the termination of the war, he was delegated to pay off the medical officers of the Northwest, and in furtherance of this duty, disbursed more than \$600,000, and was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

On leaving the army, Dr. Blaney resumed his profession as a consulting physician only, devoting himself to the science of Chemistry, and his skill therein is thus attested by Lewis Dodge: "In 1853, the Chicago Mechanics' Institute advertised premiums for the best native wines and brandies. About fifty specimens of brandy were examined, and among them was one sample made by Dr. Blaney, from an essential oil or ether, obtained in refining a common agricultural product, which was, in fact, the quintessence of brandy. The liquors were tested on four different evenings, a careful record being kept, and it was found that the committee had on each trial marked Dr. Blaney's artificial brandy not only the best, but the oldest. The Doctor assured the writer that this brandy was made within the hour in which it was tested, at a cost not to exceed twenty cents a gallon. This discovery, stupendous in its possible consequences, from a deep sense of duty and a noble self-sacrifice, difficult to understand, was suppressed by the good Doctor, and died a secret with its author."

On July 8, 1847, Dr. Blaney was married to Miss Clarissa Butler, daughter of Walter Butler, and niece of Hon. Benjamin F. Butler. He died December 11, 1874, one of the noblest and most accomplished gentlemen that ever graced the medical profession of Chicago, leaving four children: James R., Charles D., Bessie and Cassie.

James Van Zandt Blaney was a thirty-third degree Mason, an honorary member of the Northern Jurisdiction of the Ancient and Accepted Rite. He was Past Master of the Oriental Lodge No. 33, Companion of Lafayette Chapter, R. A. M., Past Commander of the Apollo Commandery, K. T., and was the first Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar in Illinois, and Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., in writing of his achievements, says: "Dr. James V. Z. Blaney, born in Newcastle, Delaware, in 1820, was educated at Princeton, New Jersey, and graduated in medicine from Jefferson Medical College,

Philadelphia, in 1841. While a student he manifested a special predilection for chemistry and was, for a season, Assistant in the laboratory of Professor Henry. After spending the winter of 1842 in St. Louis, and the following summer visiting Chicago and St. Paul, he was induced to accept the Professorship of Chemistry and Materia Medica in Rush Medical College, and became a resident of Chicago. Possessing a nervous temperament, an unusually active and comprehensive mind, with all the attributes of an educated gentleman, he quickly gained a high reputation as a teacher of chemistry and materia medica, a lucrative practice, and an excellent social position. He participated actively in the organization and support of the Chicago Medical Society and the Illinois State Society in 1850, and took an active interest in all legitimate public enterprises. At the commencement of the Civil War he joined the Medical Corps of the Army, and was mostly employed as Medical Director and Inspector, and at the close of the war he was made Medical Purveyor at Chicago, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He soon after resigned, and again resumed the duties of his Professorship in the College, until failure of health compelled his final resignation and retirement in 1871."

EDWARD LORENZO HOLMES, M. D.

Dr. Edward Lorenzo Holmes was born in Massachusetts in 1828. He received a good general education and graduated from the Medical Department of Harvard University, Boston, in 1854. After serving one term as Interne in the Massachusetts General Hospital, he crossed the Atlantic ocean and pursued medical studies one year at the University of Vienna. Returning home in 1856, he immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Chicago, being one of the first in the city to give his chief attention to Diseases of the Eye and Ear. In 1857 he became a member of the Chicago Medical Society and also of the Illinois State Society, and remained an active and influential member of both until his death. In 1858 he procured the organization of the "Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary," with a board of trustees and medical staff consisting of an Attending Physician and a Consulting Physician and Consulting Surgeon. The Infirmary was primarily established for the exclusive benefit of patients too poor to pay for medical or surgical services, and Dr. Holmes being the attending physician, the institution was open for the reception of its patients at certain hours in the day in close connection with the Doctor's office on North Clark street, and depended upon the contributions of a few citizens for its support. In two or three years the Infirmary was moved to a separate building on Pearson street, where it remained until the great fire of 1871. At the most active stage

of the Civil war, in 1863, he volunteered his services as a Surgeon, and did excellent work for a few months.

Soon after his return he commenced giving clinical lectures on Diseases of the Eye and Ear in connection with the Rush Medical College, and the work in the Infirmary was much increased by the admission of soldiers disabled from diseases or injuries of the Eye or Ear. On account of the generous and skillful treatment given to the soldiers by Dr. Holmes after the close of the war, the Legislatures of Illinois and Wisconsin several times made appropriations of a few thousand dollars for the support of the Institution. It was totally consumed in the great fire of 1871. But with untiring patience and energy Dr. Holmes and his friends commenced its re-establishment, on the west side of the city. Fortunately, however, the Legislature of the State was induced to accept the Infirmary as one of the State Charitable Institutions, and to make the necessary appropriations for its rebuilding and permanent support. An excellent building was erected at the corner of West Adams and Peoria streets, in which has been maintained one of the best Infirmaries and Clinical Schools for Diseases of the Eye and Ear in this country until the present time. Dr. Holmes remained at its head as its guiding spirit until near his death, a few months since. In 1868 the Rush Medical College created a Professorship of Ophthalmology and Otology, and Dr. Holmes was elected to fill the Chair thus created. He accepted, and continued to discharge the duties of the Professorship with great ability and increasing reputation until 1898, when, at the age of seventy years, he resigned both his Professorship and the Presidency of the college, having held the latter office the preceding eight years. He also took an active part in the organization and management of the Presbyterian Hospital, and was the Attending Oculist and Aurist of the institution. During his whole professional career he had a large and remunerative practice in his special departments, in which he was justly regarded as an authority. He was a student of wide attainments, being well versed in English, French and German literature, both professional and otherwise. Yet he has left but few contributions of his own, except brief reports to medical societies concerning his favorite specialties.

Personally Dr. Holmes was affable, kind and gentlemanly to all with whom he came in contact. Professionally, he was conservative in disposition, though skillful and eminently successful in operative procedures, and an excellent teacher in his chosen departments.

In 1862 he was married to Miss Paula Weiser, of Vienna, Austria, an accomplished German lady whose acquaintance he made while pursuing post-graduate studies in that city in 1857. About two years since Dr. Holmes's health and strength began to slowly decline, and in March, 1900, he died from an attack of pneumonia, aged seventy-two years. His widow and five children survive him.

[N. S. DAVIS, M. D., SR.]



U. S. PHOTO GALLERY

Eugene S. Talbot, M.D., D.D.S.

EUGENE SOLOMON TALBOT, M. D., D. D. S.

Prof. Eugene Solomon Talbot, M. D., D. D. S., who was born at Sharon, Massachusetts, March 8, 1847, is the descendant of an old English family resident in the United States for more than two centuries. The Talbot family, an old Norman one, entered England with William the Conqueror, and has branches in France, England, Ireland and the United States. Peter Talbot, the head of the Lancashire branch (and ancestor of the branch to which Dr. Talbot belongs), was seized by a press-gang and carried to a ship bound for Rhode Island, whence he escaped, living many years thereafter at Dorchester, Massachusetts. He made several unsuccessful attempts to return to England, but finally reconciled himself to the situation. He married Mary Wadel, January 12, 1688. In 1686, in company with several others, he had bought a tract of land in Chelmsford, on which Lowell, Massachusetts, now stands. Owing to Indian raids, however, he soon returned to Dorchester, later making his home at Milton, Massachusetts, with his son George, born in 1688. This son married Mary Turel in 1706, and later settled in Stoughton, Massachusetts. Dr. Eugene Solomon Talbot is the son of George Talbot's great-great-grandson Solomon, who on November 26, 1843, married Emily E. Hawes. She was a descendant in the direct line from Richard Hawes, who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635.

Dr. Eugene S. Talbot was the second of a family of ten, five sons and five daughters. He received a public school education, followed by academic training at Stoughtonham Institute, until the age of sixteen years. He worked upon the farm, but becoming interested in mechanics entered the local trowel and knife works during the summer, and later apprenticed himself at the South Boston Locomotive Works, where he was trained to work upon marine engines during the latter part of the Civil war. He became a master mechanic at nineteen, and the following winter accepted an offer to take charge of the machinery of a Cuban sugar plantation. Arriving at Philadelphia, however, he secured the position of foreman at the Pennsylvania Railroad Repair Shops, and after working about six months had accumulated \$100, which he carried in his pocket. On returning to his boarding house after an evening's walk the money was missing. He gave up the Cuban plan, and, working long enough to earn money to pay his way, arrived in Chicago in the spring of 1867. After two years' work at his trade he returned to Philadelphia and entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, where he was graduated in 1872, returning to Chicago to commence the practice of his profession. In 1878 he entered Rush Medical College, whence he graduated in 1880. With the belief that dentistry should occupy the plane it deserved as a specialty of medicine, he, in 1881, with other dental scientists, secured three radical changes in the medical

relations of dental surgery: Chairs on Dental and Oral Surgery were established in the five medical colleges of Chicago. The Section of Stomatology was created in the American Medical Association. The Chicago Dental Infirmary was established, whereby the students were enabled to take a regular medical course in instruction, to have special dental instruction in the Dental Infirmary, and to be graduated in Medicine. This last, however, was not a permanent success. In the spring of 1881 he was elected Professor of Dental Surgery in the Chicago Medical College, and in the Woman's Medical College, and Lecturer on Dental Pathology and Surgery in Rush Medical College. From professional exigencies he was unable to accept the Chicago Medical College professorship. He accepted the chair in Rush and the Woman's Medical College. He has always urged a medical education for dental students, and has left no stone unturned in the advocacy of this, believing that no scientific progress could be made without a broad knowledge thus obtained. The necessity has in consequence become more and more recognized.

Dr. Talbot was a delegate to the Seventh International Medical Congress, which met in 1881 in London, and to the Ninth International Medical Congress, which met in Washington in 1887. He was Honorary President of the Tenth International Medical Congress, which met in Berlin in 1890, and Honorary President of the Twelfth International Medical Congress, Moscow, 1897. He was a member of the Thirteenth International Medical Congress, held in Paris, 1900; Secretary of the Section on Dental and Buccal Surgery, at the Pan-American Medical Congress, Havana, February 4, 1901. Through his scientific researches he was elected Fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine in 1892 (and has been a director of that body for seven years), and a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. His researches have been recognized abroad by his election as an honorary member of the Odontologischen Gesellschaft, Berlin, Germany, the Association Générale des Dentistes de France, Paris, France, and Sociedad Odontologica Espanola, Madrid, Spain, as well as many local and State societies in this country, and corresponding member of the Dansk-Tandlaegerforening, being elected in 1901. He has been Secretary of the Section on Stomatology of the American Medical Association (of which he was one of the founders) for the past sixteen years. He was secretary of the Dental and Oral Section of the Pan-American Medical Congress, which met in Washington in 1893, and member of the World's Columbian Dental Congress, which met in Chicago in 1893.

Dr. Talbot has made the following literary contributions to science: "The Irregularities of the Teeth," first edition, 1888. "The Irregularities of the Teeth," second edition, 1890. "Chart of Typical Forms of Irregularities of the Teeth," 1891. "The Etiology of Osseous Deformities of the Head, Face, Jaws and Teeth," third edition, 1894. "Degeneracy: Its Causes, Signs

and Results" (London), 1898. Interstitial Gingivitis or So-called Pyorrhœa Alveolaris," 1899. "Irregularities of the Teeth," fourth edition, 1901. Papers: "Education, Dental Colleges," *Dental Cosmos*, 1876; "Mercury, Chemical and Physiological Action of Fillings on the System," *Dental Cosmos*, 1879. "Preparation of Nerve-canals for Treatment and Fillings," *Dental Cosmos*, October, 1880. "Gold Crowns," *Dental Cosmos*, September, 1880. "Screws for Artificial Crowns," *Dental Cosmos*, March, 1881. "Treatment and Filling of Approximal Cavities," *Dental Cosmos*, December, 1881. "The Regulation of Teeth by Direct Pressure," *Dental Cosmos*, November, 1881. "Dental Regulating Apparatus," *Dental Cosmos*, May, 1885. "Spreading the Dental Arch," *Dental Cosmos*, January, 1886. "Regulating Individual Teeth," *Dental Cosmos*, May, 1886. "Pyorrhœa Alveolaris," first paper, *Dental Cosmos*, November, 1886. "The Etiology of Irregularities of the Teeth," *Journal American Medical Association*, May, 1888. "Arrest of Development of the Maxillary Bone, due to Race Crossing, Climate and Soil," *Journal American Medical Association*, June, 1888. "Development of the Inferior Maxilla by Exercise, and Asymmetry of the Lateral Halves of the Maxillary Bones," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1888. "Asymmetry of the Maxillary Bones," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1888. "The Alveolar Process," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1888. "The Origin and Development of the V and Saddle Arches and Kindred Irregularities of the Teeth," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1889. The Above Concluded, *Journal American Medical Association*, 1889. "Classification of Typical Irregularities of the Maxillæ and Teeth," *Dental Cosmos*, August, 1889. "Statistics of Constitutional and Development Irregularities of the Jaws and Teeth of Normal, Idiotic, Deaf and Dumb, Blind and Insane Persons," *Dental Cosmos*, July, 1889. "Fallacies of Some of the Old Theories of Irregularities of Teeth, with some remarks on Diagnosis and Treatment," *Dental Cosmos*, March, 1890. "The Teeth and Jaws of a Party of Cave and Cliff-Dwellers," *Dental Cosmos*, May, 1890. "The Differentiation of Anterior Protrusions of the Upper Maxilla and Teeth," International Medical Congress, Berlin, *Dental Cosmos*, August, 1890. "Mouth-Breathing Not the Cause of Contracted Jaws and High Vaults," 1891. "Management of Dental Societies," *Dental Cosmos*, January, 1891. "Studies of Criminals," *Alienist and Neurologist*, October, 1891. "Scientific Investigation of the Cranium and Jaws," *Dental Cosmos*, May, 1891. "Evidence of Somatic Origin of Inebriety," *Journal of Inebriety*, July, 1891. "A study of the Degeneracy of the Jaws of the Human Race," *Dental Cosmos*, 1892. "Empyema of the Antrum," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1893. "The Vault in Its Relation to the Jaws and Nose," *Dental Practitioner and Advertiser*, October, 1894.

"Stigmata of Degeneracy in the Aristocracy and Regicides," *Journal American Medical Association*, November, 1894. "The Degenerate Ear," *Journal American Medical Association*, January, 1895. "Pyorrhœa Alveolaris," second paper, *International Dental Journal, Dental Cosmos*, 1896. "Dental and Facial Evidences of Constitutional Defect," *International Dental Journal*, May, 1896. "H. H. Holmes," *Journal American Medical Association*, August, 1896. "Pyorrhœa Alveolaris, third paper, *Journal American Medical Association*, 1896. "Degeneracy of the Teeth and Jaws," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1896. "Oral Hygiene," Twelfth International Medical Congress, Moscow, 1897. "Auto-Intoxication in Its Medical and Surgical Relations to the Jaws and Teeth," *Journal American Medical Association*, April 17, 1897. "Pyorrhœa Alveolaris, in Mercurial and Lead Poisoning and Scurvy," fourth paper, *Journal American Medical Association*, 1898. "Degeneracy in Its Relations to Deformities of the Jaws and Irregularities of the Teeth," *Chicago Dental Review*, 1898. "A Study of the Stigmata of Degeneracy Among the American Criminal Youth," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1898. "Irregularities of the Dental Arch," 1898. "A Study of the Deformities of the Jaws Among the Degenerate Classes of Europe," *International Dental Journal*, January, 1898. "Inheritance of Circumcision Effects," *Medicine*, June, 1898. "What Became of the Dauphin Louis XVII? A Study in Dental Jurisprudence," *Medicine*, June, 1899. "Interstitial Gingivitis Due to Auto-Intoxication," *International Dental Journal*, February, 1900. "Traitement de la Pyorrhée Alveolo-dentaire," Thirteenth International Medical Congress, Paris, 1900. "The Intervention of Therapeutics in Anomalies of Position and Direction of the Teeth," Thirteenth International Medical Congress, Paris, 1900. "Limitations in Dental Education," Section in Stomatology, American Medical Association, June, 1900. "Interstitial Gingivitis from Indigestion Auto-Intoxication," Section on Stomatology, American Medical Association, June 5, 1900. "Interstitial Gingivitis as a Prominent Obvious Early Symptom of Auto-Intoxication and Drug Poisoning," Chicago Medical Society, February 13, 1901. "Peridental Abscess," New York State Dental Society, May, 1901. "Degeneracy of the Dental Pulp," Section on Stomatology, American Medical Association, June, 1901. "Degeneracy and Political Assassination," *Medicine*, December, 1901. "The Higher Plane of Dentistry," *Revue de Stomatologie*, Paris, 1902. "Juvenile Female Delinquents," *The Alienist and Neurologist*, 1901-'02. "Stigmata of Degeneracy," *The Medical Examiner and Practitioner*, March, 1902. "Deformities of the Bones of the Nose and Face," *The Laryngoscope*, 1902. "Evolution of the Pulp," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1902. "Why Dentists do not Read," *International Dental Journal*, 1903. "How far do Stomatologic Indications warrant Constitutional Treatment?"

International Dental Journal, 1903. "Syphilitic Interstitial Gingivitis," *International Dental Journal*, 1903. "Gum Massage," *International Dental Journal*, 1903. "The Vaso-Motor System of the Pulp," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1903. "Recognition of the D. D. S. degree by the American Medical Association," *Dental Journals*, 1903. "What the Physician or Surgeon should know of Dentistry," *Illinois Medical Bulletin*, 1903. "Pathogeny of Osteomalacia or Senile Atrophy," *The Dental Digest*, September, 1903. "Endarteritis Obliterans and Hypertrophy of the Arterial Coats," *The Dental Digest*, October, 1903. "Buccal Expressions of Constitutional States," *Medicine*, October, 1903. "Constitutional Causes of Tooth Decay," *The Dental Digest*, December, 1903. "Pathology of Root Absorption and Alveolar Process," *The Dental Digest*, March, 1904. "The Relations of the Nose and Genitalia," *Medicine*, April, 1904.

Of these contributions to science, the works on Degeneracy, Interstitial Gingivitis and Irregularities of the Teeth have attracted world-wide attention. All three works originated in researches upon the causes of irregularities of the jaws and teeth. These have received extended commendation from leading European, Continental, British and American dental, medical and scientific journals. The value to science of Dr. Talbot's contributions has been widely recognized by colleges, universities and institutions of scientific research which placed his works in their libraries. The colleges have evinced a further recognition by conferring M. S. and LL. D. degrees.

Dr. Talbot was married by Rev. Robert Collyer and Prof. David Swing in 1876, to Miss Flora Estey, the daughter of Mr. Willis Estey, formerly of Dover, New Hampshire, and has three children, two daughters and one son. He is a Unitarian in faith, and has been a member of Unity (Robert Collyer's) Church for the past thirty-five years, and is now one of its trustees.

Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., the father of the American Medical Association, says of Dr. Eugene S. Talbot: "Dr. Talbot is not only an eminent scientific practitioner and teacher of stomatology, but is likewise an excellent example of the modest, unassuming, thorough scholar (industrious, indefatigable in prosecuting investigation of an original character within his professional field), as evidenced by his numerous and valuable contributions. Dr. Talbot's book on Degeneracy indicates great industry on the part of the author and contains a great variety of facts worthy of careful study. This is likewise shown in his works on Interstitial Gingivitis and in allied departments of dental science. These works are monuments of extended research, acuteness of perception and original systematic investigation, that entitle him to a place on the list of those who make important additions to the sum or aggregate of human knowledge. The work on Interstitial Gingivitis is admirably

illustrated by numerous photographs and micro-photographs and is a credit to its publishers."

Dr. John Ridlon, Secretary of the Northwestern University Woman's Medical School, pays Dr. Talbot the following tribute: "For some reason, I know not what, one does not expect from a dentist anything beyond skill in the mechanical work of his profession. In accrediting Dr. E. S. Talbot with more than this skill one is mentioning the best of the qualities that entitle him to appear in this Group of Eminent Medical Men. Dr. Talbot was one of the first dentists to teach his specialty in a regular medical school in Chicago as a required part of a medical education. As a teacher he has been eminently successful. It is, however, because of his original work in dental pathology that has placed him high in his profession and because of his investigations and writings on degeneracy that his name has become familiar to scientists the world over."

Dr. Henry M. Lyman, an eminent Chicago neurologist, says of Dr. Talbot: "Dr. Talbot is a very honest, straightforward man, a close student, a keen observer and the author of 'Degeneracy' and other valuable works."

Dr. H. M. Bannister, a widely noted neurologist of Chicago, says: "Dr. Eugene S. Talbot, who is best known to his fellow citizens as an able dentist and successful business man, is better known to the scientific world as one of the first American authorities on anthropology, especially in its pathological aspects. His first extensive work was a treatise on the irregularities of the jaws and teeth, published in 1888. This work treated the subject from the standpoint of a scientific dentist, and became a leading text-book and work on reference for dental students and practitioners. It gave the author a high professional standing, but the study was so suggestive that he amplified it in 1894 into the much larger work on the 'Etiology of Osseous Deformities of the Head, Face, Jaws and Teeth,' a work covering the whole range of the congenital defects of the most important region of the body, as regards the evidences of degeneracy and degenerative stigmata. This work gave its author at once a high standing among scientific writers, and has received the highest commendatory notices in scientific journals at home and abroad. His next work of importance was 'Degeneracy, Its Signs, Causes and Results,' published in the Contemporary Scientific Series, which is a semi-popular but scientific treatment of the subject of human defects that had been already discussed in its scientific aspects as regards cranial and facial defects in his former work. This volume maintains his reputation as a thinker and author, though in its popular style and special scope it is less a work of scientific reference than is the earlier volume.

"Dr. Talbot is also the author of numerous papers in scientific and medical journals and his researches on criminal anthropology comprise the most

thorough work that has been done in this line in this country. The studies on juvenile criminals of the eastern and western reformatories are to be especially mentioned in this connection. With all his scientific work he has not neglected his own specialty, as his book on Interstitial Gingivitis or so-called *Pyorrhœa Alveolaris* shows, a work that easily takes the lead among the treatises on that disorder in scientific thorough study of the subject. To enumerate his separate articles would fill more space than can here be given. He is an honorary member of numerous learned and professional bodies here and abroad, and it is safe to say that there is no other American dentist who has a higher scientific international reputation. To his neighbors and patients much of his life work is entirely unknown and probably many of the purely practical members of his own profession have little idea of the outside work he has done and the wide reputation he has thus obtained."

Dr. James G. Kiernan, a leading Chicago neurologist, says: "There has been observable a law in biology as well as in other departments of science that certain broad principles culminate in evolution at the same time. This law has been peculiarly well illustrated in the contributions to the biologic department of medicine by Dr. E. S. Talbot. During the last three decades of the Nineteenth century the evolutionary phase of medicine has been peculiarly emphasized by the arrested phase illustrated in degeneracy. The arrested and progressive phases of evolution on which the great biologist John Hunter laid such stress have been so extended by the researches of Dr. Eugene S. Talbot that the great physiologist would have rejoiced that the laws he laid down in the eighteenth century should a century later have been so strongly emphasized in 'Degeneracy, Its Causes, Signs and Results,' by Dr. Eugene S. Talbot."

Dr. Nicholas Senn, a leading American Surgical Pathologist, writes of Dr. Talbot as follows: "Dr. Talbot has won a well-merited eminence by his original researches. He is a widely known author and a man of whom Chicago may well be proud."

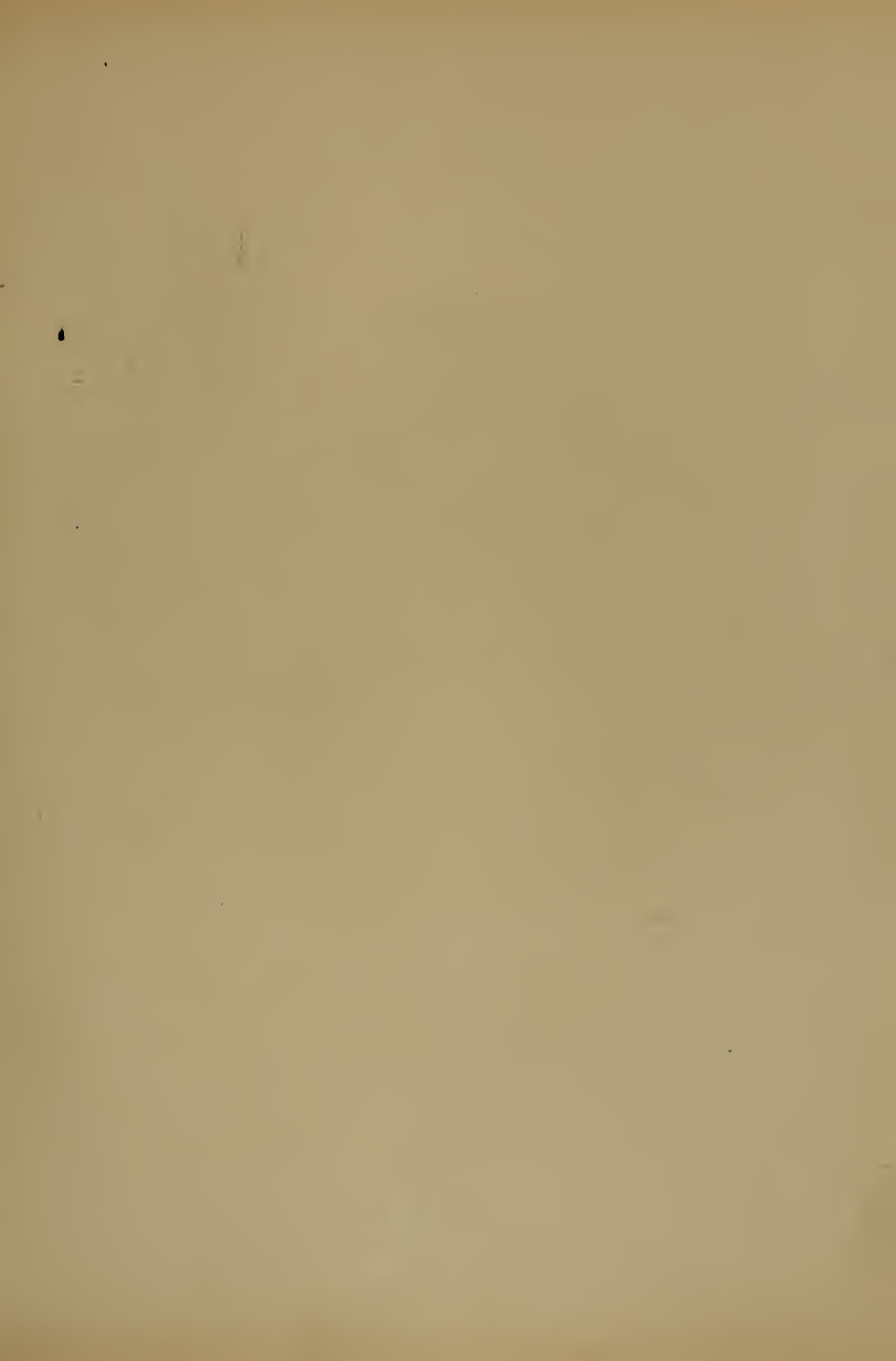
Dr. W. A. Evans, Professor of Pathology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Pathologist, Columbus Medical Laboratory, says: "In searching for qualities responsible for the rise of Dr. Talbot, one prominently encounters two of paramount importance. The first of these is energy, the second persistence. He is one of the most energetic men whom I know, energetic both mentally and physically, but especially mentally. In my opinion, perhaps, a greater element in his success has been his persistence—the fact that when he undertakes a thing he carries it out to all the best of his ability, despite opposition. He never turns back. His mind is of the actively advancing turn which passes quickly from the solution of one problem to other problems arising from such solution."

Dr. W. F. Waugh says of Dr. Talbot: "Dr. Talbot, like the late Dr. Garretson, is one of those men who do not believe that the sum total of the activeness of a dentist is comprised in poking bits of gold into hollow teeth. His ripe scholarship, his turn for original investigation, and the grasp of a strongly logical intellect, have been shown in the literary work which has honored the dental profession of Chicago. As a conversationalist Dr. Talbot is one of the most charming of men. There is something peculiar to the dental profession, which seems to develop inventive genius; probably no occupation is credited with as many useful inventions as the dental, and this tendency to originality of thought is perhaps one of the things which makes the best of that profession such pleasant companions."

Dr. Ludwig Hektoen, Professor of Pathology in Rush Medical College, says: "The scientific work of Dr. Eugene S. Talbot shows that he is endowed with a pronounced faculty for original research coupled with persistent energy along certain lines of thought. He has made numerous contributions to medical and dental literature, throwing light upon disputed points. His work upon the absorption of bone of the alveolar process in diseases of the periodontal membrane is very complete and interesting. He has classified in a comprehensive manner the diseases of the gums and jaws due to local and systemic causes. Perhaps he is best known generally by his works on *Irregularities of the Teeth*; *Chart of Typical Deformities of the Jaws*; *Degen-eracy, Its Causes, Signs and Results*."

Dr. J. H. Salisbury, Assistant Professor of Medicine and Chemistry, Rush Medical College, in affiliation with the University of Chicago, writes of Dr. Talbot: "Dr. Talbot has been from the beginning of his career an enthusiastic scientific worker. His investigations have been remarkable for thoroughness and for the fact that they have not been confined to the dental field. His work on *Interstitial Gingivitis* is an example of painstaking, scientific investigation of a medical subject that may well be emulated by other workers in the same field and is a credit to American Dentistry."

Dr. Walter S. Haines, Professor of Chemistry in Rush Medical College, says of Dr. Talbot: "Dr. Talbot's eminent position as a scientific practitioner of dentistry, as an original investigator and as a writer, is well known. Outside of these fields, however, he has done extremely valuable work, especially in connection with the advancement of dental education. For more than twenty years he has earnestly advocated, both by precept and example, raising the standard of the education of dentists, and the great advance in this line that has been made in this country in the past two decades is due in no small degree to his persistent and well-directed efforts. This work, in my opinion, has been, if not quite, almost his most valuable contribution to the scientific world."





H. A. Wuman

HENRY PARKER NEWMAN, A. M., M. D.

No other profession has accomplished, during the last half century, the progress and development that have been made by the medical. This has not been the work of those who become learned by knowledge obtained from books, or the experiences of a past generation, but by those who rise to new occasions, who think in new lines and who do new things. The man of original thought and action, whose text book forms but the basis of future work, moves forward and takes his profession with him. He becomes a leader, and those that follow reap lasting benefit from his work. Such a man is Henry Parker Newman, the distinguished physician, surgeon and author of Chicago.

New England claims him by birth and education, as he was born in Washington, New Hampshire, December 2, 1853, son of James and Abby (Everett) Newman, and grandson of James Madison Newman. After a preliminary training in the New London (N. H.) Literary and Scientific Institute, he began, in 1874, to read medicine under Dr. George Cook, of Concord. He attended his first lectures at Dartmouth College, which afterward honored him with the degree of A. M. He entered the Detroit College of Medicine, graduating in March, 1878. His studious habits and his logical reasoning attracted the notice of the Faculty, and he won much praise for his thorough painstaking work. During his senior year he was House Physician at St. Luke's Hospital, Detroit. After receiving his degree in medicine he spent two years' study in Germany, in the Universities of Strasburg, Leipsic and Bonn. Upon his return to America, he located for the general practice of his profession in Chicago.

Thorough preparation, careful research and an alert mind equipped him well for the successful path he has trod, and his genial manner has won friends wherever he goes. His rise in his profession has been rapid, as it is deserved. For some time he was President of the Post Graduate Medical School. At the present time he is a director of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which institution he has been an active promoter since its organization in 1881, and where he holds the Chair of Gynecology and Clinical Gynecology; and Professor of Diseases of Women in the Chicago Policlinic. He is also connected with the staffs of several hospitals, among them being: Surgeon in the Department of Diseases of Women in the Policlinic and West Side Hospitals; President and Surgeon-in-Chief of the Marion Sims Hospital; and Consulting Gynecologist at the Maternity and St. Anthony's Hospitals and the Alma (Michigan) Sanitarium. He has been for some years Medical Referee for the Department of the Northwest and Chief Medical Examiner in this city for the Berkshire Life Insurance Company.

Among the various medical fraternities Dr. Newman stands very high, his professional brethren admiring not only his ability in his profession, but also his winning personality and his marvelous executive ability. He belongs to the Chicago Medical Society; Chicago Pathological Society; Chicago Gynecological Society; Illinois State Medical Society; American Medical Association, of which he is treasurer; American Academy of Medicine; Pan-American Congress; and International Medical Congress; Periodical Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, of which he was one of the founders.

Dr. Newman has contributed largely to the medical literature of the day, and articles from his pen are always welcomed by publishers, who feel sure of pleasing their patrons by papers so clearly and concisely written, and so filled with items of great interest to the profession. His original work includes abdominal and pelvic, major and plastic, gynecological and obstetrical surgery, and he has devised many new operations and instruments.

ROBERT LAUGHLIN REA, M. D.

The career of the late Dr. Rea affords a striking proof of the possible triumph of determination over drawbacks, of perseverance over poverty, and of talent over trials. While in no sense a pioneer in his profession, he was himself the axeman who blazed out the path from the plowhandle to the professor's chair, from obscurity to fame. Virginia, to which commonwealth the country at large owes many of its most eminent sons, was the State of his birth, he having been born in Rockbridge county, in the "Old Dominion," on July 1, 1827. Until he had reached the age of fifteen years his only educational advantages were those afforded by the poorly taught, meagerly equipped country schools of three-quarters of a century ago. He had scarcely passed his seventeenth birthday when he resolved to follow the course of emigration and woo fortune in the West. Fayette county, Indiana, was his first objective point, and there he made his home with Absalom Manlove and his wife, to whom he was related by ties of consanguinity. Mrs. Manlove (nee Mary Rea), being his cousin. They were endowed with innate nobility of character, and their assistance and encouragement proved of inestimable worth to their young kinsman. In later years he led their daughter, Permelia Mellie, to the altar, and throughout his long and useful life, and when honors were heaped high upon his head, he never failed to recognize the prominent part in his career which was played by her unselfish devotion, her loving sympathy, her wise counsels and her practical help.



R. L. Rea

The young man's life in that new country was one of hard work, but felling trees in the "pathless woods" and guiding the plow through virgin soil developed those magnificent physical powers for which he was afterward renowned, and built up that strong constitution which enabled him to work so long and so assiduously for his fellow men. Through the influence of his cousins he secured an appointment as teacher of a country school, a position for which his natural disposition well fitted him and which he filled for five years. While thus engaged he began the study of that profession of which he was destined to become so conspicuous an ornament, his preceptor being Dr. W. P. Kitchen, of Brownsville, Indiana. In 1851 he began practice, at Oxford, Ohio, taking up his residence there on September 17th of that year. Feeling the need of a broader professional training, he entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, graduating with distinction from that institution in 1855. No sooner had he received his degree than he was made Demonstrator of Anatomy in his Alma Mater and about the same time appointed resident physician at the Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati. He was young to have been chosen to discharge the serious duties attaching to these responsible posts, yet he had even then manifested a mental vigor and a capacity for hard and skillful work which abundantly justified his selection. His connection with the hospital terminated at the end of one year, although he remained a member of the college Faculty during three terms. He resumed his practice at Oxford, and while living there he delivered courses of lectures on Anatomy and Physiology before the young ladies of the Western Female Seminary, of which he was a trustee.

The fame of the young physician, however, had extended beyond the borders of his adopted State, and at the personal solicitation of the late eminent Dr. Brainard he consented to accept the proffered Chair of Anatomy at Rush Medical College, Chicago, a position which he filled for sixteen years without the loss of a single lecture hour. At the end of that time he severed his connection with Rush, and afterward assumed a similar relation to the Chicago Medical College, and in 1882 became one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in whose Faculty he was Professor of Surgery.

In this connection it is of interest to quote the following estimate of his rare talent as an instructor from the pen of Dr. I. N. Danforth, himself one of Chicago's most honored practitioners: "Dr. Rea was like himself and like no one else. He was a strong character, altogether self-dependent; asking advice of nobody, but pushing ahead in obedience to his own iron will. As a teacher of anatomy he was great, perhaps not excelled by any teacher in America. It was impossible to attend his lectures and not learn anatomy. He was admired rather than loved by students, but in after years—after they

had measured up toward his colossal proportions—they began to love him. No more powerful mind has adorned the medical profession of Chicago than that of Professor R. L. Rea.”

To this may be added the testimony of the celebrated Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr.: “He was a strong, generous, open-hearted man; one of the most thorough and successful teachers of anatomy that we had in the country; a man of good impulses, and more successful, both as a physician and a surgeon, than the average. He was always popular with the students and had the faculty of imparting his knowledge to others.”

In the same vein is the tribute to his memory and his worth from Dr. Archibald Church, of Chicago, who was devotedly constant in his attention to the late physician during his last illness: “Dr. Rea,” said Dr. Church, “was perhaps the most forceful teacher of anatomy that ever addressed a class. His magnificent physique, the ardor of his enthusiasm, the very peculiarity of his manner, enforced attention, and fixed his instructions in a remarkable way.”

For four years he filled the Chair of Surgery in the young college, when he resigned his professorship, after forty years of consecutive experience as a teacher. Repeated illustrations of the veneration and love in which he was held by those who had been privileged to listen to his instructions were afforded on a trip made by himself and Mrs. Rea to the Pacific coast not many years before his death. At every halting place in their journey the Doctor and his wife were made the recipients of distinguished attention by his former pupils, their families and friends. In vain did they seek that unostentatious quiet which was dearest to his heart. Early and late they were besieged by visitors, whose eager desire to do them honor refused to be checked.

In addition to his engagements at the seats of learning named, Dr. Rea carried on a large and lucrative private practice, and was for a third of a century surgeon-in-chief to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. As a practitioner he was firm yet tender, resolute although sympathetic. Never hesitating to adopt heroic treatment when his trained eye and ripe experience indicated its necessity, he ever brought to the bedside of a sufferer his own gentle nature and a mind filled with pure and tender sentiments. He himself well expressed the rule of his professional life in these admonitory words to a class of students: “Be kind and cheerful,” he said, “with your patients; kind without offensively patronizing them, and cheerful without being light. How much it soothes the sharp pangs of suffering to have kind and gentle words from the sympathizing physician. Every twinge seems lighter for these cheap sedatives. Your sympathy need not unnerve your skill. Kind and considerate sympathy is entirely compatible with the highest skill and the coolest and most determined resolution. You can stop the crimson flow with one hand and have the other free to chafe the aching brow.”

In private life he was, as Dr. Church has said of him, "generous to a fault with his friends, but impatient with the vices and follies of mankind. Numerous instances of self-sacrifice endeared him in no ordinary degree to a large number of people, while his outspoken opposition to everything he considered unjust or low-minded made him a terror to the evil doer." Perhaps outside of these traits—deep devotion to humanity and earnest desire to be helpful—his most pronounced characteristics were moral courage and an unswerving fidelity to truth. To the young men under his care, for whose future he felt himself in a partial degree responsible, he was wont to emphasize those principles which constituted the rule of his own life. "Cultivate," he said to them, "thorough frankness and honesty in all your intercourse with your patients and professional friends. What so becoming, so desirable, to one who has taken such a place in the affections and interests of those committed to him as thorough affection and candor? To have your patients feel that you are the unselfish friend and counselor, the candid communicant of all, whether good or ill for them, will give them the kind of trust in you which will give your words the weight they merit. How much is there to admire and desire in one in whom thorough integrity and candor are proverbial qualities!"

One noteworthy instance of his heroic courage and generous enthusiasm for the right may be related in this connection. A Southern girl, of rare beauty and high intellectual ability, came to the Oxford Seminary as a pupil while Dr. Rea was connected with that then famous institution. She was the daughter of a wealthy planter and had many admirers, finally becoming the fiancee of a young gentleman of Oxford. Gradually it became known (the information coming from her Southern home) that she was an octoroon. Her lover, on hearing of the illegitimacy of her birth and the taint of negro blood in her veins, broke the engagement. Her father came to visit her, and Dr. Rea attended him while stricken with cholera. The disease proved fatal and the dying man named his faithful physician as executor of his will. At no little personal risk the fearless man conveyed the body to its final resting place beneath a Southern sky, and brought back the two sisters of the unhappy girl whom he had left at Oxford, all having been made beneficiaries under a joint legacy of \$3,000. To obviate in a measure the danger of his charges being wrested from his protection as fugitive slaves, the Doctor set out with them under the cover of darkness for a point where the party might safely take a train. His mode of conveyance was a rowboat, and he himself was the oarsman, who propelled and guided the little craft through the swirling waters of a freshet which left only the tree tops visible and whose swollen current was carrying down all descriptions of debris from submerged homes. Oberlin was finally reached in safety, and there the two girls were safely installed in a

reputable home. At least one of the sisters was happily married, and it goes without saying that the executor's trust was administered with scrupulous fidelity.

During the war of the Rebellion Dr. Rea, at considerable personal sacrifice, entered the Federal service as army surgeon. The celebrated Robert Collyer, of New York, then a chaplain, served by his side, and often acted as a hospital nurse under the surgeon's directions. In one of the clergyman's works appears the following glowing yet well merited tribute to the skill and gentleness of one whose kindly heart no less than his attainments commanded at once respect and love. "When I went to Fort Donelson to nurse our wounded it was my good fortune to be the personal attendant of a gentleman whose skill as a surgeon was only equaled by the wonderfully deep loving tenderness of his heart, as it thrilled in every tone of his voice and every touch of his hand. And it all comes to me now; how he would come to the men, fearfully mangled as they were, and how the nerve would shrink and creep, and how with a wise, hard, steady skill he would cut to save life, forcing back tears of pity only that he might keep his eye clear for the delicate duty, speaking low words of cheer in tones heavy with tenderness; then, when all was over, and the poor fellows fainting with pain knew that all was done that could be done, and done only with a severity whose touch was love, how they would look after the man as he went away, sending unspoken benedictions to attend him."

The management of his pecuniary affairs Dr. Rea entrusted largely to the faithful wife who was for so long his helpmeet. He saw a competence consumed in the holocaust of 1871, but with such signal ability, rare discernment and sound business sense did his wife manage the slender remnants of his fortune, and his subsequent accumulations, that before his death he saw his wealth multiplied many times. In the drawing of his last testament he exhibited that broad, sympathetic regard for humanity which was the guiding principle of his entire life. After providing amply for his widow and liberally for sixteen nieces and nephews he made provision for the endowment of the "Rea Professorship of Anatomy" in the Medical Department of the Northwestern University; bequeathed \$5,000 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the income to be devoted toward defraying the support of four students each year, and named as residuary legatees the Illinois Nurses' Association, the Illinois Training School for Boys, the Home for Self Supporting Women and the Illinois Humane Society.

It was on July 10, 1899, that this great man entered into his final rest. Great as an educator, physician and surgeon, he was greater as a man in whose heart God had stamped His own image. His death resulted from a complication of cerebral and kidney disorders. He was buried at Crown Hill

cemetery, Indianapolis, and in accordance with his repeatedly expressed wish the interment was at the hour of sunset. Such men are like forest trees in their golden autumn tints—grandest in their seeming decay; and to do justice to their lives the pencil should be dipped in the golden hues of a western sky. The radiance of the moral sunset lingers after the earthly course is run; and a man's influence survives death.

Dr. Senn says of him: "Dr. Rea was a strong man mentally and physically, the best teacher of anatomy we have ever had. He was highly esteemed by his colleagues and an honest gentleman."

Dr. Christian Fenger said of Dr. Rea: "Dr. Rea was the greatest anatomist and teacher of anatomy Chicago has ever had. All his pupils remember him with admiration."

Dr. Brower, one of his most intimate friends and associates, adds: "Dr. R. L. Rea was a man of extraordinary physical and mental strength, yet no woman had more tenderness than he had. I have more than once seen tears in his eyes during consultations over his patients. No man was ever more honest and conscientious in his discharge of his professional duties than he was. He was a great teacher of anatomy, the greatest Chicago has ever produced, and he was as successful in the practice of his profession. His great big manly form with its gentleness was intensely loved by his large clientele."

Dr. Quine writes: "Dr. Robert L. Rea was a strong character and of very impressive personality. He was one of the greatest teachers of anatomy, perhaps the greatest teacher of anatomy, Chicago has ever had, and was almost idolized by his students. As a man of affairs he was not surpassed by any member of the medical profession of Chicago of his time. He had an extensive professional following and his people were strongly attached to him. I have always believed that his withdrawal from the Faculty of Rush Medical College was a sad mistake. The alumni of that school were his dearest friends."

We can no better conclude this article than with the eulogy from the pen of Dr. Frank Billings, who wrote: "It was my good fortune to meet and gain the friendship of Professor Robert L. Rea the first day of my medical college career. It was the first year of his work at the Chicago Medical College. He had severed his connection with Rush Medical College the preceding year, where for twenty or more years he had taught anatomy to the great delight and profit of the students. Students he always termed 'my boys,' and, he did indeed assume a parental power over all of us, class after class of the many, many years of his college work. Parental he was in his kind, generous, encouraging and commanding way; giving a smile and a pat of approval for earnest good work, and an unrelenting, firm and yet kind disapproval of poor preparation or stupid blundering work. The boy who did not know Gray from cover to cover when the term was done was a black sheep.

"Professor Rea had a method of teaching anatomy which was peculiarly his own. He was full of enthusiasm and when in the arena his grand commanding presence filled and brightened the old lecture hall. Every student was on the alert to meet the steady stream of descriptive word pictures which the giant in the arena drew and fixed in the minds of every student before him. He had no stories to tell, but was full of business anatomy from start to finish.

"In private practice his personality was just as strong as in the lecture room. His patients loved him. He never spoke harshly to a patient. I have heard him say, 'the man who will become angry or abuse a patient, or speak harshly to a parturient woman, is a knave and deserves a beating.'

"Surgery was his choice in practice, and his knowledge of anatomy made him a skillful and dextrous operator. He seized upon all the rapidly increasing innovations in surgery of twenty years ago and adopted them, for his scientific spirit caught and adopted the sensible ideas of aseptic and clean surgery even in those days.

"He was a man of strong convictions. He hated vice and stamped it out at any opportunity. He was a man of strong convictions and consequently had enemies. These he hated as cordially as he loved his horde of friends. Professor Rea was a great man, and his stamp will remain upon the profession of medicine of the West forever. Thousands of his students are scattered over the great West, many of them old men now, and they all look back to the student days with special love and admiration for the man who made of the usually stupid, dry and musty subject of anatomy a romance full of interesting incidents and never to be forgotten practical facts.

"The methods of teaching anatomy have changed; the didactic demonstration lecture has given place to laboratory methods in anatomy as in the practical branches of medicine. The many brilliant lectures of the past would be lost now, but we must praise the grand men who by their eloquence and strong personality taught, by the best methods of that day, the many subjects of medicine and surgery.

"In that brilliant throng Professor Rea stands in the front rank, a noble, generous giant in body and mind."

ARCHIBALD CHURCH, M. D.

As an eminently successful physician in the treatment of Nervous and Mental Diseases Dr. Church ranks foremost among the specialists in his line in the city of Chicago. He is a native of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, born March 23, 1861, son of George W. and Susan Church, who were of English birth. The Doctor received his early education in the public schools, subsequently studying two years in the University of Wisconsin. Then he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1884. The year of his graduation Dr. Church was appointed Assistant Physician on the Medical Staff of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, at Elgin, Illinois, and continued in that service four years. Following this he studied abroad for a year in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Halle, and returning settled in Chicago, where he has remained in active practice up to the present. In 1890 he was elected Professor of Nervous Diseases in the Chicago Polyclinic, retaining that position until 1900. In 1892 he was elected to the professorship of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence in the Chicago Medical College, the Medical Department of the Northwestern University, which Chair in 1900 was enlarged to embrace Nervous and Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence. He has done considerable in the line of hospital work. In 1892-93 he was a member of the Staff of the Cook County Hospital, and he has since served as Neurologist to Wesley, St. Luke's and the Chicago Hospitals, the Home for Destitute Crippled Children and the Lying-in Hospital, all of Chicago. Dr. Church has added much to the literature of the profession, and as organizer of the *Chicago Medical Recorder*, of which he has been editor throughout the period of its existence, is entitled to special credit in this respect. We append herewith a list of his own contributions: "Some General Considerations in the Treatment of Epilepsy," *Transactions, Chicago Medical Society*, July 15, 1889. "Syringomyelia," *North American Practitioner*, July, 1889. "Comparative Study of Common Forms of Convulsions," *Times and Register*, New York, October 26, 1889. "Peripheral Irritation in Nervous Diseases," *Weekly Medical Review*, St. Louis, February 8, 1890. "The Nature of Tetanus," *Journal American Medical Association*, March 22, 1890. "The Proper Disposition of the Criminal Insane," *North American Practitioner*, April, 1890. "Contribution to Brain Surgery," *American Journal Medical Sciences*, July, 1890. "Cerebral Cortical Localization and Brain Surgery," *North American Practitioner*, October, 1890. "Multiple Neuritis," *Journal American Medical Association*, November 1, 1890. "Morvan's Disease, with Clinical Report of a Case," *Journal American Medical Association*, March 7, 1891. "The Nervous Features and Sequences of La

Grippe," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, July, 1891. "Athetosis: with Clinical Cases," *Review of Insanity and Nervous Diseases*, February, 1892. "Contribution to Spinal Cord Surgery," *American Journal Medical Sciences*, April, 1892. "The Vertigo of Arterial Sclerosis," *Medical News*, June 25, 1892. "The early Diagnosis and Treatment of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis," *Northwestern Lancet*, December, 1892. "Acromegaly," *Medical Record*, May 6, 1893. "Removal of the Ovaries and Tubes in the Insane and Neurotic," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1893. "Cerebral Palsy of Children," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, August, 1894. "Pseudohypertrophic Paralysis," *International Clinics*, Vol. 1, fifth series. "The Hemiplegic State and its Treatment," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, June, 1897. "Differential Diagnosis and Treatment of Cerebral Hemorrhage and Cerebral Thrombosis," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, October, 1897. "Writer's Cramp," *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, February, 1898. "Cerebellar Tumor Recognized. Clinically Demonstrated by the X-ray and Proved by the Autopsy," *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, February, 1899. "Department of Nervous and Mental Diseases," American Year Book of Medicine and Surgery, W. B. Saunders & Co., Philadelphia, New York, London, for 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904. "A Treatise on Mental and Nervous Diseases," by Church and Peterson, W. B. Saunders & Co., Philadelphia, New York, London, 1899, four editions. "A Case of Spinal Arthritis Deformans," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, October, 1899. "The General Symptoms of Brain Tumor and the Differential Diagnosis," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, April, 1900. "The Treatment of the Opium Habit by the Bromide Method," *New York Medical Journal*, June 9, 1900. "Trional Fatalities," by Archibald Church and E. D. Hutchinson, *Chicago Medical Recorder*, November, 1901. "Spinal Cord Conditions in Severe Anemias," *New York Medical Journal*, July 26, 1902. "Migraine in Masquerade," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, October, 1902.

The following tribute to Dr. Church's standing is from the pen of Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr.: "Dr. Archibald Church, of Chicago, is a thoroughly educated member of the medical profession, who by limiting his attention to the department of Nervous and Mental Diseases has acquired a high reputation both as a teacher and practitioner, and also as a valuable contributor to medical literature. He is an active and influential member of the National, State and City Medical Societies, and an influential member of the Faculty of the Northwestern University Medical School."

On March 28, 1894, Dr. Church was married in Maysville, Kentucky, to Margaret Mitchell Finch. They have one child, Archibald Church, Jr.



A. C. Bowler

DANIEL ROBERTS BROWER, M. S., A. M., M. D., LL. D.

Dr. Daniel Roberts Brower was born in Manayunk, Pennsylvania, a son of Daniel Rife and Ann Billop (Farmer) Brower, the former a descendant of the Brower family who very early settled on the Schuylkill river, in Montgomery county. Mrs. Ann Billop (Farmer) Brower was a daughter of a major in the English army, who, while on duty with his regiment, met and married Ann Pawling, daughter of Major Pawling, a Tory during the Revolution. After the close of the war Major Farmer resigned his commission and made his home in Pennsylvania.

Shortly after Daniel Roberts Brower was born, the family moved to Phoenixville, and there his education began under a very clever teacher. When he was thirteen years of age the family moved to Norristown, Pennsylvania, where he entered Tremont Seminary, then an excellent school under the charge of Rev. Samuel Aaron. In that institution he was prepared for entrance into the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated with honors in 1858 as Bachelor of Science. His inaugural address on the ventilation and drainage of mines was complimented by being published in full with favorable comment in *The London (England) Mining Engineer*, the then leading publication of the world. In 1861 his Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of M. S. He followed the profession of mine engineering about one year in western Virginia, and then, in response to what had been the ardent desire of his life for many years, he began the study of medicine, and in February, 1864, graduated from the Medical Department of Georgetown University.

Shortly before graduation he passed the army medical board of examiners, then sitting in Washington, D. C., and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers, by President Lincoln. He was assigned to duty at the United States General Hospital, Portsmouth, Va. After a short service there he was ordered to the general hospital at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, then the largest hospital in the United States, and here his surgical service was very active and extensive. In 1865 he was brevetted Captain, by President Johnson. From Fortress Monroe he was ordered to Norfolk, Virginia, as Chief Medical Officer of the military district of eastern Virginia. He continued in this capacity until 1866, when he organized, under the Freedmen's Bureau, at Richmond, Virginia, the first hospital for the care of the insane freedmen. In 1868 the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond, conferred upon him the degree of M. D., and the next year he was elected Medical Superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Virginia, at Williamsburg, and served in this capacity until the autumn of 1875. While in this position he quite generally remodeled the buildings, and introduced many reforms in the care and treatment of the insane; among other things schools were established,

shops for various industries, systematic exercises were introduced, as well as a constant succession of varied amusements. A farm was purchased for the occupation of the patients, yielding a supply of various farm products.

In 1875 he removed to Chicago, Illinois, with his family, consisting of a wife, the daughter of Col. A. W. Shearer and Eunice Norris (Schrack) Shearer, whom he married May 15, 1867, and two children, a daughter and a son. In Chicago he began at once the practice of his profession, devoting himself especially to the treatment of mental and nervous diseases.

The career of Dr. Brower in Chicago, with his honors and his triumphs, would fill a volume. In 1877 he became Professor of Nervous Diseases in the Woman's Medical College, a position he most ably filled until within a few years; from 1889 to 1899 was Professor of Mental Diseases in Rush Medical College; from 1891 to 1899, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in Rush Medical College. At the present time he is Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in Rush Medical College; Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago. He is the Neurologist to St. Joseph's Hospital, and Cook County Hospital, all of Chicago. He is Consulting Physician to the Presbyterian Hospital, Woman's Hospital, State of Illinois Woman's and Children's Hospital, and the Washingtonian Home, all of Chicago. He has been President of the State Medical Society of Illinois, of the Chicago Medical Society, and of the Medico-Legal Society of Chicago. He was for a number of years the Editor of the *Chicago Medical Journal*. He has been a frequent contributor to various medical journals, selecting his topic usually from mental and nervous diseases. He has devoted considerable time to the study of geology, mineralogy, botany and anthropology, especially criminal anthropology. He is regarded as an excellent lecturer, and in addition to the lectures given by him, both clinical and didactic, at the several medical colleges, he frequently addresses non-professional audiences on various topics, chiefly anthropological. Various institutions of learning have rejoiced to do him honor. Wabash College, Indiana, conferred upon him the degree of A. M.; while St. Ignatius College, Chicago, and his Alma Mater, University of Georgetown, D. C., have both honored him with the degree of LL. D.

Dr. N. S. Davis writes: "Dr. Daniel R. Brower is now and has been for many years, one of the most prominent students and successful practitioners in the important departments of Psychology and Neurology. Inheriting mental faculties naturally well balanced, and having broadly cultivated them by education and study of the whole field of medicine, he has been enabled to comprehend and teach, not only the physiology and pathology of the brain and nerves, but also the true relations they bear to all the other functions and organs of the body. Consequently his many contributions to

medical literature are characterized by clearness of thought, logical reasoning and just comprehension of his subjects, thereby properly entitling him to the high rank freely accorded to him."

Among Dr. Brower's contributions to Neurology may be mentioned: Six reports of the Medical Superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum for the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875, respectively, and published by the Commonwealth of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia, in the above years; "A Case of Suicidal Melancholia," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, Vol. 33, p. 690, 1876; "Traumatic Insanity in Its Medico-Legal Relations," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, Vol. 39, p. 609, 1879; "A New Surface Thermometer," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, Vol. 40, p. 505, 1880; "Hyoscyamine," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, Vol. 41, p. 261, 1880; "Traumatic Tetanus," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, Vol. 45, p. 449, 1882; "A Case of Epileptiform Convulsion and Paralysis Due to Syphilitic Tumor," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, Vol. 46, p. 21, 1883; "Concealed Insanity, as Illustrated by Case of Mark Gray," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, Vol. 47, p. 289, September, 1883; "The Effects of Cocaine on the Central Nervous System," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, Vol. 52, p. 173, 1886; "A Clinical Lecture on Tubercular Meningitis," *Journal American Medical Association*, January 7, 1888; "A Clinical Lecture: Poliomyelitis Anterior Acute," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, Vol. 46, p. 273, 1888; "A Clinical Lecture on Hemisphericity," *Western Medical Reporter*, March, 1888; "Exophthalmic Goitre and Its Treatment by Tincture of Strophanthus," *Journal American Medical Association*, November 3, 1888; "The Clinical Uses of Electricity," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, December, 1888; "The Clinical Uses of Electricity," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, Vol. 46, p. 1, 1889; "The Treatment of Locomotor Ataxia," Proceedings International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890; "Cerebral Paralysis," Clinical Lecture delivered at North Western University Woman's Medical College, December, 1892; "Cerebral Paralysis," *Chicago Clinical Review*, Vol. 1, p. 193, 1893; "Prevention and Treatment of Cholera," *Chicago Clinical Review*, p. 14, Vol. 2, 1893; "Neurological Clinic: Multiple Sclerosis;" "Lateral Spinal Sclerosis," *Chicago Clinical Review*, Vol. 2, p. 37, 1893; "Neurological Clinic: Mania, Parralysis Agitans; Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis," *Chicago Clinical Review*, Vol. 2, p. 995, 1893; "Multiple Neuritis of Rheumatic Origin and Brain Paralysis," *Chicago Clinical Review*, Vol. 2, p. 377, 1893; "Some Suggestions as to Treatment of Cerebral Hemorrhage," *Chicago Clinical Review*, Vol. 3, p. 89, 1893; "The Murderer of Mayor Harrison a Paranoiac," *Chicago Magazine of Current Topics*, February, 1894; "Medical Expert Testimony," read before the

Illinois State Medical Society, 1894; "A Case of Gumma of the Cerebrum," *Journal American Medical Association*, Vol. 24, No. 2, 1894; "Cerebral Meningitis; Lead Poisoning; Alcoholism," *International Clinics*, Vol. I, 4th series, 1894—Philadelphia; "Clinical Lecture on Mental Diseases," *Chicago Clinical Review*, Vol. 3, p. 597, 1894; "Some Suggestions in the Treatment of Locomotor Ataxia," *The Corpuscle*, Chicago, October, 1895; "Clinic: Paralysis, Brain Disease, Primary Lateral Sclerosis, Brain Disease," *Chicago Review*, Vol. 4, p. 291, 1895; "Cerebral Meningitis, Concussion of the Brain: Sciatica: Two Cases Cholera," *International Clinics*, Vol. I, 5th Series, 1895—Philadelphia; Chairman's Address, Section on Neurology and Medical Jurisprudence, 46th Annual Meeting American Medical Association, subject: "Progress in Neurology," *Journal American Medical Association*, Vol. 25, No. 21, 1895; "Auto-Infection in Disease of Nervous System and Its Treatment," *Chicago Clinical Review*, Vol. 5, p. 160, 1895; "The Medical Aspects of Crime," President's Address, Illinois State Medical Society, 1895; "Aphasia, Cerebral Hemorrhage," *International Clinics*, Vol. 11, 5th Series, 1895—Philadelphia; "Two cases of Epilepsy," *International Clinics*, Vol. 4, 4th Series, 1895—Philadelphia; "The Teaching of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," American Medical Association—Atlanta, 1896; "On the Regulation of Marriage," American Medical Association, 1896; "The Necessity of Granting Privileged Communications to the Medical Profession in the State of Illinois," read before the Medico-Legal Society, December 5, 1896; "Relation of Certain Diseases of the Nervous System to Life Insurance," *Chicago Clinical Review*, Vol. 5, p. 358, 1896; "Some Suggestions as to Treatment of Cerebral Hemorrhage," Vol. 5, p. 532, *Chicago Clinical Review*; "Hemiplegia: Epilepsy: Apyretic Typhoid Fever; Probable Meningitis: General Myelitis," *International Clinics*, Vol. 1, 6th series, 1896—Philadelphia; The Habitual Criminal Report of Special Committee Medico-Legal Society, 1896; "Anemia: Some Suggestions in Diagnosis and Treatment," *North American Practitioner*, Chicago, September, 1896; "Cerebral Syphilis; Some Observations on its Diagnosis and Treatment," *Pcoria Medical Journal*, October, 1896; "The Etiological Factors in Crime and Treatment of Criminals," New York Medico-Legal Society, July, 1896; "Four Cases of Diplegia in a Family of Five," read before the Chicago Academy of Medicine, December, 1896—*Medicine*, January, 1897; "Clinical Lecture on Mental Diseases," *Chicago Review*, Vol. 6, p. 136, 1896; "Friedreichs Ataxia or Hereditary Ataxia," Clinical Lecture Woman's Medical College—*Journal American Medical Association*, April 24, 1897; Climate in its Relation to Disease of the Nervous System," read before the Climatological Association, May 4, 1897; "Infantile Paralysis," *Review of Insanity and Nervous Disease*, November, 1890; "Treatment of Locomotor Ataxia," read before

the Section on Neurology, International Medical Congress, Moscow, August, 1897, and Published in Transactions; "Report of a Clinic on Exophthalmic Goitre and Facial Paralysis," *American Practitioner*, Chicago, January, 1898; "Report of a Clinic on Insanity," *Chicago Medical Standard*, February, 1898; "Some Observations on Treatment of Tabes Dorsalis," *Journal American Medical Association*, January 22, 1898; "Auto-intoxication in its Relations to Disease of the Nervous System," *Journal American Medical Association*, March 12, 1898; "The Etiology and Treatment of Criminals," *North American Practitioner*, February 15, 1898; "The Therapeutics of Aurum," American Medical Association, Denver, June 7, 1898; "Diet in the Uric Acid Diathesis," American Medical Association, Denver, June 8, 1898; "Cerebral Meningitis, Some Suggestions on Diagnosis and Treatment," American Medical Association, Denver, June 9, 1898; "Suggestions as to Limitation and Treatment of Juvenile Criminals," American Medical Association, Denver, June 9, 1898; "Medical Aspects of Crime," *Journal American Medical Association*, June 10, 1899; Several Clinical Lectures in *International Clinics*, Philadelphia; "Treatment of Epilepsy," *Medical Age*, June 25, 1901; "Practical Manual of Insanity," W. B. Saunders & Co., 1902; "Clinical Lecture, Hemiplegia; Epilepsy; Infantile Giantism," *Chicago Clinical Review*, January, 1902; "Some Suggestions for the Better Care and Treatment of the Insane," *Illinois Medical Journal*, January 7, 1902; "A Neurological Clinic," *The Medical Standard*, Chicago, February, 1902; "Drug Treatment of Neurasthenia," *International Medical Journal*, March, 1902; "Some Observations on Treatment of Acute Insanity in General Hospitals," Proceedings American Medico-psychological Association, 1902, and "A Neurological Clinic, Hemiplegias," *The Medical Standard*, July, 1902.

WILLIAM B. HERRICK, M. D.

Dr. William B. Herrick was born September 20, 1813, at Durham, Maine, and obtained his early education in the vicinity of his home, but supplemented his scholastic tuition by persistent study and a judicious course of reading. When he was sixteen years old he commenced teaching school, at intervals attending the Gorham Academy, Maine. While there he determined upon becoming a physician, in pursuance of which intention he attended medical lectures at Bowdoin and Dartmouth Colleges, and graduated from Dartmouth as an M. D., November 16, 1836.

In 1837 Dr. Herrick settled in Louisville, Kentucky, and was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Louisville Medical College. He

only remained in that city two years, and in 1839, removed to Hillsboro, Illinois, where, in 1840, he married Martha J. Seward, daughter of John B. Seward, who was one of the pioneers of the State. He remained in Hillsboro until 1844, when he came to Chicago, and was made Professor of Anatomy in Rush Medical College.

At the outbreak of the Mexican war he received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon of the First Illinois Volunteers, and faithfully performed all the arduous duties of the office of surgeon. He participated in the movements and engagements of his regiment, and was with them in the battle of Buena Vista, and, afterward, was in charge of the hospital at Saltillo, Mexico, until the sickness caused by the exposure and fatigues of the campaign necessitated his resignation on May 24, 1847.

Returning to the North he entered on a private practice in Chicago, which he maintained until 1857, also occupying a Chair of Anatomy in Rush Medical College. He was likewise one of the originators of the Chicago Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society, and was always prominently identified with all that was either beneficial for the medical fraternity, or the public health. In 1857 he was compelled to relinquish his practice and seek, by climatic change, the restoration of his health. But the rigors of campaign life had been too potent for his constitution, which, however, did not succumb entirely until 1865. On the last day of that year, at his home in Maine, the spirit of Dr. William B. Herrick passed from this earth, and the new year dawned for him in the undiscovered hereafter.

Dr. Herrick was a prominent and influential Mason, a past master of Oriental Lodge, a member of Apollo Commandery, and a past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Illinois.

A brief sketch of his life and work as outlined by Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., is appended: "Dr. William B. Herrick, born and educated in the State of Maine, became a resident of Chicago in 1844. The following year he was elected to the Professorship of Anatomy and Physiology in Rush Medical College, which he filled with marked ability for ten years. During the time he also acquired a wide reputation as a practical surgeon, a ready writer, a profound thinker, and a most estimable citizen. He participated in the organization of the Illinois State Medical Society in 1850, and was its first president. During the same year he aided in the organization of the Chicago Medical Society; and during a part of the time he was one of the editors of the *Illinois Medical and Surgical Journal*. He served with distinction as surgeon to an Illinois Regiment of Volunteers during the military campaign in Mexico in 1846-7. On his return, he resumed his professional and college duties, but soon began to show signs of spinal paresis, which, in 1854, rendered his lower extremities entirely useless, and compelled him to resign his professorship and return to his native State, where he died."

FERDINAND CARL HOTZ, M. D.

Ferdinand Carl Hotz, the eminent Chicago specialist in Affections of the Eye and Ear, was born at the picturesque town of Wertheim, in South Germany, July 12, 1843. His parents, Gottfried and Rosa Hotz, gave him admirable educational advantages. A thorough training in the common schools and Lyceum, which he completed at the age of eighteen years, was followed by a four years' course in medicine at the University of Jena, his professional studies being completed at Heidelberg, a seat of learning whose fame has spread to every civilized quarter of the habitable globe. From this venerable institution he graduated in 1865. During the last year of his course there, and for twelve months after graduation, he was Interne at the University Hospital, the grave responsibilities of which post he discharged with the same conscientiousness which has ever been one of the distinctive characteristics of his personal and professional life in later years. During the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 he served as an army surgeon. After the close of the war he devoted himself to the study of those specialties for which innate inclination and inborn aptitude so richly qualified him, and in the practice of which he has world-wide fame. Among his preceptors were such eminent men as Graefe, the celebrated oculist of Berlin, and Gruber and Politzer, of Vienna, no less famous as aurists. His practical experience in his professional specialty has been both long and broad. In 1868 he was appointed House Surgeon at the University Hospital at Heidelberg, and in 1869 he attended clinics at Paris, London, Edinburgh and Glasgow. In August of that year he came to the United States, and at once located in Chicago, where, in 1873, he married Miss Emma R. Rosenmerkel, a daughter of F. W. Rosenmerkel, the pioneer druggist of that city. To give a detailed statement of the posts of responsibility and honor which he has held in the city of his adoption would be to transcend the limits necessarily assigned to this brief and imperfect sketch. Among them, however, may be mentioned the following: Oculist and Aurist at Cook County Hospital, 1870-75; Attending Surgeon at the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1875-92; Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology at the Woman's Medical College, 1871-75; Professor of Ophthalmology in the Chicago Polyclinic College, 1890; Oculist and Aurist at the Presbyterian Hospital, 1897, and Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology at Rush Medical College, 1897. In 1888 he was made chairman of the Section of Ophthalmology and Otology of the American Medical Association. He also founded the Chicago Society of Ophthalmology and Otology, of which he was the President the first three years.

While never an aspirant for office, Dr. Hotz was tendered, and accepted,

a position on the Public Library Board of Chicago in 1875, and served in that capacity for three years, bringing to the discharge of his official duties a keen intelligence and a ripened judgment.

He has been a valued, although not a prolific, contributor to many of the leading medical journals of the country, and has gained wide repute as an author. Among the most valuable of his brochures, the following may be enumerated: "Intra-Ocular Lesions through Sun-Strokes," "New Operation for Entropium," "Mastoid Operations," "Plastic Lid Surgery," and "Skin Grafts in Eye Surgery." He also prepared a chapter on "Lid Operations," for the "American Textbook of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat."

In social life Dr. Hotz is a man of geniality, as well as magnetic personality, and in the practice of his profession shows a broad charity. He is a member of the Germania and of the Glenview Golf Clubs. He has traveled extensively in both this country and Europe, visiting some noted places of interest, at home or abroad, every year.



TRUMAN W. MILLER, M. D.

On May 31, 1900, in Chicago, occurred the death of Dr. Truman W. Miller, one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of the West, who for thirty-seven years was one of the leading practitioners in Chicago.

Dr. Miller was born in Lodi, New York, March 2, 1840. He received his professional education at Geneva Medical College, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. In 1862 he was appointed Medical Cadet in the United States Army, and the following year won promotion to Acting Assistant Surgeon. In that same year he received his degree of M. D. He served in the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of the Wilderness, when, owing to ill health, he was transferred to Chicago and assigned to duty as Post and Examining Surgeon, which position he held until the close of the war. In 1873 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon, United States Marine Hospital, Chicago, and in 1877 was promoted to Surgeon, which position he held until his resignation in 1886. During this period he was Surgeon of the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard. During his very active life he served on the staff of many of Chicago's prominent hospitals. The Polyclinic had its origin with him, and to his exertions and wise management are due the sound financial and professional success which that progressive institution enjoys today. He was its first and only president up to the time of his death, and he possessed the absolute confidence



Truman W. Miller.

of all his colleagues. At the time of his death, he was Professor of Surgery at the Chicago Policinic, Consulting Surgeon to St. Joseph's, the German and the Alexian Brothers Hospitals, Surgeon-in-chief to many of the leading lines of railroads, and Medical Referee and Consulting Surgeon to a number of life and accidental insurance companies.

Dr. Miller was an active member of all the leading national and local medical societies, and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Socially he was a member of several of the leading clubs of Chicago and New York. The Doctor was eminently a man of action, and he contributed little to medical literature. His energies were devoted to practical professional work, especially in the hospitals and as a clinical instructor. Possessed of extraordinary executive ability, rare judgment, quickness of perception and tenacity of purpose, he was a leader of wide influence in all enterprises that engaged his attention. One of his noted traits of character was his great kindness to young men, many of whom owe their start in life to his kind advice, his wise counsel and his generous material aid. To his friends he was always true, to his enemies just, and where he could not commend he never condemned. His good disposition made him a most enjoyable companion. As his honor was unimpeachable, and his integrity of purpose never questioned, his influence was widely felt. His habits of life were simple, and he was a man of the people.

Dr. Miller was twice married, and is survived by his second wife and daughter, and two married daughters of his first marriage.

EPHRAIM FLETCHER INGALS, A. M., M. D.

Dr. Ingals is one of the very busy and well known men in medical circles in Chicago, and a specialist of international renown in diseases of the Chest, Throat and Nose. Besides attending to the exacting duties of his own practice he is connected with various medical institutions—schools, hospitals, societies, etc., to the interests of which he has contributed freely of his time, labor and means and he has done much to raise medical education to a higher plane and to promote the best interests of the profession.

The Doctor was born September 29, 1848, at Lee Center, Lee county, Illinois, where his parents, Charles Francis and Sarah (Hawkins) Ingals, were among the early settlers. The father was a native of Abington, Connecticut, to which place his ancestors had moved from Massachusetts. The family is an old one in New England, the first of the Doctor's line being one of two brothers, Edmund and Francis Ingalls, who came from Lincoln-

shire, England, in 1628, and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts. James, the grandson of Edmund Ingalls, moved to Abington, Connecticut, where three generations are buried side by side in one cemetery. Charles Francis Ingals came to Illinois in 1834 and carved a home out of the wilderness in Lee county, where for many years he was one of the prominent men and a leading agriculturist and stockman. He and his wife came to Chicago in the early nineties to spend their closing years in retirement. Mrs. Sarah H. Ingals was a native of Reading, Vermont, daughter of John S. and Mary (Morrison) Hawkins, and the granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier, who served throughout the war as captain of a company from that State.

E. Fletcher Ingals attended the public schools of his native county and a branch of the State Normal School at Bloomington, Illinois, and also the Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris, Illinois. He came to Chicago in 1867, and later took up the study of medicine under Dr. Ephraim Ingals, who was for many years the leading spirit in Rush Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1871. He then entered the Cook County Hospital as an Intern, and shortly after became a member of the Spring Faculty of his Alma Mater, acting as Assistant Professor of Materia Medica from 1871 to 1873. He has been connected with the college continually to the present day. He was Lecturer on Diseases of the Chest and Physical Diagnosis, Spring Course, from 1874 to 1883; Professor of Laryngology from 1883 to 1890; Professor of Laryngology and of the Practice of Medicine, 1890 to 1893; Professor of Laryngology and Diseases of the Chest, 1893 to 1898; and Professor of Diseases of the Chest, Throat and Nose, and Comptroller, from 1898 to the present. Such a record, with the same institution, would put the mark of efficiency on any man, but Dr. Ingals's usefulness as a teacher has not been limited to Rush College. As the larger schools of medicine would not admit women, he felt that their faculties owed a duty to those women who wished to study the profession, therefore he served as Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Chest in the Northwestern University Woman's Medical School from 1879 to 1898. He is Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology in the Chicago Policlinic, and Professorial Lecturer on Medicine in the University of Chicago. He is Attending Physician to the Cook County Hospital, and Attending Laryngologist in the Presbyterian and St. Joseph's Hospitals. His sole ambition in life has been to upbuild his Alma Mater and to add something to his chosen profession. How well he has succeeded is evidenced by his influence on medical education.

Dr. Ingals's influence in securing the affiliation of the Rush Medical College with the University of Chicago, whereby great strides have been taken in medical teaching, is shown by the following statement from Dr. William R. Harper, the President of the University: "Even before the

organization of the University of Chicago, Dr. Ingals proposed affiliation between the University and Rush Medical College. At various times he urged the importance of this step. After several years, in large part because of the skill which he showed in overcoming difficulties—both on the part of the Rush Medical Trustees and those of the University—affiliation was effected. It is unquestionable that the result came at last in the largest possible measure because of Dr. Ingals's diplomatic labors."

Dr. Ingals's connections with medical societies have been numerous and important. He has been honored with the Presidency of the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Laryngological Association, the American Climatological Association, the American Medical College Association, the Laryngological Section of the Pan-American Medical Association, and of the Pan-American Medical Congress, etc. Socially he holds membership in the Quadrangle Club, the Colonial Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Washington Park Club, and the Homewood Club. He served one year as President of the Citizens' Association and is a member of the Civic Federation. Thus it will be seen that he is interested in matters outside of his profession, though his time and attention are given almost unreservedly to medical matters. However, as his connection with the Citizens' Association and the Civic Federation would indicate, he is ever ready to give his aid to movements intended to advance the public welfare.

As an authority in his special line, the Doctor's contributions to medical literature have been well received. His book on "Diseases of the Chest, Throat and Nasal Cavities" (William Wood & Co., New York, 1894) has passed through its fourth edition, and is widely used as a text-book in the medical schools, and the articles from his pen which have appeared from time to time in the various medical periodicals are numerous and valuable.

In 1876 Dr. Ingals married Miss Lucy S. Ingals, a native of Chicago, and daughter of Ephraim and Melissa R. Ingals, of that city. They have four children, Francis Ephraim, Melissa Rachel, Mary Goodell and E. Fletcher, Jr. Mrs. Ingals is also a descendant in the eighth generation from Edmund Ingalls, mentioned at the opening of this article. The family attends the Baptist Church. In political sentiment the Doctor has been a lifelong Republican, and he supports the candidates of that party whenever he believes them honest and well qualified.

MARIE J. MERGLER, M. D.

Few women in professional life attained the success and high standard so deservedly won by Dr. Marie J. Mergler.

The Doctor was born in Mainstockheim, Germany, but was brought to America by her parents while still a little child. Through inheritance and training she possessed qualifications which fitted her in a marked degree for the work she undertook. Her father, naturally a student, was thorough, careful and conscientious in all that pertained to his profession—that of a teacher—a man of gentleness and strength, who firmly believed in the liberal education of women. Her mother, at an advanced age, possesses a most analytic mind.

Dr. Mergler received her early education from her parents and in public schools. She was a graduate of the Cook County Normal School, and of the classical course in a Normal School at Oswego, New York. At the age of nineteen she was first assistant in one of our high schools. Her medical studies were pursued in the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, and in the Universities of Zurich and Berlin. She first took up the study of medicine in the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, now the Northwestern University Woman's Medical School, from which she was graduated in 1879, being the valedictorian of her class. In the same year she passed the competitive examination for physician in the Cook County Insane Asylum, this being the first year in which women were admitted to the examination, and received the second appointment of house physician in that institution. She, however, went abroad that year to take a post-graduate course in the University of Zurich, Switzerland, and upon her return took up general practice and became assistant professor of Gynecology in the Woman's Medical College of Chicago (now the Northwestern University Woman's Medical School) to the late William H. Byford; the full professorship being assigned to her upon his death. For many years she was Secretary of the Faculty, and in 1899 the Board of Trustees of the University appointed her to the office of Dean.

Her influence in furthering the advancement of the medical education of women was, perhaps, the most characteristic feature of her career. Believing that the medical profession is incomplete and fails in the highest fulfillment of its service to the community so long as it excludes efficient women from its ranks, she was always a strong advocate of the medical education of women. As soon as she graduated, she was made a member of the Faculty of her Alma Mater, and until her death was identified with that school. Through it she was the means of promoting the interests of women students by securing for them many hospital appointments. She always stood for a high standard. This influence, together with the success she met in practice, made her one of the representative women physicians in America.



Marie J. Wengler

1898; "Choice of Operation in Contracted Pelvis, with Report of a Case of Porro's Operation," 1900. The following are the titles of some of her miscellaneous writings: "History of the Woman's Medical College of Chicago," for the report of the Woman's Congress of the Columbian Exposition; History of the same for the Medical and Dental Colleges of the West, 1896.

Those who were the recipients of her generosity know the great philanthropic work she did among the deserving needy. The Doctor won the confidence of her patients, as well as her colleagues, chiefly through her ability in making a careful diagnosis. While the family doctor was to her the ideal physician, she drifted, through her early association with the late Dr. William H. Byford, into the practice of Gynecology and Surgery. She was considered a safe as well as a skillful surgeon, performing with unusual success the most serious operations. With the Doctor's high ideals of a physician's moral responsibility, with her intellectual attainments, her industry and loyalty to duty, it is not surprising that she attained so high a standard of excellence in her work. While no doubt there still exists some of the old prejudice regarding the practice of medicine by women, it is gratifying to note the candor, justice and impartiality, with which the leading men of the profession have spoken of Dr. Mergler. It seems fitting that this article should close with the opinions of those colleagues who had an opportunity to know her work. The following, written a short time previous to her death, are therefore quoted:

"I have known Dr. Mergler ever since she was a student and I have known something of her growth in popular esteem. She is one of the busiest practitioners in Chicago, and deservedly so, and so far as I know the foremost physician of her sex in the world."—William E. Quine, M. D.

"Dr. Mergler is one of the most prominent female physicians in this city. She has won her position by hard work and devotion to the study of her profession. She is an able physician and successful teacher."—N. Senn, M. D.

"Dr. Mergler is justly regarded as a person of more than ordinary intellectual activity and professional attainments, and sustains a good reputation, both as a teacher and practitioner of medicine."—N. S. Davis, Sr., M. D.

"I am glad to state that I consider Dr. Marie J. Mergler the foremost and most progressive surgeon of her sex in the West. By means of her own efforts, she has risen from the ranks to the leadership, and now the highest honors are hers. She is one of those women, whose sex and early education have not interfered with her practical work. Her surgery, while not lacking in the delicate touches that are inseparable from a true woman's hand, possesses the calm vigor and sureness that characterize that of the master of the sterner sex."—Henry T. Byford, M. D.

"Dr. Mergler deserves great credit for many years of earnest work devoted to the advancement of the higher education of woman. The women in the medical profession owe her a debt of gratitude, which they can never repay, for her unceasing efforts in their behalf."—Christian Fenger, M. D.

Just a short time after her death, Dr. Frank Billings wrote: "It was my good fortune to know Dr. Mergler during nearly all her medical career. I first met her when she was an attending physician at Cook County Hospital, and the pleasant acquaintance which was then formed continued until her death. Dr. Mergler was, in my estimation, the best informed, the most rational and the broadest-minded medical and surgical practitioner among all of the women I have ever known who have devoted their lives to medicine. She was a thorough and energetic student, and was always fully abreast with all of the advancement in medicine and surgery. She enjoyed the distinction of being a skillful, cool and rapid operator in her chosen field of surgery. I did not know Dr. Mergler as a teacher, but the position which she occupied in the Woman's Medical School, and the fact that she was at the time of her death the Dean of the Faculty, is a proof that she excelled in college work as she did in the practice of medicine and surgery."

Dr. Eugene S. Talbot writes:

"The reason firm, the temperate will,
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill,
A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort and command.

"Wordsworth here epitomizes the career of Dr. Marie J. Mergler, who in 1880, started upon the professional life which she so much adorned. Few physicians were as thoroughly permeated with the high ideals of the profession as Dr. Mergler. She had in a large degree the philanthropic trend, the judicial temper and the just discrimination which marks the highest type of the physician. In no respect a doctrinaire as to the position of woman in the professions, she did much to destroy prejudice arising from the faddish attitude of many medical women. She has left but few peers in the profession."

Dr. Mergler died in California May 17, 1901. To the last her devotion to her profession was unabated, and when her will was read, it was found she had left legacies of \$3,000, each, to the University of Chicago, and to the Northwestern University Woman's Hospital. Contact with the world and professional life never detracted from those gentle but strong womanly characteristics which endeared Dr. Mergler to her patients and friends. She always had a strong appreciation of the beautiful, and was a lover of nature, art and music. By temperament she was social. Her love of home and the possibility it afforded for rest and the entertainment of friends probably brought her greater happiness than all other relations.

BYRON ROBINSON, B. S., M. D.

Dr. Byron Robinson prides himself on being country born and bred. His father and mother, William and Mary Robinson, came to this country from England in 1845, and located on a farm in central Wisconsin, near Hollandale, where they lived together for over fifty years. Here his father died, while his mother resides on the old homestead.

Dr. Robinson's early life was spent on the farm and his education was commenced in the classic log school house. He afterward worked his way through the Mineral Point Seminary, and later through the Wisconsin University, where he was graduated in 1878 with the degree of B. S. He was assistant to the Professor of Chemistry, during his Senior year at the University, and while principal of a high school, the two years following graduation, studied Medicine with Dr. U. P. Stair. He then entered Rush Medical College, completed the course in 1882, and located in Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, where he entered on the practice of his profession. In 1884 Dr. Robinson left his practice and spent two years in Europe, studying Surgery and Gynecology in Heidelberg, Berlin and London. In 1887 he again went abroad, this time spending an entire year in Vienna in the study of his chosen specialty, Gynecology. In 1889 he was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery in Toledo Medical College, which he occupied for two years, gaining the reputation of a capable and clear clinical teacher. In 1890 he crossed the ocean again, and spent six months with Mr. Lawson Tait, of Birmingham, England. In 1891 he came to Chicago and was elected to the Professorship of Gynecology in the Post-Graduate Medical School. In 1894 he was married to Dr. Lucy Waite, of Chicago.

In 1887 Dr. Robinson began a series of original investigations in Intestinal Surgery. He made over two hundred experiments, on the intestines of dogs, and as a result devised for intestinal anastomosis the cartilage and rawhide and the segmented rubber plate, and the rawhide anastomosis button, which can be employed without sutures. He originated the "stove-pipe" operation to displace circular enterorrhaphy, and invagination for circular enterorrhaphy without sutures; also two methods of prohibiting intestinal invagination subsequent to operation, one the rubber tube, and the other, which is of more value, the suturing of the distal intestinal end of the proximal bowel mesentery.

Dr. Robinson has been for years a liberal contributor to the leading medical journals. He is the author of "Intestinal Surgery," "Automatic Menstrual Ganglia," "Urachial Cysts," "The Abdominal Brain and Automatic Visceral Ganglia," "Landmarks in Gynecology" and the "Peritoneum," which appeared in 1897. He has published a colored life-sized chart of the



Byron Robinson



sympathetic nerve, drawn from nature. He is the originator of the "Utero-Ovarian Vascular Circle," frequently called "The Circle of Byron Robinson," and the view that in the condition of visceral ptosis gastro-duodenal dilatation is due to the compression of the superior mesenteron artery, vein and nerve on the transverse segment of the duodenum. He published a monograph on the *Arteria Uterina Ovariea* in 1903. He published a book on "Colpo-Perineorrhaphy," in 1898. He has published a wall chart, entitled "Byron Robinson's Landmarks in Gynecology, in the Tractus Intestinalis and in the Peritoneum," with colored drawings valuable and suggestive alike to instructors and students. Dr. Robinson is Attending Gynecologist to the Woman's Hospital, Consulting Surgeon of the Mary Thompson Hospital, and Surgeon to the Frances Willard Hospital. He is Professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery in the Illinois Medical College. He has for years conducted a Post-Graduate School of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery.

Dr. Robinson is pre-eminently an investigator, a close student, and is unknown to the social clubs of the city. When not actually engaged in his practice he is to be found at his desk or in his den, where are to be found all the necessary aids and instruments for the dissections and experiments which have formed the basis for all his writing. Here he takes his recreation and finds his pleasure in his work. In preparing the first volume on the "Peritoneum," he dissected the peritoneum and viscera of one hundred different species of fish. He is now engaged in the dissection of the peritoneum of amphibious birds and mammals for the second volume of that great work, which is to be descriptive and comparative. He has now almost completed a monograph on the ureter. Some have doubted that all this work could be done personally and practically by one engaged in such a large surgical practice as Dr. Robinson is known to have, not being able to realize the enormous amount of work that can be done by one man in perfect health, who does not frequent clubs, nor waste one hour of the twenty-four in any kind of dissipation. It is no exaggeration to say that Dr. Robinson has the reputation in the profession of being one of its most conscientious and arduous workers. His reputation as a writer is not confined to this country, his articles having been published in the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology* of Edinburgh, and copied in many British, French, and German journals. He has contributed his full share to the development of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery in America. He was the first to announce (1894) that appendicitis was due to trauma of the psoas muscles, and is one of the skillful operators for that disease in the country to-day. He was among the first to announce (1892) to the medical world that Gonorrhoea is a cause of rectal strictures and vesiculitis seminales. Dr. Robinson is a born teacher, as his

many students, scattered all over the United States, can testify. His forceful manner in demonstration, whether it be a dissection or a surgical operation on the living subject, impresses the student and becomes a mental picture not easily erased.

His extensive researches on the sympathetic nerve, chiefly embodied in his book entitled "Abdominal Brain and Automatic Visceral Ganglia," have been repeatedly announced by the foremost authorities as not only of merit and value, but as epoch-making. When "Robinson's Landmarks in Gynecology" appeared, Mr. Lawson Tait, the greatest surgical genius of his age, said: "The classification of the subject is very original." Of Byron Robinson's most extensive work, "The Peritoneum," Prof. Howard Kelley said: "It looks like one of the best pieces of scientific work that has come out of this country." Prof. Henry Lyman says of him: "Dr. Byron Robinson is a man of ability in original research. He is remarkable for industry in a department that is not ordinarily cultivated by practicing physicians." Mr. Lawson Tait, in 1891, remarked in an introduction to the late Prof. A. Reeves Jackson, of Chicago: "Dr. Byron Robinson has been a pupil of mine six months. His name is already well known on your side, as on this side, of the Atlantic, by his researches in abdominal surgery, and I am sure, from my experience of him, he is a man who will make his mark in our department."

In connection, moreover, may be quoted the words of those eminent surgeons, Drs. Nicholas Senn and Christian Fenger, than whom none are better qualified to form an enlightened and unbiased estimate of the true value of the life work and researches of their brethren of the profession. Dr. Senn, writing of Dr. Byron Robinson, makes use of these words: "He is one of the most hard-working men in the profession. His work on the 'Histology and Surgery of the Peritoneum' is epoch making. His experimental investigations have become a part of American medical literature. Work is his recreation." Dr. Fenger added this tribute of unstinted praise: "Dr. Byron Robinson reminds one of the plodding, hard-working European scientist, who subordinates everything, social and material, to his work. His researches on the 'Peritoneum' and the sympathetic nervous system have made his work known wherever earnest work is honored. His treatise on the 'Peritoneum' is unique of its kind and is a classic. His results are based upon thousands of personal investigations on the human subject and on animals, as well as upon a careful perusal of voluminous literature of the subject. His 'Bibliography of the Peritoneum' occupies more than one hundred pages of the work and is here for the first time compiled."

Dr. William J. Gillette, Professor of Abdominal and Clinical Surgery in the Toledo Medical College, in an address on the growth of Medicine and Medical Institutions in Toledo, said: "As yet, however, Toledo has not

produced a great commanding medical genius, though there have lived and worked here two men of genius—I refer to Dr. J. H. Pooley and Dr. Byron Robinson, now of Chicago. These men, without doubt, were the strongest medical men who ever resided within the borders of the city. They were not fully appreciated when with us, but, after all, this is the fate accorded always to men of their stamp. The time is sure to come when most of us will be forgotten; not so, however, with these two. It will come to pass that the profession here will consider it one of its greatest honors that they once lived and labored with us. Dr. Byron Robinson started 'Experimental Medicine' in Toledo, from which many lives have been saved."

JOHN M. RAUCH, M. D.

Dr. John M. Rauch, M. D., was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1828, a son of Bernard Rauch, a Pennsylvanian of German origin, and Jane (Brown) Rauch, a Scotch Presbyterian of Scotch-Irish extraction. His earlier education was acquired in the academy of his native town. Selecting the medical profession, in 1846, he entered the office of Dr. John W. Gloninger, a prominent successful practitioner of Lebanon. Matriculating at the Pennsylvania University in 1847, he graduated from that institution in the spring of 1849, and in the following year he located in Burlington, Iowa, and commenced the practice of his profession.

During the year the Iowa State Medical Society was organized, and, becoming one of its members, he was appointed by the body to report "On the Medical and Economical Botany of the State," and his report was presented at the next annual meeting. He was the first delegate from the Iowa State Medical Society to the American Medical Association, and in 1852 attended the meeting of that body, at Richmond, Virginia. During the years 1850 and 1851 his attention was directed to the relation of ozone to diseases, and he bestowed upon that matter a careful and thorough investigation.

About this period, and during the prevalence of cholera, Dr. Rauch called the attention of Congress to the necessity of providing medical aid for those engaged in maritime pursuits on the western waters, and succeeded in having established, at Galena and Burlington, sites upon which subsequently were erected marine hospitals. He was appointed one of the commissioners to select the sites. The buildings eventually constructed were thrown open for use in 1858.

In 1852 Dr. Rauch delivered the annual address before the State Horticultural Society of Iowa, and, during his residence in that State, was an

active member of the Iowa Historical and Geological Institute. In 1854 he became Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Iowa, and delivered the annual address before the Grand Lodge. During 1855 and 1856 he devoted some time to assisting Professor Agassiz in the collection of material for his work, the "Natural History of the United States," and secured a valuable collection from the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers, particularly piscatorial. A description of this fine collection was published in Silliman's "Journal of Natural Sciences." A portion of the two above named years he spent in Cambridge with Professor Agassiz.

During his residence in Iowa, he was always active in advancing educational and scientific interests, and with others, in 1856, was instrumental in securing the passage through the Legislature of a bill authorizing a geological survey of the State. In 1857 he was elected to fill a Chair of *Materia Medica* in the Rush Medical College of Chicago; this professorship he filled for three years, still continuing his residence in Iowa, and in 1858, he was elected President of the Iowa State Medical Society. In 1851, during his residence in Burlington, his attention had been called to the increase of the disease cholera, following the burial of a number of its victims, in the United States Cemetery located there. With others he became instrumental, also, in securing the abandonment by government of the ground for burial purposes, and the donation of it to the Burlington University for educational purposes. In 1859 he was one of the organizers of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and was selected as Professor of *Materia Medica* and Medical Botany in that institution.

In 1861, at the outbreak of the war, Dr. Rauch entered the Medical Department of the Army, under General Hunter, and participated in the battle of Bull Run. Shortly after this engagement he was appointed Brigade Surgeon and assigned to McDowell's Division, General Keyes's Brigade, then stationed at Arlington. He was subsequently with General Augur's command, and took part in the capture of Falmouth and Fredericksburg. In July, 1862, he was transferred with General Augur to Banks's Corps, acted as Medical Director at Cedar Mountain and Culpeper Court House, and assumed direction of the removal of the sick and wounded. Through this campaign he participated in all of the various engagements, acting as Assistant Medical Director of the Army of Virginia. He was also with General Pope through his campaign, and there rendered valuable service, saving, by his exertions, during the disastrous retreat, the medical stores of the Army, as well as many of the sick and wounded. At the battle of Antietam he was placed in charge of the sick and wounded of both forces, superintending the exchange and paroling of disabled soldiers. He accompanied Banks's New Orleans expedition, and was assigned to duty at Baton Rouge, as

special Medical Inspector of the Department of the Gulf. He participated in the capture of Port Hudson, acting as Medical Director during that siege, after which he accompanied General Franklin on the Sabine Pass expedition, moving with him afterward up the Teche. In 1864 he was relieved from active service in the field, and appointed Medical Director at Detroit, whence he was transferred to the Madison General Hospital, and there mustered out of service in 1865. For services performed during the war, he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel.

On his return to Chicago, at the request of a number of the leading citizens, Dr. Rauch published his views on the burial of dead in cities. This subject, i. e., "Intramural Internments and their Influence on Health and Epidemics," had been also by request, discussed by him before the Historical Society of Chicago, in 1858, and on his return, his attention being called to sanitary measures necessary in the city, and his essay bearing importantly on the point, he consented to publish it. In 1867, with others, he was instrumental in having the Board of Health organized in Chicago. Its members were appointed by the Judge of the Superior Court of the city, and he was one of the appointees. Here he served until 1873, and, during that time, presented many valuable reports on sanitary measures, viz. In 1868, a report on Drainage; in 1869, a report on the Chicago River and the Public Parks; in 1870, a Sanitary History of Chicago with the official report of the Board of Health, from 1867 to 1870.

In the fall of 1870 Dr. Rauch visited the mining districts of South America, in order to ascertain what prospects existed of improving the sanitary condition of the miners in the gold regions of Venezuela. During his sojourn in that country, he made a large and valuable collection of natural objects for the Chicago Academy of Natural Sciences, of which he had been for many years an active and valued member. During the fire of 1871, his report entitled "Report for the Board of Health," also a "Synopsis of the Flora of the North West," his herbarium, his "South American Notes," and many other valuable papers on sanitary measures, were destroyed.

At this time he became connected with the Relief and Aid Society of Chicago, and rendered valuable service as one of its associates and agents. He had been actively engaged in the Board of Health and in all sanitary improvements, in Chicago, during the past six years, and up to the fall of 1873. He had also been a prominent member and acted as treasurer after the organization, in 1872, of the American Public Health Association. In 1872 he prepared a paper on "Slaughtering," and by request, gave an opinion concerning the Schuylkill Dooryard Abattoir. He gave, in fact, so much attention to sanitary measures in various forms, that he was conceded authority on all pertinent points, his views always commanding the

attention and respect of those best qualified to act as judges. In 1868 he published a report on the "Texas Cattle Disease." He was one of the Agassiz Memorial Committee, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and had also been appointed one of the Sanitary Committee for the Interior Department of the United States for the Centennial Exposition. On account of failure of health he retired to his native place in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, where he died March 24, 1894. He was never married.

ISAAC N. DANFORTH, M. D.

While the rugged clime and sterile soil of New England yield but scant returns to the agriculturist, that tight, close section of the country, which was first explored by the Puritans and Quakers, has furnished to the land at large countless sons who have hewn out their own paths to eminence and inscribed their names upon the imperishable roll of fame. New England theology and patriotism, like Yankee grit and perseverance, have spread over the country, from the Kennebec to the Golden Gate. In the Central West they have left a deep and abiding impress, promoting and fostering its development, while Chicago owes to the sons and daughters of the hills and valleys of New England not a little of its eminence as a scientific and educational center.

It is from such ancestry that Dr. Danforth claims descent. He himself was born in Barnard, Windsor county, New Hampshire, November 5, 1835. Both his parents, Albert H. and Elvira (Bosworth) Danforth, were members of prominent families in the Green Mountain State. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Danforth, was a pioneer among Vermont's medical practitioners; and his grandmother, whose maiden name was Persis Baker, was a daughter of Gen. Joseph Baker, of Westbury, Massachusetts, one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war. The Danforth family is of Danish-English origin, and it traces its ancestry back to 1536, its first American progenitor, a Puritan, having crossed the water from Framingham, Suffolk, England, in 1634, to make his home in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in whose history the family played a prominent part for many years.

Dr. Isaac Danforth, grandfather of Dr. Isaac N., settled in Barnard as early as 1785; two of his brothers settled in northern Vermont, all in their day and generation members of the medical profession.

Dr. Isaac N. Danforth, himself, received his early professional education in the Medical School of Dartmouth College. He showed himself a close student, devoted to research, and apt in acquiring and applying knowl-



Engraving of J. M. Danforth

J. M. Danforth,

edge. In 1861 he was appointed Interne in the Retreat for the Insane, at Hartford, Connecticut. The position did not prove congenial to his tastes, and in the spring of 1862 he resigned it, to enter upon general practice. In this field he has labored four decades with marked success. Nor are the reasons for his success far to seek, when one recalls the trinity of causes which have ministered thereto: ripe scholarship, rigid conscientiousness and hard work. His first chosen field was Greenfield, New Hampshire, where he remained until the winter of 1865, which he spent in study in Philadelphia. In August, 1866, he removed to Chicago, and there for more than a third of a century he has been engaged in practice, gaining the renown which comes only to men of talent, profound scholarship and unwearying industry. He did not have long to wait before recognition came to him. In 1868 he was made Instructor in Chemistry in Rush Medical College, and in 1871 appointed a Lecturer on Pathology in the same institution. Two years later he was chosen President of the body known as the Spring Faculty, which position he occupied until the "Spring" was merged into the "General" Faculty. In 1881 he accepted the Chair of Pathology in Rush, but resigned a year later to accept the same seat in the Chicago Medical College. That post he filled with distinguished success for five years, when he was transferred to the Chair of Clinical Medicine, which he filled until 1895, when ill health, induced by over work, coupled with nervous exhaustion, following his wife's illness and death, compelled his retirement. Meanwhile, in 1881, he was given the honorary degree of A. M. by Dartmouth College. In the year 1870 he was appointed a member of the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital, and this position also he found himself forced to resign in 1895, but in recognition of the value of his long and faithful service, extending an entire quarter of a century, he was at once named Honorary Physician of the institution, a distinction which he still enjoys. Other honors have been heaped upon him as well. From 1873 to 1893 he was Consulting Physician of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, retiring from the post because of over work. In 1873 he was made Pathologist to the Cook County Hospital, but two years later an upheaval in local politics resulted in the removal of the entire medical board. In 1876 he was called to the Chair of Pathology and Renal Diseases in the Woman's Medical College, and from 1893 to 1899 was Dean of the Faculty, but in the year last named severed his connections with the institution, feeling that after so many years spent in the lecture and class room he had earned a right to rest from further labor as an instructor. To Dr. Danforth's individual influence is due the prosperity of Wesley Hospital. Not only has he interested others in promoting its success, but he has himself contributed liberally to its support, besides serving as a trustee and member of the executive committee, as well as of the medical board, and being

actively "on duty" in its wards. Other hospitals with which he is connected are the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children at Chicago, the Alma (Michigan) Sanitarium, and the Silver Cross Hospital, of Joliet, Illinois, to which he is Consulting Physician.

Among his professional brethren few practitioners are held in higher esteem not only on account of his scientific attainments but also because of his unsullied character and blameless life. He is a prominent and honored member of many medical societies: the American Medical Association, the Association of American Physicians (whose membership is limited to one hundred), the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Pathological Society (having been formerly its president), the Chicago Society of Internal Medicine, and the West Side Therapeutic Club, and is now President of the West Side Medical Society. He also belongs to the Illinois Club.

Dr. Danforth writes with fluency, clearness and force, and his numerous contributions to the literature of his profession are highly prized by the medical world. The following is a list of those which have attracted the widest attention: "The Preparation and Preservation of Sections of Soft Tissue," *The Lencs*, October, 1872; "The Cell." *Id.*, July, 1872; "Theories of Cell Development," *Id.*, October, 1872; "Microscopic Appearances of Cancer Cells," *Id.*, January, 1873; "The Cell, the Nucleus or Germinal Matter," *Id.*, April, 1873; "The Cell, the Protoplasm of Formed Material," *Id.*, August, 1873; "The Diathetic Cause of Renal Inadequacy," Transactions Association of American Physicians, May, 1890; "Tube Casts and Their Diagnostic Value," *Id.*, 1892; "Notes on the Treatment of Pernicious and Other Forms of Essential Anaemia," *Id.*, 1896; "Treatment of Chronic Interstitial Nephritis," *Id.*, 1898; "Clinical Types of the Uric Acid Diathesis," *Id.*, 1899; "A case of Chronic Tubal Nephritis," *International Clinics*, January, 1892; "Treatment of Phthisis Pulmonalis," *Id.*, Vol. II, Third Series, 1893; "The Use of Turpentine in Typhoid Fever," *Id.*, Vol. III, Third Series, 1893; "Paralysis Agitans," *Id.*, Vol. IV, Second Series, 1893; "Acute Tubal Nephritis, Chronic Tubal Nephritis, Amyloid Diseases of the Kidneys, Chronic Interstitial Nephritis," American Text Book of Diseases of Children, 1894; "Croupous Pneumonia, Acute Catarrhal Bronchitis. Bronchiectasis, Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Hemorrhage, Pulmonary Oedema," American Text Book Applied Therapeutics, 1896; "Acute Capillary Bronchitis, In the Young and in the Aged, Pulmonary Emphysema, Chronic Interstitial Pneumonia, Pneumonokoniosis, Pulmonary Abscess, Pulmonary Gangrene, Pulmonary Neoplasms," *Id.*, 1896; "Catarrhal Pyelitis, Pyonephrosis and its Sequelæ, Cysto-Nephritis, Suppurative Nephritis, Renal Calculus, Hydro-Nephrosis, Renal Tumors," American System of



Robert H. Babcock

Practical Medicine, 1897; "Cystis Degeneration of the Kidneys, Renal Abscess, Renal Parasites, Acute Catarrhal Cystitis, Acute Croupous Cystitis, Chronic Catarrhal Cystitis, Vesical Calculus, Tumors of the Bladder, Prostatitis," Id., 1897; "Effects of Alcohol upon the Fibrous Tissues of the Body," a lecture delivered at Lake Bluff; "Four Cases of Surgical Kidney," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*; "Lecture Introductory to the Annual Course of Instruction in Northwestern University Woman's College," *Journal American Medical Association*, November 20, 1898; "Valedictory Address to the Graduating Class of the Woman's College," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, July, 1882; "Effects of Alcohol upon the Liver and Kidneys," a lecture before Preachers' Meeting, 1895. He is now at work upon a text-book on "Diseases of the Kidneys."

In addition to the foregoing list, Dr. Danforth has published many fugitive articles in various medical and secular journals and newspapers on current medical, scientific and sanitary topics, and has delivered many popular or non-technical lectures on similar subjects. Dr. Danforth is known as a successful platform and after dinner speaker.

In June, 1869, Dr. Danforth married Miss Elizabeth Skelton, who died August 1, 1895, a woman of remarkable endowments of head and heart, to whose support and counsel Dr. Danforth attributes much of his success. He has established a scholarship in her memory in Northwestern University Woman's Medical School and has contributed largely toward the Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Memorial Hospital in Kiukiang, China. Two children, a son and a daughter, followed this union, both graduates of Northwestern University. Dr. Danforth married, for his second wife, January 7, 1898, Mary McPherson Barnes, widow of the late Norman S. Barnes, M. D., who was prominent in the medical service of the Army of the Potomac, during the Rebellion. Dr. Danforth has been a member of and trustee in Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, in Chicago, for thirty years, and has for many years been active in religious and missionary work.

ROBERT HALL BABCOCK, A. M., M. D.

Dr. Robert Hall Babcock was born in Watertown, New York State, July 26, 1851, but while yet an infant was removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, which thereafter remained his home until he entered the practice of medicine in Chicago.

On April 12, 1864, an explosion of gunpowder resulted in the loss of his sight. The following September he was sent to school at the Institution

for the Blind in Philadelphia, where he remained until the summer of 1867. He then entered the Preparatory School at Olivet, Michigan, remaining a student there until he entered the Freshman class of Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, in September, 1869. Failure of health toward the close of his Sophomore year necessitated absence from college for a year. His Junior year was spent at Western Reserve College with the class of 1874, but at the beginning of the Senior year he removed to Ann Arbor, and finished his course in that University. He did not, however, come up for graduation with his class, owing to his unwillingness to comply with certain requirements to him seemingly unjust. The degrees of A. B., and A. M., were subsequently conferred upon him by Adelbert College of Western Reserve University.

Dr. Babcock began the study of medicine in the Fall of 1874, attending lectures at Ann Arbor for two years, after which he repaired to the Chicago Medical College, from which he obtained the degree of M. D. The following year was passed in attendance at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which institution he received a diploma in the Spring of 1879, and was one of the ten Honor men of his class. The next three months were spent in New York City, in attendance upon several clinical courses. The winter of 1879 and 1880 Dr. Babcock was in Chicago doing a little practice, but chiefly quizzing in Obstetrics and Materia Medica at the Chicago Medical College. The following July he and his wife sailed for Germany, where he passed the next three years in medical study at Berlin, Munich and Wurzburg.

In October, 1883, the Doctor returned and took up his residence in Chicago, where he has been in the active practice of medicine to the present time. Until 1891 he was attending physician in the Throat and Chest Department of the South-side Free Dispensary, which position he resigned shortly after accepting appointment to the Chair of Clinical Medicine and Diseases of the Chest at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a position he still holds. From 1891 to 1896 he was one of the attending physicians to the Cook County Hospital. He helped to organize the Post Graduate Medical School of Chicago, and occupied a chair in that institution until his resignation in 1896. In the fall of 1898, he was appointed one of the Staff of the Cook County Hospital for Consumptives, a position he still occupies. Dr. Babcock is consulting physician to the Mary Thompson Hospital and Dr. Newman's J. Marion Sims Sanitarium.

The Doctor belongs to the following medical societies: The Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Pathological Society, Chicago Neurological Society, Chicago Society of Internal Medicine and the Physicians Club. Illinois State Medical Society, honorary member of the Colorado State Medical

Society, member of the American Medical Association, fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, member of Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, American Climatological Association, of which he was elected First Vice-President in 1899. He was formerly member of the Tri-State Medical Society, serving as President at its Chicago meeting in 1896, and of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association.

On June 12, 1879, Dr. Babcock was married to Miss Lizzie C. Weston, of Montclair, New Jersey.

Dr. Henry M. Lyman writes of Dr. Babcock: "Accurate as a man well posted in the art of diagnosis, and standing high in the esteem of the profession."

Dr. John Ridlon writes: "I never think of Dr. Babcock without a feeling of wonder. To me it is wonderful that a man totally blind could successfully complete a medical education; it is more wonderful that he can practice medicine; and it is almost past believing that he has gained a first place among the really great men of a great city. Such a place Dr. Babcock has gained. In the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the Heart and Lungs he has no peer. The sensitiveness of his touch, the delicacy of his hearing, the accuracy of his reasoning, are only equalled by his wonderful memory of all things that come within his perception."

Among the products from his pen are: "Diseases of the Heart and Arterial System," Appleton & Co., 1903; "Physical Condition Essential to the Production of Tympanitic Resonance and Pathological Status of Pulmonary Tissues in which it occurs," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, July, 1884, Vol. 49; "A Remarkable Case of Dexiocardia," *Medical News*, October, 1884; "A Case of Pericarditis and Endocarditis," *Medical Age*, Detroit, 1887, Vol. 5; "The Nature of the Rotation which the Heart Undergoes in Acquired Dexiocardia," *Philadelphia Medical News*, 1888, Vol. 53; "Sclerosis of the Coronary Arteries, and its Relation to Certain Cases of Cardiac Failure," *North American Practitioner*, 1889, Vol. 1; "The Remarkable Effect of Diuretin in Removing Dropsy," *New York Medical Journal*, 1891, Vol. 54; "An Instructive Case of Atheromatous Narrowing of the Ascending Aorta with Resulting Changes in the Heart," *North American Practitioner*, Chicago, 1889, Vol. 1; "A Case of Primary Carcinoma of the Liver," *Medical and Surgical Reports Cook County Hospital*, Chicago, 1890-91; "Certain Normal Physical Signs and their Liability to Lead to False Diagnosis," *North American Practitioner*, Chicago, 1891, Vol. 3; "The Treatment of Consumption," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, 1893, Vol. 4; "The Medical Aspects of Empyema," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1893, Vol. 21; "The Schott Method of Treating Chronic Diseases of the Heart by Baths and Gymnastics," *Journal American Medical Association*, October, 1893, Vol. 21; "The Treatment of Acute Croupous

Pneumonia," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, 1892, Vol. 3; "Rest in the Treatment of the Heart," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1894, Vol. 23; "Enlargement of the Heart without Valvular Disease, with Special Reference to Treatment," *Journal American Medical Association*, December 2, 1894, Vol. 23; "A Case of Idiopathic Enlargement of the Heart with Autopsy," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, 1894, Vol. 6; "The Condition of the Two Ventricles with Reference to the Administration of Digitalis," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1895, Vol. 24; "Some Consideration in Regard to the Senile Heart," *New York Medical Record*, 1895, Vol. 48; "Report of Chronic Heart Disease treated by the Schott Method of Baths and Gymnastics," Transactions of the American Climatological Society, 1895, Vol. 23; "Aneurism of the Ascending Aorta," *International Clinic*, Philadelphia, 1895, 5th S., Vol. 3; "Some Considerations of Special Importance in the Management of Chronic Cardiac Diseases," *The Charlotte* (North Carolina) *Medical Journal*, May, 1895; "Open Air Treatment of Consumptives who cannot seek Change of Climate," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1895, Vol. 24; "The Treatment of Hemoptysis," *Medicine*, September, 1896; "A Report of a Case Illustrating the Importance of Secondary Physical Signs in the Diagnosis of Valvular Heart Disease," *Physicians and Surgeons Plexus*, September, 1896, Vol. 2; "The Use of Cold in the Treatment of Acute Broncho Pneumonia," *North American Practitioner*, 1896, Vol. 8; "Some Considerations with Regard to Cough," *Medicine*, March, 1896, Vol. 8; "Antitoxin, or Serum Therapy, with Special Reference to Tuberculosis," *North American Practitioner*, October, 1896, Vol. 8; "Indirect Treatment of Diseased Hearts," *The Medical Standard*, Chicago, 1897, Vol. 19; "Report of a Case of Pulmonary Stenosis with Exhibition of Specimen," *Medicine*, 1897, Vol. 3; "The Diagnosis, and Differential Diagnosis, of Pulmonary Abscess and Gangrene, with view to Surgical Treatment," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1898, Vol. 30; "Heart Disease from the Standpoint of Life Insurance," *Medicine*, 1898, Vol. 4; "A case of Heart Disease with Instructive Lessons which it Taught," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1898, Vol. 32; "Some Remarks on Apomorphine as an Expectorant with a view to Correcting Prevailing Notions Regarding Dosage," *American Medical and Surgical Bulletin*, New York, 1898, Vol. 12; "Cough and Thoracic Pain," *Physicians and Surgeons Plexus*, May, 1898; "High Altitude and Heart Disease," *Medical News*, July 15, 1899; "Arterio-Sclerosis with Special Reference to its Effects Upon the Heart, and to Treatment," Transactions, Colorado State Medical Association, 1899; "Pneumonia of the Aged," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1899; and "The Ethics of Medical Advertising: Its Methods, Ethical and Unethical, the Forces that Bring it About, and its Inevitable Tendency if not Checked," *Bulletin of the American Academy of Medicine*, August, 1899.





Dr. F. N. Emery

JONATHAN ADAMS ALLEN, M. D.

The late Dr. Jonathan Adams Allen, born in Vermont, in 1825, was the son of a physician of eminence, and in addition to natural capacities of a high order, he received a full classical education in the schools of his native State and graduated in medicine in 1846. When the Medical Department of the University of Michigan was organized he was elected to a Chair of Physiology and Pathology, and became a resident of Ann Arbor, Michigan. In this new field he rapidly acquired a high reputation, both as a lecturer and general practitioner of medicine. In 1859 he accepted an invitation to fill the vacant Chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine in Rush Medical College, and changed his residence to Chicago. Here he soon became, perhaps, the most popular medical teacher in the College Faculty. With a mind thoroughly trained by education and amply stored with knowledge, aided by ready wit and keen sarcasm, he could impart interest to almost any subject. Yet he contributed only a limited number of papers as valuable additions to medical literature. He filled his professorship thirty-one years, to the time of his death, in 1890. During the last thirteen years he was President of the College.—[N. S. DAVIS, M. D., SR.]

FERNAND HENROTIN, M. D.

Fernand Henrotin, a leading physician of Chicago, was born in Brussels, Belgium, September 28, 1847. His father and grandfather were both physicians, the former, J. F. Henrotin, being still well remembered among the old citizens of Chicago as one of the prominent practitioners from 1847 to 1875. Fernand received his education entirely in Chicago, and after graduating from the high school studied medicine at Rush Medical College, and graduated in 1868, after a three years' course. From the very evening of his graduation Fernand Henrotin has led a most active professional life, and is fond of claiming that he never lost a day from disability in over thirty-five years of practice. For two years after graduation he was prosecutor at Rush Medical College, after which he served two years as County Physician of Cook county. Then he became Surgeon of the Police and Fire Department. He was connected with the former for fifteen years and the latter for twenty-one, for a number of years also serving as Surgeon of the First Brigade of the Illinois National Guard. He was connected with the medical staff of the County Hospital as Physician for several years, and later as Gynecologist. At present he is Surgeon at the Alexian Brothers Hospital, Gynecolo-

William F. Waugh, second son of William, graduated with honor at Westminster College in 1868, receiving a gold medal, and the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him some years later. In 1871 he graduated from Jefferson Medical College. His subsequent professional life embraced a period as Resident Physician at the West Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane; three years' service in the Medical Corps of the United States Navy, which he entered in 1873, receiving the highest grade of his date. His health being impaired by an attack of yellow fever, he resigned from the service and settled in Philadelphia in 1876. His standing as a physician there may be judged by the following list of the positions he filled: Vaccine Physician, Assistant Medical Inspector, Philadelphia Board of Health; Professor of Practice and Clinical Medicine, Medico-Chirurgical College; Physician-in-Chief, Medico-Chirurgical Hospital; Member Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania State, American Medical and Northwestern Medical Societies, President Medico-Legal Society, etc. He successfully edited the *Physician's Magazine*, *Medical World*, *Philadelphia Medical Times*, *Medical Times and Register*, and *Dietetic Gazette*. At the Ninth International Medical Congress he was Secretary of the Section of Medicine.

In the year 1893 Dr. Waugh removed to Chicago, where he now resides. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Societe d'Electro Therapie de France, Fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, etc.

Dr. Waugh showed a strong inclination toward literary pursuits from early childhood, following the footsteps of a long line of bookish ancestors, and of late years has withdrawn from the active practice of his profession, except in consultation work and certain lines of unusual difficulty, in order to give more time to pen-work. His principal contributions to medical literature are a "Manual of Treatment," written in conjunction with C. F. Taylor; "Manual of Active Principles"; "Treatment of the Sick"; and Diseases of the Respiratory Organs"; hundreds of magazine articles and thousands of editorials, letters, notes, replies, and minor papers. He has been a devoted advocate of local antiseptic, in the treatment of diphtheria, typhoid fever, cholera infantum, etc.; and to him may be attributed the general use of the sulphocarbolates as intestinal antiseptics, calcium sulphide in gonorrhoeal septicaemia, eucrophen in urethral maladies, intestinal antiseptic in pulmonary phthisis, pneumonia and all other fevers, etc. Dr. Waugh is literary editor of the *Alkaloidal Clinic*, a monthly founded and conducted by Dr. W. C. Abbott, devoted to popularizing the use of the active principles in medical practice, instead of the uncertain, variable tinctures and extracts. His work has therefore dealt with the clinical aspects of the physician's work, rather than the theoretical, though he has earnestly urged the importance of the latter, and of the general application of laboratory methods, and accuracy in

therapeutics, instead of the old guess at the disease, and tentative, timorous, pessimistic, drug-intervention. When the Dosimetric method of Burggraevae was introduced in America, Dr. Waugh quickly realized its vast importance, but he threw the weight of his influence against the attempt to make of it a new sect in medicine. To him and his associates, Drs. Abbott and Shaller, may be credited the development of this new therapeutic method on strictly ethical lines, within the limits of the general profession.

Dr. Senn writes of him: "A prominent general practitioner, progressive in his teachings and writings on therapeutics and practice, who has greatly advanced the interest of scientific medicine in the northwest."

Dr. John V. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, writes: "Prof. William F. Waugh is an able diagnostician—a trained and practical clinician and an all-around physician. He is perfectly at home in the sick room, at the bed-side, in the hospital and in the lecture room."

Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., writes: "Dr. William F. Waugh, of Chicago, has attained a deservedly high reputation both as a writer and teacher, especially in the departments of Therapeutics and Practice of Medicine. Inheriting mental capacity of a high order, and having the advantages of a good collegiate and medical education, he has devoted much of his time to the cultivation of greater certainty as to the efficient causes of disease; more accuracy of diagnosis as the basis for correct therapeutic indications; and, as far as possible, the use of the active alkaloidal and other principles instead of crude drugs in the direct treatment of disease. No more important lines of investigation could be chosen, and his work is being duly appreciated both at home and abroad."

MOSES GUNN, M. D.

Moses Gunn, M. D., was born April 20, 1822, the son of Linus and Esther (Bronson) Gunn, in East Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York. His American ancestors descended from the Gunn clan, in the north of Scotland. After receiving his preliminary education at the common schools, at home, and taking a classical education at the academy, Moses Gunn determined upon pursuing the medical profession, and entered the Geneva Medical College, whence he graduated in 1846. Immediately after receiving his diploma as Doctor of Medicine he started for the West, carrying with him, in a neat trunk, the body of a huge African, whereon his surgical skill could be exercised at a favorable opportunity. There were no "baggage-smashers" upon the Doctor's route, otherwise an unpleasant contretemps might have occurred.

Dr. Gunn arrived at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in February, 1846, and at the same time that he commenced practice inaugurated the first systematic course of Anatomical Lectures ever given in Michigan. He had a class of twenty-five or thirty students, and it is presumable that at the first lectures the African was resurrected and scientifically dissected. Upon the organization of the Medical Department of the University of Michigan Dr. Gunn was elected Professor of Surgery by a most flattering majority over his competitor. But for once the Latin adage, *palman qui meruit ferat*, was carried out. He occupied the Chair for seventeen years, until 1867, the first three years teaching both Anatomy and Surgery, and notwithstanding the engrossing duties of his private practice and his professorship, as a recreation, he studied German, in which language he attained great proficiency.

In 1848 Dr. Gunn married Jane Augusta Terry, the only daughter of J. M. Terry, M. D. In 1853 he removed to Detroit, continuing his duties at Ann Arbor, however, and in 1856 received the degree of M. A. from Geneva College, and in 1877 that of LL. D., from the University of Chicago. On September 1, 1861, Dr. Gunn entered the army, that he might gain a practical knowledge of military surgery, and was with General McClellan's army in the Peninsula campaign of 1862, wherein he rendered efficient medical service. In the spring of 1867 he resigned his position in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and moved to Chicago to accept a position in the Faculty of Rush Medical College, as successor to Dr. Brainard, whose death left vacant the Professorship of Surgery, from which time he became identified with the elite of the profession. In appearance Dr. Gunn was distingue and military; his speech was quick, decisive and always germane to the subject, and herein lay his secret as a successful professor of Surgery. His lectures were invariably lucid expositions of the subject, while with the scalpel he illustrated his disquisitions. His touch was velvet, his nerves steel; and, being gifted with a profound memory, exquisite perception and attention to minutiae, it is no marvel that he was a skillful and successful surgeon, and a teacher of high reputation. After a protracted illness, he died at his home, surrounded by his family, on the 4th day of November, 1887.

Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., pays him the following tribute: "Dr. Gunn gained a deservedly high reputation, both as a teacher and practitioner of surgery. He was an active supporter of medical society organizations and a moderate contributor to medical literature. Personally he presented an admirable physical development, was affable and kind, dignified and honorable, and enjoyed a just popularity until his death, in 1887."

LUDVIG HEKTOEN, A. M., M. D.

Ludvig Hektoen, A. M., M. D., has attained a position in the medical circles of a great educational center which places him among those who have made the present age the day of young men. He has achieved distinction as a pathologist in his connection with Rush Medical College and the University of Chicago, the standing of which institutions is sufficient guarantee of his right to be classed among the eminently successful physicians of the city of Chicago. His reputation is not confined by the boundaries of that city, however, and wherever known he enjoys the respect due to one who has gained a high place through merit alone.

Dr. Hektoen is a native of Wisconsin, having been born July 2, 1863, on his father's farm near La Crosse, that State. His parents, Peter P. and Olave (Thorsgard) Hektoen, natives of Norway, were early settlers of Vernon county, Wisconsin, where the father still resides, living retired in West-by, near his farm. Besides carrying on farming Peter P. Hektoen was engaged as a school teacher, following that calling for several years in Vernon county, after which he held a public office at the State capital. He is a man held in the highest esteem wherever he is known, and since his return to Vernon county has been chosen to various local offices, in the administration of which he has shown that the confidence of his fellow citizens has not been misplaced. Noted for his honesty and straightforwardness, he has often been called upon to serve as administrator, and he has acted as adviser to many who came to him. His family consisted of three children: Ludvig; Martin, who is assistant physician at the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee, Illinois; and Miss Marie, who is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and is at present taking a post-graduate course at the University of Chicago.

Ludvig Hektoen passed his youth as a typical farmer boy, attending school winters and assisting on his father's farm during the remainder of the year. When fourteen years old he was sent to Luther College, at Decorah, Iowa, and six years later graduated from that institution, with the degree of B. A. The next year he spent in study at the University of Wisconsin, after which for one year he was engaged as druggist at the Oshkosh (Wisconsin) Insane Asylum. He then commenced the special preparation for his life work, entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1887, and for the six months following he was at the Insane Asylum at Kankakee, Illinois. Having received appointment as Intern (first place) at the Cook County Hospital, he returned to Chicago to enter upon the duties of that position, in which he remained until the spring of 1889. Taking up the active practice of medicine in Chicago at the close of



Winfield S. Hall

that period, he has continued there ever since. In 1890 he was appointed coroner's physician, serving as such until 1894, and meantime had become Adjunct Pathologist at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He had furthered his scientific acquirements by study in Upsala, Berlin and Prague, having gone to Europe in April, 1890. Returning to Chicago, he resumed active practice, and was elected Professor of Pathology in Rush Medical College, a position he has ably filled ever since. In 1900 he was honored with appointment as head of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology at the University of Chicago—a mark of esteem of which any physician might feel proud. As Professor of Pathology Dr. Hektoen exerts a strong and wide-spreading influence on the minds and careers of the hundreds of students who come under his charge. In January, 1902, Dr. Hektoen was appointed director of the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases in Chicago. He holds membership in the principal medical societies of the city, State and country, including the American Medical Association and the Association of American Physicians; has served four years as president of the Chicago Pathological Society; and was elected president of the Association of American Pathologists and Bacteriologists for 1903. The members of the profession are the best judges of a physician's real worth, whether in the line of research or practice, and such high honors are not bestowed unmerited. A record like Dr. Hektoen's speaks for itself, especially in the circles where the value of attainments like his is well enough known to be correctly estimated.

In 1891 Dr. Hektoen married Miss Ellen Strandh, of Habo, Sweden, and they have one daughter, Aikyn.



WINFIELD SCOTT HALL, PH. D., M. D.

Winfield S. Hall, born in Batavia, Illinois, on January 5, 1861, is the oldest son of Albert N. Hall and Adelia (Foote) Hall. The Hall family came from north England in the middle of the eighteenth century and settled in the northern part of Vermont. Two or three brothers of the second American generation went West and settled near Toronto, Canada. In 1838, Wesley Hall took his wife and family of five children, of whom Albert was the fourth, and moved from Toronto another step westward, to near Elgin, Illinois, passing through Chicago when the city was a struggling village. He purchased two hundred acres of fine farming land on the Fox river, where he reared a family of eleven children, seven boys and four girls, inured to all the vicissitudes of pioneer life.

The Hall family, as represented in the Vermont, Canada and Illinois branches, are agricultural people. They are uniformly well-to-do, but no member of the family has ever accumulated wealth. On the other hand, none of them has ever sojourned in the poorhouse or any other county or State institution for the "unfortunate." They are honest, industrious, economical, and temperate. They are free from any hereditary tendency to tuberculosis, neuroses or the "king's evil," and usually live to an advanced age. They are usually sanguine in temperament and not given to worry over this world or the next.

The progenitor of the Foote family in America was Nathaniel Foote, "The Settler" (1593-1644), who married Elizabeth Deeming in England. With his wife and six children he emigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630, and six years later, with John Deeming and others, made the perilous forest journey from Boston to the lower Connecticut valley and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut. The descendants of Nathaniel Foote, "The Settler," number many thousands, now scattered throughout the land, but principally centered in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York. A family genealogy compiled in 1847 shows that up to that time most of the Footes had been agricultural, though a very considerable portion had entered the learned professions. Among the descendants of Nathaniel Foote are numbered members of Congress and of various State Legislatures; college professors and presidents; circuit judges and a state governor; an admiral of the United States navy, and numerous commissioned officers in the army; doctors, lawyers and authors of national repute.

The Foote family possesses certain well-marked characteristics. They are usually of nervous temperament, and always aggressive and ambitious. They are industrious, energetic and thrifty, and are always temperate and honorable. No member of this family has ever been reduced to more than a temporary poverty, and the family contains no degenerate or criminal. There are no hereditary taints of any kind, no tuberculosis and no neuroses, and the individuals are blessed with unusual longevity. The members of the family have turned their activities to agriculture, trade or the professions, and have produced eminent men in theology, medicine, law, navy and literature, as the above enumeration shows.

On January 5, 1861, a son was born to Albert N. Hall and Adelia Foote Hall. When a name was chosen, Lincoln had made his second call for volunteers, war was in the air, and the boy was christened Winfield Scott. In a few weeks Albert N. Hall marched away with the Fifty-second Illinois to join Ulysses S. Grant's command in western Kentucky. He took part in the engagements at Paducah, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. A wound at Corinth retired him from the firing line for the rest of the war. Returning

from the war in 1865, three years were required to so far mend his broken fortunes that Albert N. Hall could, with his family, now increased by a second son, join the great tide of army veterans who were going west to locate "soldiers' homesteads." Locating temporarily near Nebraska City, he later moved to the frontier, and took a homestead near Hastings, Nebraska, where he has remained to see a trackless plain develop into a thickly settled and prosperous community, with fine schools, numerous churches, and other marks of prosperity and progress.

The pioneer life with its privations and its adventures tended to develop the best that was in Winfield S. Hall. The names of Lincoln and Grant were household words, and the lives of these and others of the nation's heroes were ever held up by the parents as examples of what may be accomplished by overcoming difficulties. A difficulty was defined as something to be squarely faced and promptly overcome. The word "failure" was not in the vocabulary. The fact that schools were elementary in grade and accessible only in winter was no reason why one should not receive an education. With the father's encouragement and the mother's guidance, Winfield studied mornings and evenings in the winter and continued the studies through the summer, carrying Latin paradigms or mathematical problems to the field and mastering them while at work. At eighteen he began teaching in a neighboring district, boarding at home and walking or riding the four miles, morning and night. Two years later he held a first grade county certificate, and the following year a first grade State certificate, which covered all the branches of a high school course. In the fall of 1881 he entered the Freshman class of the Northwestern University, choosing the course in Modern Languages, Mathematics and the Natural Sciences. At the end of the Sophomore year his success may be measured by his winning of the prize in Botany and receiving "special mention" in Mathematics. The meager savings of his teaching all exhausted, it now became necessary for him to earn his way as he went. Having decided to enter the medical profession, he entered the Chicago Medical College, which was affiliated with the Northwestern University, and earned his first year's expenses by delivering morning papers. The pittance (\$3.25 per week) received for this seven-mile jaunt before breakfast every morning had to be expended very judiciously to cover the items of board, room, fuel, laundry, books and clothing. In the following spring he was put in charge of the Evanston Boat Club's house and boats, a position which brought him again into touch with the college life which he had left so regretfully and which he longed to enter again. The following year he resumed his Liberal Arts studies, and received in 1887, from Northwestern University, the degree of Bachelor of Science, graduating with general honors in scholarship. During

his Senior year in college he was made instructor in Mathematics and Science in the Chicago Athenæum, teaching evening classes. This position solved the financial problem, and the opportunities for day classes and private tutoring in summer enabled him to have a bank balance of \$500 at the end of his medical course.

The medical studies were resumed, and in April, 1888, he received from the Chicago Medical College the degree of Doctor of Medicine. At graduation from the medical school he won the Ingalls Prize of \$100, given by Ephraim Ingalls to the one who should pass the best examination in the whole field of Language, Literature, History, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Astronomy, Geology, and the whole medical course of three years. He won also the Fowler prize of a \$100 set of oculist's test lenses, for the best examination in theoretical and applied optics. He also won an internship in Mercy Hospital, Chicago.

On October 11, 1888, Dr. Hall married Jeannette Winter, and entered upon his internship in November. During the year in Mercy Hospital he made a special study of a number of cases of Pathology, and on a thesis entitled "The Relation of Pathology to the Evolution Theory," received in June, 1889, from Northwestern University, the degree of Master of Science. About this time Dr. Hall received a call to the Chair of Biology at Haverford College, Pennsylvania. Accepting the call, he spent a semester at Harvard in special preparation for his new position. The four years spent at Haverford were years of the most intense activity. His teaching covered the whole field of Biology. Besides his work in Biology, he was Medical Director of the Athletic Work and Medical Examiner at Haverford, and at the William Penn Charter School of Philadelphia. Anthropometric data collected in these examinations formed the basis of an extended research which occupied much of his vacation time at Haverford, and which was finally finished in Europe. In June, 1893, Dr. Hall resigned his position at Haverford, and with Mrs. Hall went to Leipzig, Germany, where both entered the University, Dr. Hall taking up a special line of work in Physiology with the great master, Carl Ludwig, while Mrs. Hall continued, under Leukhart, biological studies pursued for four years in Haverford.

In May, 1894, Dr. Hall completed a dissertation entitled "Die Resorption des Carniferins," based upon his work in Ludwig's Laboratory. Having attended the clinics of Thiersch, Curschmann, Zweifel and Schoen, he came before the Medical Faculty as a candidate for a degree. Passing the examination successfully, he received in June, 1894, the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Leipzig University. He began at once, under the anthropologist Emil Schmidt, to complete the anthropological research begun four years before in Philadelphia. Choosing Anthropology as a major subject, and

Zoology and Botany as minor subjects, he registered in the Department of Philosophy of Leipzig University as a candidate for the Doctor's degree, all requirements for which were satisfied, and the degree of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy granted, in November, 1894. The dissertation entitled "Changes in the Proportions of the Human Body During the Period of Growth" was written in English for publication in London. After this, Dr. Hall studied a year in Zurich, Switzerland, where he conducted research work in nutrition, publishing at the end of that year two researches: (1) "Ueber die Darstellung eines künstlichen Futters"; (2) "Ueber das Verhalten des Eisens im thierischen Organismus."

Having accepted a call to the Chair of Physiology in the Northwestern University Medical School, Dr. Hall came to Chicago and entered upon the duties of the position which he now occupies in October, 1895. Dr. Arthur R. Edwards, secretary of the Northwestern Medical School, writes of Dr. Hall: "Professor Hall is eminently a college man, a man of great physical and mental strength, who is always ready to help students or his colleagues in any enterprise. He is most generous and sympathetic; and his work in physiology is but partly shown in his text-book on physiology. Personally he is one of the most sincere and steadfast friends a man could have."

Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., writes: "Winfield Scott Hall, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., is one of the comparatively few men in the medical profession who prefers to devote his time entirely to scientific pursuits. With no other capital than good mental endowments, good morals, and untiring industry, W. S. Hall with steady purpose worked his way through the College of Liberal Arts of Northwestern University and then entered its Medical School, from which he graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1888, having stood in the front rank of his classes from the beginning to the end, and yet paying his way from the proceeds of his own labor. Instead of entering at once upon the practice of medicine he accepted the Chair of Biology in Haverford College, Philadelphia, where he rapidly gained a wider reputation and saved money enough to enable him to spend two years in the universities and medical schools of Germany, giving prominent attention to the general field of physiological science. At the University of Leipzig he was awarded both the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Medicine in 1894. The next year he was elected to the Chair of Physiology in the Northwestern University Medical School, with sufficient salary to enable him to devote his whole time to the teaching of Physiology both in the lecture room and the laboratories. Accepting the same, he returned directly to Chicago and entered upon the discharge of his official duties. Personally Professor Hall is unassuming, gentlemanly and companionable, with a character for integrity and virtue above reproach. As a man of wide scientific attainments, and a thorough

teacher and writer in the important department of physiology, he has already achieved a reputation second to that of no other physiologist in this country."

From the Sisters of Mercy, under whose direction the Mercy Hospital is conducted, and who had the honor to be Dr. Hall's first pupils in physiology, we have the following contribution:

"Prof. W. S. Hall has been connected with the Mercy Hospital of Chicago since the spring of 1888, at which time he became Interne, a position obtained by competitive examination. As Interne Dr. Hall gave perfect satisfaction in each department. He was well qualified for the work mentally and physically. His work was arduous, as at that time the science of Bacteriology was revolutionizing the medical world. A spirit of unrest and investigation seemed to arouse the mental activities of all who had the desire to advance and succeed in the medical profession.

"Dr. Hall was among the foremost in the race for higher and better scientific work. At that time the Sisters were organizing a Training School for Nurses, in which work Dr. Hall was interested. It was at this time that Dr. Hall gave his first course of lectures on Anatomy and Physiology. Sisters and pupils came from St. Xavier's Academy and other schools conducted by the Sisters of Mercy to attend this course of lectures, and all who had the pleasure of hearing them derived much benefit from the knowledge of the subjects as presented by so able a teacher. We all felt that he possessed the qualifications necessary to make a good teacher, namely, a thorough knowledge of his subject and the ability to impart that knowledge to others.

"Dr. Hall was not satisfied with the amount of knowledge he had acquired, but still hungered for more, as the Wise Man says of wisdom, 'Those who eat me shall yet hunger, and those who drink me shall yet thirst.' In order to satisfy this laudable hunger and thirst for wisdom, as we may call this desire for more profound knowledge, the Doctor went abroad. It was not to please himself, for what he proposed to do would require years of toil and self-denial in this labor of self-culture; it was in order that he might be the better prepared to become the bearer of those best gifts to others. Hippocrates says, 'Godlike is the physician who is a Philosopher.' The subject of this sketch is truly a philosopher, and he wished to impart this gift to others, therefore he decided to allow others to light their lamps from the flame of his torch, feeling that his lustre was only heightened by passing on his light to illuminate the minds of all who came within his sphere of action. Whilst abroad he drank of the fountains of knowledge and studied the best means of imparting to others the science he had acquired. For this purpose he collected the many new apparatuses and appliances best adapted to demonstrate what he proposed to teach, viz.: Physiology in its fullest sense.

"Thus prepared to give the most thorough course in all branches of this

important department of medical science, Dr. W. S. Hall set forth to give his work in the clearest and most interesting manner. Like the great educator that he is, he aimed to create new interest and keep the minds of his pupils always fixed on the subject before them. At the Mercy Hospital we have the great advantage of again enjoying the instruction of Prof. Hall. When the curriculum of Mercy Hospital Training School was arranged by Dr. Frank Billings, and the name of Dr. Hall appeared, it was hailed with delight, for all realized the fact that we were to have a veritable intellectual treat. His lectures to the Training School after his return from abroad were most interesting and instructive, as he brought from the Northwestern University Medical School an entire outfit of apparatus in order to demonstrate each subject. Mechanical iteration is the fault of many teachers, but the mechanical and chemical experiments of Dr. Hall are a source of intellectual joy and pleasure, as they remove the screen which concealed from us the mystic mechanism of our own existence. Beginning with cell life, he demonstrates from the lowest form of plant and animal life, and finally the highest form, namely, human life, entering fully into the five activities of cell life, Absorption, Secretion, Respiration, Digestion and Excretion.

"Dr. Hall is the first teacher west of the Alleghanies who introduced the methods and appliances which he uses in his lectures. The lectures on food stuffs and chemical analysis of foods are particularly instructive and useful to nurses. In their care of the sick, Dietetics holds an important place. Some one has said, 'Women are responsible for making America a nation of dyspeptics.' If Dr. Hall's selection and cooking of foods be reduced to practice by our cooks or 'queens of the kitchen,' those who have the happiness of having his instructions carried out in their household should rise up and bless him for the health, wealth and happiness which may be theirs to enjoy for a lifetime.

"We believe as a scientific teacher of his chosen subjects Dr. Hall is unsurpassed. A classic writer has said no better fortune can befall a commonwealth than to have superior intellectual men who agree to work together for the common welfare. Dr. W. S. Hall is such, and Chicago has reason to be congratulated on having such a man to hand his spirit on to future generations. As Cicero is styled Prince of Orators, we may style Dr. Hall Prince of Teachers."

Dr. George W. Webster, President of the Board of Health of the State of Illinois, speaks thus of Dr. Hall: "I have known Dr. Hall for many years as a student and teacher and educator, and I know him to be one of the foremost and prominent physiologists of this country, a man of broad culture, liberal attainments, a thinker and scholar, and above all a manly man, imbued with the true spirit of real professionalism, that is, like Ruskin's reason for the esteem in which the soldier is held, 'he holds his life at the service of the

state.' In the study of the alcohol question, as well as in many other questions of vital public interest, he has taken a prominent part."

Among Dr. Hall's more important publications may be mentioned the following: (1) "Die Resorption des Carniferins," *Archiv für Anat. u. Physiologie*, Leipzig, 1894. (2) "Changes in the Proportions of the Human Body During the Period of Growth," *Journal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, London, 1895. (3) "Ueber das Verhalten des Eisens im thierischen Organismus," *Archiv f. Anat. u. Physiologie*, Leipzig, 1896. (4) "Ueber die Darstellung eines Künstlichen Futters," *Archiv f. Anat. u. Physiologie*, Leipzig, 1896. (5) "The Regeneration of the Blood," *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, Vol. I, Baltimore, 1896. (6) "The Recovery of Animals after Serum Transfusion," *North American Practitioner*, Vol. IX, Chicago, 1897. (7) "A Laboratory Guide in Physiology," 350 pages, published by Chicago Medical Book Company, Chicago, 1897. (8) "The Anatomy of the Central Nervous System, by Edinger," 446 pages, translation from German, published by the F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia, 1899. (9) "A Text-book of Physiology," 670 pages, Lea Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, October, 1899. (10) "The Chest Pantograph," *Bulletin of Northwestern Medical University Medical School*, July, 1900. (11) "Elementary Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene," 270 pages, American Book Co., New York, 1900. (12) "Intermediate Physiology and Hygiene," 180 pages, American Book Co., New York, 1901. (13) "Contractility," article in Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, William Wood & Co., New York, 1901. (14) "The Evaluation of Anthropometric Data," *Journal American Medical Association*, Chicago, 1901. (15) "Lymph," article in Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, Vol. V, 1902. (16) "The Frog-Board Myograph," *Northwestern University Bulletin*, 1902. (17) "Taste," article in Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, Vol. VII, 1903. (18) "Thirst," article in Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, Vol. VII, 1903. (19) "Training, Physical," article in Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, Vol. VII, 1903. (20) "Vision," article in Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, Vol. VIII, 1904.

CHARLES GILMAN SMITH, M. D.

Dr. Charles Gilman Smith, late of Chicago, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, January 4, 1828, and received his academic education in the Phillips Academy of that town. In 1844, at the age of sixteen years, he entered the Sophomore class of Harvard College, and graduated in 1847. He entered directly upon the study of medicine and attended his first medical college course in the Medical School of Harvard, in Boston, 1848-49. On account of the excitement and confusion consequent upon the Webster-Parkman murder that occurred at that time he changed his subsequent Medical College attendance to the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1851. He returned to Boston and served two years as Physician in the Almshouse Hospital in South Boston, from which he went to Chicago in 1853, and commenced work as a general practitioner. With excellent natural mental and physical endowments, developed and disciplined by a liberal collegiate and medical education, he rapidly acquired a good general practice and a high social position. During the Civil war, from 1861 to 1864, he was one of the six physicians appointed to take medical charge of the Confederate prisoners in Camp Douglas, and discharged the onerous duties imposed with skill and fidelity. In 1868 he crossed the Atlantic and visited the leading hospitals and medical institutions of England, France and Germany. When the Woman's Medical College of Chicago was organized in connection with the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, in 1870, he accepted the Professorship of Diseases of Children, and discharged its duties satisfactorily several years. He also took an active interest in the organization of the Peck Home for Incurables and was one of the Trustees of the Institution. Though a highly respected member of the city, State and national medical societies, he made but few contributions to medical literature. He early took an interest in medical examinations for Life Insurance, and was employed by several of the leading Life Insurance companies many years. His literary attainments were of a high order. He was an active member of the Harvard Club; of the Literary Club of Chicago, and of the Society of Graduates of the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1873 Dr. Smith married Harriet, the youngest daughter of Erastus F. Gaylord, one of the earlier settlers of Cleveland, Ohio, and his home became a center of the most cordial though unostentatious hospitality. He died after a protracted period of ill-health, January 10, 1894, leaving a widow, but no children.

WALTER S. CHRISTOPHER, M. D.

Walter S. Christopher, whose high attainments in the medical world, and whose conspicuous individuality in seeking new methods, have won him an enviable standing among his professional brethren, was born in Newport, Kentucky, in 1859. The schools of Newport and Cincinnati afforded him ample facilities for a substantial foundation to his professional education, and he was graduated from the Woodward High School in the latter city in 1876. His medical studies were pursued in the Medical College of Ohio, and in 1883 that institution conferred upon him the degree of M. D. During his last year in College he served as Interne in the Cincinnati Hospital. Diseases of Children had interested him above and beyond all others, and he prepared himself thoroughly to cope with that particular line of work. Immediately upon his graduation he was made assistant in the Children's Clinic in the Medical College of Ohio, a position he held from 1883 to 1890. In 1884 he was made Demonstrator of Chemistry, and continued until 1890. Dr. Christopher did not neglect his own studies during these years he served as instructor. His untiring energy, his devotion to his calling, and his constant association with noted members of the profession, all tended to broaden and deepen a mind naturally alert. Hours were spent in patient, careful study, and each day was divided as would best serve to do and to gain the most. Success has always crowned the efforts of those who labor, not for the praise of the world, but to attain a real and lasting treasure.

In 1890 Dr. Christopher was called to the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Michigan. The following year he came to Chicago, where he was appointed Professor of Diseases of Children at the Chicago Policlinic; and in 1892 he received an appointment to a similar position in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Interested above all things else in his profession, Dr. Christopher has not confined his efforts merely to advance himself along the lines laid down in the past. On the other hand he has endeavored to educate the people to an intelligent conception of good sanitation. In 1898-1900, he was a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and was instrumental in establishing the system of medical inspection of the schools, and also in establishing the Child Study Department. In such innovations the Doctor naturally incurred much criticism, but with the sturdy independence of his nature he pressed on, leaving time to justify his actions, and to prove him some years in advance of the majority of mankind.

On December 25, 1884, Dr. Christopher was married to Henrietta Wenderoth, and two children, Alice and Frederick, have been born to them. Dr. Christopher is a son of Charles H. Christopher, a mechanical engineer



W. S. Christopher

born in Cincinnati (a son of William Christopher, a native of Maryland of Scotch descent), and his wife Mary A. Shield (a daughter of Francis Shield and Maria Moore of New York City).

Dr. Christopher is a member and ex-president of the American Pediatric Society; and a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Academy of Medicine, the Chicago Pediatric Society, the Chicago Pathological Society, and the Chicago Gynecological Society. He is also an honorary member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Christopher is the author of the following papers: "Summer Complaint," *Medical News*, March 3, 1888; "Intestinal Superdigestion," *New York Medical Journal*, November 9, 1889; and "Summer Complaint," read before the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, November 11, 1889, and reprinted from the *Archives of Pediatrics*, May, 1890. "Typhoid Fever in Infancy," reprinted from *Archives of Pediatrics*, October, 1892; "Starvation Neuroses," reprinted from *Archives of Pediatrics*, August, 1892; "Treatment of Summer Complaint," reprinted from the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, Vol. XXVII, No. 2, 1893; "Pathogenesis of Bronchitis in Infants and Children," read in the Section on Diseases of Children at Forty-fourth Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association, and reprinted from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, December 9, 1893; "A Plea for the Study of Pediatrics," reprinted from the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, Vol. XXIX, No. 1, 1894; "The Nutritional Element in the Causation of Neuroses," from *Archives of Pediatrics*, December, 1894; "The So-Called Intestinal Indigestion," reprinted from the *Therapeutic Gazette*, March, 1896; "The Relation of Medicine to Biology and other Sciences," reprinted from the *Physicians and Surgeons Plexus*, June, 1896; "Three Crises in Child Life," reprinted from the *Child-Study Monthly*, December, 1897; "The Last of the Clinicians," reprinted from the *Intercollegiate Medical Journal*, March, 1897; "Chicago Public Schools Report on Child-Study Investigation, March, 1899, to June 23, 1899," reprint from the *Annual Report of the Board of Education of Chicago, 1898-1899*; "Measurements of Chicago School Children," read before the American Pediatric Society, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1900; "The Relation of Unbalanced Physical Development to Pubertal Morbidity, as Shown by Physical Measurement," read before the American Pediatric Society, and reprinted from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, September 11, 1901; Presidential Address, "Development the Key-note of Pediatrics," American Pediatric Society, 1902. His lectures delivered in the Fourth Special Course of the Chicago Policlinic were: "Classification of Diarrhoeas, Etiology and Pathology of Summer Complaint;" "Symptomatology and Treatment of Summer

Complaint;" and "Infant Feeding," reprinted from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, April 30, May 7, and May 21, 1892.

Of Dr. Christopher's work in and for the public schools, Graham H. Harris, president of the Chicago Board of Education, writes: "In connection with Dr. Christopher's service on the Board of Education, it gives me great pleasure to state that I believe that his services are of inestimable value, not only to the public school system of Chicago, but to the world at large, in bringing about the introduction of the Child Study and Scientific Pedagogy and Medical Inspection in the Chicago public schools."

Among his professional brethren, Dr. Christopher is highly esteemed for his personal characteristics, as well as for his profound knowledge of the profession he adorns.

Dr. John Ridlon writes: "Dr. W. S. Christopher is a very learned man; no one is more eminent authority in diseases of children. He is an untiring worker, a profound reasoner, a gentle physician and a warm hearted friend."

Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., writes: "W. S. Christopher, M. D., Professor of Pediatrics in the Medical Department of the University of Illinois, is a physician of much more than ordinary mental activity and professional attainments. During the seventeen years that he has been in practice, he has devoted much time to the study of the Diseases of Children and their treatment; and has attained a deservedly high reputation both as a teacher and practitioner in that important department of the general field of medicine. He has also manifested a commendable disposition to improve the sanitary conditions and regulations of the public schools, as a means of preventing disease among the children."

Dr. Frank Billings, under date of October 1, 1903, writes: "Dr. W. S. Christopher is not an ordinary man. After years of acquaintance one finds that he is an exhaustless fountain of good things. One may know him thoroughly, and yet at every meeting one sees something new in Christopher. Dr. Christopher has the respect of the medical profession everywhere and is widely known. He is not satisfied with looking into the ordinary everyday pathology of Diseases of Children, but he is constantly on the alert for things which the ordinary man does not see. For this reason he has sometimes been called a 'Faddist,' but this cannot be applied to him, for he is sure to look with a common sense view at everything, and the unique things which he investigates, he adds to and makes fit into his everyday practice. He has done much for the growing child, and especially has he worked in a sensible and epoch-making way for the school children of Chicago. Dr. Christopher has a charming personality and a host of friends both lay and medical. He is a charming companion and a friend upon whom one can depend."



Abigail Hackett Stoswell

SARAH HACKETT STEVENSON, M. D.

For many years, a quarter of a century at least, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson has been recognized as one of the leaders in medical thought and activity among the physicians of Chicago. The advantages of a training in the biological sciences under Huxley, Darwin and other eminent teachers, a privilege enjoyed by few American physicians, gave Dr. Stevenson an enviable preparation for her professional career, and especially qualified her to fill the Chair of Physiology in the Woman's Medical College, to which she was called in 1874, later filling the Chair of Obstetrics, a position which she practically held continuously until within recent years. Dr. Stevenson's work in connection with the Woman's Medical College has without doubt contributed fully as much as that of any other person, perhaps we may justly say more than any other individual's labors, to the development of progress in medical education, and the Woman's Medical College, to which she has given an enormous amount of time and earnest effort, has kept pace with the recent developments in educational methods and requirements. Dr. Stevenson's resignation of the position she held so long in this College was prompted by her settled conviction that the time was come when the existence of separate medical schools for women is no longer a necessity, a fact which has been amply demonstrated by the experience of a number of first class medical colleges both in Chicago and elsewhere.

Dr. Stevenson was born in Ogle county, Illinois. Her paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish from Donegal, Ireland. Her grandfather, Charles Stevenson, came to this country after the Irish Rebellion of '98 in which he took part. He purchased large tracts of land in and near Cincinnati, Ohio, and also in Ogle county, Illinois. His eldest son, John Davis Stevenson, born in 1805, married Sarah Hackett, of Philadelphia, a descendant of one of the old and prominent families of Philadelphia, who trace their ancestry back to Sir Ralph de Hackett, who was with Richard Coeur de Leon in the Crusades. Several generations of Hacketts are buried in the old St. Peter's Churchyard. The name of Davis belongs to the paternal grandmother, the same family to whom "Patriot Davis" belongs. Dr. Stevenson had five brothers and one sister: Richard graduated at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and went to Nebraska, where he became a member of the first Constitutional Convention. He and another brother, Simon, went into the Union army when mere boys. Another brother, Charles, became an officer in the Confederate army, was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and is buried at Salem, North Carolina. The brothers all died young, but the sister, Mrs. S. A. Schoop, is still living at Norwood Park, Chicago.

Dr. Stevenson first attended the Mt. Carroll Seminary—then entered

the State Normal at Bloomington, Illinois, from which she graduated in 1863, and later took her degree from the Woman's Medical College of the Northwestern University. In 1874 she went to Europe, and spent two years there and in America in hospitals, and she has been in Europe six or seven times since in pursuit of her studies. Dr. Stevenson began the practice of medicine in Chicago in 1876.

Dr. Stevenson is the author of a work on Biology for beginners, which was published by Appleton, and has an extensive sale, now being used as a text-book in the schools. She has also been a constant contributor to medical journals. She helped to found the Home for Incurables, and she organized the Chicago Maternity Hospital, the first of its kind in the city.

At the annual meeting of the American Medical Association held at Philadelphia in 1876, Dr. Stevenson's name was presented for membership as a delegate from the Illinois State Medical Society, by Dr. William H. Byford, and was sustained by the President of the Association, Dr. Marion Simms, and Dr. Eastman of Indianapolis, she thus becoming the first woman member of that famous association. She was also the first woman appointed on the State Board of Health, and the first woman ever placed on the staff of Cook County Hospital. The Woman's Hospital on the grounds of the World's Fair, where 3,000 cases were treated, was organized by her, she being president of the staff.

The Doctor's most prominent traits of character are, perhaps, independence in thought and action and her love of truth and justice. Though keenly sensitive to public opinion, and thoroughly alive to the value of favorable popular sentiment, she has many times been brought into circumstances where she deemed it necessary to take an uncompromising stand against public prejudices and current opinion in defense of what she believed to be the principles of right and justice. Her clear moral vision and most profound respect and love for truth in all questions relating to human welfare, and especially in questions pertaining to the emancipation of woman and the holding up of better ideals of womanhood, have often brought her to the front as a fearless and unconquerable champion of a new thought, or a noble principle struggling for recognition.

Upon one occasion in which a discussion arose in the Chicago Woman's Club, involving the question of the color line, she made such an eloquent and effective appeal in behalf of the principles of universal brotherhood and sisterhood that the inbred prejudices of the aristocracy of Chicago were broken down, and for the first time, a colored woman, educated, cultivated and refined, but truly African in physiognomy and tint of skin, was welcomed as a member into that most select circle of Chicago women. Those who had the good fortune to be present upon that occasion declared that the address

delivered impromptu by Dr. Stevenson could scarcely be matched for genuine eloquence by any utterance ever made upon the question of civil or social freedom. The apparently invincible opposition which prejudice had raised was utterly swept away by the force of the logic, appealing pathos, and the clear portrayal of the principles of justice and humanity which poured forth spontaneously, and with irresistible earnestness, from the soul of the speaker, who had made absolutely no preparation for the effort, and today cannot recall a word of what she said. But a noble victory was gained in the cause of human progress, and impressions were made which will be as enduring as the everlasting hills. As a public speaker Dr. Stevenson has few superiors, and, if she chose to do so, she could gain national reputation as a platform speaker upon any one of a large variety of the burning questions of the day.

Dr. Stevenson, herself, broadminded and conscientious to an unusual degree, abhors hypocrisy, bigotry and narrowness, having not the slightest patience with cant or political chicanery. She has often made tremendous sacrifices rather than condescend to gain an end, or to maintain a position by the aid of those political and compromising methods which are commonly termed "tact." The love of truth and the pursuit of truth have led her outside of the limits of the medical profession in many directions. There are probably few women in Chicago who have been connected with so many different lines of philanthropy and humanitarian effort during the last quarter of a century as has Dr. Stevenson. She has thrown her whole heart and soul into these enterprises, and constantly to the neglect of personal interests and at a great pecuniary sacrifice. This element of her character is well illustrated in the generous personal aid which she has given the American Medical Missionary College, and other purely humanitarian institutions and efforts.

Often disappointed, sometimes misunderstood, and hence, more or less actively opposed, she has, nevertheless, by straightforward advocacy of right principles and the sterling defence of truth, easily maintained her place at the head of a conspicuous group of broad-minded, public-spirited Chicago women, who, in the midst of a perverse and wrong-headed generation, are setting a strong tide in the direction of betterment and reform, by holding up before their sisters the highest and noblest type of American womanhood.

Dr. Henry M. Lyman says of Dr. Stevenson: "Characterized by force of character, originality of thought, and great industry, more than any one else of her sex she has aided in the diffusion of accurate knowledge in medical matters among the feminine portion of the community in which she resides."

Dr. John Ridlon pays her the following tribute: "The name of Sarah Hackett Severson stands as an illuminated initial at the head of the roster

of women physicians of the West. For more years than it would be gallant to say, Dr. Stevenson has been the most widely known of the women physicians of Illinois. A learned physician, a cultured woman, an untiring mind interested in every step that leads to the advancement of women, a commanding presence, taking at once a leading place—medical, political, social—over and above all, she is a woman generously endowed with all that charm and elevates.”

Dr. John Robison, a close friend, says of her: “I have known Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson for many years, and the acquaintance has confirmed me in the opinion I have always held, that the field of medicine opens up a grand opportunity for a brilliant career for women. Dr. Stevenson’s success proves this proposition. She is a skilled practitioner, a scholarly woman, an author, a well-known traveler, a woman who is self-reliant, resourceful and energetic, as well as a leader of society. She is ambitious, but her ambition is ennobling. A calm exterior conceals a sympathetic heart, as my family has reason to know.”

Dr. Stevenson is attending physician of the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children, and Dr. Lucy Waite, a member of the same staff, says of her: “Dr. Stevenson is a brilliant woman. The younger members of the profession value her professional opinion on account of the good judgment and common sense which she always brings to the bedside, as well as for the years of experience which makes a consultation with her of real benefit to both physician and patient.”



WILLIAM GODFREY DYAS, M. D., F. R. C. S.

William Godfrey Dyas was born in Dublin November 4, 1807. His father was William Dyas, of Castle Street, Dublin, but the family is purely of Spanish origin, and one which took high rank among the noblesse of Spain, having held ducal rank in the north of that country, Burgos Castle being its former residence. In early times, owing to their adherence to the Albigensian faith, the members of this family became subjects of persecution by the Romish Church, and were ultimately compelled to flee their country. Landing in England, they received the protection of Elizabeth, then the reigning sovereign. Edward Dyas, the head of the family, subsequently entered the army of the Commonwealth under Cromwell, then fighting in Ireland. For his valiant services performed there he became the recipient of various grants in Ireland, and in 1690, for other efficient services at the Battle of the Boyne, further grants were conferred upon the Dyas

family. By this means the exiles became possessed of valuable properties and estates located in Counties Meath and Cavan.

William Godfrey Dyas was of the fifth generation from Edward Dyas. When in his sixteenth year he entered Trinity College, Dublin, and thence was transferred to the Royal College of Surgeons, where he graduated in 1830. In 1832 he received the appointment of the Cholera Hospital, County Kildare, which was under the supervision of the government, retaining this position during the epidemic of that year and until the closing of the hospital, when he was placed in charge of a fever hospital, and also three dispensaries, all of which were similarly under government control. In this varied and extensive field of practice he labored assiduously for the period of twenty-five years, when, on the approach of the memorable potato famine and its final consequences, and entire prostration of all activity, he returned to Dublin, and was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at Trinity, his Alma Mater, acting under the celebrated Professor Harrison, of the University. His extended practice in Ireland, and his position in the Dublin University, brought him into contact with many of the leading scientists, surgeons and physicians of the old country, and from this association he reaped immeasurable benefit and the valuable fruits of experience. At the expiration of a year passed in the University, Dr. Dyas came to America, in 1856, and immediately on his arrival in this country became connected with the medical journals, to which he afterward contributed many articles of acknowledged merit. In July, 1859, he came to Chicago, and for a few months acted as editor of the *Chicago Medical Journal*, under the late Dr. Brainard; ultimately, however, he was drawn into active practice, and was continuously occupied in attending to the manifold duties attached to a large and ever increasing circle of patients.

Dr. Dyas was one of the prime movers in the establishment and re-organization of the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, and was elected President of that admirable institute in 1873; he occupied the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine. He was also Consulting Physician of the Woman's and Children's Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon of the Cook County Hospital, both of which positions were tendered him by the appreciative brethren of the profession. Dr. Dyas published no volume of medical works, although, in addition to less important essays, he was engaged for several years carefully preparing a collection of valuable facts and appropriate matter, which unfortunately was destroyed by fire, together with a choice library of medical and other works.

Dr. Dyas was married, in October, 1830, to Georgiana Keating, daughter of Rev. George Keating, Vicar of Mostrim, County Longford, Ireland, and again in October, 1861, to Miranda Sherwood, of Bridgeport, Connec-

ticut. His eldest son, George K. Dyas, was a favorably known physician in Chicago. Two of his sons are members of the Bar, one a resident practitioner of Chicago, the other of Paris, Illinois. Dr. William Godfrey Dyas was killed by a railroad accident at Park Manor, a suburb of Chicago, in February, 1895.

FRANCES DICKINSON, M. D.

Dr. Frances Dickinson, President of Harvey Medical College, Chicago, and Professor of Ophthalmology in that now flourishing institution, is one of the most intelligent, industrious and successful women practitioners and teachers of medicine in this country. However, it is not alone in the field of her profession that she has won distinction. Every movement for the benefit of suffering humanity, for the advancement of her sex, for the uplifting and enlightenment of the race in general, receives her sympathy and practical co-operation, and many such movements have been set on foot by her personally or through her influence. The spirit of broadness which prompted her to the study of medicine—a region of research then almost forbidden and comparatively unknown to women—has expanded with her horizon of usefulness, and has led to her participation in numerous activities of professional, philanthropic, literary and social interest. She is counted among the most gifted of the many noble women in her city who have labored so zealously and effectively for the cause of woman's work, and is justly honored in their ranks.

Dr. Dickinson was born in Chicago January 19, 1856, daughter of Albert Franklin and Ann Eliza (Anthony) Dickinson, and received her early education in the public schools of the city, graduating from the Central High School in 1875. For the four years ensuing she was engaged as a teacher in the public schools, but finding the scope too limited, and having decided to enter the medical profession, she abandoned her first work for the broader field. During her last year as a public-school teacher she attended a course of lectures on physiology given by Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, at the Chicago Woman's Medical College. Her original purpose was to qualify herself to give instruction in that branch. A glimpse into the possibilities of the future determined her to take a complete course in medicine, and in this respect she had an advantage over many who have entered untried fields, receiving the warmest encouragement and support from the members of her family, who made it possible for her to begin at once. Accordingly, in 1880, she matriculated at the Woman's Medical College, in Chicago, where she took the full course, and proved an earnest student, graduating in 1883, with



Dr. Frances Dickinson

honors. She served as Interne in the Women's and Children's Hospital, under Dr. Mary Harris Thompson. Having meanwhile resolved to make a specialty of Ophthalmology, she took the course in that branch at the Illinois State Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago. With the thoroughness characteristic of her work in every line, Dr. Dickinson concluded to prosecute her studies still farther before entering upon independent practice, and in the fall of 1883 she went abroad with her brother, spending fourteen delightful months as student and tourist in Scotland, England, France, Algiers, Tunis, Sicily, Switzerland and Germany. In London she had the advantage of study under the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Cooper, in the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital at Moorfields, and also attended the ophthalmic clinics at the Royal Free Hospital, in Gray's Inn Road. While in Darmstadt, Germany, she was, for five months, under the private tutorship of Dr. Adolph Weber, who had a large private clinic and hospital of sixty beds attached to his home. This was the Dr. Weber to whom Von Graefe, the "father of Ophthalmology," willed his instruments, and under so devoted a teacher she could hardly have failed to receive lasting benefit and inspiration.

Since her return to Chicago Dr. Dickinson has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of her chosen calling, in which she gained prominence within a brief period, and she is considered the leading woman practitioner in her specialty in the West. At one time she enjoyed the distinction of being the only woman engaged as post-graduate instructor in Ophthalmology, filling that chair in the Chicago Post-Graduate School of Medicine. For some time she was Secretary of Harvey Medical College, of which she is now President, and where she also fills the Chair of Ophthalmology. The institution is co-educational.

Dr. Dickinson is an active and honored member of the City and State Medical Societies, and of the American Medical Association; of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society; the American Academy of Political and Social Science; and the Chicago Academy of Sciences. She was the first woman received into the International Medical Congress, in which she was admitted to membership at its ninth convention, held in 1887, at Washington, D. C. Since that year women have not been denied membership, in spite of the fact that the congresses have been held in foreign cities where women are not allowed equal privileges with men at the universities.

Apart from the fact that she is one of the leading oculists of the West, Dr. Dickinson is entitled to rank among the progressive women of the day for intellectual vigor displayed in her association with various good works. Her many philanthropic interests receive the same attention as she bestows upon her regular professional work, and it is no doubt this unselfish devotion to the welfare of humanity in general, this disinterested labor in behalf of

so many good objects, that has contributed to her popularity in her home city and made her name respected and beloved in many circles. Dr. Dickinson has never failed to avail herself of the many opportunities offered in her chosen profession for benevolence and charity—whether the circumstances called for the broad sympathy so essential to real success as a physician, or the practical help which means so much to the unfortunate poor. She has always been a devout believer in the merits of the Christian faith and the application of its principles to the daily life. In her youth she was associated with the Methodists, being one of the active workers in the Centenary M. E. Church.

During the Columbian Exposition Dr. Dickinson was a member of the board of lady managers, and was indefatigable in her efforts in that connection. She and Dr. Lucy Waite, the well-known woman surgeon, were the originators of the Queen Isabella Association, which was formed for the purpose of commemorating the labors of Queen Isabella in assisting and encouraging Columbus. The material result of their work is the beautiful statue executed by Harriet G. Hosmer. Dr. Dickinson and Dr. Waite were also associated in another work of much practical benefit. At the time of the Johnstown floods they formed the first medical union composed of women of the various schools of medicine—the Illinois Medical Women's Sanitary Association—which immediately sent Dr. Kate Bushnell, Dr. Alice Ewing, and later Dr. Rachel Hickey, to the scene of the disaster. They were among the first on the ground to commence the work of relief, and remained there seven weeks in the prosecution of their noble purpose.

Dr. Dickinson doubtless inherits many of the traits which have made her famous from a line of sturdy, intelligent ancestors on both maternal and paternal sides. Many of her maternal ancestors were physicians, and in the paternal line are found a number of schoolmasters; and in both lines we find them frequently being honored with and honoring public office. The Dickinsons came originally from Wales. The Doctor's grandfather, Samuel Dickinson, was the schoolmaster in his town, and one of the selectmen. Her father, Albert F. Dickinson, was a prominent business man in Chicago for many years, and from him the Doctor received every encouragement when she announced her intention of adopting a profession for which he deemed women especially fitted. He was a man of broad character and wide sympathies. His wife, Ann Eliza Anthony, like himself a native of Massachusetts, was a woman of fine character and strong personality, and, in a quiet way, was quite active in charitable work in her early home and, later, in the city of Chicago. She was one of the organizers of the First Society of Friends in that city. She was an aunt of the famous woman suffragist, Susan B. Anthony.

The first of the Anthony family of whom there is any record is William Anthony, who was born in Cologne, Germany, came to England during the

reign of Edward VI, and was made Chief Graver of the Royal Mint and Master of the Scales, continuing to hold that office through the reigns of that monarch and Mary, and part of the reign of Elizabeth. His crest and coat of arms are entered in the royal enumeration. Dr. Dickinson's line is traced through his son Derrick, who was the father of Dr. Francis Anthony, born in London in 1550. He was graduated at Cambridge with the degree of Master of Arts, and became famous as a physician and chemist. He was a man of high character and generous impulses, but he was intolerant of restraint and in continual conflict with the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He died in his seventy-fourth year, and was buried in the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, where his handsome monument is still to be seen. Dr. Anthony left a daughter and two sons, both of whom became distinguished as physicians, and John, the elder, founded the American branch of the family. His son, John Anthony, Jr., born in Hempstead, England, sailed for America in the ship "Hercules" April 16, 1634, when twenty-seven years old. He settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he was a landowner, innkeeper and one of the public officials. His family consisted of five children, who left forty-three children, among whom was Abraham, the next in the line of descent. Abraham Anthony had thirteen children, one of whom, William Anthony, Jr., had four children, among whom was David. David married Judith Hicks, and they moved from Dartmouth, Massachusetts, to Berkshire, same State, settling near the Adams foot of Greylock mountain. They had a family of nine children, of whom Humphrey Anthony, the second son, born February 2, 1770, at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, was the father of Ann Eliza Anthony, mother of Dr. Dickinson. The Doctor's parents are both deceased, her father passing away in 1881. Besides the Doctor there are living two sisters, Hannah (Mrs. Charles C. Boyles) and Melissa, and three brothers, Albert, Nathan and Charles. The brothers developed The Albert Dickinson Company of Chicago, which is the leading firm dealing in grass seeds the world over. This unique and extensive business further exemplifies the organizing ability of the Doctor's family.

Perhaps we can close this article in no more befitting manner than by giving the testimonial of Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., of Chicago, to the worth of this noble woman:

"Dr. Frances Dickinson, President and Professor of Ophthalmology in Harvey Medical College in this city, is one of the most industrious, intelligent and successful female practitioners and teachers of medicine in this country; and is recognized as an active and honorable member of the City, State and National Medical Associations.

Yours, etc.,

"N. S. DAVIS.

"Chicago, Illinois, January 16, 1903."

• Dr. Frances Dickinson, President and Professor of Ophthalmology in Harvey Medical College in this City, is one of the most industrious, intelligent and successful female practitioners and teachers of Medicine in this Country; and is recognized as an active and honorable member of the City, State, ~~National~~ and National Medical Associations

Yours &c M. S. Davis
Chicago Ill. Jan. 16th 1903

HENRY T. BYFORD, M. D.

Henry T. Byford, the distinguished son of an eminent father, was born at Evansville, Indiana, November 12, 1853. His family relations, both lineal and collateral, have been set forth with some detail in the biography of his father, Dr. William Heath Byford, which appears on another page. He was educated at the Chicago public schools, at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts, at a high school at Berlin, Germany, and at the old Chicago University.

Himself the son and grandson of a physician, it would have been strange had Henry T. Byford felt a vocation for any other walk in life, and he began the study of medicine with his father in Chicago, in 1870. He attended three courses of lectures at the Chicago Medical College, which institution is now affiliated with the Northwestern University, graduating as valedictorian of the class of 1873, when but nineteen years of age. He served a term as House Surgeon in Mercy Hospital. Being too young to receive a license to practice in Illinois, he spent a year in travel in Colorado and Louisiana with an invalid brother. He again returned to Chicago, where he has since resided and where he has gained imperishable fame. His career proved brilliant from the outset, but in 1879 a severe attack of sciatica warned him that overwork had impaired his health, and that a period of rest was absolutely essential to the accomplishment of those great results upon which he had fixed



J. W. H. & Co. N. Y. C.

Henry T. DeFord

tained as high distinction, and it may be added, without fear of successful contradiction, none have more richly merited it. Among the most cherished memories of Dr. Byford's life are his recollections of his father, whom he holds in tender loving reverence. On the fifth anniversary of his father's death he presented to Rush Medical College, on behalf of the children of Dr. William H. Byford, a bust of that great man, moulded in clay by Lorado Taft and cast in bronze.

Dr. Byford finds relaxation from his professional labors in the study of literature and art. He is an amateur water-color artist of talent and skill, having been a student under Julien, of Paris. In 1882 he married Mrs. Lucy (Larned) Richard, and four children have blessed their union: Genevieve, Mary, Heath Turman and William Holland.

Dr. Byford has written much, but always well; sometimes in conjunction with others, but more commonly presenting the result of his own individual study, experiment and research. He has written a Manual of Gynecology that has already passed through three editions. His name is associated with that of his father in the authorship of the last edition of their great work on "Diseases of Women." He is also one of the authors of the "American Text Book of Gynecology," published in 1894 in Philadelphia and London; also of Keating & Coe's "Clinical Gynecology" (1894); and has been associate editor of *Sajous' Annual*. He has also been a frequent contributor to periodical medical literature. The following is a list of his published writings:

Byford, Henry Turman—(1) "Function of the Membrane during Labor," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, March, 1885, Transactions, Chicago Gynecological Society, February 20, 1885. (2) "Report of a Case of Leio-Lyoma of Vagina and Uterus," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, July, 1885, Transactions, Chicago Gynecological Society. (3) "The Treatment of Infant Eczema and Allied Eruptions," *Journal American Medical Association*, September 19, 1885, Transactions, Chicago Medical Society. (4) "Nervous Paroxysm," *Journal American Medical Association*, November 21, 1885, Transactions, Chicago Medical Society. (5) "Report of a Case of Pelvic Abscess," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, January, 1886, Transactions, Chicago Gynecological Society. (6) "Production and Prevention of Perineal Laceration during Labor," *Journal American Medical Association*, March 6, 1886, Transactions, Chicago Medical Society. (7) "A Study of The Causes and Treatment of Pelvic Hematocele," June 18, 1886, *American Journal of Obstetrics*, Vol. XIX, November, 1886. (8) "Preservation des Membranes durant la deuxieme periode du Travail," *Annales d'Obstetrique et de Gynecologie*, Paris, August, 1886. (9) "Mechanical Treatment of Retroversion of the Uterus," *Journal American Medical Association*, August 7, 1886. (10) Byford, William Heath and Henry

Turman—"The Practice of Medicine and Surgery as Applied to the Diseases and Accidents Incident to Women," fourth edition, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, P. Blakiston Sons & Co., 1888. (11) "The Operative Treatment of Retroversion, Alexander's Operation," a clinical lecture delivered at St. Luke's Hospital in March, 1888; *Journal of the American Medical Association*, March 24, 1888. (12) "Removal of the Uterine Appendages and Small Ovarian Tumors by Vaginal Section, with a Report of Twelve Successful Cases," read before the Chicago Gynecological Society, March, 1888; *American Journal of Obstetrics*, etc., Vol. XXI, September, 1888. (13) "The So-called Physiological Argument in Obstetrics," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, September, 1888. (14) "Twelve Months of Abdominal and Vaginal Section," Presidential Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Chicago Gynecological Society, October 19, 1888; *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, November, 1888. (15) "A Case of Ureteritis," *North American Practitioner*, Chicago, January, 1889. (16) "The Treatment of Retroversion of the Uterus by Operative Methods, Laparo-Hysterrorrhaphy," *North American Practitioner*, February, 1889. (17) "Inguinal Suspension of the Bladder," Clinical Lecture delivered at St. Luke's Hospital, February 13, 1889, *North American Practitioner*, Chicago, June, 1889. (18) "Vaginal Hysterectomy," read before the Thirty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society, May, 1889, at Jacksonville, Illinois, Transactions of Illinois State Medical Society, 1889. (19) "A New Method of Treating the Stump in Abdominal Hysterectomy," read before the American Gynecological Society, September, 1889. Transactions of the American Gynecological Society, 1889. (20) "Three Peritoneal Sections Performed upon the Same Patient within Nine Months; Vaginal Section, Abdominal Section, and Inguinal Section," *North American Practitioner*, Chicago, January, 1890. (21) "The Cure of Cystocele by Inguinal Suspension of the Bladder," read before the Chicago Gynecological Society, January, 1890; *American Journal of Obstetrics*, etc., Vol. XXIII, No. 2, 1890. (22) "Another Twelve Months of Peritoneal Surgery," read before the Chicago Gynecological Society, February, 1890; *Journal American Medical Association*, March 15, 1890. (23) A clinical lecture delivered at St. Luke's Hospital, March 26, 1890, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, October 4, 1890. (24) Clinical Lecture on the "Cure of Prolapsed Uteri," delivered October 20, 1890, at St. Luke's Hospital; *Medical News*, December 13, 1890. (25) "Laceration of the Parturient Canal," 1890, read before the Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine, 1890; *The Physician & Surgeon*, Detroit, February, 1891. (26) "Urethritis; Dilatation of the Urethra; Sounding of the Ureters; Anterior Colporrhaphy; A New Method of Performing Lateral Elytrorrhaphy," a Clinical Lecture delivered at St. Luke's Hospital; *International Clinics*, April, 1891.

(27) "Third Series of Peritoneal Sections. Comparative Study of one Hundred and fifty-nine Consecutive Cases," read before the Chicago Gynecological Society, April 17, 1891; *New York Medical Record*, May 9, 1891. (28) "Extra-Uterine Pregnancy Occurring Twice in the Same Patient," *North American Practitioner*, Chicago, June, 1891. (29) "The Technic of Vaginal Fixation of the Stump in Abdominal Hysterectomy," read before the American Gynecological Society, September, 1890; Transactions of the American Gynecological Society, 1891. (30) "Cases of Extra-Uterine Pregnancy; Abdominal Section; Remarks upon the Treatment," read before the Chicago Gynecological Society, September, 1891; *American Journal of Obstetrics*, etc., Vol. XXIV, No. 2, 1891. (31) "Abdominal Hysterectomy for Intraligamentous Fibroid Tumor; Enucleation; Vaginal Fixation of the Stump," a Clinical Lecture delivered at St. Luke's Hospital, 1891. *International Clinics*, October, 1891. (32) "Unusual Cases of Abdominal Section," read before the Chicago Medical Society, December 7, 1891; *Chicago Medical Recorder*, January, 1892. (33) "A Case of Abscess of the Gall-bladder treated by Abdominal Section," read before the Chicago Gynecological Society, December 7, 1891; *American Gynecological Journal*, January, 1892. (34) "Vaginal Oophorectomy," read before the Chicago Gynecological Society, December 18, 1891; *American Journal of Obstetrics*, Vol. XXV, No. 3, 1892. (35) "Two Fetuses removed from the Peritoneal Cavity at one operation," 1892; Transactions Chicago Gynecological Society, 1892. (36) "Difficult Abdominal Sections," 1893, clinical lecture delivered at St. Luke's Hospital, 1892; *International Clinics*, 1893. (37) "Posterior Colporrhaphy; Tait's Perineorrhaphy; Inguinal Colporrhaphy," 1893, clinical lecture delivered at St. Luke's Hospital, 1893; *International Clinics*, 1893, Vol. II, Third Series. (38) "The Essentials of Success in Vaginal Hysterectomy," 1893, read before the American Medical Association, 1893; *Journal American Medical Association*, 1893. (39) "Obituary of A. Reeves Jackson, M. D.," 1893, Transactions American Gynecological Society, 1893. (40) "The Treatment of Uterine Fibroids," 1893, read before the Illinois State Medical Society, 1893. (41) Clinical Lecture on "Vaginal Oophorectomy," delivered at St. Luke's Hospital, 1892; *International Clinics*, 1893, Vol. III, Third Series, page 272. (42) "Two cases of Abdominal Section; (1) Pyosalpinx; Intra-peritoneal Abscess; Encysted Peritonitis simulating so-called Urachal Cyst; (2) Hydrosalpinx; Hematoma of Ovary; Tubo-ovarian Cyst," clinical lecture delivered before the Post-Graduate Medical School, etc.; *Denver Medical Times*, 1893. (43) "The Best Method of Performing Trachelorrhaphy," *Chicago Clinical Review*, December, 1893. (44) "Appendicitis," *Kansas City Medical Review*, 1893. (45) "In Memoriam, Charles Warrington Earle," read before the Chicago Gynecological Society, April 20, 1894; Ab-

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JOHN ALBERT ROBISON, A. M., M. D.

John Albert Robison, A. M., M. D., of Chicago, Illinois, was born July 26, 1855, at Richmond, Indiana. The family is of Scotch descent. The Doctor's father, William Alexander Robison, was born in Kentucky, and his grandfather, John Robertson (as he spelled the name), was also a native of that State, and was a farmer by occupation. After his death his widow married a Breckenridge, a cousin of General Breckenridge. William Alexander Robison early learned the cabinet maker's trade, but he engaged in contracting and building. He was also the inventor of many labor-saving

machines, among which was the first tongueless cultivator, as well as wood-working machines of various kinds. For years he was connected as foreman with the Weir Plow Company, of Monmouth, Illinois. He was married in Ohio to Miss Mary Susan Graham, daughter of Andrew and Margaret (McKee) Graham, the latter a native of County Down, Ireland, and a sister of Samuel McKee, who was an engineer and contractor on the Illinois canal (he died a bachelor). Andrew Graham, Mrs. Robison's father, was a farmer by occupation. He was a son of Andrew Graham, a soldier of the war of the Revolution, who was married three times. The Graham lineage has been traced to the time when Graham of Claverhouse sent terror into the hearts of the Scottish Covenanters, from which stock the American lineage has descended.

John Albert Robison is the only living son of his parents. He received his education at Monmouth, Illinois, graduating successively from the public and high schools, and from the classical department of Monmouth College in 1877, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1880. He took the regular course, and special courses, in Rush Medical College, graduating in medicine in 1880 with honor, being secretary of his class. After graduating he entered in a partnership with Professor Joseph Pressly Ross, Professor of Clinical Medicine and Diseases of the Chest in Rush Medical College, with whom he remained nine years, and whom he assisted in founding the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago. The medical and hospital appointments which he has held have been numerous, some of them being as follows: From 1880 to 1888 he was Attending Physician for Diseases of the Throat and Chest at the Central Free Dispensary, the clinical department of Rush Medical College, and also during this period was Lecturer on Materia Medica in Rush Medical College, and originated the practical method of teaching this department of medicine by familiarizing the students with the properties of drugs and their actions by actual demonstration in the class room. He was Attending Physician to the Cook County Hospital from 1884 to 1888, and in 1890 and 1892. During 1888 and 1890 he was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Woman's Medical College, as well as Instructor in Physical Diagnosis in Rush Medical College. When Rush Medical College was affiliated with the University of Chicago Dr. Robison was appointed Assistant Professor of Medicine, which position he resigned in 1901. In 1891 Dr. Robison was appointed Professor of General Medicine in the Post-Graduate Medical School, which position he filled until the school moved to the south side. He has held the same position in the Chicago Clinical School during the past two years. Since the founding of the Presbyterian Hospital, in which he took an active part, he has been Secretary of the Medi-

cal Board, and Assistant Secretary of the Board of Managers. His first position in this hospital was Attending Physician for Diseases of the Throat, but in 1890, when Dr. Ross died, he was appointed Attending Physician for Medical Diseases in his place, which position he still fills. He limits his practice to Internal Medicine, and is one of the pioneer physicians in this comparatively new specialty. He has traveled extensively in this country and Europe, studying climatology, health resorts and the hospitals. Dr. Robison was one of the first to advocate the open-air and hygienic treatment of tuberculosis, and has been gratified to see the views he advocated in the medical press nearly a quarter of a century ago now adopted almost universally. In former years Dr. Robison contributed liberally to the medical press articles, more especially on medical topics, but during recent years he has devoted the greater part of his efforts to the establishment of a State Hospital for Tuberculosis. While he failed to secure the passage of a bill he had introduced in the Legislature for this purpose, he believes it has had the effect of preparing the way for such action soon.

Dr. Robison belongs to all the principal local, State and national medical organizations, and was a delegate to the International Congress which met at Moscow in 1897. In 1903 he was appointed the Delegate from Illinois by the Governor to the Congress of Tuberculosis which met in London. He is a member of the Committee on Tuberculosis which is co-operating with the Visiting Nurses' Association in the measures being adopted to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in Chicago. He is recognized as an authority on questions relating to tuberculosis, and has been appointed one of those who are to conduct the discussion on tuberculosis at the coming meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society. Dr. Robison is not of the aggressive type, attending to his private, consulting and hospital practice quietly and conscientiously, but successfully. His vast clinical experience has been carefully utilized and developed his diagnostic ability, and while he is not a fluent speaker, he is an able writer, and many of his professional colleagues regret that he does not favor them with more articles relating his observations and his views on various topics in the field of internal medicine. Were he more ambitious he perhaps would be more famous, but his patients would doubtless be none the better cared for.

On May 19, 1900, Dr. Robison was married to Adaline Jessie Pyott Love, daughter of James M. Pyott, Sr., and Jessie (Fitchie) Pyott, the former of the firm of Holmes, Pyott & Co., foundrymen, Chicago. The name was formerly Piatt. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Third Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES WARRINGTON EARLE, M. D.

Dr. Charles Warrington Earle, who passed away November 19, 1893, combined in his remarkable personality the leading traits of the New Englander and the Westerner. The attractive qualities of both united in him in the formation of a nature notable for conscientiousness, unflinching integrity and indefatigable industry, combined with wholesome geniality, broad-mindedness and humanity. He had the strong moral principle which guides the actions of the sturdy product of New England training, and the impulse which prompts the hearty good will of the Western character. He was entitled to be the representative of both, for he was a native of New England, and grew to manhood in the growing West. Born April 2, 1845, in Westford, Vermont, a small town in Chittenden county, not far north of Burlington, he spent his early years in that rugged region. When he was nine years old the family migrated to Illinois, settling in Fremont township, Lake county, and he continued his studies faithfully for the next six years, attending public and select schools, and making such progress that he promised to be well prepared to enter college much before the average age. But to him, as to many others, came an important interruption. Only two weeks after he had completed his sixteenth year came the call to arms, to quell the Rebellion, and he responded with all the ardor of youth. Inheriting an intensely patriotic disposition which was strengthened by his early environment and training, he threw himself into the cause of the Union from the beginning, enlisting in Company I, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was well grown, so that he had no difficulty in passing the examination, and though his father objected on account of his extreme youth, the lad finally obtained a reluctant consent, and went out to fight for his country. After eight months' service with the command mentioned, campaigning through Missouri under General Fremont, he reluctantly acceded to the solicitations of his surgeon to accept a discharge and return home. His constitution had become weakened by the climate and the severe life, and he had been injured while unloading provisions from a boat, but his spirit never faltered. During the winter and spring he resumed his studies, attending school at Burlington, Wisconsin, and here his military ardor was again aroused. A battery of artillery was organizing at the place, and he was offered the position of bugler, but this time his father withheld the necessary permission. However, the youth was not discouraged. In the early summer of 1862 he wrote to Governor Yates, giving the facts about his service and asking to be placed in some position where his disability would be no drawback to service. The Governor, much pleased at his enthusiasm and earnestness, made a personal reply, sending some blank muster rolls, with the sug-

gestion that he help to raise a company, and asking him, in case he was not accepted, to write again. He at once enrolled himself, but when it came to examination he was told to "stand aside," and it was only on the plea of his captain and lieutenants, that he would be invaluable as a drillmaster, that he was accepted. With their promise to the surgeon that he would be made first sergeant of the company, he was allowed to be mustered in, and thus he became a member of Company C, Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; within six months he became second lieutenant, receiving his commission before he had completed his eighteenth year. Until the close of the war, with the exception of the time he spent in Libby prison, and later while ill with congestion of the brain, he was on active duty—an officer popular with superiors and inferiors alike, conspicuous for bravery in every engagement in which he took part, and faithful to duty to the point of looking after his men's welfare at the cost of much personal sacrifice. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and detailed on the staff of the brigade commander, first serving as aide-de-camp, and subsequently as inspector, and at the close of the war was brevetted captain, "for efficient and heroic conduct in action." He had commanded his company—the color company of the regiment—in a number of battles, distinguishing himself especially at Chickamauga (where he was twice wounded) and Nashville, was in the many battles of the Atlanta campaign, and was repeatedly mentioned in general reports, for bravery in battle and efficient service in campaign. He and fourteen enlisted men of his company were captured on Mission Ridge, through the negligence or timidity of a staff officer, and nine died in Southern prisons, Lieutenant Earle escaping from Libby, where he was confined, in February. He made his way out through the famous tunnel, and after a week's wandering through the Virginia woods, fighting hunger, fatigue and cold, and carrying his comrade—a man older than himself, who was on the verge of mental and physical collapse—he regained the Union lines near Williamsburg. After a brief furlough he was again at the front, bearing a new sword presented to him by his neighbors, and the recollection of his experience as a prisoner kept him ever on the alert, lest some mistake or negligence on his part should cause another's capture. What wonder that he was the hero of all his men, an ideal officer, a beloved comrade, a man who was not afraid to be manly, no matter what the temptation or excuse to be otherwise!

On his return to the paths of peace young Earle resumed his studies, entering Beloit College, where he completed a five-years course in three years, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1868. Immediately afterward he took up the study of medicine, entering the office of the late Dr. William H. Byford, and matriculating in the Chicago Medical College. Medicine had been the profession of his choice from boyhood, and with his usual faculty

for clinging to an object until its accomplishment was assured he never abandoned his early intention of adopting it as a life work. He graduated in March, 1870, near the head of his class, and began practice at once in the office of his preceptor. After the great fire of 1871 he settled on the West Side, and about this time he married Fanny L. Bundy, of Beloit, who, with a son and a daughter, survives him. From the beginning Dr. Earle displayed those qualities that make for success in the general practitioner, but his pet ambition was to become a medical teacher, and that he succeeded in both is but another evidence of his extraordinary industry and versatility. In 1872 he was elected Lecturer on Zoology in his Alma Mater, and though Zoology was an optional study, and counted for nothing in the course, he made his lectures so popular that they were well attended throughout the course. This was the first instance of Zoology being included in the curriculum of any American medical college, and Dr. Earle applied all his energies to the task of popularizing an innovation, accomplishing a work to which he afterward looked back with pride. In 1876 he tried to interest others in the establishment of a new medical college on the West Side, near the Cook County Hospital, but at the time he did not succeed in arousing sufficient enthusiasm in the proper quarters. However, when, a few years later, the project was revived by others, Dr. Earle's assistance and co-operation were at once invited, and he is therefore entitled to rank among the founders of the institution, which was opened in 1881, as the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was a member of the first Board of Directors, and the first Professor of Obstetrics, continuing as such until 1888, when, because of internal dissensions, he withdrew. Two years later, without the slightest solicitation on his part, in fact, against his wishes, he was unanimously re-elected, and his subsequent position was more influential than ever. In 1892 he was elected Treasurer of the College and President of the Board of Directors, and he continued to hold both positions until his death. At that time he was also President of the Woman's Medical College, a distinction unusual even for a popular physician. Throughout his career he was known as one of the most enthusiastic advocates of medical education for women, and was one of the founders of the Woman's Medical College, to which institution, more than any other, he probably gave his most interested efforts. Soon after it was opened he was elected Professor of Physiology, and he was connected with the college to the end of his days, subsequently filling the Chairs of Obstetrics, Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, and Diseases of Children. He was the first teacher on this continent to occupy a separate chair on Diseases of Children. The Doctor also served as Secretary of the college, later was made Treasurer, and upon the death of President Byford, in 1891, was elected President. There is no doubt that to Professors Byford and Earle

the college was most deeply indebted for its strength and standing among medical institutions. Dr. Earle was also prominently connected with the Post-Graduate Medical School, of Chicago, in which he was Professor of Obstetrics, and in July, 1892, he was unanimously elected Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children in Rush Medical College, but he resigned a month later, feeling that he was doing an injustice to his old college to abandon it. It was just such acts that characterized his whole life. He was honest and sincere about everything, his work, his ambitions, his likes and dislikes, never affecting anything he did not feel, and never hiding his opinion upon a matter of right and wrong, except when the expression of the opinion could do no good. His buoyant, cheerful disposition carried him over many hard places, and his frank friendliness and good-will toward all not only brought him the friendship of others, but made good feeling in many places where such a sentiment would have seemed impossible. He was eager and enthusiastic in every cause into which he threw his energies, but his was not the partisanship that merely arouses enmity, and as a consequence he was not respected among one set of physicians only, or in one college, but in all, in this respect having an unparalleled reputation among medical men.

Dr. Earle had numerous connections besides those already mentioned. For seventeen years he was Attending Physician to the Washington Home, and toward the close of his life was Attending Physician to the Wesley Hospital. He was a prominent member of various medical societies, among them the Chicago Medical Society (of which he was President at the time of his death), the Illinois State Medical Society (of which he had also served as President), the American Pediatric Society (charter member), the Chicago Medico-Legal Society, the Chicago Pathological Society, the Practitioners' Club, the Chicago Gynecological Society, the American Medical Association and the British Medical Association. He was one of the organizers of the Chicago Gynecological Society, of which he served as President, and took especial interest in its work. In all these organizations he was a leader, heading every movement for the advancement of the profession, and rendering invaluable official services in many instances. In fact, it was this working trait in Dr. Earle which was undoubtedly responsible for his death at a comparatively early age. It was not enough for him to be interested. He had to be up and doing, and with a physical and mental constitution almost unequalled for strength and endurance he labored incessantly, with heart and soul in his work, successful in almost every line, hopeful always, no matter how dark the prospect, and encouraging and sustaining others by the neverfailing doctrine of good cheer which was part and parcel of his nature. He was a prolific writer on medical subjects, being a constant contributor to the professional periodicals, and one of the writers of Keating's

Encyclopedia of Diseases of Children, and the American Text Book of Diseases of Children; when taken down with the illness which caused his death he was preparing the article which appeared in the American Text Book of Obstetrics. Apart from this he wrote noteworthy essays on temperance, education, military matters and other subjects in which he was especially interested.

With all this work of an educational nature, it may be difficult to understand how Dr. Earle maintained his large private practice. But maintain it he did, and though he employed an assistant for some years before his death, it was a feat which many a doctor would have failed to accomplish even had he devoted his whole time to family practice. There is nothing remarkable in a physician having charity patients. The medical profession offers a wider field for practical benevolence than any other. But to be the hope of so many of the earth's unfortunate, the one to whom they turned with the assurance that he would aid them resting on many like experiences, is not the lot of every physician. Dr. Earle's big heart was never more in evidence than in his dealings with these patients, to whom he gave the same care, the same sympathy, and the same kindly consideration that he bestowed upon his wealthiest patrons. Truly he was no respecter of persons. His practice was lucrative, but he did not follow it for that reason, as the affectionate esteem of all who came under his care testifies. They loved him and confided in him—in fact he was the ideal family physician.

In social life and in the domestic circle Dr. Earle was at his best. It would seem that he had little time for such matters. But he had a genial, social nature, that craved friendly companionship and home love, and he satisfied it with active membership in various social organizations, notably the Illinois Club, the Lincoln Club and the Irving Literary Society, in whose meetings he was ever a welcome presence, and he was a favorite speaker. He was a good singer, fond of music, and took the keenest delight in the pleasures of society, for which he was eminently fitted. His services in the Union army entitled him to membership in the Loyal Legion, in which he was as popular as in every other organization with which he was connected.

The wideness of Dr. Earle's influence was never perhaps as fully demonstrated as at the time of his death, the resolutions of sympathy and regret passed by numerous societies showing how many interests and lives he touched. Memorial meetings were held by the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Pathological Society, the American Pediatric Society, the Illinois Club and the Irving Literary Society. Resolutions of sympathy were passed by the Woman's Medical College, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the

Practitioners' Club of Chicago, the Chicago Training School for City, Home and Foreign Missions, the Loyal Legion and the Congregational Club of Chicago. On March 9, 1894, a bust of Dr. Earle was unveiled in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the address on that occasion being delivered by Dr. William E. Quine, the President of the Faculty, and a close personal friend and co-worker for many years. To this eminent man we are indebted for many of the facts used in the compilation of this article, and the following tribute is from his pen:

"Dr. Earle was a man of magnificent physique and charming personality. Enthusiastic, responsive, and true to the highest ideals of professional and personal honor, he was beloved and respected by his medical brethren, and was a tower of strength to the sick who entrusted their lives to his keeping. He broke acquaintance with his friends while in the very zenith of activity and power, and passed into memory November 19, 1903."

Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., has this to say of Dr. Earle and his work:

"The late Dr. Charles Warrington Earle, of Chicago, was well known to me from his medical student days to the time of his death. He was favored with an excellent physical development, and with intellectual and moral faculties of a high order and thoroughly disciplined by education and untiring industry. Consequently he was one of the most active and successful practitioners and teachers of medicine in Chicago, and an excellent example of good citizenship.

"Though his college teaching was limited mostly to Obstetrics and Diseases of Children, in practice he was a very industrious, considerate and clear-headed general practitioner of medicine. He was a good writer and reported many interesting cases and papers in the medical periodicals, and in the several medical societies of which he was a member. And yet he never forgot or neglected the true social, moral and religious interests of the community in which he lived."

FRANK BILLINGS, M. D.

Frank Billings, M. D., is a man in the prime of life, whose wonderful professional success is the best evidence of his native genius and his chosen application to study. As the eminent surgeon, Dr. J. B. Murphy, has well said of him, "He was one of the first physicians to apply in every day practice the most recent scientific knowledge in bacteriology, pathology and chemistry; and, as the science has grown, he has kept well apace with its advancements, and has been its leader in many."

Dr. Billings was born April 2, 1854, at Highland, Iowa county, Wis-



Frank Billings.

consin, the fourth son of Henry M. and Ann (Bray) Billings. Until he had reached the age of seventeen, he remained upon his father's farm. Attendance upon the common schools was supplemented by a course of study in the Normal School, at Platteville, and that was followed by a comparatively long experience as a teacher in the class room. He began the study of his chosen profession, in which he was destined to rise to an eminence which he himself could scarcely have foreseen, in 1877, when he entered as a student the office of Dr. W. H. Van Dusen, at Montfort, in his native State. The following year he matriculated at the Chicago Medical College, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution, in course, in 1881. Nine years later the Northwestern University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Science. Immediately upon graduation he was appointed an interne in the Cook County Hospital, a post whose duties he discharged with painstaking conscientiousness from March 31, 1881, until September 30, 1882, when he was invited by his Alma Mater to become Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College. For three years he retained this position, having meanwhile, in 1883, been appointed a Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis. The years 1885 and 1886 he spent abroad, studying in the hospitals of Paris, London and Vienna, and in 1887 he gave up his position as lecturer, to fill the Chair of Physical Diagnosis in the same institution. Four years later he was transferred to the Professorship of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, and in 1898 he severed his connection with the Chicago Medical College to enter the Faculty of Rush, as Professor of Medicine, and (1900) became head of the Department of Medicine and Dean of the Faculty in that institution.

Dr. Billings has a large and lucrative practice, which he has acquired through his own pre-eminent skill, recognized capability and high moral worth. Of him Dr. Senn writes: "Dr. Billings is at the present time the most eminent practitioner in Chicago. He enjoys the confidence of the profession and public to the fullest extent. He is a popular and forcible teacher of medicine." Concerning his character and attainments Dr. Henry T. Byford, writing of him, says: "His success has been phenomenal. On his return to Chicago in 1886, after two years of study abroad, he rose rapidly to the front in the practice of medicine, and has maintained his position ever since. His chief characteristics are great thoroughness and progressiveness, joined to extraordinary powers of physical endurance. He has established a great reputation as a diagnostician, and represents a high type of a self-made man and an American gentleman." And to quote from Dr. Ridlon: "He is in the front rank of medical practitioners and consultants for internal diseases. He is pre-eminent in his control of patients, and a masterful leader among his associates. His is a forceful and rugged character, that goes

on to success whatever be the surroundings. He is a generous friend, entirely wanting in petty jealousies, and ever ready to lend a helping hand to a young man in the profession, if that man is worthy of respect and confidence." The late Dr. Fenger wrote of Dr. Billings: "The medical profession should congratulate itself that Dr. Billings resisted the temptation of a brilliant business career which was offered him, and stood fast to his chosen profession. In that profession he has made a still more brilliant success. His success is due to an extraordinary capacity for hard work and study added to an exceptional natural ability. As a diagnostician, clinician and a teacher he is without a peer. He also has pre-eminent qualifications as an executive officer, as has been demonstrated in his conduct of the affairs of the institutions of learning with which he has been and is connected. His contributions to the literature are always clear, concise, exhaustive, and are read with interest, not only by general practitioners, but by those whose lines of work lie outside of the domain of general medicine." These words of eulogy from men renowned in the same walk of life with himself attest the high esteem in which Dr. Billings is held by his professional brethren, who are most competent to judge of his qualifications. Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., adds this tribute of praise: "He is one of the most enterprising, industrious and successful practitioners and teachers of medicine in our city;" while Dr. H. B. Favill speaks of him as "possessing a thorough scientific equipment and exceedingly sound judgment, which enable him to gain a quicker, firmer grasp of the question before him than many men who are much more technical." And he adds, "I consider him both able and broad." Dr. William E. Quine writes: "Dr. Billings is a vigorous and wholesome man. Of fine physique and presence, of friendly frankness of manner that sometimes amounts to bluntness, and a great positiveness in the feeling and expression of his opinions and convictions, he cannot fail to impress the observer as a man of sincerity and power. He is a man who can laugh heartily and long—but he does not spend much of his time that way. He is a cheery companion, a noble friend and a large hearted and broad minded gentleman. As a physician he occupies a position of pre-eminence among his brethren of the profession. A painstaking observer, a hard-headed thinker and a systematic recorder of his professional work, and trained in every method of refinement in respect to the diagnosis and treatment of disease, he has earned by the arduous process of unremitting labor the enviable and deserved position of eminence which he possesses. He is a great diagnostician and a sound and resourceful therapist. As a teacher Dr. Billings is direct, forceful, systematic, cautious as to his utterances, and profoundly impressive. Nature has made him a leader of men—and no member of the profession of

Chicago surpasses him in regard to the extent and loyalty of his professional following."

His high standing in the profession has brought his services into constant and earnest request as attending and consulting physician at many hospitals, yet he has found it possible to accept only a few, comparatively, of the many invitations of this character which he has received. He is attending physician at the Presbyterian, Cook County and St. Luke's Hospitals, and a consultant at the Passavant Memorial, the Providence, the Michael Reese, the Maurice Porter and the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children.

Notwithstanding the onerous nature and complex character of the many exacting calls upon his time, Dr. Billings finds opportunity and inclination to mingle with his professional brethren and co-scientists in several societies for study and interchange of thought and discoveries. From 1887 to 1889 he was secretary of the Chicago Medical Society, and in 1890 he was chosen its president. He was chosen president of the American Medical Association in 1902. He is also a member of the American Association of Physicians, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Society of Internal Medicine, Chicago Medico-Legal Society, Chicago Pathological Society and the Chicago Academy of Sciences. Before many of these he has read carefully prepared papers, exhibiting deep research and a comprehensive grasp of the subject treated. In addition he has been a valued contributor to various medical journals throughout the country, always writing with a facile yet forceful pen. Among his best known essays and brochures are the following: "The Cultivation of Bacteria and Exhibition of Cultures," read before the American Medical Association, 1887; "Medicine," an address before the Illinois Medical Society, 1888; "Typhoid Bacillus, with Exhibition of Cultures," read before the Chicago Medical Society, December 17, 1888; "A Case of Renal Calculus," read before the same body, March 6, 1889; "A Case of Renal Calculus, with Exhibition of Kidney Containing Calculi," read May 20, 1889; "Detection of Tubercle Bacilli," *Journal American Medical Association*, March, 1889; "Sarcoma of Spinal Cord, Removal During Life," read before the Chicago Medical Society, June 17, 1889; "Cirrhosis of Liver," read before the same body and published in the *Chicago Recorder*, October 31, 1891; "Koch's Lymph," an address before the Illinois State Medical Society, 1891; "Medical Treatment of Diseases of the Stomach," read before the Chicago Medical Society and published in the *Chicago Medical Recorder*, December 21, 1891; "Carcinoma of the Pancreas; Secondary Carcinomatous Infiltration of Common Bile Duct; Jaundice; Autopsy," *Chicago Clinical Review*, April, 1893; "Arterio-Sclerosis," published in Transactions Illinois State Medical Society,

1894; "Anthropathies of Nervous Origin," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, February, 1895; "Cystic Degeneration of the Kidney," read before the Chicago Medical Society, and published in *Medicine*, May, 1895; "Inter-costal Neuralgia," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, October, 1895; "Vegetative Endocarditis," and "Medical Treatment of Gall Stones," both papers read before the Chicago Medical Society in 1898; "Headaches from Gastro Intestinal Disorders," read before the American Medical Association, and published in the *American Medical Journal*, September, 1899; "Pernicious Anæmia," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, October, 1899; "The Treatment of Typhoid Fever," Chicago Society of Internal Medicine, *Journal of American Medical Association*, February 24, 1900; "Pneumococcus Infection," Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine, January 9, 1900; "The Relation of General Medicine to the Specialist," Chicago Medical Society, January, 1898: *The Medical Standard*, February, 1898; "The Limitations of Medicine," address delivered at opening exercises of Rush Medical College, September 27, 1898: *Journal American Medical Association*, October 22, 1898; "The Differentiation of the Cardiac Incompetency of Intrinsic Heart Disease and of Chronic Nephritis," read in Section on Practice of Medicine, of American Medical Association, Denver, Colorado, June, 1898: *Journal American Medical Association*, July 16, 1898; Gastro-Duodenal Disorders Due to Improper modes of Living," address in Michigan State Medical Society, Mackinac Island, Michigan, July, 1900: Transactions Michigan State Medical Society, 1900; "Report of Cases of Pernicious Anæmia, with Special Reference to the Blood Findings," read at meeting of the Association of American Physicians, at Washington, D. C., May 1, 1900: Transactions Association of American Physicians, 1900; "Two Interesting Cases: Gallstone of the Cystic Duct with Situs Viscerum Inversus; and Gumma of the Liver." *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, October 6, 1900; "Carcinoma of Pylorus, Secondary to Round Ulcer; Perforation; Resection of Pylorus; Recovery." *American Medicine*, April 6, 1901; "Pernicious Anæmia, Report of Progress of Cases Presented to the Association in 1900, and Report of a Case with Diffuse Spinal Cord Lesions, with Post Mortem Findings," read at meeting of Association of American Physicians, 1901: *Journal American Medical Association*, August 24, 1901; "The Limitations of Medical Therapeutics," address on Medicine delivered before Ohio State Medical Society, May 8, 1901: *The Medical News*, February 15, 1902; "Uric Acid Fallacies," address on Medicine delivered before the Illinois State Medical Society, Peoria, May 22, 1901: *Illinois Medical Journal*, 1901; "The Clinical Manifestations of Pericarditis," read in the Section of the Practice of Medicine of the American Medical Association, St. Paul, Minnesota, June 7, 1901: *Journal American Medical Association*, 1901; "What are the Qualifications Necessary for

Success in the Practice of Medicine?" address on Medicine at the Annual Meeting of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Put-in-Bay, Ohio, September 13, 1901: *Medicine*, November, 1901; "Clinical Manifestations of the Early Stages of Cirrhosis of the Liver," read at meeting of Association of Physicians at Washington, D. C., April 30, 1902: *Journal American Medical Association*, June 7, 1902; "The Relation of Medical Science to Commerce," oration on Medicine delivered at Fifty-third annual session American Medical Association, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., June 11, 1902: *Journal American Medical Association*, and other journals, June, 1902; The Shattuck Lecture: "The Changes in the Spinal Cord and Medulla in Pernicious Anæmia," delivered before the Massachusetts Medical Society, June 10, 1902: *Transactions Massachusetts Medical Society*, 1902.

At the time of Dr. Billings's election to the presidency of the American Medical Association, in 1902, the *Journal* of that Association said editorially: "The election of Dr. Frank Billings as President of the Association for the ensuing year meets with general favor on all sides. A more generally satisfactory choice could hardly have been made. In the first place all who know something of the personality of the new President find in him a fortunate blending of qualities that go to make successful leaders in professional and educational affairs. Energetic, forceful, judicious, and withal sympathetic—these are some of the more prominent general characteristics that have placed Dr. Billings in such high esteem in the community and in the medical profession. Not yet fifty years of age, his professional career began as interne in the Cook County Hospital after graduation from the Chicago Medical College (now the Northwestern Medical School), a little more than twenty years ago. This was followed by a period of arduous study in Vienna, where his industry and comprehensive grasp of clinical problems soon attracted the special attention of his teachers, all of whom followed his subsequent development into a leading practitioner and teacher with personal interest. Returning to Chicago he became identified with his Alma Mater. * * * Needless to say he has always been prominent in all endeavors toward raising the standards of medical education and the better organization of the medical profession, taking an active and prominent part in local, State and National societies. From time to time he has made valuable contributions to medical literature. * * * As a teacher he is valued especially for his clearness, thoroughness, and the application of modern methods in clinical medicine, encouraging investigation and research on the part of assistants and students. Finally, mention should be made of his exemplary conduct as a citizen of a young metropolis in devoting much time and energy to the improvement in the management and to the upbuilding of its medical and scientific institutions. These are some of the principal achievements of the vigorous and

progressive man, animated throughout by high principles, to whom the distinguished office to which he has just been elected may be said to come as a well deserved honor."

The *Medical News*, on the same occasion, said: "Dr. Billings is known as a man of careful, painstaking inquiry. Catholic in his spirit and in his sympathies, an interesting and genial teacher, and one who has built up a school of scientists in Chicago, who are an honor to the profession—such are some of the attributes of the new President."

The *Philadelphia Medical Journal* said: "The election of Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago for President meets with general approval. Dr. Billings is a representative medical man of the great Central West. He is, moreover, a physician, and as the Association has honored surgeons now for several years with its highest office it was appropriate it should turn this year to a representative of the other field of practice."

The *New York Medical Journal* said: "The Association is greatly to be congratulated upon its choice of a President for the ensuing year. We would by no means debar specialists from the presidency; indeed, many of them have filled the office gracefully and efficiently; but we can not avoid the thought that a representative of general medicine is as a rule the proper person to preside over an organization that embraces all branches of medicine. And surely there is no member of the American profession who would be more widely recognized as embodying what we expect to find in the general physician than Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago. When to his attainments as a practitioner, we add his personal dignity and serenity we have an ideal presiding officer of the American Medical Association. Hardly less requisite in the president of such an organization is catholicity of thought—freedom from that narrowness that keeps a man continually plodding in the strict field of professional practice. Such breadth of thought was clearly shown by Dr. Billings in the address on medicine which he delivered before the Saratoga meeting. * * * We repeat that the American Medical Association is to be congratulated on having chosen such a man for its president."



W. S. Davis Jr

Portrait by G. S. Thompson

NATHAN SMITH DAVIS, A. M., M. D., JR.

This eminent practitioner, lecturer and author was born in Chicago September 5, 1858, and although yet young in years he has already forged to the front in the ranks of the distinguished physicians of the West. He is the youngest and only living son of N. S. Davis, Sr., who has been not inaptly described by Dr. Nicholas Senn as "the Nestor of Medicine in Chicago."

To state this circumstance is to emphasize the fact that the younger Davis comes rightfully by those gifts of native genius which he has cultivated to the utmost through experimental observation, keen analysis, hard study and close application. He received the degree of A. B. from Northwestern University in 1880; and even during his course of academic study he easily ranked as one of the most earnest and honored members of his class. Besides winning a prize for the best English essay, he achieved marked distinction in the field of Natural History. To this pursuit he devoted most of his available leisure during term time and all of his vacations, and so proficient did he become that during his Junior year he published, in connection with a fellow student, a descriptive catalogue of the Reptilia and Batrachia of Eastern North America. His health showing some symptoms of impairment, he visited South America, where he secured valuable collections of specimens of the Herpetology, Ornithology and Geology of that continent. That this pursuit of scientific investigation and research has proved of the utmost value to him as a medical practitioner and professor is a fact almost too patent to call for mention.

In 1883 he received the degree of A. M. from his academic Alma Mater, in course, and the same year was given a diploma as M. D., by the Chicago Medical College, now one of the branches of the Northwestern University. In his professional, as in his college course, he won high distinction, not only ranking first in his class but also being awarded a prize for the best thesis. Within a year he was appointed one of the visiting staff of Mercy Hospital, a position whose duties he has discharged ever since with a fidelity born of devotion and a skill attainable only through profound study and ripened experience. At about the same time he was Assistant Professor of Pathology at the Chicago Medical College, an honor rarely conferred upon so young a man and so recent a graduate. He spent the spring and summer of 1885 in Europe (that being his second trip abroad), devoting his time chiefly to the study of Pathology at Heidelberg and Vienna. Upon his return he found that the onus of instruction in Pathology devolved chiefly upon his shoulders. It was he who planned and inaugurated the first course of instruction in the laboratory for his college, and in 1887 the Adjunct-Professorship of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Chicago Medical College was tend-

ered him. He accepted the Chair, and the following year was appointed to a full professorship, which he still fills, bringing to the discharge of its duties an ability, an unwearied devotion, and a capacity for self-sacrificing work, which are worthy of the admiration that they have elicited. Since then honors have come upon him thick and fast, but always unsought, his native modesty surpassing even his rare talent. His clinics at Mercy Hospital are of a sort, and are conducted with such technical knowledge and skill, as to attract both pupils and physicians. Indeed, for the successful discharge of the duties of the exacting profession to which he has consecrated his life, few men of his age and time are better equipped. As a practitioner he is a close observer, clear reasoner, quick of apprehension and resourceful. It is these qualities which have chiefly caused his services as a consulting physician to be so largely in demand. His office patients come from neighboring States, and his fellow members in the profession in Illinois constantly seek his advice in difficult and dangerous cases. As a lecturer he always commands undivided attention. Speaking with a voice well modulated and flexible, his explanations are clear, his language forceful, his conclusions convincing. As an author he has few if any superiors in lucidity of expression, perspicacity of statement, fertility of illustration, and ease and grace of diction. Some of his best known efforts as a writer are enumerated in a succeeding paragraph.

His prominence in the profession is shown by the character of the numerous organizations to which he belongs, and the important positions which he has held and holds therein. In 1888 he was chosen secretary of the Section of Practical Medicine of the American Medical Association, and in 1892 was chosen, by that Section, a member of the Association's Executive Council. He was also chairman of the Section of Practical Medicine of the Illinois State Medical Society for 1893, and was a member of the council of the Section of Pathology of the Ninth International Medical Congress, as well as of the Section of Medicine of the Pan-American Medical Congress. In addition to these positions of honor and responsibility he is a member of the Pharmacopeia Revision Committee (and vice-President of the Convention for the Revision of the United States Pharmacopeia); was Chairman of the Section of Medicine, Illinois State Medical Society; formerly Vice-President of the Chicago Society of Internal Medicine, and President of the Chicago Medico-Legal Society; is a member of the Chicago Pathological and Neurological Societies; and is a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine. Besides belonging to these professional organizations he is an esteemed member of the American Climatological Association, the American Therapeutic Association, the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Illinois Microscopical Society and the Chicago Literary Club, as well as one of the board of managers of the Young Men's

Christian Association of Chicago, and a trustee of Northwestern University.

Dr. Davis is the author of a small volume on personal hygiene; "Consumption, How to Prevent It and How to Live with It;" of a standard work on "Disease of the Lungs, Heart and Kidneys;" and an exhaustive monograph upon "Dietetics," which constitutes one volume of the series entitled Physiologic Therapeutics. He has also been associate author of other works of recognized authority, having prepared for the "International System of Electro-Therapeutics" the sections treating on the Lungs and Heart; for the "System of Practical Therapeutics," published by Lee Brothers & Company, that portion of the volume treating of the Therapeutics of Renal Diseases; and to Wood's "Reference Handbook" numerous articles. For many years after the establishment of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association he was a constant contributor to its editorial columns, and for several years edited the Department of Therapeutics of the well known journal *Medicine*. To current medical literature he has been a frequent and voluminous contributor, his articles usually being of high value because of their didactic character, their deep research and their analysis. Among them may be mentioned the following: "Methods of Resorption and Disposal of Foreign Bodies in the Living System," *Journal of American Medical Association*, October 7, 1883; "Arsenite of Bromine in Diabetes Mellitus," *Id.*, May 8, 1886; "Antipyrin in Rheumatism, Its Value and Mode of Action," a paper read at the Chicago meeting of the American Medical Association, June 8, 1887, and published in the Society's *Journal*; "Chronic Meningitis with Partial Paralysis," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, July, 1887; "Cellular Digestion, its Utility in Pathological Processes," a paper read at the Washington meeting of the Ninth International Medical Congress on September 7, 1887, and published in the Transactions of that body; "A case of Rupture of an Aortic Valve," read at a meeting of the Chicago Medical Society, and published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* in June, 1888; "The Mode of Action and Value of Antipyrin in Typhoid Fever," *Medical Record of New York*, January 19, 1889; "Physiological Action of Typhoid Fever Poison," read before the Chicago Medical Society, and published in the *Medical Record*, December 28, 1889; "The Treatment of Asthma," a clinical lecture, which appeared in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 25, 1889; "The Necessity of Scientific Training for Students of Medicine," an introductory lecture delivered at the opening of Northwestern University Medical School, in October, 1889, published in the *North American Practitioner*, July, 1890; "Remarks upon the Etiology of Typhoid Fever," read before the Chicago Medical Society in 1891; "Non-Valvular Heart Murmurs," read before the American Medical Association and published in the *Journal* July 30, 1892; "Voluntary Respiratory Exercises in the Treatment of Phthisis," read before the Chicago Medical Society, 1892;

"Uraemia," a clinical lecture, Second Series, III (1892), of *International Clinics*; "Oxygen Inhalations, in Respiratory Affections," an essay read May 17, 1892, before the Illinois Medical Society and published in the Transactions of the Society; "Remarks on the Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus," read at the Milwaukee meeting of the American Medical Association, and published in the *Journal* August 5, 1893; "Some Statistics of Diabetes Mellitus," read before the Illinois State Medical Society, January 15, 1894; "Animal Extracts," read before the Chicago Medical Society, and appearing in the *Medical Recorder*, December, 1894; "Pulmonary Hypertrophic Osteoarthropathy," read before the American Medical Association at Baltimore, May, 1895; "Cases of Valvular Disease of the Heart," a clinical lecture published in *International Clinics*, Vol. IV, Series IV, 1895; "Treatment of Consumption," read before the Illinois Medical Society at Ottawa, and published in *Medicine*, August, 1896; "How to Teach Medicine," *Medical Fortnightly*, September, 1896; "Trichomonas Vaginalis," read before the Chicago Medical Society, and published in the *Medical Recorder*, October, 1896; "Prophylaxis of Tuberculosis," *Medical Recorder*, March, 1897; "Cheyne-Stokes Respiration Phenomena," read before the American Medical Association at Philadelphia, and published in the *Journal* July, 1897; "Cardio-Vascular and Renal Relations and Manifestations of Gout," a paper read at the same meeting and published in the same journal; "Treatment of Chronic Enteritis," *Medical Standard*, 1897; "Chicago Sanitary Flour for Certain Dyspeptics and Diabetics," read before the Chicago Medical Society and published in 1898, in *International Clinics*; "Diabetic Gangrene," read before the American Medical Association in June, 1898, at Denver, and published in the *Journal*; "A New Bread for Diabetics," read at the same place and time and published in the same volume; "Atheroma of Aorta with an Unusual Murmur at its Arch," *Mercy Hospital Reports*, 1898; "Prognosis in Chronic Valvular Affections of the Heart," read before the American Climatological Association, at New York, June, 1899, and published in the *Medical News*; "Some Phases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Its Treatment," St. Joseph County Medical Society, Indiana, 1900, *Bulletin Northwestern University Medical School*; "Treatment of Pneumonia in Infancy and Childhood," Chicago Medical Society, *Medical Recorder*, 1900; "Dietetic Treatment of Diabetes," 1900, Section of Therapeutics, American Medical Association, *Journal of the Association*; "A Case of Ulcerative Endocarditis with Recovery," 1900, Section of Medicine, American Medical Association, *Journal of Association*; Address on "Antivivisection Legislation" before Chicago Literary Club, 1898; "Prognosis in Chronic Valvular Diseases of the Heart," 1899, American Climatological Society, *Medical News*; "Animal Extracts" (about 1896-97), Chicago Medical Society, *Med-*



John Richardson

ical Recorder; "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Round Ulcer of the Stomach," Address before Nebraska State Medical Society, May, 1901, published in *American Medicine*, November 9, 1901; Oration on Medicine, American Medical Association, June 8, 1901; "Internal Medicine in the Nineteenth Century;" "Treatment of Pneumonia," read before Illinois State Medical Society, May, 1902, published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*; "Treatment of Typhoid Fever," read at meeting of Central Wisconsin Medical Society, October 28, 1902; "Exercise as a Mode of Treatment for Heart Diseases," read at the New Orleans Meeting, 1903, of the American Medical Association.

Reference to Dr. Davis's celebrated father, Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., has been already made. His grandfather was Dow Davis, a pioneer farmer of Chenango county, New York, and his mother was Anna Maria Parker, of Vienna, in that State. He himself was married in 1884 to Miss Jessie Hopkins, a daughter of the late Judge Hopkins, of Madison, Wisconsin.

Dr. Davis's standing among his professional brethren is aptly shown by the following from the pen of Dr. Daniel R. Brower: "N. S. Davis, Jr., is a 'chip off the old block,' a worthy son of a noble sire—no one more fully exemplifies the great law of heredity. A great student, a successful teacher, an earnest worker for the elevation of professional attainments generally. Is it any wonder that he has an international reputation and a large clientage?"

Dr. John Ridlon writes: "N. S. Davis, Jr. A courteous gentleman, a learned physician, a generous friend, a man whom men love."



JOHN RIDLON, A. M., M. D.

This eminent surgeon, whom the profession and laity of Chicago delight to honor, and who, in the words of Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., "is an eminent practitioner and teacher of orthopedic surgery, and a most valued contributor to the literature of that department," had his birthplace among the mountains of Vermont, whose peaks look down upon the broad waters of Lake Champlain. In their bosom he was nurtured, and as, from their verdant summits, he beheld the coronal of evanescent glory lingering on the western hills at sunset, who can tell what aspirations of hopes may not have—half unconsciously to himself—filled his youthful mind. Dr. Ridlon was born in Clarendon, Rutland county, in the Green Mountain State, on November 24, 1852. His father, Noel Potter Ridlon, was a farmer, and his mother's maiden name was Nancy Bromley Hulett. His educational advantages in boyhood were the best afforded by the locality in which he was reared. A

course in the public schools was supplemented by attendance at Lansley's Commercial College, at Poultney, and at Barre Academy. He left the institution last named in 1869, three years after the death of his father, and at once began life's battle on his own account, as a salesman in the general store of J. S. Warren, of Granville, New York. The work did not prove to his liking, and after a year so spent he abandoned it, to become a "level-rod man" in a corps of civil engineers engaged in surveying the route of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes railroad. From October, 1870, to June, 1872, he was a student at Goddard Seminary, at Barre, Vermont, and for two years thereafter at Tufts College. Like many other young men whose innate spirits can ill brook control he disagreed with the Faculty on questions of discipline, and was expelled during his Sophomore year. In June, 1899, the institution, perhaps wishing to atone for its previous action, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. His expulsion from Tufts, however, did not prevent his matriculating at the Chicago University in 1874, nor his graduation therefrom in 1875, with the degree of A. B. The degree of M. A. was also conferred upon him, in course, in 1878, and the A. B. degree was affirmed by the new Chicago University in July, 1896.

Dr. Ridlon began his medical studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, in September, 1875, receiving his degree of M. D. in March, 1878. His appointment as Interne for medical and surgical service at St. Luke's Hospital followed in July. Such an intellect as his, however, was not to be concealed, like "a light under a bushel." Selecting Orthopedic Surgery as a specialty he soon attained eminence and in April, 1881, was made Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon of the hospital in which his professional career had begun, and attending Orthopedic Surgeon in 1888, which post he filled for one year. Meanwhile other professional honors had been thrust upon him, unsolicited. From June, 1881, to October, 1888, he was Assistant Surgeon to the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital. From October, 1882, to April, 1887, he was Lecturer on Orthopedic Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and for two years (1887-89) attending Orthopedic Surgeon to the First Department for the Relief of the Out-Door Poor, at Bellevue Hospital. His reputation as a patient and tireless investigator, joined to his well-earned fame as a specialist, placed him in charge of the Orthopedic service of the Vanderbilt Clinic of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the period between January, 1889, and May, 1892, his immediate charge being the examination, care and treatment of orthopedic patients.

In the last mentioned year he came West, locating at Chicago, which city has since been his home. His fame had preceded him, and he was at

once tendered the position of Lecturer on Orthopedic Surgery at the Chicago Medical College, now a department of the Northwestern University, the grave and difficult duties of which post he continued to discharge with rare ability and unwearied fidelity until 1893, in which year he was called to the Chair of Orthopedic Surgery in the college, which he accepted, bringing thereto ripe scholarship, long experience and a tireless persistency in investigation. Of his career in the West, comparatively brief as it has been, the great Dr. Fenger has said that "although in Chicago for less than ten years he has rapidly become an acknowledged authority on orthopedic surgery. He is the apostle of the modern or non-operative treatment of deformities, and has attained a high degree of success in this particular field." From October, 1892, to December, 1893, he filled the same Chair (Orthopedic Surgery) in the Post Graduate Medical School. In 1898 he was called to the same professorship in the Woman's Medical College, one of the departments of the Northwestern University. For ten years he was Senior Attending Orthopedic Surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, and has been medical director and surgeon in charge of the Home for Destitute Crippled Children since its establishment. The Board of the Michael Reese Hospital, recognizing his broad knowledge and his pronounced skill as a specialist, appointed him Attending Orthopedic Surgeon in 1895, and the following year he was named a consultant at the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children. However, he has resigned the latter incumbency. He is now in charge of the Orthopedic service at Mercy Hospital, the Wesley Hospital and the Evanston Hospital. In writing of the career of Dr. Ridlon, Dr. W. F. Waugh says: "On coming to Chicago he at once took high rank in his specialty, and was recognized as a decided acquisition to the city. He enjoys the rare distinction of having won friends without making enemies and of winning respect without arousing envy."

Dr. Ridlon has also been recently elected a member of the Congregation of the University of Chicago. A partial index of the esteem in which he is held by his professional brethren is afforded by the following kindly words of Dr. Frank Billings: "Who does not know, esteem and admire Dr. John Ridlon? Immensely big and wholesome, full of energy, his mind larger than his physical bulk, he is a veritable master in his special field of practice. Cordial and straightforward in his dealings, both socially and professionally, he is respected, admired and loved by patients, acquaintances and friends."

The Doctor has been prominently identified with many of the leading medical societies of the country, and has been at once a prolific and perspicacious author, his works being recognized as authoritative in the fields of which they treat. While in New York he was chosen to membership in

the County Medical Society, the Pathological Society, the Academy of Medicine and the Hospital Graduates' Club, being secretary of the organization last named. Since coming to Chicago, one society has vied with another in the attempt to secure his honored name upon its roll of membership. He is prominently connected with the Chicago Medical Society, the Practitioners' Club, the Medico-Legal Society, and the Chicago Orthopedic Society, of which latter body he was the first President. He also belongs to the Illinois State Medical Society, has been elected an honorary member of a like organization in Colorado, and is an honorary member of the Winnebago County (Illinois) Medical Society. Of the American Orthopedic Association he is a charter member, serving as its Secretary from 1891 to 1894, its President in 1894-95, and again holding the Secretaryship from 1895 to the present time. He is a corresponding member of the British Orthopedic Society. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, and has taken a prominent part in the deliberations of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons.

As a writer, Dr. Ridlon is at once profound, clear and trenchant; and his rare ability has been recognized by journals in both hemispheres. From 1888 to 1892 he was editor of the orthopedic department of the *Analectic* of New York. From 1891 to 1897 he was one of the editors of the orthopedic department of the *Medical Annual of Bristol*, England, and is an associate editor of the *Annales d'Orthopedie*, of Paris. He is also the writer of all the articles relating to Orthopedy in the supplementary volume of Wood's "Reference Hand-book of the Medical Sciences." Since 1890 he has prepared some forty papers for various medical journals, all which have attracted wide notice because of their profound research and perspicacity of style, and has been joint author with Robert Jones, F. R. C. S., of Liverpool, England, of a volume of lectures on Orthopedic Surgery. A partial list of his publications is given in a succeeding paragraph.

Dr. Ridlon was married, on June 4, 1879, to Miss Emily Caroline Robinson, of Newport, Rhode Island, the ceremony being solemnized at Trinity Church, in that city. She is the daughter of the late John Rudd Robinson and Mrs. Margaret J. Kearney-Robinson, of Newport. Nine children have been born of their union.

Dr. Ridlon is author of the following valuable contributions to medical literature: "A Splint for the Treatment of Deformity at the Knee Joint Due to the Reflex Muscular Spasm of Chronic Osteitis," *Medical Record* January 5, 1884. "Continuous Traction in the Treatment of Pott's Disease," *Medical Record*, February 7, 1885. "Notes on Two Cases of Pott's Disease, Illustrating the Difficulty of Diagnosing between Upper Dorsal and Lower Cervical Caries in Very Young Children," *Medical Record*, August

20, 1887. "Remarks on Exercise Without Fatigue in the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," *Medical Record*, July 7, 1888. "Rest in the Treatment of Chronic Joint Disease," *Medical Record*, September 15, 1888. "On the Treatment of Rotary Lateral Curvature of the Spine," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, October, 1888. "Double Hip Disease, a Report of Fourteen Consecutive Cases, with Conclusions," Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association, Vol. 1, 1889. "Early Diagnosis of Lateral Curvature of the Spine," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, May 25, 1889. "Notes on Two Cases of Hip Disease in which Traction Caused Severe Pain," *Medical Chips*, August, 1889. "Some Practical Points in the Mechanical Treatment of Hip Disease, with Special Reference to the Use of Thomas's Splint," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, October, 1889. "Report of a Case of Congenital Dislocation of the Hip," *Medical Record*, November 16, 1889. "Fixation and Traction in the Treatment of Hip Disease," *New York Medical Journal*, February 15, 1890. "The Thomas Hip Splint," *New York Medical Journal*, April 5, 1890. "Report of a Case of Congenital Deformity," *Archives of Pediatrics*, June, 1890. "Report of a Case of Deformity of the Shoulder," *Medical Record*, September 13, 1890. "A Report of Sixty-two Cases of Hip Disease," *New York Medical Journal*, October 4, 1890. "The Non-operative Treatment of Delayed Union in Fractures of the Leg," *Medical Record*, January 31, 1891. "Supra-cotyloid Dislocation," *New York Medical Journal*, May 23, 1891. "Syphilitic Spondylitis in Children," *Medical News*, October 17, 1891. "Fractures of the Neck of the Femur; with a Report of Twelve Cases Treated by the Thomas Hip Splint," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, August 15, 1892. "Rotary Lateral Deformity of the Spine in Pott's Disease," *Medical Record*, September 17, 1892. "Principles of Treatment of Chronic Joint Disease, with some Remarks on Pathology," *North American Practitioner*, October, 1892. "Spondylitis," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, December 10, 1892. "The Treatment of Spondylitis," a series of four articles, *North American Practitioner*, December, 1892, to February, 1893. "Operative Measures in the Treatment of Spondylitis," *Medical Index*, February, 1893. "Disease in the Sacro-iliac Articulation," *Annals of Surgery*, March, 1893. "The Diagnosis and Prognosis of Spondylitis," Transactions, Colorado State Medical Society, 1896. "Some Unusual Congenital Deformities." Transactions, American Orthopedic Association, 1896. "Adolescent Rickets: the Report of a Case," *American Journal of Surgery and Gynecology*, 1896. "Diagnosis and Principles of Treatment of Hip Joint Disease," Transactions, Colorado State Medical Society, 1895. "Flat-foot," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, August, 1896. "Symptoms and Treatment of Hip Disease," Transactions, Iowa State Medical Society, 1898. "Forcible Straightening of Spinal

Curvatures during Complete Anesthesia," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, March 26, 1898. "Forcible Straightening of Spinal Curvature," Transactions, American Orthopedic Association, 1898. "Forcible Straightening of Spinal Curvatures," *American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal*, December, 1898. "Mechanical Treatment of Hip Joint Disease," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, June, 1899.

JOHN E. OWENS, M. D.

Of this eminent physician and surgeon, Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., writes: "John Edwin Owens was born in Cecil county, Maryland, October 15, 1836, received a good general Academic education, and graduated in medicine from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1852. After serving a short time as Resident Physician at Blockley Hospital, he came to Chicago in 1863. The St. Luke's Hospital had only just completed its organization at that time, and Dr. Owens was placed at the head of the Surgical Staff and elected a member of its Board of Directors, both of which positions he still holds. From 1867 to 1871 he was Lecturer on Surgical Diseases of the Urinary Organs, in Rush Medical College. From 1871 to 1882 he lectured on the Principles and Practice of Surgery in the same College. In 1882 he accepted the Chair of Surgical Anatomy and Operations of Surgery in the Chicago Medical College—Medical Department of Northwestern University—which he held until 1891, when he was transferred to the Chair of Principles and Practice of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery, which position he still holds. He served as Medical Director of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. For several years he has been a prominent member of the National Organization of Railway Surgeons, being Chief Surgeon for two important railroad companies. It will be thus seen that Dr. Owens has been for more than thirty years prominently connected with the Medical Schools and Hospitals of this city, and has maintained throughout an excellent reputation as a skilled Surgeon, a thoroughly practical teacher, both clinical and didactic, and as an honorable man in every relation of life. He has made but few contributions to medical literature, but has retained an active membership in the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society and the Chicago Medico-Legal Society." He is also a member of the American Surgical Association and the Chicago Surgical Society.

Dr. John Ridlon writes: "Dr. John E. Owens has held a leading place in surgery in Chicago for more than a quarter of a century. He is Senior

Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, President of its Medical Board, and a member of the Board of Trustees. He has been Professor of Surgery in Northwestern University Medical School for many years, and before that was Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in Rush Medical College. He is the Chief Surgeon of the Illinois Central and of the Northwestern railways, and was Medical Director of the Columbian Exposition in 1893.

"A glance at the above honorable positions gives the key to the make-up (ensemble) of the man. He is a thoroughly equipped surgeon, a man of great good sense and of broad comprehension of affairs, a man who readily gains and holds the confidence and esteem of the leaders of men."

JOHN EVANS, M. D.

John Evans, M. D., a founder of Evanston and the Northwestern University, and one of the foremost citizens of Denver from 1862, when he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Colorado, by President Lincoln, died at Denver, Colorado, July 3, 1897, aged eighty-three years.

Illinois and Colorado may well have a local pride in the works of John Evans, because of the double role he filled, so well, in both States, as pioneer settler and generous public-spirited citizen. He was one of the founders of Chicago's suburb of Evanston, and after him the "village" north of Chicago was named. He was connected most prominently with Chicago's early growth, with the building of its tributary railroad system, and with the founding of some of its chief hospitals and institutions of learning. He was once Governor of Colorado, having been appointed to that office by President Abraham Lincoln, when Colorado was a Territory. He was the founder of the University of Denver, patterned after the Northwestern University of Evanston, and constructed Denver's electric railway system. The first Methodist Church in Denver was also built by him.

Dr. Evans was born in Waynesville, Indiana, March 9, 1814, studied medicine, and graduated from the Medical Department of Cincinnati College in 1838. In Attica, Indiana, he first set up his sign as M. D., and secured a comfortable practice, becoming in time Superintendent of the Insane Asylum. Dr. Evans came to Chicago in 1848, to lecture in Rush Medical College. Though of Quaker ancestry, he was not of a religious nature, but of a speculative turn of mind, in early life. His conversion at this time marked a turning-point in his career, and it happened in this way. He was attracted to hear Bishop Matthew Simpson lecture on "Education." He took a remarkable liking to the lecturer, and went to hear him preach the next day.

The earnestness of the sermon caused his ears to ring with the name of God, as he afterward declared, and he at once joined the Methodist Church. At the solicitation of Bishop Simpson, he decided to make Chicago his home. He was appointed Professor of Obstetrics in Rush Medical College, and was actively engaged in medical practice for a few years. He ceased the practice of medicine, however, and invested in real estate, making his office headquarters in the Evans block, built by himself and Dr. Daniel Brainard, Dr. Evans becoming in time proprietor of the whole building, by the purchase soon afterward of Dr. Brainard's interest. This building was located on the east side of Clark street, just south of the alley, between Randolph and Lake streets, and opposite the "Sherman House." Included in the block were the Chicago post office, which in a limited space did a limited business, and the editorial rooms of the *Chicago Tribune*.

It was through its great university, the Northwestern, that Dr. Evans became identified in name with the University's site, at Evanston. In 1848, with his friend, Bishop Simpson, he went to that place, where they found only a few cottages and thatched houses. Dr. Evans insisted that the village should bear the divine's name, and the latter insisted that it should bear the name of Evanston. The daughter of Orington Lunt, the father of Evanston, was asked to arbitrate the question, and she named the town Evanston. Dr. Evans was made President of this institution at Evanston, and endowed it richly from time to time.

It was through his efforts the first high school in Chicago was built. He was a member of the City Council, and bent all his energies toward giving Chicago a complete educational system. It was while in the Council he prepared and introduced the ordinance providing for a City Superintendent of Schools. He also secured the passage in the Legislature of the bill perpetually ensuring the property of the university at Evanston from taxation. In railroads Dr. Evans also became interested, and in this and in real estate laid the nucleus of his great fortune. He built the Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, and it was his shrewd foresight which gave the Pennsylvania railroad its splendid terminal facilities in Chicago.

Dr. Evans was also, while in Chicago, a prominent contributor to scientific journalism, and was at one time editor of the *Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal*, and was also one of the founders of the Methodist Book Concern and the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*. He was a delegate to the convention which nominated Lincoln, and was one of his most enthusiastic supporters in the great wigwam convention. He was offered the Territorial Governorship of Washington, but declined, in 1867, however, accepting the Territorial Governorship of Colorado. In that State he remained and devoted himself to railway and educational work. The first railroad

in Colorado was promoted by him, connecting Denver with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne. He was recognized as one of the foremost citizens of Colorado, and was elected United States Senator, but his election was rendered void by President Johnson's veto of the bill making the Territory a State. Within the last eight years of his life he constructed one of the most perfect systems of electric railways in the country, in Denver, his last great work.

WELLER VAN HOOK, M. D.

A long line of honorable ancestry is a priceless heritage entailing grave responsibilities—responsibilities, however, that are the more easily borne because of the sturdy characteristics handed down from generation to generation. On the Hoeck, in Holland, dwelt the family of Van Hook, or, as the name was originally spelled, Van Hoeck. Of this family two brothers came to America in the early days, one settling in Albany, New York, and the other in Maryland, the latter's descendants moving to Kentucky. From those who made their home near Marysville and Cynthiana, Kentucky, is descended that noted physician and surgeon of Chicago, Weller Van Hook, than whom no man in the medical profession in the West is better known. Through intermarriages with descendants of different nationalities, the Van Hooks of the present generation can boast of English, Scottish, Irish, French and German lineage, as well as the original Dutch. The family was represented in the French and Indian war, the Revolution (one being a captain), the war of 1812, and on both sides in the Civil war.

Dr. Weller Van Hook was born near Louisville, Kentucky, May 14, 1862, a son of William R. and Matilda (Weller) Van Hook. William R. Van Hook was educated in Louisville, Kentucky, in medicine, taking his degree in 1859, at the University of Louisville. He was an Assistant-Surgeon in the Union army during the Civil war, after which he practiced medicine at Buffalo, about twenty-five miles east of Springfield, in Sangamon county, Illinois, where he made his home until 1872, when he removed to Illiopolis, Illinois, where he made his home until 1883. He then gave up active practice and resided, respectively, in Chicago, Springfield, and El Paso, Illinois. He died in September, 1898, and his wife died in 1890.

Weller Van Hook passed the early part of his life in central Illinois. At the age of sixteen he went to Louisville, where he attended the Male High School for three years, beginning the four years' course as a Freshman, but concluding the term of work in one year less than the usual time, and graduating with honors in 1881. Leaving Louisville he went to Ann Arbor,

Michigan, where he attended the University, entering as a Sophomore in the course leading to the degree of A. B. While completing this course, he was able, on account of the fact that he had entered with more work to his credit than necessary according to the rules of the institution, to take a year's work in medicine; consequently upon receiving his baccalaureate degree, he was able to finish at the College of Physicians and Surgeons with the degree of M. D., in 1885.

Having passed the competitive examination for Cook County Hospital, Dr. Van Hook entered upon his duties as Interne there in the fall of 1885, and served until the spring of 1887. Several years of practice were spent on the West Side of the city of Chicago, during which Dr. Van Hook taught in the Dispensary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and later held the Chair of Surgical Pathology and Bacteriology in association with Dr. Bayard Holmes. This work involved the delivery of two lectures per week on Surgical Pathology, and a simultaneous laboratory course. Toward the latter portion of this period he was also Professor of Surgery in the Post Graduate Medical School of Chicago, where two clinics per week were held. In August, 1894, he went abroad for the purpose of continuing his medical studies. His time was divided between the larger medical centers of the Continent and London. During this period but little attention was paid to the immediate subject of Surgery, in spite of the fact that this was the ultimate object of the work, it being the belief of the Doctor that the best preparation for Surgery, aside from the technique of the subject, was to be found in the study of Pathology, Anatomy and other topics closely associated with Surgical Diagnosis.

Returning in the spring of 1895 after an absence of more than eight months, work was begun in the Chicago Policlinic, in which the Doctor still holds a Chair of Surgery. In the fall of 1895 he entered the Surgical Department of the Northwestern University Medical School, where he is now Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. In the fall of 1896 he was appointed to a Surgeoncy in the German Hospital, and in the fall of 1897 to a similar position in Wesley Hospital. In former years he served as Surgeon to Cook County Hospital, and is now performing his duties regularly in that institution, where he holds clinics with especial reference to the requirements of the Woman's Medical School, in which he is also Professor of Surgery. At present the Doctor is holding one clinic each week at Cook County Hospital, and one clinic at the Northwestern University Medical School, besides lecturing twice a week on General Surgery in the latter institution.

Dr. Van Hook has been active in medical literature, having prepared a number of papers, the titles of a few of which follow: "Tuberculosis of the



Franklin H. Martin

Sacro-iliac Joint;" "The Surgery of the Ureter," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, June, 1893; and "Air Distention in Operations upon the Biliary Passages," *Annals of Surgery*.

Of him and his work, Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., has written: "Dr. Weller Van Hook of Chicago, after a good general education, studied medicine and graduated from the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1885, entered directly into practice in this city, and soon showed a predilection for Surgery. With industry, integrity, and excellent natural endowments he has advanced rapidly to an enviable position both as teacher and practitioner, especially in the development of surgery. He is now Professor of Surgery in Northwestern University Medical School, and in the Chicago Polyclinic; Attending Surgeon to Cook County and Wesleyan Hospitals; an active member of the regular local, State and national Medical Societies, and a valuable contributor to Medical literature."

In 1892 Doctor Van Hook was united in marriage with Anna Charles Whaley, who is descended from the Whaleys, or Whalleys, of Maryland. The family was founded in this country by the famous regicide Judge Whalley, who fled from England and settled in Rhode Island.

FRANKLIN H. MARTIN, M. D.

Franklin H. Martin, M. D., who ranks as a leading American specialist in Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, comes of stalwart stock in both the paternal and maternal lines. His father's family were among the early settlers of Vermont, where their original seat was near the Canadian frontier. A branch thereof, however, removed to New York, where Edmond Martin, the father of Dr. Martin, was born. He accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, where he grew to maturity and married Miss Josephine Carlin. He served with gallantry and distinction in the Nineteenth Wisconsin Regiment during the Civil war, and lost his life in the service. His wife's father, Alexander W. Carlin, was descended from a family who emigrated from the North of Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania. There she was born, but before she had passed her girlhood, her parents, too, found a home in the "Badger State." Alexander W. Carlin enjoyed the distinction of having taken the first team of horses into Southern Wisconsin.

Franklin H. Martin was born on a farm near Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, July 13, 1857. When he was a boy of ten years, the family removed to Milwaukee, but remained in that city only a year, returning to Oconomowoc, where young Franklin lived until his sixteenth year. Being a strong, self-

reliant youth, and his father determining that he should learn a trade, he was apprenticed to a millwright in Minneapolis. The natural proclivities of the youth, however, were in another direction. After spending a year in Minneapolis he returned home, and attended school until 1877, in which year he entered the office of Dr. W. C. Spaulding, of Watertown, Wisconsin, as a student of medicine. Native aptitude for getting along, and a strong natural bias for his chosen profession, caused him to make rapid progress. In due time he matriculated at the Chicago Medical College—now the Northwestern University Medical School—receiving his degree in 1880. Immediately after graduation he was a successful contestant in a competitive examination, for the post of House Physician and Assistant Surgeon at Mercy Hospital. Upon sundering his connection with that institution, he launched forth in general practice, but before many years had passed it was evident that genius and inclination had destined him to become a specialist. His success as a practitioner was pronounced from the outset. He was among the first to investigate the value of electricity as a therapeutic and surgical agent, and was one of the first thinkers and instructors in America to introduce the technical study of Apostoli's method for the use of strong electrolytic, or chemical galvano-caustic, currents in the treatment of the diseases of the female generative organs, and especially of uterine fibroids. On this general subject he has written extensively and with rare force, logic and perspicacity. In 1892 he published a work along these lines which at once brought him fame as an author, its title being "Electricity in Diseases of Women and in Obstetrics." A second edition was issued from the press the following year. Since then he has been the author of several brochures, some of which are mentioned in a succeeding paragraph, but the manifold, multiple and exacting demands upon his time leave him but little leisure to contribute the results of his scientific, painstaking researches to the benefit of the profession. As an investigator, he is tireless, scrupulous and accurate; as a teacher simple, in his demonstrations; while as an author, his style is remarkably clear and direct. About the time of publishing his first work (1892) Dr. Martin announced his intention of confining himself, thenceforward, to his own chosen specialties, Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, and from the carrying out of this resolve he has never swerved.

His research and skill have won him many honors. He is an esteemed and valued member of the Chicago Medical and Chicago Gynecological Societies, as well as of the American Medical Association. Of the Gynecological Society he was president in 1895, and in the same year was Chairman of the Gynecological Section of the American Medical Association.

The Medical Colleges of Chicago have not been slow in recognizing his worth, alike as a student, as a specialist and as a teacher. His first pro-

fessorship of Gynecology was in the Policlinic. In 1888 he was one of the charter incorporators of the Post Graduate Medical School, of which he has been secretary since its organization, while at the same time he ably fills the Chair of Gynecology and Clinical Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery. Here he conducts weekly (and sometimes tri-weekly) clinics, as occasion offers or necessity demands. Many of his subjects come from the adjacent Charity Hospital, in connection with which he is Gynecologist and Chief of the Medical Staff. He occupies a similar position on the Staff of the Woman's Hospital, in which institution he performs many of his operations in private practice. Of the latter many are performed in other hospitals.

Dr. Martin has not only devised new operations in his own special line of practice and surgery, but also new applications of, and changes in, those suggested and introduced by others. On November 15, 1892, he originated and successfully performed the operation known as "vaginal ligation of the broad ligament," for the cure of uterine fibroid. An article from his pen, giving a description of the conduct and success of the operation, appeared in the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, April, 1893. Six other cases, treated in the same way, were described in the issue of the same journal which appeared in the following January. Both articles—succinct in statement, lucid in explanation and convincing in argument—attracted wide notice and exerted a potent influence. Surgeons had before that time performed many operations which merely ligated the uterine artery, but the underlying principle of those operations, no less than the manner of their execution, differed materially from that originated by Dr. Martin. His method cut off at once the nourishment normally furnished by both blood and nerves, the immediate result being cessation of hemorrhage. This was followed by atrophy of the fibroid, because of its lack of nourishment through the arteries feeding the uterus, the source of whose nutrition was thus radically changed.

Another innovation upon, or rather modification of, previous methods suggested by Dr. Martin has attracted no little attention among gynecologists, because of his having successfully brought it into practice. The operation in question is that known as ventro-suspension. As now performed by Dr. Martin, a strip of the peritoneum is brought into use as a living ligament. A paper describing the operation thus successfully performed was read by him before the Chicago Gynecological Society on November 19, 1897, and published in the *American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal*, February, 1898. In this paper Dr. Martin points out that the employment of a living ligament is superior to the use of any sort of suture, and that it admits of far greater ease and range of motion. It was he also who devised the modification of the Alexander operation, by which one of the round ligaments

is drawn, subcutaneously, through to the other side and tied to its fellow in the median line. A full and clear description of this modification, in which its superiority to the former method in use is distinctly and conclusively shown, may be found on page 468, Vol. VII, *American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal*, April, 1896.

Among the large number of very grave cases, calling for the exercise of the highest skill in abdominal surgery, with which Dr. Martin has been called to deal, one of the most interesting, as well as most important in its far reaching results, was a distressing case of cancer, upon which he was called to operate in the summer of 1897. It presented squamous-celled epithelioma of the cervix uteri. The operation of vaginal hysterectomy was necessary, and during its performance it was discovered that there had been early involvement of the walls of the bladder. Shortly after the operation a vesico-vaginal fistula developed. Its invasion was rapid, and the death of the patient soon followed. This set the surgeon to thinking. Conceiving the idea that if the bladder and all other tissues already involved in the carcinomatous destruction could have been safely cut away at the time of the operation, the disease might have been arrested and the patient's life saved, he began a series of experiments with a view to devising an operation for the successful implantation of the ureters in the bowels, so that the bladder itself might be removed also, when involved in the cancerous process. The subjects which he selected for his experimental researches were, for the greater part, large dogs, and their result has been published. His first report was made to the Chicago Gynecological Society January 18, 1899, and was published in the *Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal* the following March under the caption "Experimental Implantation of the Ureters in the Bowels." The report covered the cases of three dogs, and was supplemented by one from Dr. Robert Zeit, the pathologist. Dog No. 1 was operated upon on January 7, 1898, and died on May 14, following. The second operation mentioned was performed December 17, 1897, the subject living for one year. Third operation was performed November 25, 1897, and the dog survived until December 19, 1898. These were the three most successful operations, thirty-one others being mentioned in the reports in which the animals died within a few hours or days. The results were on the whole somewhat disappointing, but it occurred to Dr. Martin that there had been no attempt made to form a valve at the site of the implantation, to which circumstances might possibly be attributed the unmistakable symptoms of infection of the kidneys due to the ascent of infection through the ureters, and on January 28, 1899, there appeared in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* an article by Dr. Martin, in which he described a new operation having for its object "the making of subsequent infection of the ureters and kidneys impossible after double

implantation of the ureters in the rectum." In March following, he read before the Chicago Gynecological Society a paper, published in June, 1899, in the *American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal*, entitled "Further Report on the Implantation of the Ureters in the Rectum, with Exhibitions of Specimens." This report described nine operations upon animals, two of whom survived. One of these two cases was a most interesting one. The subject of the experiment was a dog, and the operation was performed December 22, 1898. Owing to the unfortunate circumstances that the animal contracted an infectious disease, he was killed on March 11, 1899. An autopsy, however, revealed the fact that the left kidney was practically normal, as also appeared to be the pelvis of the right kidney. The accompanying report of the pathologist contained the pithy statement, "it would seem that what operative skill can achieve has been realized here." On April 5, 1900, by invitation of the Philadelphia Gynecological Society, Professor Martin read before that body a paper having for its title "Removal of the Bladder as a Preliminary to and Co-incidental with Hysterectomy for Cancer, in order to extend the Possibilities of Surgery for Malignant Diseases of the Pelvis." In this contribution to medical knowledge the Doctor referred to his previous articles, and to some extent recapitulated his experiments. He compiled a list of seventy-four cases of implantation of the ureters, in various ways, four of which were his own. He fully described the technique of his operation, and went, at some length, into the arguments which he advances in its favor. He also took occasion to say: "The operation is a most formidable one. It is only when one is face to face with something more formidable that a bold hand may accept this harsh remedy, as a possible means of relief, rather than submit to inevitable defeat."

Dr. Martin's chief published works are: "Electricity in Diseases of Women and in Obstetrics" (1892); and "Treatment of Uterine Fibroids, Medical, Electrical and Surgical" (1897). Many of his contributions to the current literature of the profession have been already mentioned, and to the list given should be added one which appeared in the *American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal* for April, 1897, entitled "A Plea against Hysterectomy, when Removing the Ovaries for Septic Pelvic Diseases." One of his best papers never went into the hands of the compositor, owing to the fact that his professional colleagues earnestly protested against its appearance in print. A brief extract from it appeared in the *American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal* for March, 1899. In it he made use of these words: "I wish to add my solemn protest against the use of pelvic massage as a means of treatment in gynecology, unless the patient is anesthetized to the surgical degree."

Dr. Martin married Miss Isabelle, the only child of Dr. John H. Hollis-

ter. In private life Dr. Martin is genial, social and kindly; in his work, earnest and ambitious; in business relations quick-witted and far-sighted, yet of scrupulous honor and integrity. As an executive officer he has shown rare capability, fairness and singleness of purpose. He is a member of Plymouth Congregational Church, and a generous contributor to its work. His benefactions to the poor are liberal, although unostentatious, and he and his friends are the main supporters of Charity Hospital, of which he may be called the founder.

JOSEPH W. FREER, M. D.

Joseph W. Freer, M. D., was born in Port Ann, New York, August 10, 1816. His father, Elias Freer, was a mechanic. His mother was Polly (Paine) Freer, from Vermont. His parents were among the early Dutch settlers of New York State, along the Hudson river. They subsequently removed to the neighborhood of Auburn, and there, in a select school, at Weedsport, Joseph W. Freer was educated. Until sixteen years of age he assisted his father in his business, attending school in the winter. When he had reached his seventeenth year he entered a dry-goods store in Weedsport, and shortly afterward removed to Clyde, New York, and entered the drug store of his uncle, Lemuel C. Paine, a prominent physician of that place. Here he learned the drug business, and at the same time commenced the study of medicine. His uncle leaving Clyde and removing to Albion, he, shortly after, in the spring of 1836, at the solicitation of his brother, repaired to Chicago and entered his employ. Subsequently, his father having removed to Wilmington, Illinois, he joined him and remained with him for nine years, following farming and stock raising. At the expiration of that time he returned to Chicago, and entered the office of Dr. Daniel Brainard, as a pupil. Here he remained three years, attending also, at the same time, lectures in Rush Medical College, from which he graduated in 1849. A short time before his graduation, however, he located himself about twenty miles from Chicago, in Cook county, and commenced practice, continuing there two years.

In 1849 Dr. Freer was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in Rush Medical College, being the successful one out of a list of twenty applicants who competed for the appointment, by a lecture before the Faculty of the College. This position he filled for six years, and at the same time lectured on Descriptive Anatomy. In 1854 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy, which Chair he held until his appointment as Professor of Physiology and Surgical Anatomy, in 1859. In 1868 the branch of Surgical Anatomy he



Let. Scott Bishop

turned over to Professor Powell, and from that time his teaching was confined to Physiology. For four years he was abroad, returning during the session in winter to fill his Chair in the college. He was one of the surgeons to Cook County Hospital. He was a member of the State Medical Society, as well as of the American Medical Association, and at times he contributed to the literature of the profession. He also gave some lectures on vivisection.

Dr. Freer was married in 1844 to Emeline Holden, of Illinois, and again, in 1848, to Catherine Gatter, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany.

In the great Chicago fire of October, 1871, he lost the larger part of his property; but with characteristic firmness and industry, he commenced anew to repair his pecuniary losses, and further still to increase his professional reputation and influence. He enjoyed an excellent reputation, both as a surgeon and a general practitioner of medicine. He was a successful teacher of Anatomy and Physiology, and a firm supporter of the honor and influence of the profession. After a severe and somewhat protracted illness, he died in his home at Chicago, April 12, 1877, leaving his family in comfortable pecuniary circumstances.

SETH SCOTT BISHOP, M. D., D. C. L., LL. D.

Dr. Seth Scott Bishop is known to the medical profession of two hemispheres as an author, inventor and specialist. His father, Lyman Bishop, and his mother, Maria (Probart) Bishop, of English and Scotch extraction, respectively, were born and reared in New York. Both migrated to Wisconsin during their youth, met and married in Fond du Lac and there built their home, which is to the present day the home of the Doctor's widowed mother. More than fifty years of residence in the same house is suggestive of that continuity of purpose and stability of character which are prerequisites of a successful career. In the "Fountain City," as Fond du Lac is familiarly known, this eminent surgeon was born on February 7, 1852. He attended the public schools of his native town until his health became impaired, but when it became necessary to interrupt his studies to regain his health, instead of choosing a period of rest he preferred a change of occupation. This decision resulted in his entering a printing office and learning the trade in the service of the *Fond du Lac Commonwealth*, during which time he regained his health. With renewed strength the subject of our sketch re-entered school and graduated from a private academy, the Pooler Institute, in 1870. While pursuing his academic course he edited and published a school paper, *The*

Pen, setting the type and printing the paper outside of school hours. This practical knowledge of the art of printing has served a useful purpose during his later career in journal and book work. In 1871 and 1872 he attended the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. In the latter part of this course he was offered a position as proof-reader on Col. Bundy's *New York Mail and Express*, at twenty-one dollars per week, but as he had not yet completed his course at the University he declined to abbreviate it even for an offer so tempting, as compared with five dollars per week on the *Commonwealth*, which necessitated half night work.

After leaving the University our embryo doctor worked for a short time in the office of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, and then applied for a position with the publishing firm of Harper Brothers. There was only one vacancy to be filled, and that, being in the magazine department, required a knowledge of the Greek language, which had not, like Latin, been included in his academic studies. Here marked an important turning-point in his career. Determined to lack nothing which would fit him for any position he might wish, he decided to acquire a higher literary education. So, with the aid of private tutors, such as Rev. T. G. Smith, of Fond du Lac, and Professor Pettibone, he accomplished three years of preparatory work in a year and a quarter, and then pursued a classical course of study in college at Beloit. At this point the college boy's health again failed, and for another diversion, after a brief period of recreation, he turned again to his medical books, entered the Medical Department of the Northwestern University, and took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1876. For the succeeding three years the Doctor engaged in general practice in Wisconsin and Minnesota, removing to Chicago in 1879. In the wider field afforded by a metropolis, his genius has found treer scope, and his career during the past twenty years has been a succession of professional triumphs and a record of benefits rendered to suffering humanity. Dr. Bishop has served on the medical staffs of the South Side and the West Side Free Dispensaries, and has been consulting surgeon to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home ever since its foundation. He is a surgeon to the Post-Graduate Hospital, and to the Illinois Hospital. He was for fifteen years a surgeon to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and is at present consulting surgeon to the Mary Thompson Hospital, and to the Silver Cross Hospital, of Joliet. He is Professor of Otology in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, and Professor of Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear in the Illinois Medical College. The recently established Chicago Physiological School, which is in affiliation with the University of Chicago, has appointed him a Consulting Surgeon to that institution.

During his widely extended practice, covering a period of more than two decades, Dr. Bishop has frequently found himself confronted with dif-

faculties arising from the want of instruments precisely adapted to the wants of the practitioner in his own special department of work. Bringing to bear upon these problems his own technical knowledge and an aptitude for invention not always found, even in the most eminent practitioners, he has devised various instruments and appliances which have been extensively adopted by his professional brethren. Among these are a massage otoscope, an improved tonsillotome, a middle-ear curette, an ossicle vibrator, a compressed-air meter, an adjustable illuminating apparatus, a light concentrator, a cold-wire snare, an improved middle-ear inflator, a camphor-menthol inhaler (he is the discoverer of camphor-menthol), powder blowers, a nasal knife, an automatic tuning fork, an ear aspirator, a combined periosteum elevator, chisels, gouges, and a guide for mastoid operations, etc.

He is an honored member of the State Medical Societies of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois, of the Chicago Pathological Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, and the American Medical Association, and is Vice-President of the United States Hay Fever Association. He has been repeatedly chosen to represent one or more of these scientific organizations at the meetings of the International Medical Congress, the British Medical Association, and the Pan-American Medical Congress. Before most of these bodies he has read papers and delivered addresses of rare interest and value. Dr. Bishop has also contributed extensively to medical journals, and is an author of high repute. He is a clear and facile writer, and his many brochures upon various subjects, but mostly connected with Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat and their treatment, have attracted wide attention. Among some of the most noteworthy may be mentioned those entitled "Hay Fever," the "Pathology of Hay Fever," both being first-prize essays of the United States Hay Fever Association; "Cocaine in Hay Fever," a lecture delivered at the Chicago Medical College; a "Statistical Report of Twenty-one Thousand Cases of Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat," etc. His practical text-book on the "Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat, and Their Accessory Cavities," appeared in 1897. Within a few months the first large edition was exhausted, and this was followed by enlarged and revised editions, which have been adopted in a large number of medical colleges as a text-book. The Doctor is one of the editors of the *Laryngoscope*, a monthly journal devoted to Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear, which has a wide circulation in all English-speaking countries, and he is the editor of the *Illinois Medical Bulletin*.

In a social way Dr. Bishop has been honored by membership in a large number of fraternities, beginning with the college Greek letter society, the Beta Theta Pi, Beloit Chapter, and ending with the orders of Knight

Templar, the Thirty-second degree, and the Shrine in Masonry. His family consists of his wife and two children, Jessie and Mable, and they are his inseparable companions at home and in travel.

RICHARD DEWEY, M. D.

Richard Dewey, whose work along the line of Mental Diseases has made his name familiar, was born in Forestville, Chautauqua county, New York, in 1845, and grew up amid the scenes of country life. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1864 was graduated from Dwight's high school, Clinton, New York. That same year he entered the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, and after two years of careful and painstaking work there entered the Medical Department of the same institution, and received his degree of M. D. in 1869. Returning to his native State, he went to Brooklyn, where he passed successfully a competitive examination which secured for him six months service as resident physician, and six months as resident surgeon, in the Brooklyn City Hospital. At the close of his term of service there he determined to have a wider experience in his chosen work before entering upon private practice. The outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war offered ample facilities for the practical study of surgery, and he volunteered as Assistant Surgeon, through the German Consul at New York. He was stationed in the field hospital at Pont-a-Mousson, near Metz, France, and afterward in the Reserve Hospital at Hessen-Cassel, Germany. Among others he received the medal "für Pflichttreue im Kriege." After peace was concluded, the young surgeon was honorably discharged, and he at once went to Berlin, where for one semester he studied under Virchow and others in Berlin University. In October, 1871, Dr. Dewey returned to America, and engaged as Assistant Physician at the State Hospital for the Insane, at Elgin, Illinois, remaining in that position until 1879. His faithful services, as well as his accurate knowledge and careful study, won for him the recognition of those high in authority, and in 1879 he was appointed Medical Superintendent of the new State Hospital at Kankakee, Illinois, where his executive ability became an important factor in the up-building of the new institution. This was constructed on what is known as the "cottage plan," and was a new departure, requiring much care and consideration. In the beginning, in 1879, there were seventy-five patients, while in 1893, the year Dr. Dewey left, there were two thousand. It was the largest institution of the kind, save one, in the United States. In 1893, in Chicago, Dr. Dewey entered, for the first time, upon the private practice of the pro-

fession, but his fame had gone abroad and it was not possible for him to keep out of public work. In 1895, in addition to his Chicago practice, he was called upon to take charge of the Milwaukee Sanitarium, at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, a suburb of Milwaukee. Although this sanitarium was well established when Dr. Dewey took charge, it has since rapidly outgrown its former proportions.

From 1894 to 1897 Dr. Dewey was editor of the *American Journal of Insanity*, the organ of the American Medico-Psychological Association, of which association he was President in 1896. He occupies the Chair of Clinical Professor of Mental Diseases in the Northwestern Medical School for Women, and a similar position in the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago, and is connected with several hospitals in Chicago and Milwaukee. He is a member of the National societies, the American Medico-Psychological Association, the American Neurological Association, and the American Medical Association, and the State Societies of Illinois and Wisconsin. He is an honorary member of the Chicago Medical Society, of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, and of the Chicago Medico-Legal Society.

Dr. Dewey was married, in 1873, to Lillian Dwight, of Clinton, New York, who died in 1880. She was a woman of much personal worth and charm, a great-granddaughter of Timothy Dwight, the first president of Yale College. A son, Richard Dwight, and a daughter, Ethel Lillian, were born of this marriage. In 1886 Dr. Dewey married Mary E. Brown, daughter of Dr. Thomas A. Brown, of Brighton, New York. Miss Brown was the first superintendent of the Illinois Training School for Nurses and is herself a graduate of medicine, though she has never practiced. She has been universally admired and beloved, and has seconded her husband in his labors as few could have done. Two children, Ellinor and Donald, have been born to this marriage.

HENRY BAIRD FAVILL, M. D.

The surprising success attained by Dr. Favill as practitioner, instructor and author affords a notable illustration of what may be accomplished by a mind of rare native power and ripe culture, when supported by a physique such as Nature bestows upon only a few of her chosen sons. Dr. Favill was born August 14, 1860, at Madison, Wisconsin, and was educated in the common schools of that city and at the University of Wisconsin, graduating from the last named institution at the early age of twenty years. A few months after receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts he began his professional studies at Rush Medical College, matriculating in September, 1880,

and receiving his diploma in 1883. His standing in his class may be inferred from the fact that, a vacancy occurring in the staff of Internes at the Cook County Hospital during his Senior year, he was appointed to fill the position, holding the same until the expiration of his predecessor's term. Returning to Madison, he began practice in partnership with his father, a prominent physician of that city. The elder Dr. Favill died within eight months after his son's return, and the latter continued in practice there alone until 1893, for three years being connected with the Law School of the State University of Wisconsin as Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence. In the last named year (1893) he accepted invitations extended to him by the Chicago Policlinic and Rush Medical Colleges of Chicago to fill the Chair of Medicine in the former and the Adjunct Professorship of Medicine in the latter. In 1898 he was chosen to fill the Ingals Professorship of Preventive Medicine and Therapeutics in Rush Medical College, and in 1900 was appointed Professor of Therapeutics.

Dr. Favill's attainments and skill commanded recognition from the outset, from his professional brethren no less than from the public at large, and he has been made attending physician at St. Luke's, the Policlinic and the Passavant Memorial Hospitals. In writing of Dr. Favill and his career since coming to Chicago Dr. Frank Billings, himself one of the most eminent physicians of the Northwest, says: "Dr. Favill has been in Chicago but little more than six years, and in that short time he has acquired a private and consultation practice and a position as a teacher which proclaim to the profession what his personal friends have always known; that he is an unusually strong man mentally, with a vigorous personality, backed by a physical make-up which carries all obstructions and impediments, great and small, from his pathway."

Dr. Favill's personal appearance is at once striking and commanding. His frame is large and strong, and, with an erect bearing and firm tread, suggests the soldier. His head is finely shaped and well poised, his mouth indicates decision, and his features convey the impression of firmness blended with gentleness. Affable and courteous, he has the intense, innate abhorrence of all that savors of deceit or pretense which is characteristic of the true man. The following estimate of his worth, from the pen of Dr. N. S. Davis, Jr., will be read with interest: "Dr. Favill is full of energy, decisive in action, and prompt to appreciate the condition of his patients. These characteristics, with wide experience in his profession, have made him deservedly a most popular practitioner. By his professional brethren he is liked for his genial character as well as appreciated highly for his attainments. He is a graceful and fluent speaker."

He is an influential and honored member of many important medical

associations and societies, among the best known of which are the American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Society of Internal Medicine, Chicago Pathological Society, Wisconsin State Medical Society and American Academy of Medicine. As a writer he is clear and forceful, and while not a prolific author some of his publications are recognized as among the most valuable contributions to the literature of his profession. Among those best known are the following: "The Treatment of Chronic Nephritis," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, August, 1897; "The Treatment of Arterio-Sclerosis," *Medical News*, March 19, 1898; "Modern Methods of Medical Instruction" (a response to a toast), *Journal of the American Medical Association*, April 9, 1898; a Paper read during participation in a general discussion of Rheumatism, published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*; "Toxic Correlation," an address delivered before the alumni of Rush Medical College, and published in the *Inter-collegiate Medical Journal*, July, 1898; an address on "Rational Diagnosis" before the Wisconsin State Medical Society, published in the Transactions of the organization and in the *Western Clinical Recorder*, June, 1899.

JOHN HAMILCAR HOLLISTER, A. M., M. D.

The eighth lineal descendant of John Hollister, who, coming from England, settled in Glastonbury, Connecticut, in 1642, is John Hamilcar Hollister, son of Mary (Chamberlain) and John Bently Hollister. Marked family characteristics are the result of the long line of Puritan and Revolutionary ancestry, combining strict conscientiousness, uprightness and integrity with manliness, courageousness and an unflinching devotion to principle. To these Dr. Hollister is no stranger.

He was born in 1824 in Riga, New York, where he lived but two years, his parents then removing to Romeo, Michigan, where the early part of his life was spent. In 1831 the father died, leaving the widow with three little children, of whom John, then seven years of age, was the eldest. Considering the times and its frontier position, exceptional advantages, both educational and social, were offered by the town of Romeo. Its few inhabitants were largely younger members of old New England families, bringing with them into the new West a demand for refinement and culture. The children who came up under this influence were imbued with all that is best in American civilization. Having diligently availed himself of all the advantages offered at home, the boy, at seventeen, went to Rochester, New York, to pursue his studies and determine upon his life work. Here he resided in the family of his uncle,

George A. Hollister, a wealthy and influential citizen, while taking a full course in the Rochester Collegiate Institute. Deciding upon a professional career, he returned to Massachusetts, the home of his ancestors, and entered the Berkshire Medical College, from which he graduated in 1847. The mother and home were still in Romeo, and the West claimed the new-made doctor by ties not to be sundered. His first professional experience was gained at Otisco, Michigan, where he remained until 1849, when he removed with his family to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and where his brother Harvey, with whom he has always been closely associated, still resides. In this year he married Miss Jennette Windiate, to whose devotion, sympathy and counsel much of his subsequent success is due. After six happy and prosperous years in Grand Rapids, the claims of Chicago for future greatness impressed the young man, and a desire to be in the midst of such advantages as would be offered led him, in 1855, to locate with his wife and son in this city. From that time his life divides itself into three distinct channels: the man professional, the man philanthropic, the man domestic.

In his profession no man holds a higher or more respected position than Dr. Hollister. As one of the oldest and most successful general practitioners, he is widely and popularly known among the laity, while among his fellow physicians his career has been such as to merit their admiration and esteem. In 1856 he was one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College, and since its organization he has held the Chairs of Physiology, Anatomy, Pathological Anatomy and General Pathology. Aside from this he has occupied many positions of honor and trust: 1855, Demonstrator of Anatomy at Rush Medical College; 1863-64, Surgeon to Mercy Hospital; for twenty years Clinical Professor to the same institution; Attendant at Cook County Hospital, and one of the presidents of its Staff; President of the Illinois State Medical Society and its Treasurer for over twenty years; Trustee of the American Medical Association for eight years and editor of its journal for two years; member and President of the Chicago Medical Society and charter member of the Academy of Sciences. These, with all the duties pertaining to a large practice, go to make up the professional career of Dr. Hollister. True, they are many, and have been conscientiously performed, but they claimed but a portion of his time.

Surrounded from childhood by all the influences of a devout mother and a Christian home, his life has been one long consecration to his Master's work. The minister and the Christian physician go side by side, lightening the load of sinful and sick humanity. The opportunities opening on every side for a helping hand or an encouraging word in such a life are incalculable, and those who turned to Dr. Hollister for aid never came in vain. His sympathy, his counsel, his prayer, was ever ready for the tempted and the afflicted. All his



Casey A. Wood

life has been devoted to Sunday-school work, sometimes as a teacher, or leader of young men, sometimes as superintendent, but always there. As superintendent he has served for many years at Tabernacle, Clinton, Plymouth and Armour Missions. The Union Park Church grew out of a Sunday-school which he organized, and many weak and struggling churches owe their present life to his timely work and generosity. For forty years he has been a member of Plymouth Church, and for years one of its deacons. His positions in societies organized for Christian work are varied and numerous. He has been President of the Y. M. C. A.; President of the Chicago Congregational Club; President of the Chicago Bible Society; Vice-President of the American Sunday-school Union; member of the Board of Guardians of the Reform School; Director of the Illinois Home Missionary Society, and active member of the Board of Commissions of New West Commission.

In his home life Dr. Hollister has always been most happy; surrounded by friends, endeared to a vast circle, he has held a position only to be won by intelligence, culture and manly integrity. His marriage with Miss Jennette Windiate fifty-five years ago was a most happy one and their home in all the years has been ideal. In 1858 death claimed their only son, and in 1861, the only daughter. Later another little one came to gladden the household, who still survives, Isabelle, wife of Dr. Franklin H. Martin, of this city.

We have among us many prosperous and successful men, but none whose lives offer to young men a more fruitful example of all that is upright, noble and manly in life than Dr. Hollister.



CASEY A. WOOD, M. D.

A sound mind in a sound body is the normal, but not the most usual, condition of the members of the human family. Disease and accidents make the physician and the surgeon the conservators of our health and happiness, and therefore place them among the most necessary and useful individuals in the progress of civilization. Prominent among the medical men of Chicago who have realized their high mission and successfully striven to fulfil it, is Dr. Casey A. Wood, who was born at Wellington, Ontario, Canada, November 21, 1856, son of Orrin Cottier and Louisa (Leggo) Wood, the latter the daughter of a British naval officer.

Orrin C. Wood was a well known physician, a native of New York State, and a descendant of Epenetus Wood, who was born in Berkshire, England, in 1692, and settled near Newburgh-on-Hudson, in 1717. S. Casey Wood, M. P. P., of Toronto, the brother of Orrin C., was formerly Secre-

tary of State, and for many years Treasurer of the Province of Ontario. His son, S. Casey Wood, Jr., LL. B., a barrister, also living in Toronto, is fast winning fame in his profession, and doing his part to add new laurels to a name already well known in Colonial affairs, as well as illustrious in the annals of Revolutionary fame. All three bearing this name were named after a friend of Dr. Wood's grandfather, a member of the same family to which belong Gen. T. L. Casey, the architect of the Congressional Library, a member of the Order of the Cincinnati, and numerous other distinguished citizens bearing the same name who were active in the early history of Rhode Island.

Dr. Casey A. Wood received his elementary education at the Ottawa (Canada) Grammar School, and later attended the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated as prizeman in 1872. After a year's attendance at a French school at Grenville, Quebec, he began the study of medicine with his father. Subsequently he entered the Medical Department of the University of Bishop's College, Montreal, and also received instruction in Clinical Medicine and Surgery at the Montreal General Hospital. After completing the course there, he passed the examinations required for admission to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and also became a licentiate of the College of Physicians of Quebec. For several years Dr. Wood practiced general medicine and surgery in Montreal, where he was one of the surgeons of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and, most of the time, held the Chairs of Chemistry and Pathology in the University of Bishop's College. In 1877 he retired from general practice to make a specialty of Ophthalmology and Otology. Several months were spent at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and subsequently two years in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London. During this time he acted as assistant to Dr. Arthur Hartmann, in Berlin, was House Surgeon (pro tempore) in the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital in Gray's Inn Road, and was Clinical Assistant at the Golden Square Throat Hospital, London. The greater part of this period was given to study at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields).

Settling in Chicago, Illinois, in 1889, Dr. Wood soon acquired a large practice and filled numerous positions. He was Ophthalmologist for two years to Cook County Hospital, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Alexian Brothers Hospital for four years, and is now Attending Oculist to St. Luke's Hospital, the Passavant Memorial Hospital, and the Hospital of the Post-Graduate Medical School. He is also Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Anthony's Hospital. He has been Professor of Ophthalmology in the Chicago Post-Graduate School since 1890, and Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology in the University of Illinois since 1898.

In 1899 Dr. Wood was elected Chairman of the Ophthalmological Section of the American Medical Association, and later was made president of

the Chicago Ophthalmological and Otological Society. For many years he was editor-in-chief of the *Annals of Ophthalmology*, and now has charge of its Department of Italian Literature. He is also one of the principal editors of the *Ophthalmic Record*. Among other journals with which he has been connected editorially are the *Chicago Medical Standard*, *The Clinical Review*, and the *Anales de Oftalmologia*, published in the City of Mexico. He wrote "Wayside Optics" for the *Popular Science Monthly*; a series of illustrated papers on the "Eyes and Eyesight of Printers" for the *Inland Printer*, and has contributed extensively to both the general and special medical press. He has published "Lessons in Diagnosis and Treatment of Eye Diseases," "Primary Sarcoma of the Iris" (with Dr. Brown Pusey) and "The Toxic Amblyopias, their Pathology and Treatment." Dr. Wood has translated numerous ophthalmological treatises by German, French and Italian writers, the chief work of this kind having been done for the *Annals of Ophthalmology* and the *Archives of Ophthalmology*. Perhaps his best known effort in this line is of a chapter by Parinaud for the *Norris & Oliver System of Diseases of the Eye*. He has himself written chapters for the *Randall and de Schweintz American Text Book of Diseases of the Eye and Ear*, Hare's "Therapeutics," the *Wright-Posey Text-book of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat*, the *Hansell-Sweet Text Book of Diseases of the Eye* and other publications of a similar nature. He has written, in conjunction with his associate, Dr. T. A. Woodruff, a book entitled "The Commoner Diseases of the Eye; how to diagnose and treat them."

Dr. Wood is a member of the International Medical Congress; the Pan-American Medical Congress; *Die Ophthalmologische Gesellschaft*; the Illinois State and Chicago Medical Societies; the American Medical Association, and the Chicago Neurological, Medico-Legal and Ophthalmological Societies. He is also a Fellow of the American and Chicago Academies of Medicine. Socially, he belongs to the University, Union League and Calumet Clubs of Chicago. His paternal great-grandfather, when thirteen years of age, enlisted as a drummer boy in a New York regiment of the Continental army and, by virtue of this service, Dr. Wood is a member of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the Revolution. For many years he has been a member of the Twentieth Century and Caxton Clubs. He has always evinced considerable interest in all forms of literary effort, but especially in libraries, being a constant contributor to the Library of the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, and to other collections of books. His own collection of works relating to the eye and its diseases is probably the most extensive private library of the kind in the country.

In 1902 Dr. Wood endowed the Wood Gold Medal, presented for the previous twenty years to the student passing the best final examination in the

Medical Department of the University of Bishop's College, the medal in question being given in memory of the donor's grandfather, Thomas Smith Wood, Esquire.

In 1903 Dr. Wood's Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of D. C. L., for distinguished services to literature and to the University.

In October, 1886, Dr. Wood was married to Emma Shearer, daughter of a prominent merchant of Montreal, Canada.

The foregoing brief sketch will impress upon the mind of the most casual reader that Dr. Wood, while largely indebted to heredity and environment, owes his place in professional and social circles more to his untiring energy and constant industry than to all other factors. Although born of a stock that has made its impress on our social and political fabric for nearly two centuries, and educated in the best schools of his time, the Doctor has not relied upon social standing nor on college diplomas to place him at the front. On the contrary, he has improved every hour of his time to make him what he is—a good citizen, a polished gentleman, a ripe scholar, an able contributor to medical literature, and an eminent physician.



SAMUEL J. JONES, A. M., M. D., LL. D.

Dr. Samuel J. Jones, of Chicago, was one of the earlier and more distinguished physicians, who devoted his time and talents to the practice and teaching of Ophthalmology and Otology. He was born March 22, 1836, in Bainbridge, Pennsylvania. Inheriting an active temperament, he received a good collegiate education in Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, and then entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1860. The same year he was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon in the United States Naval Service, and, entering directly upon active service, continued it for eight years, during which time he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon. In 1868 he resigned from the Medical Corps of the Navy, spent the greater part of the year in the hospitals of Europe, and on his return, commenced practice in Chicago in the Departments of Ophthalmology and Otology. He was soon assigned to the Department of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in St. Luke's Hospital, and there commenced giving clinical instruction, and in 1870 he was elected to the Professorship of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Northwestern University Medical School, and gave clinical instruction regarding Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Mercy Hospital, and the Southside Free Dispensary. He early gained a high reputation and a lucrative practice in his chosen specialty, and re-

tained both for more than a quarter of a century. He was an active and leading member of the regular Medical Societies, local, State and national, and held official positions in most of them. A few years ago he took a prominent part in the efforts to lessen street noises, and to secure for the people the use of pure food. Dr. Jones died in Chicago October 4, 1901. He was never married.

R. G. BOGUE, M. D.

The following tribute to Dr. Bogue was read by Dr. John Bartlett at the meeting of the Chicago Medical Society, succeeding the death of Dr. Bogue.

Mr. President: "The occasion, the consideration by this society of the death of one of its members, whose friendship has been alike valuable and pleasant to myself, impels me to speak some words in appreciation of our lamented associate.

"Dr. R. G. Bogue was, fortunately for himself and for those about him, remarkably adapted by nature for success in his chosen calling. Born in the woods of New York, and brought up in the wilds of Michigan, he found himself, the fostering care of his honored parents being over, with nothing to forward his fortunes other than his own strength and intelligent purpose. The school of his childhood and that of his youth—the farm—was the same that has turned out the majority of those able men, whose deeds have excited the admiration of their fellows, and made illustrious the nation's annals. Farm life, with the culture it gives to the intelligence, to the habit of industry, and to self-reliance, served to foster in the youth those qualities which he needed in the practice of medicine. And there is no doubt but that his subsequent years of army life, apart from the great professional experience with which they enriched him, had much to do with the formation of his strong character.

"Dr. Bogue was an honest, straight-forward, honorable Christian. He was plain and entirely unassuming in manner, and noticeably quiet and retiring in demeanor. He was a sturdy, strong-minded man, very positive in his judgments. Mentally he was observant and critical, with a rare power of grasping comprehensively, and analyzing critically, the many elements of a diagnostic problem. By a process, rapid almost as intuition, all existing probabilities would be weighed, the least weighty eliminated, and the most probable only, left in view. Then with calm judgment, unbiassed by such circumstances as the prevalent new theory, or the more recent authoritative dictum, he would reach a conclusion upon which he stood ready to assume all responsibility, and to act.

"As an operator, Dr. Bogue was circumspect and cautious, deliberate and slow. Joined with the characteristics here implied was conspicuous and unusual tenacity of purpose, a persistence of effort which sometimes during an operation aroused the concern of his assistants. He ever preserved, whatever the exigency, a dauntless courage. When there was before the surgeons of the Hospital for Women and Children an especially grave, obscure, and generally unpromising case, demanding an operation that required unusual experience and skill, and the question arose who should undertake it, we had not long to wait for Dr. Bogue's favorite expression. 'I will attack it.'

"As Dr. Bogue's judgment was superior, so were his results. The want of all brilliancy in his operations was fully compensated for by the excelled averages of successes attained.

"Though best known as a surgeon, Dr. Bogue was a general practitioner. He was an excellent physician, manifesting in practice the same good judgment ever shown by him in surgery. And in Obstetrics, of which he was little fond, and of which he sometimes, in moments of self-disparagement, declared he knew nothing, his coolness, skill and persistence stood him in good stead in many a capital operation.

"Dr. Bogue began his career as a lecturer with great misgiving. In fact, in the earlier period of his teaching, to deliver a lecture was an ordeal from which he shrank. In later years his long experience begat confidence. As a clinical lecturer he was excellent. His style was conversational, devoid of the least effort at display; his remarks were concise and directly to the point.

"To our colleague occurred in his recent years one of the saddest lots which can befall mankind. In the midst of a large practice, with many obligations resting upon him, he was almost suddenly stricken helpless. In a few short months, he became totally blind. One hears of persons who prefer to die in harness. Dr. Bogue was one of these; he continued to practice weeks after his sight was most seriously impaired. His last operation was for strangulated hernia. During it, it was with astonishment and concern that we saw him hesitate, inquiring of his assistants whether the tissue beneath the knife was the sac or the intestine. Determining this, he went on with the operation, bringing it to a successful close. A few weeks later he sent for a colleague in a case of labor, coming to realize that he could not determine the condition of the child, or the state of the perineum, when birth should occur. Shortly after this event his labors, independent of an assistant, ceased.

"The dreadful manner in which blindness had wrecked so able a man, was most painfully demonstrated to me during a call I made upon him soon after his loss of sight was complete. I found him seated in an easy chair with



Samuel W. Prophy

a towel over his lap on which rested a bowl into which he was stoning raisins. Recognizing my voice, the Doctor genially greeted me, saying cheerfully, 'You see I am making myself useful in the culinary department.' The sight of this learned, forceful, skillful surgeon reduced by the accident of disease from the highest functions in the noblest art of man, to the lowly service in which he was then engaged, was to me beyond expression painful. But this picture was not all dark; it was radiant with the charming luminosity of Christian patience and content. I noticed with sadness that the Doctor continued his humble task while he threw light upon the knotty surgical problem which I had brought for his solution.

"Mr. President: In the past few years the members of our society have been called upon with a mournful frequency to part with associates endeared to us by reason of their excellencies as men and physicians. And now our hearts are again saddened by the departure of that honest, sturdy soul, that admirable surgeon, that noble friend, R. G. Bogue. So long as our memories last, may his example of earnest effort, courageous work and true friendship never fail to stimulate, to energize and to fraternize us. Peace to his Ashes."



TRUMAN W. BROPHY, M. D., D. D. S., LL. D.

Truman W. Brophy, an eminent dentist and physician of Chicago, was born in Gooding's Grove, Will County, Illinois, April 12, 1848, son of William and Amelia (Cleveland) Brophy. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and at the academy in Elgin, Illinois, and in 1867 entered upon the study of Dentistry in the office of Dr. J. O. Farnsworth, of Chicago. Later, he took the course at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, and graduated in 1872, his time between sessions being spent in study and observation in Eastern hospitals. He began practice in Chicago, and from the start achieved more than the usual degree of success, his acknowledged skill and thorough training soon bringing many difficult cases under his care. This fact led him to feel the need of more extended knowledge of Medicine and Surgery, and in 1878 he began a regular course of study at Rush Medical College, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1880. His high professional standing, his acknowledged skill, and the fact that he was the President of his class during his undergraduate course, were not unrecognized by the Faculty, and immediately upon his graduation he was unanimously elected to fill the Chair of Dental Pathology and Surgery in Rush, which position he still holds. He has also been Clinical Lecturer at the Central Free Dispensary, and in 1883 was largely instrumental in the

organization of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, of which he has been Dean since its organization, also acting as President. His success in the work of organizing and building up that great institution of dental learning, the largest school of the kind in the world, is probably his greatest achievement. The number of students in this school annually is nearly six hundred. In his successful management of this great enterprise he has shown himself a man of remarkable organizing ability and business capacity, and this talent has been exhibited in every business transaction in which he has engaged.

Dr. Brophy has been very successful as a teacher, but is probably best known, both in Europe and in America, as a surgeon. He has contributed to Oral and General Surgery a number of original operations, the best known of which is the so-called "Brophy operation" for the radical cure of cleft palate. This was a wide departure from the old operations, and the success which has attended it in more than five hundred cases which have fallen into his hands has challenged the admiration of the world, until now it is an accepted practice among all advanced surgeons, and has wrought a revolution in the surgical treatment of this great deformity. In recognition of his professional eminence, and his rare surgical skill, Lake Forest University in 1894 conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., while he has been elected Associate and Fellow of many professional and scientific bodies in this country and in Europe.

Dr. Brophy is recognized as one of the leaders of his profession in the world. He took the initiatory steps and successfully organized the Section of Dentistry in the American Medical Association. He has been President of the State Dental Society, the Odontological Society of Chicago, the Chicago Dental Society, the National Association of Dental Colleges, and other bodies. He has been active in international association work, and has been three consecutive years elected President of the International Commission of Education at meetings held in London, Stockholm and Madrid. Dr. Brophy was designated by the United States as one of its representatives to the International Dental Congress held in Paris in 1900, and was vice-president for the United States at the Fourteenth International Medical Congress held in Madrid, Spain, in April, 1903. He is Chairman of the Department of Education of the Fourth International Dental Congress to be held in St. Louis in 1904. He enjoys a wide social popularity, and is a member of the Union League, the Athletic and the Illinois Clubs.

In 1873 he was married to Emma J. Mason, daughter of Carlyle Mason, of Chicago, Illinois. They have one son and three daughters: Jean Mason Brophy Barnes, Florence Brophy Logan, Truman W. Brophy, Jr., and Alberta L. Brophy.



Jos. B. De Lee.

The Doctor has been a constant writer for medical and dental periodicals, and the following are among his contributions to professional literature:

"The Treatment of Exposed Pulp," Illinois State Dental Society, Transactions, 1877. "Trigeminal Neuralgia," read before the Wisconsin State Dental Society, 1879; published in the *Monthly Dental Journal*, April, 1880. "Dental Education," Illinois State Dental Society, 1883. "Dental Education," Illinois State Dental Society, Transactions, 1883. "Relation of Dentistry to Medicine," American Medical Association, 1884. "Oral Surgery," Illinois State Dental Society, 1886. "The Matrix—A New Form," Transactions of the New York Odontological Society, 1886. "Diagnosis of Oral Tumors," Illinois State Dental Society, Transactions, 1887. "Lesions of the Dental Branch of the Fifth Pair of Nerves," Illinois State Dental Society, 1889. "Remarks on a New Operation for the Closure of Cleft Palate," American Dental Association, 1891. "Affections of Salivary Glands and Tissues in close proximity to them," *Dental Review*, December, 1891. "Surgical Treatment of Palatal Defects," read before the Section on Dental and Oral Surgery, Columbian Dental Congress, Chicago, August, 1893. "Relation of the Profession to our Dental Colleges," Illinois State Dental Society, 1894. "Exhibition of Patient operated on for Empyema of Antrum Frontal Sines and Ethmoid Cells," Peoria, Illinois, May 11 and 14, 1897, Illinois State Dental Society. "Early Operations for Closure of Cleft Palate," Forty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society, May 18 and 20, 1897. "Conservatism in Oral Surgery," Springfield, Illinois, May 10, 1898, Illinois State Dental Society. "Clinic on Facial Neuralgia," Illinois State Dental Society, Chicago, May 12, 1899. "Surgical Treatment of Palatal Defects," Paris, France, August 8, 1900. "The Dental Curriculum," Stockholm, Sweden, August 17, 1902. "The Necessity of More Thoroughly Teaching Dental Pathology and Oral Hygiene in Schools of Medicine," Madrid, Spain, April 7, 1903.

JOSEPH BOLIVAR DE LEE, M. D.

The career of such a man as Dr. Joseph B. DeLee goes far to strengthen the popular belief that this is the day of young men. With advantages for the highest education open to all, the spirit of emulation and the ambition to surpass are at their keenest. The professional man of a generation or so back was obliged to acquire by slow experience what the student of to-day has presented to him in the class-room. While this change has lengthened somewhat, and strengthened immeasurably, his preparatory work, it launches him upon his individual work with a better equipment than that of the older

man who has gained the same point, but by a rougher road. Thus, with the wisdom of age, but the freshness of youth, the young physician of to-day starts almost where his predecessor stopped, and, with youthful enthusiasm, makes more rapid progress than the other deemed possible. Another element, too, has entered in. The general study of medicine, from being a sufficient preparation for a life work, has from year to year become more and more regarded as only a basis for special study. The numerous lesser branches of the principal line have all become as important in themselves, and the man who takes up one line and follows it thoroughly to success is the one who accomplishes most for his science and his generation. Such has been the case with Dr. DeLee. A close student, a careful observer and investigator throughout his student years and since, he entered upon his independent career well prepared to cope with its problems, and he has shown how wide the path of a specialist may be.

Dr. DeLee was born October 28, 1869, in Cold Spring, New York, on the Hudson river, opposite West Point, and was the ninth child of his mother. She was a native of Germany, born near Posen. The father was a furrier by trade, and in time engaged in general merchandising. The Doctor's grandfather was a surgeon in the French army, and settled in Poland after Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. Dr. DeLee commenced attending school in his native town when four years old. When he was seven years old the family moved to New Haven, Connecticut, and between the ages of eleven and thirteen years he lived with a rabbi in that city, graduating with high honors in Hebrew Scripture. Following this he attended public school in New York City, graduating at the age of fourteen as valedictorian of his class, and the next year he took up the classical course in the College of the City of New York. For the three succeeding years he was a pupil at the South Division High School, Chicago, and the remainder of his student life was devoted to preparation for his profession. He matriculated at the Chicago Medical College, where he pursued his medical studies for three years, during the two last assisting Dr. W. E. Casselberry in the Nose, Throat and Chest Department, of which he took complete charge during Dr. Casselberry's three months' stay in Europe. On his graduation from that institution, at the age of twenty-one, he won the Davis prize for the best graduating thesis, his subject being "The Reaction of Degeneration."

Having won second place in the competitive examination, Dr. DeLee was interne at the Cook County Hospital in 1891-92, and in 1892-93 engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery, locating on the corner of Twenty-second street and Michigan avenue. However, he did not give all his time to private practice during this period, as he held various positions in the distinctively educational line of his profession, being Demonstrator of

Anatomy at the Chicago Medical College; Quiz Master in Physiology at the Dental School of the Northwestern University; Nose, Throat and Chest Clinician at the South Side Dispensary connected with the Chicago Medical College, and also Clinician at the Children's Clinic connected with that institution; Attending Surgeon at the Michael Reese Hospital Dispensary; and Lecturer on Physiology at the Illinois Training School for Nurses and the Baptist Missionary Training School.

In July, 1893, Dr. DeLee went to Europe, where he remained nearly a year and a half, studying in Vienna, Berlin and Paris. He devoted his time principally to general diagnosis and Pathology, later to Obstetrics, Gynecology and the Diseases of Children. On his return from Europe, November 17, 1894, he resumed the practice of general medicine and surgery, and was made third Demonstrator of Obstetrics at the Northwestern University Medical School. Dr. DeLee now entered earnestly upon the work in which he has found his greatest line of usefulness. On December 1, 1894, he made his first effort to found a public lying-in hospital and dispensary, and the failure with which that attempt met did not discourage him, for the following February he tried again and got started, opening a little dispensary at No. 295 Maxwell street. The same month (February, 1895) Dr. W. W. Jaggard was taken ill and had to go to Europe for rest and recreation, and Dr. DeLee took his Senior lectures at the Northwestern University Medical School, completing the course that year. During the next year the dispensary grew so that he gave up his private practice for ten months in order to properly attend to it, devoting all his time to that work. In the fall of 1895, Dr. Jaggard failing to do his work in the Obstetric Department, Dr. DeLee was "invited to do the lecturing in Obstetrics to the two classes, third and fourth year students," and he gave his first lecture twelve hours after receiving the notice, in October, 1895.

On January 1, 1896, the Doctor resumed private practice, but resolved to be an exclusive obstetrician, and during that year he acted as Attending Obstetrician to the Mercy Hospital, and lectured at the Illinois Training School for Nurses, besides finishing Dr. Jaggard's course on Obstetrics, previously mentioned. In October, 1896, he was made Senior Lecturer on Obstetrics at the Northwestern University Medical School, and the following year Dr. DeLee was assigned all the work in the Obstetric Department at that institution, and honored with the title of Lecturer. In 1898 he was made Professor of Obstetrics at the Northwestern University Medical School, a position which he has ever since honored, by his thoroughness doing his full share toward maintaining the high standards of that institution. The same year Dr. DeLee was made Attending Obstetrician to Wesley Hospital and lectured on Obstetrics to the Nurses at the Mercy Hospital. In 1899 he was

made Obstetrician-in-Chief to the Chicago Lying-in Hospital, which he had founded that year, and was also made Obstetrician to Provident Hospital. In 1902 he was made Attending Obstetrician to the Cook County Hospital.

In 1895 Dr. DeLee became a member of the Chicago Medical Society, and of the Illinois State Medical Society. At the age of thirty-two he was honored with the secretaryship of the latter, and the following year was made a Councilor of the Chicago Medical Society; in 1899 he became a Fellow of the Chicago Gynecological Society, of which he was also made secretary at the age of thirty-two.

Dr. DeLee has contributed to the literature of his profession over thirty articles on Obstetrics and allied subjects; has written extensive notes for use as text-books by Senior and Junior students at the Northwestern University Medical School; and a complete set of notes on Obstetrics for nurses, which latter has been elaborated into a book of 460 pages and 165 illustrations. He has the reputation of being a most thorough diagnostician, with a mental and physical equipment in every way equal to the work he has undertaken. This mere recital of his accomplishments and the various phases his work has taken is sufficient, without elaboration, to give the reader an idea of the vast amount of work he has gone over during the comparatively brief period of his independent professional career. We give the comments of two eminent brother practitioners. Dr. Ridlon expresses himself thus:

"I have known Dr. Joseph B. DeLee since he was a student in Northwestern University Medical School, where he graduated in 1891. I have watched his progress, step by step, from the student benches in the medical school to the first place as a teacher of Obstetrics in the city of Chicago. The progression of no other man I have ever known holds so valuable a lesson for the young doctor as that of Dr. DeLee. His professional life shows that it is possible for a man with little social influence, and little or no professional assistance, to gain the highest place in an incredibly short time, if only he is willing to work. Dr. DeLee is a teacher, but he holds his high place because he is a man who *does* things. In a few years he has built up the largest obstetric clinic in Chicago, and, having the material for teaching, he can and does command any position and any favors within the gift of any medical school in the city. He is a fine specimen of the successful young American, who keeps busy minding his own affairs, who 'just saws wood,' who 'gets there.'"

Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., writes as follows: "With a good general education Dr. DeLee pursued his medical studies in the Northwestern University Medical School, from which he graduated with high standing in 1891. He was immediately appointed Demonstrator and Lecturer on Operative Obstetrics in his Alma Mater. The next year he was elected full Professor of



A. C. Cotton

Obstetrics in the college, and became Attending Obstetrician to Mercy Hospital. He also the same year became Obstetrician in Chief to the Chicago Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary, an institution largely resulting from his own untiring energy and perseverance. He has since been appointed Obstetrician to the Wesley Hospital and some other institutions. Probably no one else in this city has done so much to promote the cause of the clinical teaching of Obstetrics, and at the same time to furnish the best attendance possible for the poor. And I have found the names of very few men on the pages of medical history who have done as much good work during the first ten years of their professional lives as has been done by Professor DeLee here in Chicago, in his chosen field."

ALFRED CLEVELAND COTTON, A. M., M. D.

If so forceful a character as Dr. Cotton ever required an incentive in life, other than his own inborn determination to make an honorable name in the professional world, he would have found it in the genealogical annals of his distinguished family. It may be said without exaggeration that the Cottons and the Mathers are a part of the very foundation of New England and of the United States. Moreover, their ruggedness of character was permeated and refined by the intellectual culture of the universities. By education and by instinct the members of the Cotton family were drawn into the channels of professional life, and for many generations, whether as clergymen, teachers or physicians, have stood in the van as leaders in the provinces of morals, intellect, science and practical works.

Rev. John Cotton, founder of the American branch of the family, was born in Derby, England, on the fifteenth of December, 1585, and was a Fellow of Cambridge University and a Puritan clergyman previous to his removal from the old Boston to the new in 1633. Previous to landing at the infant Hub, however, his wife gave birth to a son, who in commemoration of the fact was named Seaborn. In the order of nature Seaborn grew to manhood, married, and his wife had a daughter, Sarah, who, in turn was espoused by the famous Increase Mather, their son in turn being Cotton Mather, of still greater fame.

The branch of the Cotton family to which Dr. Cotton is directly related has, as its buds, John, the son of Seaborn, a citizen of Hampton, New Hampshire; Thomas and Melvin, representing the succeeding generations, the latter being a Revolutionary patriot, and all diversifying successful professional work with the healthful and necessary labors of the agriculturist.

Gradually spreading from the Hub, members of the family located in the

colonies and commonwealths north of the Old Bay State. Porter, the son of Melvin Cotton, a literary character and a teacher of high standing, married Miss Elvira Cleveland, of Vermont. Migrating to the South, although a Congregationalist and an anti-slavery advocate of radical views, his abilities were promptly recognized, and he served for some time in the Faculty of Washington College, an institution of high standing near Natchez, Mississippi. Notwithstanding that he might have made a name for himself as an educator in the South, his social and political beliefs were so antagonistic to those prevailing in that section of the country that he returned to Vermont, and after suffering some business reverses decided to cast his fortunes with those of the great new West. In 1840, therefore, he located in Griggsville, Pike county, Illinois, and, like the practical man that he was, became a mill owner, a grain dealer and a general merchant, despite his thorough education and his training as a pedagogue. Cultured, modest, industrious, upright, original, and a power in the young community, he lived there for forty years, dying in the ripeness of old age, universally respected and loved.

Of the six children born to Porter Cotton, Dr. Alfred Cleveland Cotton is the youngest, the date of his birth being May 18, 1847. After receiving a primary and grammar school education, in accordance with his father's wishes, Alfred was placed under the intellectual care of Rev. W. H. Whipple, a Congregational clergyman, the design being to prepare the boy for college. At sixteen years of age, however, his studies were interrupted by the Civil war. Enlisting with the Union army as a drummer, he experienced sixteen months of service, half of which period he spent in Southern prisons, having received wounds from which he did not recover for some time after being mustered out of the service. As soon as his health would permit, he resumed his studies at the Illinois State Normal University, at Bloomington, being soon elected president of the Philadelphian Literary Society. Graduating from that institution in 1869, for the succeeding seven years Dr. Cotton served as a principal of grammar and high schools and superintendent of city schools. During this period traits of character, which were no doubt partially inherited, were so developed by experience and training as to mark him as among the foremost educators of the State, he being especially prominent, perhaps, as a teacher of Latin and the natural sciences, and most successful as an organizer of graded schools. It was during the period above named (in 1873) that Dr. Cotton also served as Deputy County Superintendent of Schools for Iroquois County.

Several years previous to this time he had commenced his medical studies with Dr. J. R. Stoner, of Griggsville, and in 1876 he abandoned his career of non-professional teaching forever. During the autumn of that year, well grounded in the preparatory branches for a medical course, he

entered Rush Medical College, graduating in 1878 as valedictorian and president of his class. He was at once invited to accept a lectureship as a member of the Spring Faculty. This he did, but decided to locate for practice at Turner, Du Page county, Illinois. Here his abilities, both as an executive and professional man, promptly earned for him not only a large practice, but such public positions as Coroner of the county in 1878 and 1881, and Health Officer of the village in 1880. As the smallpox epidemic invaded that part of the State during his incumbency of the last named position the office proved far from being a sinecure. As Turner is quite an important railway center. Dr. Cotton's practice included much railway surgery, he receiving the appointment of an Assistant Surgeon of the Chicago & Northwestern railway.

The continuous encouragement which he received from his Alma Mater, added to the promptings of his own ambition for a broader professional field, attracted him irresistibly to Chicago. In 1880 he had accepted the position of Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics at Rush Medical College and although still a resident of Turner opened an office in this city. It was during May, 1882, that he established himself in Chicago, on the west side. as a resident physician, where he soon became widely known, especially as an expert in Diseases of Children. Dr. Cotton had previously served as assistant in the newly established clinical department on Diseases of Children, connected with Rush Medical College, and during 1883-84, that he might further perfect himself in this specialty, he spent a year in the leading medical institutions of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, particularly in the post-graduate and polyclinic schools of the metropolis. Returning to Chicago in the fall of 1884, he energetically pursued his former lines of work, being splendidly equipped to accept the further honors which came to him. In 1886 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Illinois College, in 1888 he was made Adjunct Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Rush College, and in 1892, on the decease of Prof. Knox, he was appointed to succeed him in the clinical Chair of Pediatrics.

Dr. Cotton's eminent success, both as a theoretical and clinical instructor in Diseases of Children, led Rush Medical College to create for him a full professorship of that department, which he still occupies and honors. His prominence in this specialty has also induced many public institutions to solicit his services. Since 1882 he has been connected with the Children's Department of the Central Free Dispensary, either as Attending or Consulting Physician, and for many years he has served the Presbyterian Hospital in a like capacity, as well as holding the positions of Obstetrician to that institution and Lecturer to the Illinois Training School for Nurses. Besides the many duties connected with his extensive practice and the public institutions named above, Dr. Cotton has assumed those naturally associated with his service of several years on the medical staff of Cook County Hospital and

four years as City Physician of Chicago. His term in the latter capacity covered a period of 1891-93, and again from June, 1895, to 1897. By virtue of his position he was also a member of the Chicago Board of Health, had medical supervision of the Police Department and House of Correction, and was in charge of the Chicago Isolation Hospital and the infectious disease ward of the Cook County Hospital. During President Harrison's term of office he served as Examining Surgeon on the United States Pension Board, and for years was elected Surgeon for the Grand Army of the Republic and the Veteran Union League.

Dr. Cotton is a member of the Chicago Medical and Pathological Societies, the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Pediatric Society, the American Medical Examiners Association and the American Medical Association, before which he has read papers that have been widely circulated. In 1894, at the national meeting of the latter body held in San Francisco, he was chosen temporary chairman of the Section on Diseases of Children, and at the Baltimore Congress, which assembled in June, 1895, he was selected as chairman of that Section. It may be added that Dr. Cotton's reputation, made as Professor of Diseases of Children to Rush Medical College, has firmly established his position as one of the leading American authorities on Pediatrics. He is one of the few Americans who have been honored with election to membership of the Societe Francaise d' Hygiene, of Paris, France.

He has served as President of the Chicago Pediatric Society; the Chicago Medical Examiners Association; the Chicago Physician's Club; the Chicago Alumni Chapter, Phi Rho Sigma, and of the Grand Chapter of the same fraternity. For nearly twenty years he has held the position of Medical Referee for Chicago and vicinity with the Prudential Life Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey. Dr. Cotton is a Mason of high rank, and has held the office of Post Commander in the Grand Army of the Republic.

In spite of his busy professional life Dr. Cotton has found time for foreign travel and study. His frequent contributions to medical literature, especially on pediatric subjects, have received international recognition. He was twice elected as delegate to the International Medical Congress, to the one in Moscow in 1897, and again to Madrid in 1903.

Dr. Cotton is the author of a text-book on "Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene of Infancy and Childhood," also of a course of instruction on the "Care of Children," issued by the American School of Household Economics, in which he is supervisor of instruction on that subject. He is now at work upon a treatise on Diseases of Children under contract with J. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia.

The Doctor's family includes his wife, formerly Miss Nettie McDonald, a daughter, Mildred Cleveland Cotton, and a son, John Rowell Cotton.

JAMES STEWART JEWELL, M. D.

Dr. James Stewart Jewell, late of Chicago, was born in Galena, Illinois, September 8, 1837. After receiving his primary education in the schools of his native town, at the age of eighteen years he commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. S. M. Mitchell, of Williamson county, Illinois, in 1855. He attended a course of medical college instruction in 1858-59 at Rush Medical College, and the following year he attended the Medical Department of Lind University, and graduated at the head of the first graduating class of that institution, which is now the Northwestern University Medical School. He returned to Williamson county and engaged in general practice in 1860, at a time when epidemic erysipelas and cerebro-spinal meningitis were quite prevalent in many parts of the State. Among his first contributions to medical literature was an interesting history of the prevalence and character of those diseases in Williamson and adjoining counties. During his last term as student in the medical school he distinguished himself as an expert demonstrator of anatomy, and in 1862 he accepted a call to the Professorship of Anatomy in his Alma Mater, and changed his residence to Chicago. During the succeeding seven years he filled that position with a zeal and ability rarely equalled; and at the same time acquired an extensive general practice; made frequent contributions to medical literature and to medical and scientific societies, and, withal, was an enthusiastic teacher of Bible history in the Sabbath schools. By such a variety of important and enthusiastic work his health began to show signs of failure, and in 1869 he resigned his professorship and decided to spend one or two years in Palestine, both for improvement in a knowledge of Bible history and physical health.

He spent more than one year in traveling in Palestine and Egypt, and on returning visited the more important medical institutions in Europe, reaching Chicago in 1871. On resuming the practice of his profession, he decided to limit his attention chiefly to Nervous and Mental Diseases, and the following year he was appointed Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in Chicago Medical College, then Medical Department of Northwestern University. In discharging the duties of that Chair he displayed the same enthusiasm and gained the same popularity that had previously accompanied his work in the Chair of Anatomy, in the same school. He took a leading part in organizing the American Neurological Society and was its President three years. In 1874 he commenced editing and publishing the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, a large sized quarterly on which he bestowed a great amount of mental labor, and to which he soon gave a very high reputation. He was an active member of the Chicago and Illinois State Medical Societies, of the American Medical Association, the Chicago Acad-

emy of Sciences, and of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences. He was awarded the honorary degree of Master of Arts by the Northwestern University in 1869. He was familiar with several modern languages, and accumulated one of the most valuable private medical libraries in the city. In addition to his college and editorial work he carried on an extensive practice in his chosen department, and was ever ready to lend a helping hand in the Sabbath schools and other moral interests of society. A short time after his return from his travels abroad and resumption of professional work, he began to have occasional attacks threatening pulmonary tuberculosis. These so increased, that in 1883 he deemed it advisable to transfer his interests in the *Journal* and resign his professorship in the college, and endeavor to seek the benefit of a milder climate. But after suffering much from both gastric and pulmonary disorders, he died at his home in Chicago, April 18, 1887, aged a little less than fifty years.

As a teacher and writer he was remarkable for his readiness in the use of language, for he was always ready in speech, and equally at ease in his library, his lecture room, at the bedside of the sick, in the halls of science, in the religious assembly, and with his loved ones at his own fireside. During the twenty-seven years of his professional life, he accomplished an amount of valuable professional, scientific and religious work rarely equaled by others in the same number of years.

Dr. Jewell was married in 1864 to Mary C. Kennedy, of Nashville, Illinois, who died in 1883. They had seven children, only four of whom survived their parents, i. e., two sons and two daughters.

[N. S. DAVIS, M. D., SR.]

MAURICE L. GOODKIND, M. D.

Born at an auspicious period in the history of the world, when youth is no barrier to high honor bravely won, Dr. Maurice L. Goodkind, of Chicago, has in a few years attained an eminence in the medical profession equalled by comparatively few practitioners. A native of Chicago, Dr. Goodkind obtained his preliminary literary training in the schools of that city. His medical education he received in Williams College, and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, completing his studies in the latter institution in 1889. The following year found him active in the work of his calling in Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, where he remained until 1891. That year he went to Vienna, Austria, and there, in close study under the noted instructors in the University, he delved deeper into the theory and practice of medicine and surgery until 1893. During the interval between



Chas. T. Parkes

his graduation and his trip abroad, Dr. Goodkind was closely associated with some of the brightest minds in the profession. He served as assistant to Professor Delafield in Internal Medicine, and also to Profs. M. Allen Starr and B. Sachs in Neurology. After his return to America, in 1893, Dr. Goodkind was appointed Medical Inspector of the Chicago Board of Health, serving during the smallpox epidemic. In 1894-95 he was secretary of the Civil Service Commission Medical Board. At the present time he is Professor of General Diagnosis at the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, attending physician to Michael Reese Hospital, attending physician to Cook County Hospital, consulting physician to the Home for Aged Episcopalians and also to the Home for Aged Jews.

The Doctor is a member of the Chicago Medical Society; the Medico-Legal Society; the Neurological Society; and is Treasurer of the Society of Internal Medicine. He is also a member of the Physicians' and the Quadrangle Clubs. Among the medical papers of which he is the author may be mentioned the following: "Guide to Insurance Examiners"; "Headaches," in M. Allen Starr's book on Nervous Diseases; "Closure of the Great Vessels of the Neck"; and articles on Leukaemia, multiple sclerosis, and blood diseases.

CHARLES THEODORE PARKES, M. D.

More than a decade has passed since his family, his city and the medical profession throughout the entire land were called upon to unite in deploring the demise of this eminent surgeon, whose distinguished career so pointedly and vividly illustrated the present era of scientific progress; yet his loss is still felt, his memory is still green, and the fruits of his years of patient investigation and of his ripe scholarship still remain with us as a precious, an imperishable, legacy.

Dr. Parkes was born at Troy, New York, August 19, 1842. He was the youngest of a family of ten children born to Joseph Parkes, who emigrated to America from England. The elder Parkes was a man gifted with a high order of intelligence and endowed with rare enterprise and energy. By occupation he was an iron manufacturer. While Charles was a mere child he removed with his family to Pennsylvania, going thence to St. Louis, and finally taking up his residence in Chicago, in 1860. The future surgeon and scientist was then a youth of eighteen years. His father had met with business reverses, and he felt that it now devolved upon him to become the architect of his own fortune. But he was strong in both mind and body, self-reliant, courageous and ambitious, and he looked forward to the future with-

out fear. Eagerly desirous of securing a higher education, he matriculated at the University of Michigan, and it was during his second year as a student there that he first felt a vocation to a physician's life. Accordingly, he at once began so to select his studies and shape his college course as best to qualify him for his chosen life work. Before two years of this peaceful academic life had passed, however, the reverberation of the guns in Charleston harbor had startled and aroused the civilized world. The deep indignation and ardent patriotism of the loyal North found voice in countless ways, but the final answer was stern. The perpetuity of democratic institutions, the honor of the flag, even the very existence of the Nation, were in peril; and from hilltop and valley, from workshop and farm, from the counting-house and the quiet cloistered halls of seats of learning, poured forth the invincible host which was to avenge a wrong and maintain the right. Ann Arbor's students were not behind those of other universities in making quick response to the call to arms, and young Parkes was among the first to volunteer, content to enter his name as a private on the roll of his country's defenders, joining Company A, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry. He remained in the service for a little over three years, enduring the fatigue of the forced march and the ordeal of battle with unflinching devotion. Of the story of his military career Dr. Parkes's innate modesty made him loath to speak. He rarely alluded to the circumstance that he was given charge of the fortification of the famous "Island No. 10" in the Mississippi and supervised the engineering work in connection therewith, nor was he fond of exhibiting the shoulder straps and sword which he wore home as captain in the Sixty-ninth United States Colored Troops. His comrades, nevertheless, tell that by virtue of his magnificent physique he was regarded as the strongest man in the regiment, and that he was always noted for his reckless courage. At the close of the war he declined the tender of a colonel's commission.

On returning to Chicago he at once began his professional studies, under the preceptorship of Dr. Rea, then filling the Chair of Anatomy in Rush Medical College. In 1868 he graduated from that institution, and at once was made Demonstrator of Anatomy. During his college course he displayed a wonderful mental activity, maintaining his stand at the head of his class. This engagement, however, did not prevent his commencing practice in his own office the same year. From the first his success may be said to have been extraordinary. His knowledge, tact, and quickly sympathetic nature soon brought him patients, while the painstaking, conscientious attention which he devoted to each case permitted few failures. Seven years later he accepted the Professorship of Anatomy at Rush, and for twelve years he brought to the discharge of the duties incident thereto an aptitude and fidelity rarely equalled. To the dull, dry details of an uninteresting branch of medical study he suc-

ceeded in imparting an interest largely due to his own method, patience and skill. His students loved him, not only for his thorough knowledge and his faculty for succinct explanation, but for habitual gentleness and forbearance as well. The class of 1881 presented him with a handsomely engrossed testimonial, and thousands of young practitioners in the West pay cheerful tribute to the earnestness and thoroughness of his instruction, to which they attribute in no small degree their success in surgery.

In 1887 he succeeded the eminent Dr. Moses Gunn in the Chair of Surgery in his Alma Mater. Not long afterward the governing authorities of the institution requested him to deliver, before the Faculty and students, a memorial address upon the life and services of his illustrious predecessor. Few panegyrics of a similar nature can be said to rival it in purity of thought, keenness of analytical power, breadth of conception and simplicity and elegance of diction. A single passage, reading almost like a prophetic forecast of his own career, may be quoted here:

“The man who would inscribe his name high on the walls of the temple erected in commemoration of the deeds of great surgeons alongside the scroll bearing the name of Moses Gunn—upon the reading of which all men will gladly pay the obeisance of honor and respect—must be a perfect master of the construction and functions of the component parts of the human body; of the changes induced in them by the onslaught of disease; of the defects cast upon them as a legacy by progenitors; of the vital capacity remaining in them throughout all vicissitudes of existence. He must be, at the same time, wise in human nature, wise in the laws of general science, and wise in social amenities. Most men, in any vocation, come sooner or later to enjoy some portion of their work more than all the rest. The treasure of Professor Gunn’s heart, professionally, was his free surgical clinic; the work he most loved was done here, and the doing of it gave the most happiness. No possible combination of circumstances, except absolute physical disability or absence from the city, seemed powerful enough to keep him out of the well-known arena at the appointed hour of his coming. Who can ever estimate the good done by this man, in this one department of labor? Further, all of it done for charity’s sake, his best efforts, his accumulated knowledge, his manhood’s energies, his bodily strength, given away for years as freely and bountifully as the air we breathe is given us.”

Dr. Parkes was subsequently chosen Treasurer of Rush, and at the time of his death he retained this office, as well as the Chair of Surgery. His reputation as a surgeon, resting upon his recognizedly profound learning and his singular success, brought his services into request at many of Chicago’s leading hospitals. He was an Attendant Surgeon at the Presbyterian, Sur-

geon-in-charge at St. Joseph's, Consulting Surgeon in the Hospital for Women and Children, Surgeon-in-chief of the Augustana Hospital and Attending Surgeon at the Cook County Institution. He also filled the Chair of Surgery at the Chicago Policlinic. He was a member and for a time President of the Chicago Medical and Gynecological Societies, and found time to support the State and National Associations. In 1890 he attended the World's Medical Congress in Berlin, and was made chairman of the Surgical Section of that body of *savants*.

His great specialty was abdominal surgery, in which he was a pioneer investigator, and perhaps the greatest living authority of his day. He was the first to advocate uniting severed intestines, in this antedating both Drs. Senn and Murphy. In speaking of his research in his chosen field, Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., writes: "For the purpose of gaining a better knowledge of both the consequences and method of treatment of gunshot wounds of the intestines, Dr. Parkes, in 1883, conducted an extensive series of experiments upon dogs. The experiments numbered more than forty, involving not only direct gunshot wounds of the intestines and mesentery, but also of nearly all the viscera of the abdomen. He studied carefully the dangers from hemorrhage, from inflammation and from sepsis. The following year, as chairman of the Section of Surgery and Anatomy of the American Medical Association, he delivered an address, in which he ably discussed the subject of gunshot wounds of the abdomen and the relations of his experiments thereto. To his address was appended a detailed account of each experiment to the number of forty-five." [See Vol. II, *Journal American Medical Association*, 1884, pp. 589-608.]

With regard to these experiments on canines, Dr. J. H. Etheridge, a cotemporary, has given a somewhat more detailed account, as follows: "During the summer and fall of 1883, he began a series of experiments in intestinal surgery which revolutionized existing ideas in that branch of surgical achievements. Up to that time surgery had treated gunshot wounds of the abdomen expectantly. His extended experiences in laparotomies led him to inquire, 'Why cannot surgery at once and fully avail to place such injuries within reach of the operative art?' His first publication of experiments on dogs was based on work performed on thirty-nine animals. The dog, after being anæsthetized, was shot through the abdomen; a laparotomy followed, the perforations through the intestines being found and closed, under thorough antisepsis. The number of recoveries in his animals astounded the medical profession, and led to further experiments in all parts of the world. He made his first report on his new work at the meeting of the American Medical Association at Washington, in 1884. He exhibited three specimens of intestines in successful cases, preserved from dogs slain after their re-

covery. He took with him to that meeting a small, living dog, from which he removed five feet of intestine that had been perforated by bullet holes so numerous that section was necessary. His later and more complete reports of this work have been translated and published in the medical literature of all countries of the globe. He may be said to have laid the foundation for the rational treatment of penetrating gunshot wounds of the abdomen, and might have truthfully exclaimed with Horace, 'Exegi monumentum, aere perennius.'

In the same vein Dr. J. B. Murphy has written: "To Prof. Charles Theodore Parkes belongs the honor of having made the first scientific experimental research on gunshot wounds of the small intestines, in the West. His work was so thorough and so complete that it laid the foundation for many of the subsequent practical appliances for the repair of intestinal lesions. He first devoted himself to the observations of the immediate, intermediate and remote pathological conditions resulting from gunshot wounds in the abdomen, and clearly and forcefully outlined the necessities for immediate laparotomy if good results were to be obtained by surgical intervention. He thoroughly blazed the way to present accepted methods of treatment of gunshot wounds. Preceding Prof. Parkes's forceful demonstrations and experiments, gunshot wounds of the abdomen were treated on the 'expectant' plan. From the time of his paper, which was a milestone in abdominal surgery, they have all been treated by immediate intervention. Many of us recall how spell-bound that great surgical audience was when Prof. Parkes read the original report of his experiments at Washington. His work in the surgery of the gall-bladder, which was then in its very infancy (indeed if not in its pre-natal stage), was no less conspicuous in influencing the profession in the proper direction, in this line of treatment, than was his work in intestinal surgery. Preceding Parkes, there was not a quarter of a hundred ideal cholecystotomies, while now there are more than that many thousand, showing his great foresight in recognizing the practical place for surgery in the relief of the common, and up to his time untreated, surgical maladies. He was indeed a past master in the large range of abdominal surgery of the preceding decade. With his force and genius, it is difficult to estimate what he would have accomplished in the rushing tide of progress of the decade that has passed since his death."

To Dr. Parkes's capacity for work there appeared to be no limit. A tireless enthusiasm, born not of self-seeking but of devotion to science and humanity, was supported and re-enforced by a magnificent physique. Broad-shouldered, full-chested, and with powerful limbs, his height was more than six feet and his weight exceeded two hundred pounds—well-proportioned,

although with a slight tendency toward portliness. A gentle, kindly face was surmounted by a massive brow, and his appearance commanded at once confidence and respect. Well rounded features and a general air of bonhomie inspired affection, and with little children he was always a favorite and a confidant. In writing of the extraordinary amount of work which he performed at his clinics, Dr. Etheridge says: "Each week throughout the year, up to the time of his demise, he conducted three surgical clinics, which, for variety and extent, were pronounced by physicians competent to judge as without parallel in the annals of medical college teaching. * * * He was the pioneer of laparotomists before large classes of medical students, and was the first to perform the operation of cholecystotomy in a public clinic. * * * I have seen him open a clinic with a laparotomy, following it with a thigh amputation, a knee resection and four minor operations."

His quick perception and almost intuitive judgment rendered him well nigh infallible in diagnosis, and yet, although confident in his own conclusions, he was ever ready to lend a willing ear to suggestions. His touch was gentle and his nerve steady, and no matter how tense the strain or grave the responsibility of a delicate operation, he was ever able to guide his knife to the "unerring line of safety." Throughout his busy life he was always a hard, enthusiastic student. A fluent reader of French and German, he kept himself in close touch with the medical literature of continental Europe. In 1878 he spent some months abroad, studying under eminent surgeons in England, Germany and France, and ten years later again visited the hospitals and infirmaries of the Old World.

Dr. Parkes read much, and possessed a cultivated literary taste, being not averse to seeking rest and relaxation in the perusal of fiction. His own literary style was founded upon the best models. He was fond of collecting rare medical works. One of his most highly prized treasures was an edition of "Godefridi Bidloo, Medicinæ Doctoris et Chirurgi, de Anatomia-Humani Corporis, Centum & quinque tabulis, per G. LeLairesse. A. D., 1685." After the appearance of his brochure on the treatment of gunshot wounds, to which reference has already been made, his writings consisted chiefly of reports of unusually interesting and important clinical cases and the preparation of his clinical lectures. For several years before his death he had been accumulating material for works on general and abdominal surgery, but his sudden passing away prevented the completion of his self-imposed task. Those writings which he left were published by Mrs. Parkes, in "Clinical Lectures" (The W. S. Keener Co., Chicago). A partial list of his published writings is appended: "A Case of Uterine Cancer," *Chicago Medical Journal*, 1880; "A Case of Complete Vertical Dislocation of the Patella," *Ibid.*, 1883; "Intestinal

Obstruction from an Abscess behind the Posterior Layer of the Peritoneum; Abdominal Section; Recovery;" *Ibid.*, 1883; "A Case of Compound Comminuted Fracture of Skull, with Wound of the Superior Longitudinal Sinus; Lateral Suture of the Vein Wound; Recovery;" *Annals of Anatomy and Surgery*, Brooklyn, 1883; "Operative Interference in Penetrating Gunshot Wounds of the Abdomen," *Medical News*, 1884; "A Unilocular Ovarian Cyst, Weighing Twenty-four Pounds," *New York Medical Journal*, 1884; "Gunshot Wounds of Small Intestines," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, 1884; "Removal of Epithelioma from Inside of Cheek Without Hemorrhage into the mouth," *Weekly Medical Review*, Chicago, 1884; "A Case of Cholecystotomy," *American Journal Medical Science*, 1885; "Laparotomy for Abdominal Tumors," *New York Medical Journal*, 1884; "Specimens from Battey's Operation and of Ovarian Tumor, with Twisted Pedicle," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1886; "Cholecystotomy," *Medical News*, 1886; "Uterine Fibroids, Treated by Fluid Extract of Ergot," *Ibid.*, 1886; "Successful Removal of Uterus for Fibroids," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1886; "Two Cases of Cholecystotomy," *Transactions, American Surgical Association*, 1886; "A Review of Some Facts Connected With Gunshot Wounds of the Abdomen, and Practical Deductions Therefrom," *Annals of Surgery*, St. Louis, 1887; "Interstitial Pregnancy, with Removal of the Product of Conception through Uterine Cavity," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1887; "What Are the Best Methods of After-Treatment in Cases of Gunshot Wounds requiring Laparotomy and Suture of Intestines?" *Transactions, New York Medical Association*, 1886; "A Case of Ovarian Cystoma with Twisted Pedicle," *American Journal Obstetrics*, 1887; "A Case of Nephrectomy," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1888; "Report of First Fifty Operations for Ovarian Tumors," *Obstetrical Gazette*, Cincinnati, 1888; "A Case of Cholecystotomy, with Specimens of Gallstones," *Western Medical Reporter*, 1889; "A Precise Method of Excision of Clavicle, Scapula and Humerus," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1889; "Fibro-sarcom in Antrum Highmori;" "Entfernung der Geschwulst nebst des angegriffenen Knochen; Heilung;" *Arch. f. klin. Chir.*, 1889; "Abdominal operations for Uterine Disease," *Obstetrical Gazette*, 1889; "Ovariectomy and Other Cases," *Medical News*, 1889; "Cyste der Bauchspeicheldrüse; Befestigung der Cystemwand an die Bauchwand; Heilung;" *Arch. f. klin. Chir.*, 1889; "A Case of Total Extirpation of Kidney," *Western Medical Reporter*, 1889; "Rundzellensarcom 12 cm. im Durchmesser, die Seite des Kopfes-einnehmend; Entfernung der Geschwulst und Bedeckung der Wunde mit Hautnach Thiersch," *Arch. f. klin. Chir.*, 1889; "Entfernung des Armes

nebst Scapula und Clavicula," *Arch. f. klin. Chir.*, 1889; "Exarticulation des Beines in Hüftgelenke; Osteosarcom des Humerus; Heilung," *Arch. f. klin. Chir.*, 1889; "Querbruch der Kniescheibe; Eröffnung des Gelenkes, Vernähung der Fragmente mit Catgut; Heilung," *Arch. f. klin. Chir.*, 1889; "Osteomyelitis of Humerus, and Other Cases," *Medical News*, 1889; "Exhibition of Large Dermoid Cyst," *Western Medical Reporter*, 1889; "Ovariotomy," *Medical News*, 1890; "Remarks on the arrangements necessary previous to performing operations," *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1889-90; "A Series of Thirty Clinical Laparotomies," *American Journal Obstetrics*, 1890; "Report of Clinical Laparotomies during Eighteen Months at Rush Medical College," *Obstetrical Gazette*, 1890; "Two Cases of Old Irreducible Dislocation of the Hip, treated by open incision," *North American Practitioner*, 1890; "Uterine Myoma," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1890; "Renal Calculus and Surgical Operations upon Kidney," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1891; "Death During Chloroform Administration," *Journal American Medical Association*, 1891; "Operative Treatment of Goitre," *Chicago Medical Recorder*, 1891; "Gall-stones, and their Surgical Relief," *Ibid.*, 1891; "Scirrhus of the Breast," *International Clinic*, 1891; "Epiphyseal Fracture of Upper End of the Humerus," *Ibid.*, 1891; and "On the Pathology, Etiology and Treatment of Hip Joint Disease, in the Light of Present Bacteriological and Operative Experience," *Annals of Surgery*, 1892.

Among the many tributes paid to the memory of Dr. Parkes and the work he so successfully and so thoroughly accomplished, Dr. John Owens writes: "My first recollection of Dr. Charles T. Parkes was during his student life. He shortly after became a Demonstrator of Anatomy in Rush College, and was one of the most useful and competent teachers in the college. After holding the Chair of Anatomy for many years, to the great benefit of the College, he became Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, after the death of Dr. Moses Gunn. Dr. Parkes died of pneumonia during his professorship. He did a great deal of experimental work, and was one of the earliest investigators of wounds of the intestines, and probably laid the foundation of intestinal surgery, giving that branch of the art a great impetus. He was also a great help to the students, and few members of the Faculty were more popular on account of intrinsic worth than Dr. Parkes." Dr. Eugene S. Talbot has written: "Dr. Charles T. Parkes, one of the most enthusiastic teachers and investigators of his time, felt vividly the wave of original research that surged up in the eighties. This brilliant scholar and surgeon was thus led to initiate most intricate studies in abdominal and intestinal surgery, and thereby laid the foundation for the most successful

modern operations. His ability as a teacher of anatomy was far beyond that of the average professor. His death caused a great loss to science, the medical profession and the community."

In private life Dr. Parkes was genial and fond of society, although the engrossing nature of his professional engagements left him little time in which to indulge his natural bent. He was a member of the Union and the Union League Clubs, and held high rank in the Masonic order. During the greater part of the year study and work constituted his chief recreations, although he sometimes found time in which to become a charming guest at social functions or a genial, courteous host. He was a thorough-going sportsman and an expert with both rod and gun. Each summer he was wont to seek recuperation in hunting and fishing. He was a member of a fishing club whose annual excursion was to the primeval forests of Restigauche, New Brunswick, where he used to delight in drawing from the water the salmon, not infrequently landing one twenty-five pounds in weight. At other times he loved to wander with his rifle, in the trackless Wisconsin woods, where large game were to be found, and where he once brought down a black bear weighing two hundred pounds.

His domestic life was one of exceptional happiness. His wife's maiden name was Isabella J. Gonterman. She was descended from one of the old families of Kentucky, and gave her hand in marriage to Dr. Parkes, at Troy, Illinois, in 1868. Their children were Charles Herbert and Irene Edna. The son graduated with distinction from Rush in 1897, and the following year was appointed assistant in Anatomy to Professor Bevan, and in March, 1901, appointed assistant in Surgery. During the summer of 1890 Dr. Parkes sent his family abroad in order that the son and daughter might enjoy better advantages for the study of foreign languages. In the spring of 1891 he was attacked by pneumonia. His professional brethren did all that medical skill, joined to personal love, could do to preserve a life so valuable alike to his family and friends, to science and to the world, but the dread disease defied remedial care, and on March 28th the great surgeon fell asleep. Scarcely more than forty-eight years old, in the full vim and vigor of robust manhood, and at the very zenith of his fame, he died. At first thought, it seems strange that a life so full of glorious possibilities should thus be so abruptly terminated. But the keen clear eye of faith can pierce the dark clouds that seem to settle around the horizon of the grave, and gaze behind the veil of immortality. In the world of science in which he shone so brightly, he yet lives. To those who knew him best and loved him most his memory will ever remain as an abiding presence, a never failing incentive, and a perpetual benediction. Such lives as his are never lost.

MALCOLM LASALLE HARRIS, M. D.

Beginning as a general physician some twenty years ago, Dr. Harris was soon recognized as having peculiar qualifications for the surgical branch of his profession. From taking particular interest in such cases, and giving all available time to their study and treatment, he came to make Surgery his specialty, and has given all his time to that line since 1890. His success may be best judged by the standing he has gained in such a center of advanced thought and up-to-date practice as the city of Chicago, and by the positions of high responsibility to which he has been called. As an active practitioner, an advocate of and worker for the most progressive methods, and a prolific writer on topics relating to his specialty, he is a very busy man, and to much purpose.

Dr. Harris was born June 27, 1862, in Port Byron, Illinois, son of Samuel Gedney and Frances Thankful (Greene) Harris, and is descended on both sides from old New England ancestry. The father, who was a merchant, was born and reared in Boston, in which city his ancestors had lived for generations, they having been of the Puritan stock which came from England at an early day. Mrs. Harris was born in Vermont, a daughter of Josiah Greene, and a descendant of Gen. Nathanael Greene, whose forefathers came to these shores from England in early Colonial days, and lived in Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont.

M. L. Harris received his literary education in the public schools, and his professional training in Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1882. Following his graduation he was Interne in the Cook County Hospital until 1884, and in the latter year took up private practice in Chicago, continuing as a general physician and surgeon until 1890, since when he has devoted himself exclusively to Surgery. Regarding his fitness for this line, Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., of Chicago, under date of October 9, 1903, writes:

"Dr. M. L. Harris, of Chicago, commenced the practice of his profession twenty years since, and early developed a predilection for Surgery. Though still belonging to the younger class of surgeons, he has, during the last decade, made rapid advancement in the field of operative surgery, in which he is not only a thorough student, but is also possessed of those mental qualities that fit him for a true leader in this his chosen department. He is a valuable contributor to the pages of medical literature, and an active supporter of medical organizations, both State and National."

Dr. Harris is Professor of Surgery in the Chicago Policlinic, with which institution he has been connected since its inception, in 1887; Surgeon to the Alexian Brothers, Passavant, Children's and Policlinic Hospitals;



M. L. Harris

Chief Surgeon to the Chicago Union Traction Company; Surgeon to the Grand Trunk Railway Company; and Medical Referee for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

The Doctor holds membership in various organizations of his profession, being connected with the International Surgical Association, the American Surgical Association, the American Medical Association, the American Society of Clinical Surgery, the Western Surgical and Gynecological Associations, and the Illinois State Medical, the Chicago Surgical, the Chicago Medical, the Chicago Gynecological, the Chicago Pathological and the Physicians National X-Ray Societies. He was president of the Illinois State Medical Society in 1902, and is at present one of the trustees of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Harris was married to Miss Rose Breckenridge, and they have one child, Florence.

JOHN B. HAMILTON, M. D., LL. D.

Dr. John B. Hamilton, late of Chicago, was born in Jersey county, Illinois, December 1, 1847. He was one of the most distinguished medical men of the United States, and he enjoyed, without doubt, the widest personal acquaintance of American physicians. He stood foremost among medical editors, and won a national reputation for executive ability, and he possessed over a score of certificates of honorable mention for worthy and valuable service, of membership in American and European scientific societies, and was the recipient of many degrees and tokens of honor. He was a well-known and well-recognized leader of debates in medical societies. His reputation long ago passed from a local to a national one, and he was known on both sides of the Atlantic. The world instinctively pays deference to the man who achieves success and fame worthily, who so industriously applies his talents as to force wide recognition from State and Nation. Dr. Hamilton was one of the few men, endowed by nature with rare ability, and the State Legislature mentioned him for meritorious service, while national cabinet officials singled him out for honorable mention for valuable services.

Dr. Hamilton was graduated from Rush Medical College in 1869, and he continued in general practice from March, 1869, until 1874. In 1871 he married Miss Mary L. Frost, who with two children, Ralph Alexander and Blanche, survives him. He entered the army by competitive examination in 1874, as Assistant Surgeon and First Lieutenant, serving in St. Louis, and Washington Territory, until 1876, when he resigned. He then entered the Marine Hospital service, also by competitive examination, in which he

rapidly rose to the rank of Supervising Surgeon-General, succeeding Gen. John M. Woodworth, who died March 10, 1879. In this department Dr. Hamilton won his well deserved and widely recognized reputation as a man of superior executive ability. He organized the whole department, and finally succeeded in placing it practically on equal footing with the Corps of the Army and Navy. He first introduced the important visual examination of pilots, and physical examination of seamen. Through Dr. Hamilton's efforts chiefly, and from his own drafting, the national quarantine acts were passed. He successfully managed campaigns against epidemics of yellow fever, and received the thanks of the Legislature of Florida for services during the epidemic of December, 1889. In June, 1891, Dr. Hamilton resigned because the House of Representatives failed for a second time to pass the Senate bill which provided that the salary of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine service should be equal to that of the Surgeon-General of the Army and the Surgeon-General of the Navy, after which he entered again the ranks of the service. He was assigned to duty in Chicago, and removed thither. His rare executive ability, his meritorious service and distinguished surgical skill won for him a position in Rush Medical College, his old Alma Mater, as one of the successors of the immortal Brainard. While in Washington he was Surgeon to Providence Hospital, where he held a weekly clinic, and he was the Professor of Surgery in Georgetown University Medical Department for eight years, up to 1891, when he left Washington. In 1888 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Georgetown. On returning to Chicago, he was made Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in Rush Medical College, Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic, Consulting Surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital, and to the Central Free Dispensary. In 1887 he was the Secretary-general of the Ninth International Medical Congress, held in Washington, and in 1890 he was a delegate from our government to the International Medical Congress, held in Berlin, and there made the response on behalf of the American delegates to the address of welcome. Professor Hamilton held a weekly surgical clinic at Rush Medical College. He was author of various articles in medical journals, and of "Lessons on Longevity," and "Lectures on Tumors," and was the American editor of *Moulin's Surgery*, published in 1893. He founded "Camp Perry" in Florida, in the yellow fever epidemic of 1888, and in 1892 founded "Camp Low," on Sandy Hook, New Jersey, as a refuge, or cholera-camp, for the overflow from New York quarantine. In 1893 he was elected editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, and through his four years of successful management, that magazine had a circulation of over 12,000. As Executive President of the Section on General Sur-

gery, in the first Pan-American Medical Congress, he delivered an address on "General Surgery," and subsequently wrote an editorial of great interest for the *Journal* on the "Future Great University," and the establishment of such an institution in this country, suggested by this assembly of physicians of the Western Hemisphere. He was an efficient member and official of various medical congresses, being Secretary-General of the Ninth International Medical Congress at Washington.

During Dr. Hamilton's professional life he several times had occasion to resign from important offices, but subsequently circumstances have shown his action to be the most dignified and proper course to pursue. Mr. Foster, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, remarked, "I do not believe the country has produced an abler man in his line than Dr. J. B. Hamilton." Mr. Tichenor, first Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said, "Dr. Hamilton as a bureau officer was exceptionally able and efficient, displaying in every emergency administrative abilities of the very highest order." During all this time he kept up his surgery at Providence Hospital, and it was there that, in 1895, he made the second successful operation for suturing intestines for pistol shot wounds.

The essential feature of Dr. Hamilton's surgical work was accurate diagnosis and rapid operating. His surgical clinic was of inestimable practical value to students, inasmuch as his views and labors in surgery were conservative. He was an impressive and forcible teacher, a fluent and entertaining speaker, using expressions at once concise and classical, while his striking personality infused much dignity into his subject.

Among the surgical operations for which Prof. Hamilton was justly famous was that for hernia, he being one of the first surgeons to introduce the modern methods of herniotomy in Chicago, and his classical paper read in Chicago, in 1886, to which the reader may be referred, is one of the most accurate, concise and instructive articles on this subject. To illustrate his extensive practice in herniotomy at one of his recent clinics at Rush Medical College, he presented in the arena eight cases of herniotomy on which he had operated, in none of which was a drop of pus, a showing of which any surgeon may well be proud, for if there be any locality in the human body which it is difficult to preserve aseptic after operation, it is the groin. The proximity of the groin to the genitals, the accumulation of considerable low-grade non-resisting fat tissue and its limited vascular supply, makes operations on the groin prone to suppuration.

Dr. Hamilton's method of performing herniotomy was the result of the previous twenty years' accumulation in surgical progress. It included the advance in herniotomy made by such surgeons as Champonnier, Marey, Basini, Halstead, Ferguson, Senn, and others, which consists in an efficient restoration

of abdominal walls, which were made deficient by congenital, or acquired, processes. In doing the operation the cord is removed from its old dilated inguinal canal to a location immediately under the superficial and deep fascia, and its abnormal point of exit is removed nearer to the anterior iliac spine. The inguinal canal pillars of the hernial ring, or better the slit in the inguinal region, is closed by three to five silver wire sutures, which are left permanently buried. The superficial and deep fascia is sutured over the spermatic cord by catgut, and the skin is united by interrupted silkworm gut sutures. Many a surgeon has profited by observation of Dr. Hamilton's labors in herniotomy, and Chicago was justly proud of him as one of its distinguished men of science.

Dr. Hamilton combined the rare traits of an eminent citizen, a distinguished man of letters and a skilled surgeon. He was an honorable gentleman and a genial companion, and a friend of whom many were proud. His circle of usefulness increased with time. He was always an industrious man, and few would care to work as many hours in the day as he did for the last fifteen years of his life. Shortly before his death, without his asking, the Governor of Illinois requested him to become Superintendent of the Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin, and by great economy of his time, he found that he would be able to accept it. His force as an organizer was soon felt. Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., says of Dr. Hamilton: "A man of much activity and force of character, a successful writer and teacher, and a very efficient executive officer as shown by his work in connection with the United States Marine Hospital service, the Ninth International Medicine Congress of 1887, and the editorship of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*."

Dr. John B. Hamilton died at the age of fifty-one in the prime of physical vigor. He was attacked by typhoid fever which progressed until an intestinal perforation occurred, and he succumbed to hemorrhage from the bowels several days later. Dr. Hamilton was a dignified gentleman of military bearing, of polite manners and of simple habits. He was of amiable disposition and mild to his associates. He was generous to a fault, chivalrous, bold and sternly resolute in duty. He was beloved by his friends and he commanded esteem even from his foes.

[BYRON ROBINSON.]

EPHRAIM INGALS, M. D.

The Ingals family was planted in America by Edmund Ingalls, who came from England with Governor Endicott's colony, landing at Salem in September, 1628. Edmund Ingalls was the first settler of Lynn, Massachusetts. From him all of the name of Ingalls or Ingals on this side of the Atlantic have descended. Of this number Ephraim Ingals was born in Abington, Connecticut, May 26, 1823, the youngest of nine children. His father and mother both dying before he was eight years old, the family became scattered, and young Ephraim was turned adrift in the world, his future depending on his own efforts. In 1837 he came to what is now Lee county, Illinois, where he worked three years on a farm. For a short time he attended school in Princeton, Mt. Morris and Jacksonville, Illinois. Having but little money to acquire even an education, he was obliged to combine manual labor with study. He attended lectures in Rush Medical College during the sessions of 1845-46 and 1846-47, graduating in February of the last year. After practicing medicine ten years in Lee Center, Illinois, he removed to Chicago, where he soon acquired a good reputation as a general practitioner, and came to be regarded as a business man of more than ordinary capacity. He was associated for a time in the conduct of the *Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal* with Prof. Daniel Brainard, and later with Prof. De Laskie Miller. He was ever a close friend of Dr. Brainard, and was appointed by him as the executor of his estate. In 1859 he was elected Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Rush Medical College, to succeed Dr. John H. Rauch, who had resigned. He accepted the position, and entered upon the discharge of its duties with the same industry and fidelity that had characterized him in all other relations of life. He was not a brilliant lecturer, but a superior teacher whose instruction was characterized by clearness of expression and sound practical application, and he added much strength to the Faculty. He continued to discharge the duties of his professorship for eleven years, during much of which time he was also Treasurer of the college and an active worker in the construction of a new building. At this time his extensive private practice and college duties often compelled him to go to his early morning lecture without having slept at all the previous night. During all of these years he missed only one lecture, and that was at the time of Dr. Brainard's death. In 1871 he resigned the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the college and was elected Emeritus Professor. Soon after his resignation the Chicago fire swept away the improvements on the greater part of his real estate and it required the labor of years to repair his losses. Through it all, however, he retained his original interest in the welfare of the medical profession and of Rush Medical College as

his Alma mater, for he had no sooner recovered from the effects of the great fire, and secured for himself a fair income, than he began to devise ways and means for advancing the interests of both. His first suggestion was for the securing of a lot and suitable building for a permanent medical library for the benefit of the profession at large. Finding himself forestalled in this by the offer of the trustees of the Newberry Library to provide a permanent Medical Library Department in that institution, he cordially gave his personal influence in that direction, and turned his attention more actively to the work of elevating the standard of medical education. He was a strong advocate of a higher requirement of general education for students before commencing the study of medicine, and for an increased term of graded medical college instruction before graduation. He did not limit his influence in those directions solely to the advancement of Rush Medical College, but gave substantial encouragement to the Medical Department of the Northwestern University by a donation of \$10,000 toward the erection of the present excellent laboratory building of that institution. He was greatly interested in having Rush Medical College become the Medical Department of the University of Chicago, and gave \$25,000 to the college at the time it became affiliated with that institution, with the foresight to see that this step would be a great factor in the advancement of medical education throughout the country.

Of him Dr. Nicholas Senn has written: "Dr. Ephraim Ingals was the type of a family physician. He was a leader in his profession, loved by his students and universally respected by his colleagues. Although not an author he added to the advancement of medicine by his teachings and practice."

Dr. Ingals gave up all practice in 1893, but retained his interest in medical affairs until the close of life. He died of senile heart and angina pectoris December 18, 1900, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

DANIEL BRAINARD, M. D.

Dr. Daniel Brainard, of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Westernville, Oneida county, New York, May 15, 1812, and died October 10, 1866. He received a fair general education; studied medicine in the office of Dr. Pope, of Rome, New York, a prominent surgeon, and was graduated in medicine from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1834, at a time when Dr. George McClellan, the founder of the institution, was in the zenith of his renown. Dr. Brainard immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Whitesboro, a village in his native county; but the next year, prompted by a just ambition for a wider field of professional work, he removed to

Chicago. Hon. John Dean Caton, who had been a student of law in Rome, New York, while Dr. Brainard was studying medicine in the same place, but who had already established himself in a law office in Chicago, describes the arrival of the latter in the following language:

"About the 1st of September, 1835, Dr. Brainard rode up to my office wearing pretty seedy clothes and mounted on a little Indian pony. He reported that he was nearly out of funds, and asked my advice as to the propriety of commencing practice here. I knew him to have been an ambitious and studious young man of great firmness and ability, and I did not doubt that the three years since I had seen him had been profitably spent in acquiring a knowledge of his profession. I advised him to go to the Indian camp, where the Pottowatomies were gathered preparatory to starting for their new location west of the Mississippi river, sell his pony, take a desk or rather a little table in my office and put his shingle by the side of the door, promising to aid him, as best I could, in building up a business."

Dr. Brainard appears to have made rather slow progress during the first two years, but in 1838 a laborer on the canal, several miles from the city, received a fracture of the thighbone, and before complete union had taken place he came to Chicago on foot, which induced so much inflammation that at a council, at which were present Drs. Brainard, Goodhue, Maxwell and Eagan, it was decided that amputation was necessary. The majority advised amputation below the trochanters, while Dr. Brainard thought it should be done at the hip joint. Dr. Brainard was selected to operate, while Dr. Goodhue was to compress the femoral artery. The young surgeon dexterously removed the limb below the trochanters, but finding the medullary substance of the bone diseased higher up, he immediately proceeded to amputate at the hip joint. The patient progressed favorably for one month, and the wounds were nearly healed, when secondary hemorrhage occurred, proving fatal. The post-mortem examination revealed a large, bony neoplasm attached to the pelvic bones and surrounding the femoral artery. The case attracted much attention at the time, and contributed largely toward giving the operator a leading position as a surgeon.

In 1839 the Doctor visited Paris, France, and spent some time in further studies, having reference to the opening of the new medical college in Chicago, which was accomplished in December, 1843, and named in honor of Dr. Rush. In this institution Dr. Brainard became the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. He now rapidly acquired a high reputation as a teacher and surgical operator, and for twenty years did a large surgical practice, more extensive, in fact, than any other in the Northwest. In 1852 he visited Europe the second time; was elected an honorary member of the Surgical Society of

Paris, and brought home some osteological specimens for the museum of Rush Medical College.

"In the spring of 1866 he crossed the Atlantic a third time, and spent a few months on the continent, but returned home in time to commence his annual course of lectures on Surgery in Rush Medical College. The epidemic cholera had been prevailing in many places in this country during the summer of 1866, and had prevailed moderately in Chicago, from the last week in June to the middle of August, when it entirely ceased. Consequently all those citizens who had left the city early in the season, to escape exposure to the dreaded disease, returned in September, supposing all danger passed. But about the 1st of October the disease suddenly developed with renewed violence, and caused a thousand deaths before the end of the month. Among the early victims was Dr. Brainard, who was attacked soon after leaving the lecture room of the college, and died in a few hours. He had been a firm believer in its direct contagiousness, and had in all previous epidemics, from 1849 to 1854, avoided as far as possible any personal contact with cases of the disease. Neither is it known that he had been directly in contact with any case before the final attack upon himself."

Dr. Brainard was a close student, an original or rather an independent thinker, and an active investigator. During the years from 1849 to 1851 he used a solution of iodine and iodide of potassium, by injection into serous sacs, filled with serous fluid, including cases of ascites, hydrocephalus, spina bifida and even edema of the extremities, on the theory that changing the quality of the dropsical fluid would stop further effusion and promote absorption. He reported several cases as much improved, but the effects were generally temporary.

During the same years he made many experiments in the hope of finding some remedy that would cure cancerous growths, by destroying the cancer cells, either by local application or by injection into the blood, or by both. He prepared solutions of a dozen or more substances, such as bichloride of mercury, arsenic, extract of conium, iodide and lactate of iron, into which he put pieces of cancerous tumor, and note carefully the effects upon cancerous tissue. The mercury, arsenic and iodine, being good antiseptics, preserved the tissue, while the lactic acid, with the iron, rapidly digested or dissolved it. He then injected between five and ten grains of lactate of iron, dissolved in pure water, into the cephalic vein of a moderate sized dog, without any injurious effects. Encouraged by this result, he began to treat all cases of cancer that came under his care by giving ordinary doses of lactate of iron by the stomach, and injecting once in from six to ten days a solution of the same into the blood through a vein in the arm, especially to destroy such cancer cells as might be diffused, while when practicable the cancerous

growths were thoroughly removed by surgical operation. He reported several cases as favorably affected by the treatment and one case of acephalous disease of the eyeball in an adult was reported in the *American Journal of Medical Science* as effectually cured. Unfortunately, however, the disease re-appeared in a few months and proceeded to a fatal termination. One fact was developed during the progress of these experiments worth remembering, namely, that a given substance may be injected into the venous blood with safety that if injected into the arteries or into the areolar tissue would produce the most destructive effects. Several times, when endeavoring to inject a solution of lactate of iron into one of the veins of the arm, a few drops were allowed, by mistake, to infiltrate the areolar tissue, and it invariably destroyed all such tissue, leaving a clean, ulcerated surface.

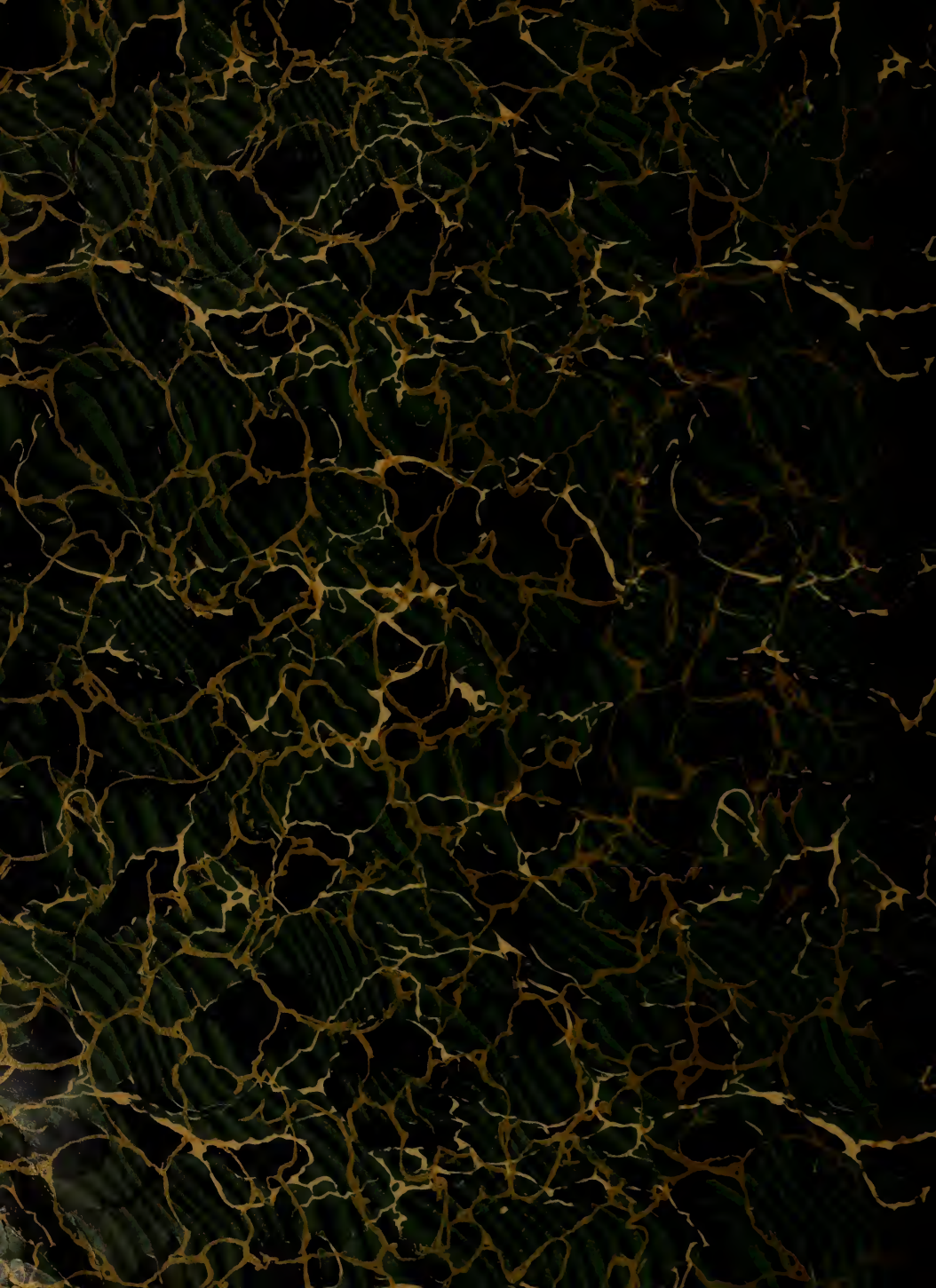
While he was in the active prosecution of these experiments, a patient came under the care of Dr. Brainard, with a well-formed popliteal aneurism. Instead of ligating the artery, he conceived the idea of coagulating the blood in the aneurismal sac. Of course the lactate was carried into the capillaries of the leg, and it was speedily followed by an inflammation so intense and extensive that amputation of the limb became necessary.

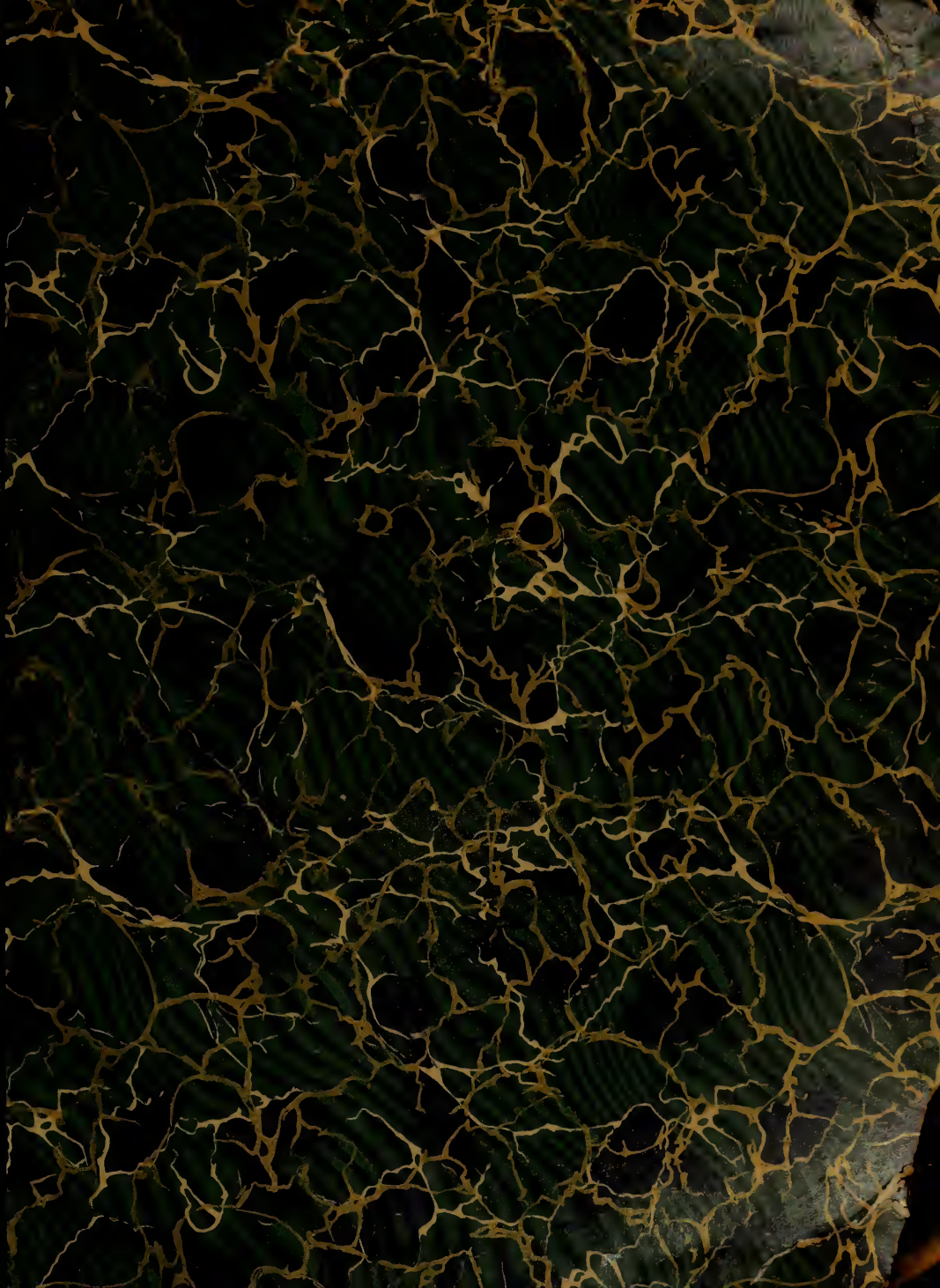
While in Paris, in 1852, Dr. Brainard prosecuted a series of experiments with iodine to neutralize the poison of serpents, and communicated the results to the Surgical Society of that city; and after his return he presented an essay embodying the same facts to the Illinois State Medical Society. Another line of investigation that engaged his attention for several years was the successful treatment of false joints by the subcutaneous perforation of fractured bones by means of wire sutures. This surgical procedure, however, was not original with him, as it had been successfully established by Dr. Physick, in the early part of the last century. The results obtained, however, by Dr. Brainard were embodied in an essay presented to the American Medical Association, at the annual meeting at St. Louis, in 1854, which received the prize awarded that year, and was published in the Transactions the same year.

In subsequent years Dr. Brainard, like others of his adopted city, yielded to the temptation to increase his pecuniary resources by dealing in real estate and public business, and gave correspondingly less attention to original investigation, or even to the practical duties of his profession. After the great Rebellion had begun, in 1861, he was appointed on the State Board for examining candidates for appointment as surgeons and as assistant surgeons to the numerous regiments of Illinois volunteers, and rendered good service in that capacity.

Physically Dr. Brainard was tall and well proportioned, dignified in manner, bordering on reserve; as a public speaker, or in his lecture room in

the college, he was clear, forcible, and always commanded attention, and he retained his popularity and controlling influence as Professor of Surgery and as President of Rush Medical College, of which he was the chief founder, until his sudden death, which occurred when he was aged only fifty-four years, and when at the height of his eventful and exalted professional career. He lived, however, to see the city of his adoption, in which he had always been a conspicuous personage, increase from a population no greater than an ordinary county seat to a metropolis of two hundred thousand. At the time of his death he had been engaged on an extensive surgical work, which remains unfinished, but those yet living who have listened to his clinical teaching, and have witnessed his skill as an operator, will long remember him as one of the most eminent of American surgeons.





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