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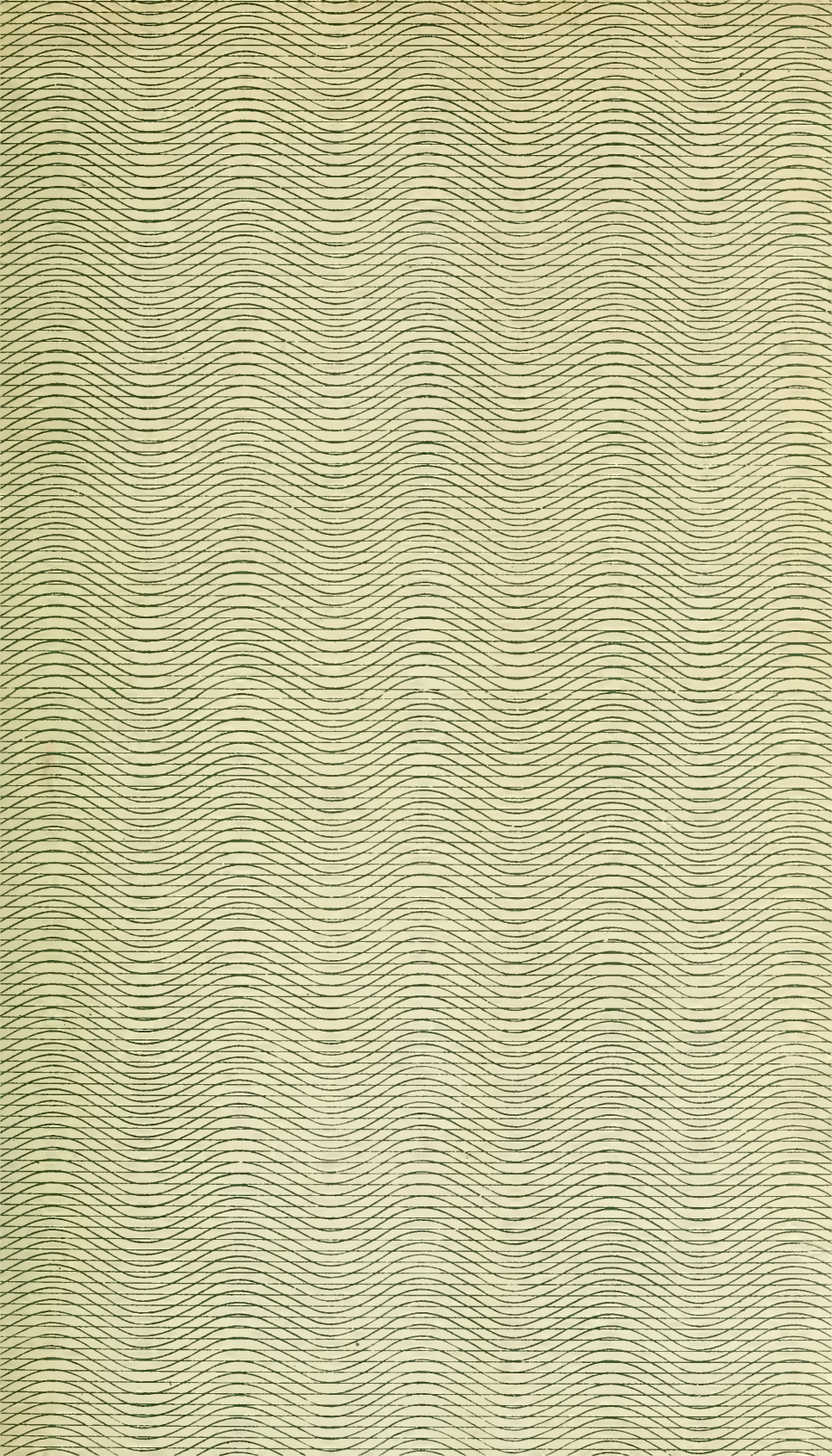
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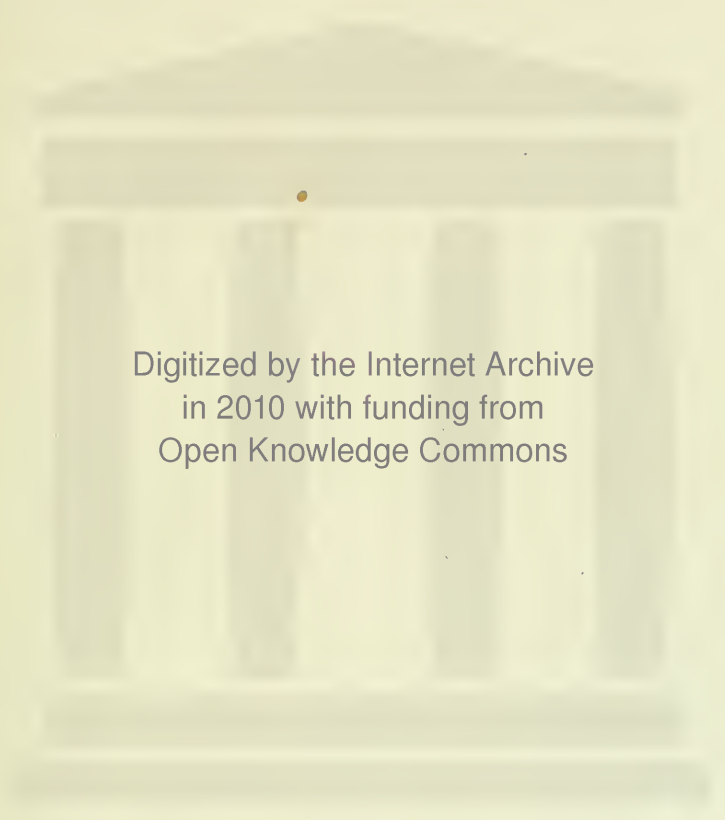
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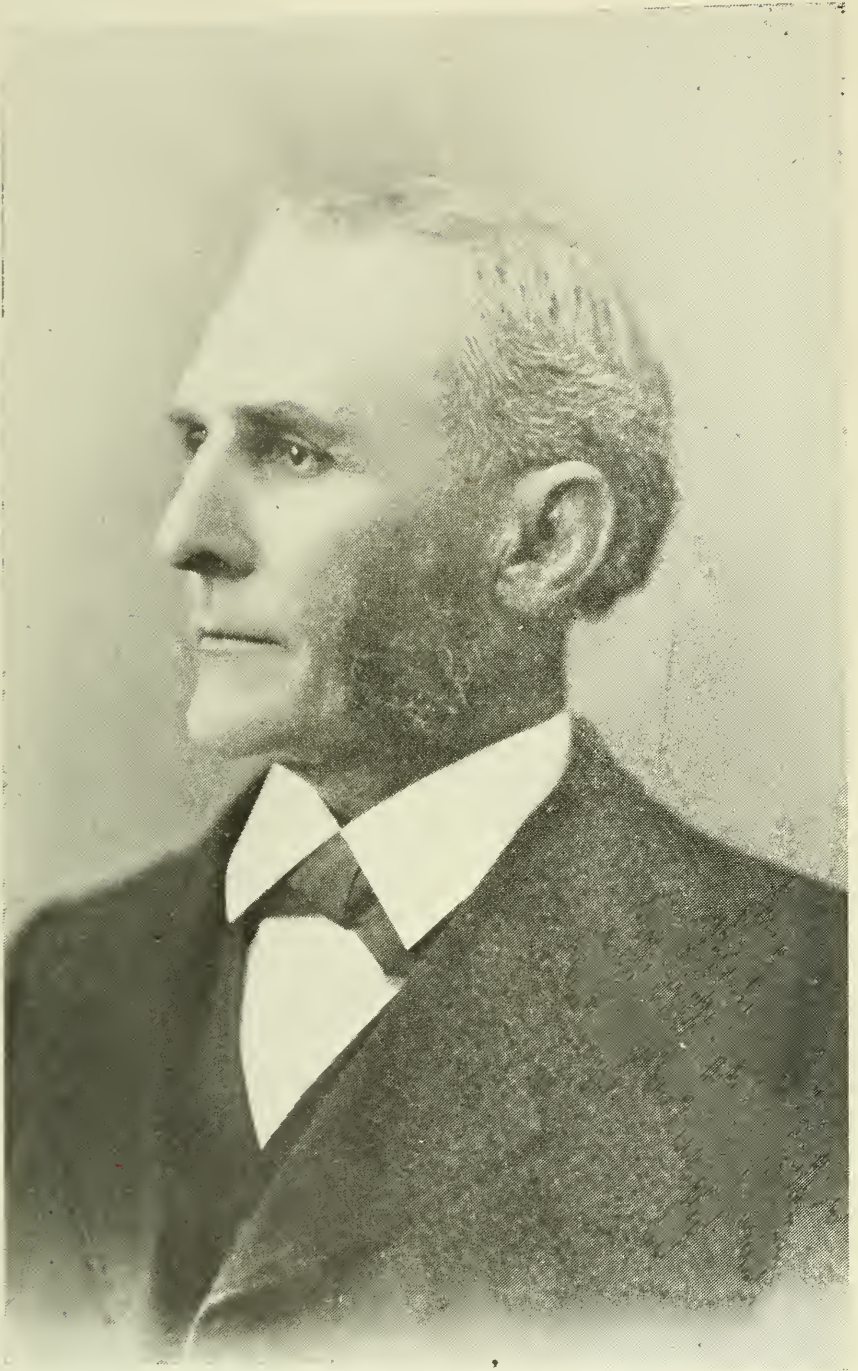
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JOHN T. HODGEN.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS

—OF—

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

IN MISSOURI

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL REVIEW
OF THE CAREERS

OF THE

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

OF

THE STATE OF MISSOURI

AND SKETCHES OF SOME OF ITS NOTABLE
MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

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1900

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Lois Eschberg

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The thanks of the publishers are due the following well-known members of the profession for services rendered in the preparation of this volume:

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PREFACE.

In the production of this work, issued under the auspices of the St. Louis Star, the publishers claim the honor of presenting the first comprehensive history of the origin, development and progress of the medical and surgical sciences in the State of Missouri. With the united co-operation of a carefully selected staff of contributors and the painstaking efforts of the compilers, data, events and reminiscences have been collected and arranged with special regard to their chronological sequence, embracing the development of these fields of science from their earliest periods in the history of this good State and tracing them through the nineteenth century to the present day.

To include in one volume the many scattered facts relating to the physicians of Missouri, biographical points of interest, landmarks of medical institutions in the early days of Missouri's development, has involved the exploration of untrodden ground. There have been no works of predecessors in this field of medical chronology to consult, and the editor and publishers realized the difficulties of their task.

As a source of information we have drawn freely from the records of the State, from the pages of the early newspapers and medical periodicals, writings of illustrious physicians, now dead, and the reminiscences and recollections of some of our old and much esteemed living medical confreres.

We are cognizant of the many shortcomings which this first collection of historical data of medical and surgical importance to the State of Missouri must present, and we most respectfully ask the indulgence of the reader.

Whatever credit may attach to this work is due largely to the conscientious work and hearty co-operation of the selected staff of contributors, a list of whom appears on another page. The publishers extend to these gentlemen a grateful appreciation of their valued work.

To the generous criticism and the appreciation of the physicians and surgeons of Missouri, and to the interested laity, we commend this work.

THE EDITOR.

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.*

The progress of Missouri in matters medical may truly be said to have kept pace with her marvelous advance—financial, manufacturing and commercial. Her two principal commercial centers, St. Louis and Kansas City, present an array of medical ability and enterprise comparing well with the seaboard States for professional talent, college equipment and hospital provision.

The medical profession of Missouri, from its earliest history to the present time, has been noted for high professional, moral and personal character.

In St. Louis the McCalls, Merrys, McCabes, Perrys, Whites, Howes, Maloneys, Trodeaus and Holmeses were medical men of mark in the long time ago. During that memorable decade in the history of St. Louis, from 1840 to 1850, when the then young city was attracting world-wide attention as the coming commercial center of the valley of the Mississippi and of the great and growing West; the decade of the great fire; of the laying of the first rail of the great transcontinental railway to the Pacific; of the founding of the first medical journal west of the Mississippi, when her medical schools first began to attract attention, a galaxy of intellectual stars appeared in her medical firmament.

The urbane and polished Farrar, senior and junior; the cultivated Linton and McPheeters, who founded the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal; Pallen, the eloquent; Prather, Rayburn, Alleyne, the amiable; John B. Johnson and Fourgeau; the talented and accomplished Pope; the gifted and eccentric McDowell, founders of the respective schools which subsequently bore their names; the gifted Beaumont, then an army surgeon, who gave to the world the most advanced knowledge at that time on the physiology of digestion; the senior Farrar's talented pupil, Merideth Martin; B. J. Watters, the physiologist who attained a cosmopolitan fame; Smith, fresh from a chair in Jefferson Medical College, who went from St. Louis to the Southland and introduced the refrigerative methods in the treatment of yellow fever; Lawton, Newman, Tiffin, Oliphant, Carr Lane, McMurray, Montgemery, S. G. Moses, George Johnson and J. J. Clark. George Johnson, William McPheeters, J. J. Clark, Charles A. Pope and John B. Johnson founded the first free public dispensary west of the Mississippi, while Lemoine, John B. and George Johnson and J. J. Clark founded St. Luke's Hospital for the medical profession.

In 1845 came Simon Pollak, at this writing the oldest physician living in St. Louis. Pollak founded the first eye clinic, in connection with the Mullanphy Hospital; and set on foot the project, and was early and long a director of the Missouri State Institution for the Blind.

This epoch also gave us Drs. John S. Moore, Algernon Barnes, Thomas McMartin, A. M. Litton, the chemist; and towards its close, or a little later, Charles W. Stevens, Wm. Johnston, John T. Hodgen, whose swinging fracture splint has found favor with the world's greatest surgeons; B. F.

*Charles Hamilton Hughes.

Shumard of the Missouri Medical College, who later became State Geologist of Texas; Boisliniere, the accomplished accoucher; Papin, the amiable and resourceful gynecologist; and those combative geniuses of the scalpel, Adam Hammer and Louis Bauer. Hodgen had a worthy successor in his nephew and pupil, H. H. Mudd, who died recently in the midst of a glorious professional career.

Among the living links that bind the present professional history of St. Louis with its remoter and memorable past as one of medical learning and skill are: John B. Johnson, William Johnson, E. S. Lemoine, Thos. F. Rumbold, the first specialist in diseases of the nose, throat and ear in the West; Simon Pollak, the colleague of Pope, and Elisha H. Gregory, the latter's pupil and successor in the Chair of Surgery; William M. McPheeters, A. S. Barnes and Thomas O'Reilly. Upon their comely visages age still "sits with decent grace" and "worthily becomes their silver locks." They still abide with us, shining examples of probity of character, industry and professional devotion.

Another generation of medical men whose faithful works are speaking for them follow closely after the preceding. Their names and deeds are recorded herein, while a generation is still following these, and they are by their work speaking for themselves and for their profession, a profession which is second to no calling in scientific, philanthropic and courageous devotion to the welfare of mankind. Their names, too, have in this volume the conspicuous places they deserve for their attainments, their heroism and their devotion. From the records of their character and work "in humanity's cause," past and present, Missouri has full warrant for the pride she takes in her physicians.

In her medical schools and colleges St. Louis simply shows the development of modern times in becoming one of the great educational centers of the world. Like London, Edinburgh, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, New Orleans, Louisville, Detroit, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Kansas City, the Missouri metropolis is not only a central point of commanding importance in respect to trade and finance, but her schools and colleges attract the attention of the civilized world, and the student turns to her institutions of literary learning and her medical colleges with the assurance of deriving the same light and training offered in any other educational center.

The old institutions—the St. Louis Medical and the Missouri Medical Colleges—now merged into the medical department of Washington University; the younger institutions—Beaumont, Marion-Sims, the College of Physicians and Surgeons and Barnes Colleges—are vigorous and well equipped. There are private offices and hospitals which also attract the attention of scientific men. The attendance of students at all of them is large and marks St. Louis as an important center of medical education.

What has been said in these remarks of St. Louis can truly be said, relatively, of Kansas City and the State generally. Each section will be given the treatment in justice due by able writers in the pages which follow.

CHAPTER I.—EARLY HISTORY.

As St. Louis was first settled by the French, it naturally follows that its earliest physicians were men of that nationality. It is recorded in early histories that the first scientific practitioners who favored the pioneer settlers with evidences of their skill were army surgeons who were stationed at the military posts under the French and Spanish regimes. In many instances these surgeons settled in the community and identified themselves with its interests and life. As they were in most instances gentlemen of superior education, they laid the foundation of a standard medical practice and of a code of medical ethics, which has since caused the profession in Missouri to occupy a responsible position in the world of medicine.

According to "Billon's Annals," the first of the French post surgeons to become a permanent resident was Dr. Andre Auguste Conde, who was stationed at Fort Chartres prior to its cession to England, and crossed the river with a few soldiers brought here by Capt. St. Ange de Belleviere. The date of arrival is given as October 20, 1765.

June 2, 1766, Dr. Conde received from Gov. St. Ange a concession of two lots in the village, described as fronting on Second street, and being the east half of the block south of the Catholic Church block. On this ground he built for his residence a house of upright posts. He lived in this house until his death, which occurred November 28, 1776.

Dr. Conde was a gentleman of fine educational attainments. He wrote a beautiful hand. He had an extensive practice on both sides of the river, being for a time alone in his profession at this point. He was a prominent man in the village in his day. An inventory of his estate, taken a few days after his death, included the names of 233 residents who were indebted to the doctor for professional services. This list comprised nearly all of the residents of both banks of the Mississippi in this locality and might have served for a directory of the two villages.

The second medical arrival was that of Dr. Jean Baptiste Vallean, a native of France, but a surgeon in the Spanish service. He was one of a company under command of a Capt. Rios, which arrived from New Orleans late in the year 1767. He died November 24, 1768, having made his will while on his death bed. This was the first will to be executed in St. Louis. Agreeable to the terms of this will, Dr. Vallean's executor sold at public sale a village lot of 240 feet frontage on Second street, from Chestnut to Pine. The lot brought 251 livres, or about \$50. Dr. Vallean died when a young man, surviving but one year after his advent in the village.

Dr. Antoine Reynal appears to have been the third surgeon to practice in St. Louis, his residence and professional career dating from 1776. He lived here for over twenty-three years, removing at the end of that period to St. Charles, where he subsequently died.

The first post-mortem inquest in St. Louis was held by Dr. Bernard Gibkins, who practiced here in 1779 and 1780. The inquest referred to was held over the body of Domingo de Bargas, a young Spanish merchant, who died suddenly on the night of July 18, 1779. After examining wit-

nesses, Dr. Gibkins made his report: That De Bargas had died from apoplexy, superinduced by the excessive heat. Deceased was 38 years of age. But little more is known of Dr. Gibkins than his connection with this incident.

Dr. Claudio Mercier, another native of France, became a resident of St. Louis in 1784. He died here January 20, 1787. Dr. Philip Joachim Gingembre came to this place in 1792. He lived for some time in a small stone house located at the northwest corner of Olive and Second streets, but subsequently went to France. It does not appear that either Mercier or Gingembre practiced in St. Louis.

Dr. Antoine Francois Saugrain came to St. Louis from Gallipolis, O., in the year 1800. His life's history prior to his advent here is given in Dr. Saugrain's autobiography, here inserted:

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF DR. ANTOINE FRANCOIS SAUGRAIN.

Born in the center of Paris, called "Isle de la Cite," in February, 1763, his paternal ancestors were librarians for nearly two centuries. The subject of this sketch was a chemist and mineralogist, and when a young man (about 1784-5) he entered the service of the King of Spain to examine the mines and mineral productions of New Mexico. This service completed, he returned to France, 1785. In 1786 he made a trip to Mexico, returning to France in the same year.

In 1787 he came to the United States, accompanied by two Parisian friends, M. Pique, a botanist, and M. Raguét. Young Saugrain carried a letter of introduction to Dr. Franklin from M. le Villard, an old friend of the doctor's. The great American philosopher and patriot must have been favorably impressed with M. Saugrain's appearance, for he indited the following reply:

PHILADELPHIA, February 17, 1788.

To M. le Villard:

My Dear Friend—I received your kind letter of June 23 by M. Saugrain, and it is the last of yours that has come to my hands. I find M. Saugrain answers well to the good character you gave him and shall with pleasure render him any services in my power. He is now gone down the Ohio to reconnoiter that country, etc., etc.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

After remaining for a time in Philadelphia, he in the winter of 1787-88, being then 24 years of age, proceeded with his two French companions, Messrs. Pique and Raguét, to Pittsburg. Early in the spring of 1788, having been joined there by an American, a Mr. Pierce, the four left Pittsburg on a flat boat or a broad horn, then so-called, with their horses and baggage, to descend to the falls of the Ohio, now Louisville.

"We got along well for some days, but on March 24, when opposite the Big Miami River (near the present town of Lawrenceburg, Ind.—Ed.) we were suddenly fired upon by a party of Indians hidden behind an old flat boat that lay aground on the north shore. The first discharge wounded M. Pique severely in the head, killed one of our horses and wounded another, which in falling fell upon M. Saugrain's hand, crushing his forefinger. The Indians yelled to us to land, but hoping to escape them we continued our course, pursued by the savages in their canoes. Seeing that we must be overtaken we jumped overboard, hoping to reach the Kentucky shore and escape to the woods. M. Pique, badly wounded, was drowned in the attempt. M. Raguét, on reaching the shore, encountered two Indians who were on the watch for us, and who soon dispatched and scalped him. Mr. Pierce and myself escaped to land, but were pursued

and captured by the two Indians who had killed M. Ragnet. They bound our hands and started after our boat, which the others had taken.

"During the next night, while our captors were sound asleep, I contrived to loosen my hands and liberate my fellow prisoner. We stole quietly away, keeping in the woods, down the river, in hopes of being overtaken by a descending boat. After three days' terrible suffering, nearly famished, feet bare and frost-bitten, my left hand disabled and bleeding from a slight gunshot wound in the neck, we were, on the 27th, to our great delight, overtaken by two boats.

"Some of their crews came ashore and carried us to the boats and did all they could to relieve our sufferings. Two days later, in the evening of the 29th, we landed at Louisville.

"On the following day I was taken across the river to the American fort at Clarksville for better care. There I was cordially welcomed by Maj. Willis and the officers of the garrison and placed in care of the post surgeon. I remained there until May 11, by which time I was pretty well restored, except my disabled finger and one of my feet, small portions of which had been amputated, from the effects of the frost."

In the summer of 1788 Saugrain returned to Philadelphia and thence to France, and remained in his native country during the eventful year of 1789. In April of 1790 he again sailed for the United States on the same vessel with a number of French emigrants, destined for the new settlement of Gallipolis, in Gallia County, Ohio. They landed at Alexandria, on the Potomac, on the 6th of July, and came by Winchester, Va., and Red Stone (Brownsville) to the Monongahela, and descended that river and the Ohio to their destination, where they arrived in the fall.

Dr. Saugrain resided for six years in Gallipolis and was there married in 1793.

Dr. Saugrain was a highly educated, polished gentleman and a successful practitioner of the old school. He was one of the earliest advocates of vaccination in this section, and in the summer of 1809 announced in the Missouri Gazette that he had secured some of the vaccine matter, or infection—the first genuine brought to St. Louis. He successfully communicated that inestimable preventive of smallpox to a number of the inhabitants of St. Louis and adjacent villages, and further announced that "he would, with much pleasure, on application, furnish physicians and other intelligent persons residing beyond the limits of his accustomed practice, with the vaccine infection."

Dr. Saugrain continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred in St. Louis May 19, 1820.

The first American born physician to establish himself permanently west of the Mississippi River was Dr. Bernard Gaines Farrar, who has been mentioned in medical annals as the "Father of the profession in St. Louis." His life and deeds are best described in the following, which is taken from an 1850 file of the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal:

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

—By Charles A. Pope, M. D.—

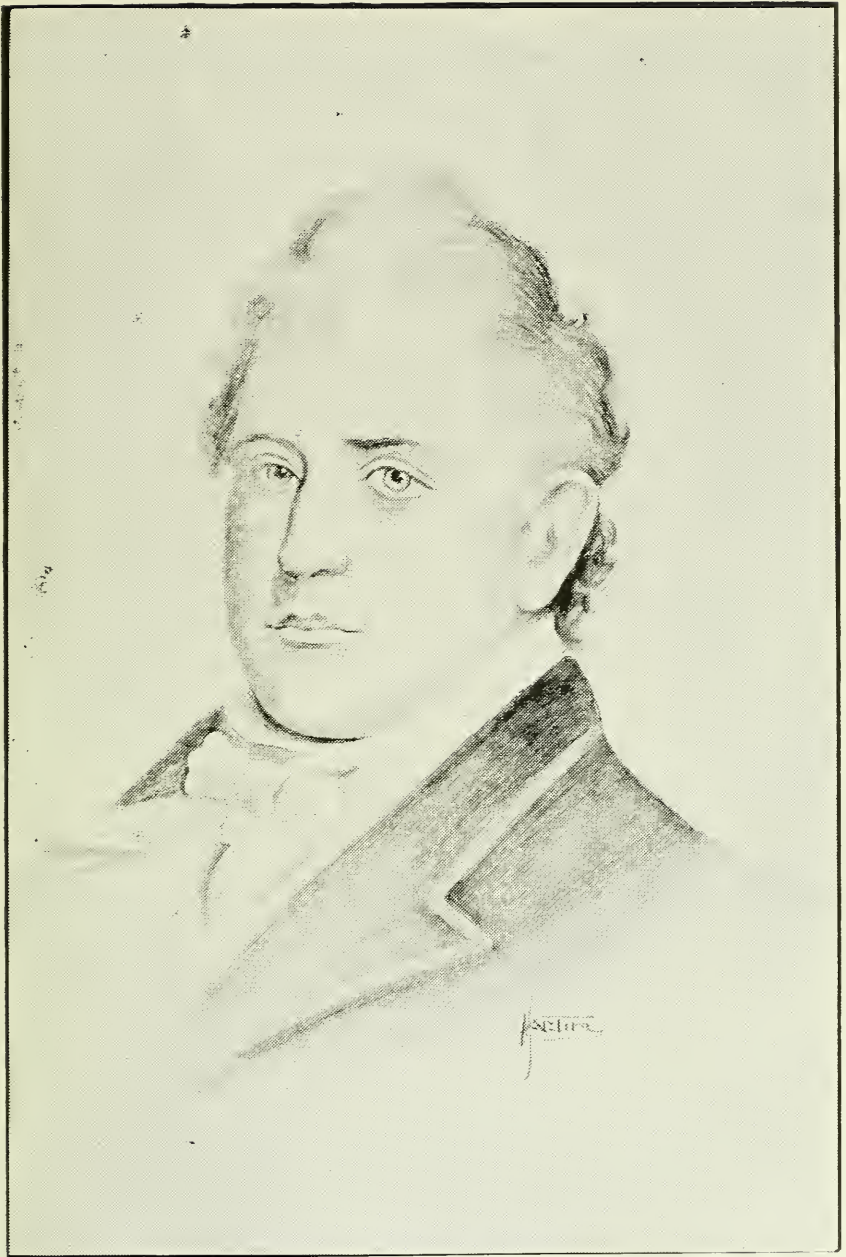
Prepared at the Request Of, and Read Before, the St. Louis Medical Society.

Gentlemen—Your partiality has assigned me the task of giving to the society a sketch of the life and character of the late Bernard G. Farrar,

M. D., the venerated first president of this body. I am sensible that the choice resulted rather from my connection with the deceased than from any peculiar fitness or ability on my part. You will, therefore, readily excuse the regret that I express at the selection not having fallen on some older member, who, to superior qualifications, could have boasted the additional large or long friendship and professional intercourse with the subject of our notice.

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

Dr. Bernard G. Farrar was born in Goochland, Va., on the fourth day of July, 1785. His father, Joseph Royal Farrar, extensively known and beloved for his social and hospitable character, removed to Kentucky in the fall of the same year, the doctor being then only a few weeks old. He settled within a few miles of Lexington, where most of the doctor's youthful days were passed. His father was four times married, as was his mother also. As all of these unions were fruitful, there were seven different sets of children united in the same family. This host of offspring caused the patrimony of each child to be small. The doctor entered life with limited means. His early education was entrusted to the supervision of one Parson Stubbs, a well qualified and worthy man. At this period, as I am informed by one who knew him well, the doctor was more distinguished for his love of boyish and playful mischief than devotion to his studies. His teacher was a very pious man, and in allusion to Barney's (as he was familiarly designated) mischievous, but always laughable tricks, often expressed his deep commiseration for his poor mother. He was sadly afraid, he said, that Barney would one day or another be certainly hung. This was a subject of much amusement in the school, at the good old teacher's expense, it being obvious that he did not properly discriminate between real wickedness of heart and the mere love of fun.



BERNARD G. FARRAR.

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

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

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

Fortunately about this time he had heard much of the prosperity of St. Louis and its peculiar advantages for a physician. On the earnest advice of Judge Colburn, one of the Territorial Judges for Missouri, a brother-in-law of the doctor, he accordingly, in the fall of the year 1806, embarked at Louisville on a keel boat, the only mode of water conveyance at that early period. The boat was propelled by the tardy process of the time, called cordelling, and after a tedious voyage of many weeks, rendered exciting by the variety of accidents, owing to the then great difficulties of navigation, he reached St. Louis. Pleased with the appearance

of the place and its peculiar fitness for one of his profession, he at once determined to settle.

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

He found on his arrival here no other established physician than Dr. Antoine Saugrain, who had, some years before the change of government, emigrated from Europe to Gallipolis, O., then the Northwestern Territory, from thence to St. Louis. Dr. Saugrain was educated in Paris for the vocation of chemist, but subsequently turned his attention to the healing art generally. He left behind him the reputation of a good physician and gentleman. His practice was principally on the vegetable system, as he abhorred calomel and relied much on ptisanes. At all events his treatment of the disease of the country differed materially from that of Dr. Farrar. For such was the marked success of the latter that it struck the attention of even the non-professional, and rapidly acquired for him an extensive practice and the reputation for eminence in his profession. His name soon reached beyond the narrow limits of the village, and he was often sent for from hundreds of miles around. As a skillful physician his fame continued to increase, not only from the force of his genius and talents, but also from his kindness of manner and devoted attention to his patients. Such, indeed, was the humanity of his heart that it was with difficulty he could witness the sufferings of his fellow creatures in mind or body, and yet in the hour of danger, when necessity called forth his best energies in behalf of his patient, a firmer spirit never existed. He excelled particularly in tact, and in his progress he is said seldom to have failed. For boldness and decision of character and promptitude in action when occasion required it, he was rarely equaled.

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

In the obstetric art he enjoyed a large practice and shone pre-eminent.

From contemporary testimony it is doubted whether any man ever practiced more dexterously and skillfully the various operations of turning and the application of instruments.

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

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

During the war with Great Britain, in 1812-14, Dr. Farrar served both as surgeon and soldier in defending Missouri from the Indian depredations. His reputation had now increased to the extent of being known and acknowledged abroad. In proof of this he was offered a chair in his Alma Mater, the medical department of Transylvania University, then the first and only school of medicine west of the Alleghenies. Nothing could have been more gratifying to his feelings, more calculated to excite in his mind emotions of heartfelt pride and satisfaction, than the proposed honor. He, however, declined the situation, preferring the more substantial benefits of a lucrative, though laborious practice, to the uncertain renown of professorship. From his own acknowledgment, I am assured that his declination arose more from real modesty and his long supposed incompetency than from any other cause.

As a man and citizen Dr. Farrar occupied in this community a high position. Such was the popularity and confidence reposed in him that he was elected a member of the first Legislature that was assembled under the territorial form of government. He, however, continued as a representative during a single season only. His re-election was much desired

and could easily have been effected, but he perceived that it would withdraw him too much from his profession, a theater he thought of more useful action on his part towards the country. He ever afterwards refused to engage in politics, assigning very properly as a reason that few men arrive at eminence or great usefulness, except in a single pursuit, and of all others the medical profession was jealous of exclusiveness and required a strict adherence to this maxim. In connection with his politics, it may perhaps, without offense be stated that he was an unswerving Whig through life. His political, as well as religious tenets, never contravened his personal friendships—he was alike the physician of all parties and denominations. His love of country, its constitution and the memory of its early patriots, was ardent and enthusiastic.

In the discharge of his professional duties Dr. Farrar was both physician and friend. No company or amusement could make him neglect his professional engagements, and he was ever ready at the call of the poor. Indeed, with respect to remuneration for his services, it was in most cases optional whether payment was made at all. The convenience of all was the rule that governed him. Instances frequently occurred where he had attended families for years whose views led them to remove to a distance, when some friend would suggest with propriety the sending of his bill. His answer was, Let them go; if they could do without him, he could do without them. In other cases men would call to pay bills when he would inquire what length of time he had attended them or their families (for he never made regular charges in books), and generally ended by saying that they must make the fee such as they were able to bear or might think proper. He was always generous and disinterested, nor can history produce an instance in which a life of such intense devotion in relieving the diseases incident to his fellowmen has been less rewarded by pecuniary emolument. This utter want of selfishness and extreme pecuniary carelessness formed, perhaps, one of the most distinctive traits of his character. But Providence seems to have been mindful of the doctor's care for suffering men. Some real estate in St. Louis and its vicinity was secured to his family, which, by its increased value, enabled him to spend his latter days with all the comforts around him which a generous soul enjoys and dispenses to others and the means of gratifying every rational desire of life.

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

The holes in his pocket explained the mystery of its escape, thus besprinkling the road from one end to the other, much to the satisfaction of some *Vide Poche* teamster, who happened to follow him. The doctor informed the landlord of his misfortune, told him who he was and requested entertainment for the night on credit. The worthy farmer disbelieved the whole story and called him an impostor and refused to afford him lodging, saying, that although he had never seen, he had heard

of old Dr. Farrar as long as he had lived there, and that the person before him was entirely too young to be the same. Now it happened from the early and great baldness of the doctor that he was thought much older than he really was, and on this account he was generally called old Dr. Farrar. The doctor at once pulled off his hat, made the necessary explanations and was not only admitted to a quiet night's repose, but treated with the best hospitalities of the landlord.

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

From an early period of his youth Dr. Farrar was esteemed by his companions for his love of truth, honor and justice, and he fearlessly maintained among men those principles through life without meriting reproach. In his friendships he was warm, constant and true, ever slow to give credence to the reputed errors of those he esteemed. Kind and amiable, as well as open, frank, brave and undesigning in his feelings and principles, it was painful to him to witness any deviation from propriety in others. Least of all, would he forgive any dereliction in a physician. He of all others, he thought, should be above suspicion and reproach. What in other men he might overlook, in a physician he would never forgive.

As a Christian he was mild and tolerant, believing that all intemperate discussions of its benevolent principles were uncalled for. He was twice married. As a husband and father he was uniformly affectionate, kind and indulgent. In domestic life were centered his chief and highest enjoyments, and no man felt or accorded to female worth a higher estimate. The experience of a long life of observation as a professional man of the sex called forth on all occasions his best feelings and sympathies in their behalf.

There are two circumstances in the life of Dr. Farrar as involving professional considerations to which I will allude. In a duel in which he figured, the doctor's ball struck his antagonist. The wound was attempted to be closed, and from such injudicious practice the symptoms became much aggravated. The patient was then advised to send for Dr. Farrar. This he did, and the doctor visited his enemy as he would have done

any one else. He immediately laid open the tract of the wound, according to the practice of the time. The pain ceased at once and the gentleman rapidly recovered. The doctor and his patient were ever after true and fast friends.

The other circumstance to which allusion has been made was a difficulty which arose between the doctor and one of his own profession. The physician was in the habit, on all occasions, of speaking of Dr. Farrar in the most disrespectful manner, and resorted to every low expedient to prejudice and injure the doctor among his patients and friends. By abusing Dr. Farrar he vainly hoped to advance himself, but as is invariably the case, he only succeeded in injuring himself. For this reason the doctor never once reviled, but bore his abuse with becoming silence. His accuser wrongly interpreted the doctor's forbearance, and in consequence grew more bold in his denunciation.

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

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

Among his professional brethren Dr. Farrar was universally beloved and esteemed. He was a gentleman in the highest sense of the term, and well deserved their respect and consideration. His acknowledged professional skill, his goodness of heart, his polished urbanity, his high sense of honor and noble generosity of nature endeared him to all. In his intercourse with other professional gentlemen his conduct was marked by the most scrupulous regard of the rights and feelings of others. His estimate of the character of the profession was indeed exalted. It constituted the very essence of honor, dignity, benevolence and usefulness, and in his own dealings he exalted a living exemplification of his views. He was in truth a very model of professional etiquette—not in its letter only, but in its purest spirit. He went further than the mere acquirements of the ethical code. He was always anxious, not merely to act honorably to a professional brother, but also to serve him if he could by advancing his interests and increasing his claims to public estimation and confidence. In the language of the lamented Lane, he was so constituted that it was impossible for him to be guilty of dishonorable rivalry towards his fellow-practitioners. He scorned the tricks of the profession and those who practiced them. To the junior members of the faculty he was particularly kind and generous. They were at once made to feel that he was one in whom they could wholly confide, and in consequence of his winning kindness of heart and manner and the real interest he always manifested in their success, he was almost regarded by them as a father. It

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

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

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

But little remains to be added to the foregoing sketch. We note that in January, 1812, Dr. Farrar was associated in the drug and medicine business with Joseph Charless, Sr., of the Missouri Gazette. This partnership was dissolved May 10, in the same year. In August (1812) he formed an association in business and practice with Dr. David B. Walker, who had just come to St. Louis. Drs. Farrar and Walker subsequently became brothers-in-law, their wives being daughters of Major Christy. Their co-partnership continued until dissolved by the death of Dr. Walker, which occurred after a period of twelve years. * * * * * The anecdote of Dr. Farrar's loss of his Spanish coin while en route to Louisville is told to this day by the older physicians of the State with great unction, the "pith" or "cream" of it laying in the fact that the doctor was on his way to be married in Louisville to his second wife, who was Ann Clark Thurston.

The files of the "Louisiana (later Missouri) Gazette" of this period

furnish many interesting exhibits to the searcher for data of the profession in Missouri. We give place to some examples:

DR. FARRAR

Will practice medicine and surgery in St. Louis. His office is in Mr. Robidoux's house, Second street. (May 16, 1809.)

VACCINATION.

Dr. Saugrain gives notice of the first vaccine matter brought to St. Louis. Indigent persons vaccinated gratuitously. (May 26, 1809.)

DR. J. M. READ,

From Baltimore, is in the north end of Mad'e Dubreuil's house, next to Maj. Penrose's. (December 21, 1811.)

FARRAR & CHARLESS,

Apothecary shop, adjoining the printing office, have on hand genuine medicines, and will receive in the spring an additional supply fresh from Philadelphia.

DR. BERNARD G. FARRAR

Has opened a drug and medicine store in St. Louis. He has for sale a variety of spices, paints and stationery. (June 27, 1812.)

DR. SIMPSON

Will practice medicine and surgery in town and vicinity of St. Louis. Office lately occupied by Fergus Morehead in Manuel Lisas' house. (June 25, 1812.)

B. G. FARRAR AND JOSEPH CHARLESS.

Dissolved their partnership in the drug business on the 10th day of May last by mutual consent. (July 6, 1812.)

DRS. FARRAR AND WALKER

Have entered into a partnership for the practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery. They have opened a drug and medicine store on Main street, below Maj. Christy's tavern, adjoining Dugen's silversmith shop. (August 29, 1812.)

THE POSTOFFICE

Is removed to Dr. Simpson's drug store. (October 1, 1812.)

DR. SIMPSON

Has removed his drug store to the former stand of Farrar & Walker. (August 28, 1813.)

DRS. FARRAR AND WALKER

Have removed their new medicine shop to Main street, opposite Rene Paul's new stone building. (September 26, 1815.)

DRS. ROBERT SIMPSON AND PRIOR QUARLES.

Have formed a connection in the drug and medicine business at the old stand of Dr. Simpson. (October 1, 1815.)

DR. PRIOR QUARLES

Will practice medicine and surgery. His office is opposite Mr. Patrick Lee's, Main street. (September 2, 1815.)

DR. ROBERT SIMPSON

Is hard run for cash to pay his debts, and will sell a number of notes and accounts on reasonable terms, especially to those interested. (October 12, 1815.)

DR. ED S. GANTT

Offers his professional services to the citizens of St. Louis and vicinity at the house lately occupied by Mad'e Lebeau, South Main street. (November 1, 1816.)

DR. ARTHUR NELSON'S

Professional Card. (April 24, 1818.)

DR. A. NELSON

Has lately purchased the drug business of Simpson & Quarles. (June 18, 1818.)

DR. RICHARD MASON,

From Philadelphia, in Bosseron's brick house. (February 2, 1820.)

In December, 1810, the Louisiana Gazette alludes briefly to an affair of honor that took place a few days before, but gives no particulars of it nor the names of the parties.

Dr. Robert Simpson, here at the time and familiar with the facts, long afterwards gives this account of it:

"The first duel on Bloody Island was in 1810, between Dr. Farrar and James A. Graham. Farrar was the bearer of a challenge to Graham (he does not say from whom); Graham declined to accept it, on the plea that the challenger was not a gentleman. According to the established code in such cases Farrar became the principal. Graham was severely wounded and went on crutches for about a year, and died while on his way East."

Through the courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society the names and addresses of nine physicians and one medical student residing in St. Louis in 1821 are given here:

LIST OF PHYSICIANS IN PAXTON'S DIRECTORY OF ST. LOUIS--1821.

Beck, Lewis C., s. e. cor. South A and Church.

Carter, Edward C., 32 North Main.

*Farrar, B. G., 68 North Main, d. h. § North Church.

Fenn, Zeno, 39 North Main, above North A.

*Lane, William Carr, 98 South Main, d. h. 127 South Main.

Mason, Richard, 37 North Main, below B.

*Merry, Samuel, 98 South Main, n. w. cor. South D.

*Walker, David V., office 68 North Main, d. h. on the hill, opposite the Bastian.

Williams, Joseph, North B, above Main.

Pendleton, Joseph, student of medicine, s. w. cor. Third and South D.

The directory referred to in the Historical Society rooms is the only one of that time known to be in existence.

Dr. Hamilton Robinson, who was born in Augusta County, Virginia. January 24, 1782, came to St. Louis very shortly after the transfer

*Farrar & Walker and Lane & Merry are also given as partnerships.

of the territory (Louisiana) to the United States, and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he continued for years, at intervals, but did not become a permanent resident. He died at Natchez, September 19, 1819.

Other early physicians of St. Louis were Dr. Wm. Reynolds, who lived in Cahokia, but practiced on the Missouri side of the river for some years, dating from 1810; Dr. Wilkinson, who arrived here in 1811, and Drs. Read, Walker, Simpson and Quarles.

Dr. Robert Simpson was born in Charles County, Maryland, November 1, 1785. He studied medicine in Philadelphia. In 1809 he was appointed an assistant surgeon in the United States Army and ordered to St. Louis. He accompanied the troops that established Fort Madison, on the Upper Mississippi, in 1810, and remained there one year, returning at the end of that period to St. Louis. In 1812 he opened a drug store, and in the same year was appointed postmaster of the town. In 1823 he was appointed collector, and in 1826 was elected Sheriff of St. Louis County, serving two terms in the latter-named office.

From 1840 to 1846 inclusive Dr. Simpson filled the office of City Comptroller. In private business life he was for many years cashier of the Boatmen's Savings Bank. Dr. Simpson died May 2, 1873, in the 88th year of his age.

Dr. David V. Walker came to St. Louis in August, 1812, formed a partnership with Dr. B. G. Farrar in the practice of medicine, and continued in this connection until his death, which occurred April 16, 1824.

Dr. Prior Quarles came from Richmond County, Virginia, in September, 1815, being the fifth American to engage in the practice of medicine in St. Louis. He died here in October, 1822.

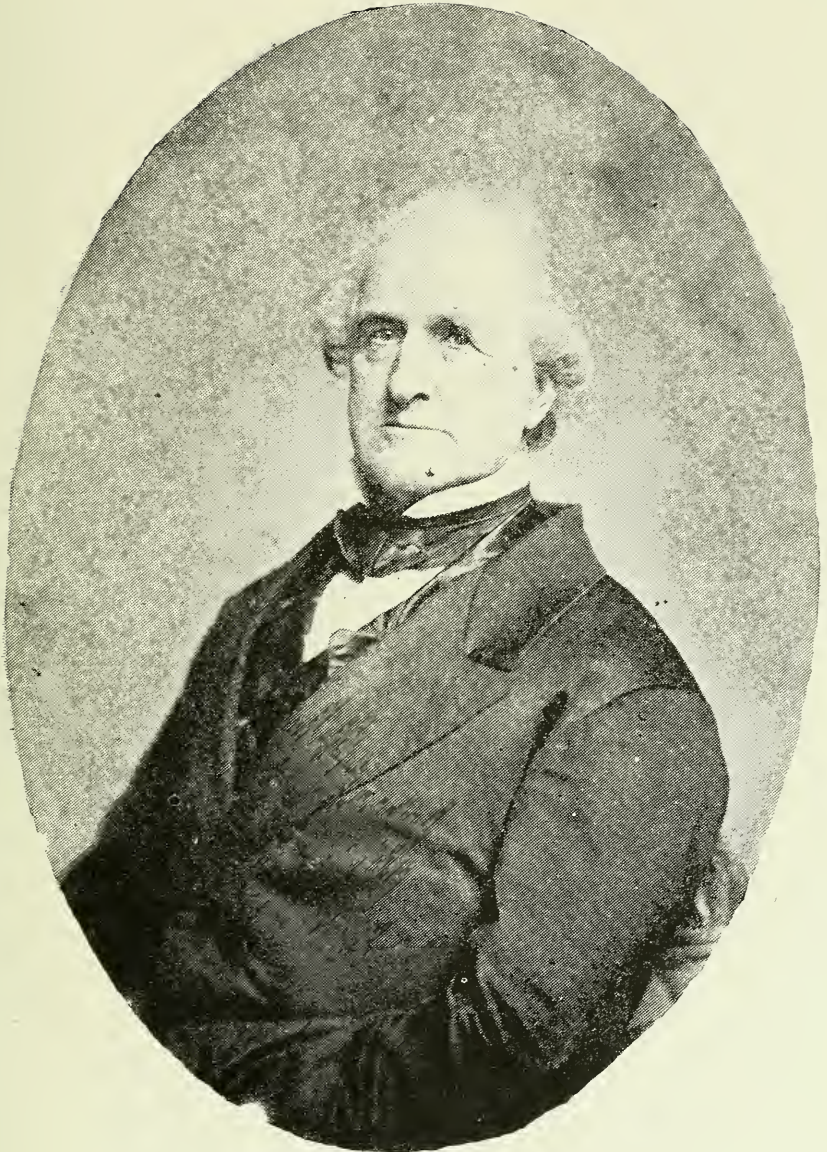
Dr. Hermann Laidley Hoffman came from New York State, arriving here in the fall of 1819, opened a drug store and began the practice of medicine. In the '50s he moved out of the State, but returned to St. Louis as a resident in 1874. He died November 5, 1878, at the age of 82.

Dr. Edward S. Gantt, a United States Army surgeon, practiced in St. Louis for some years after the war of 1812-15.

Dr. Samuel Merry became a resident physician in 1820, and in May of the following year associated himself in the practice of his profession with Dr. W. Carr Lane. In 1829 he was appointed by President Andrew Jackson to the position of "Receiver of Public Moneys for the Land District of St. Louis," and continued in the office until the end of President Van Buren's term. He resided for some years in St. Louis County, and subsequently removed to Muscatine, Ia., where he died at an advanced age, about the close of the year 1864.

Dr. William Carr Lane, first Mayor of the city of St. Louis, and elected nine times to that office, was born in Fayette County, Pa., Dec. 1, 1789. In 1802, when but 13 years old, he was sent to Jefferson College, and remained in that institution two years. Later he spent a year in the office of his elder brother, who was the prothonotary of Fayette County. Here he acquired that familiarity with legal matters which served him greatly in later years. When he attained majority he entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, and graduated therefrom after a two years' course, with high honors.

His father died in 1811, and his mother removed her family to



WILLIAM CARR LANE.

Shelbyville, Ky., in the fall of the same year. At about this time young Lane commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Collins, then a noted physician of Louisville. In 1813 he was appointed post surgeon at Fort Harrison, sixty miles north of Vincennes, on the Wabash River. He arrived there with the Kentucky Volunteers, under the command of Col. Russell, U. S. A.

After the war he spent the winter of 1815-16 attending the medical course of the University in Philadelphia. Later in 1816 he obtained an appointment in the regular army, and served three years as post surgeon, being stationed at Bellefontaine, on the Upper Mississippi.

Dr. Lane resigned from the service in May, 1819, and took up his permanent residence in St. Louis in the same month. He was then in his 30th year.

In April, 1823, after the incorporation of St. Louis, Dr. Lane was elected the first Mayor of the city, and was annually re-elected for six consecutive years. In 1829 he declined a re-election, as it interfered too much with his practice. But in 1833 and 1839 he was again induced to accept the office, and served these two years, making eight years in the office of Mayor.

In 1852 President Fillmore appointed him Territorial Governor of New Mexico, and he continued as such until the close of the Fillmore administration. At other periods of his career as a Missourian he was, in chronological order, an aide-de-camp to Gov. McNair, Quartermaster-General and a member of the House of Representatives. As a physician he was well and favorably known throughout Missouri and the West. Dr. Carr Lane had a cousin, Dr. Hardage Lane, who practiced in St. Louis for more than a quarter of a century, and was a remarkably successful physician of his time.

Dr. Clayton Tiffin, a brother of Edwin Tiffin, first Governor of Ohio, settled in St. Louis after the war of 1812, in which he served as an army surgeon. He built up the largest practice of any physician of his day, and became wealthy.

He left Missouri for the West in the '40s. He finally ended his travels at New Orleans, and died there in 1856.

Dr. Tiffin had a reputation for considerable skill as a surgeon, and is said to have performed the first Caesarian operation in the Mississippi Valley.

Dr. Arthur Nelson's professional card appeared in the Gazette of April 24, 1818. In June of that year he purchased the stock of drugs and medicines of Simpson & Quarles, and continued the business until February 19, 1819, when he associated himself in practice with Dr. Hoffman.

Dr. Paul Malo Gebert, a native of France, came to St. Louis in 1818, and commenced practice in the following year, attending chiefly the French population. He died here November 20, 1826, aged 32 years.

Dr. Lewis C. Buck came to St. Louis in 1819 from Albany, N. Y., and traveled about the State for a period of about two years in the interest of a projected gazetteer of Missouri and Illinois. He did not become a resident.

Dr. Richard Mason was a resident of Philadelphia prior to the time of his arrival in St. Louis, February, 1820. His gentlemanly manner

soon procured him an extensive practice, which, however, he did not live long to enjoy. He died April 11, 1824, aged about forty years. Dr. Mason was the first person to be interred in the Masonic burying ground, purchased about that time and located on what is now St. Charles street, Washington avenue, Tenth and Eleventh streets. At that period this locality was far out in the country.

Dr. Nathaniel Atwood, who died here in March, 1860, at the age of 64, was born in Newberryport, Mass., in November, 1796. He came to St. Louis from Philadelphia in the winter of 1819-20. Besides practicing his profession he was engaged in the drug business in various locations.

Historical research reveals the noticeable fact that the earliest practitioners of medicine in St. Louis were not only gentlemen of superior professional attainments, but accomplished men of affairs, and not a few of these achieved local distinction in public life.

We now come to the second epoch in the history of the profession in St. Louis. A new generation appears in the field, and the number of resident practitioners is much greater, to meet the demands of the rapidly increasing population. Advanced ideas in the practice of medicine and surgery are the order of the day. Of the personnel of the newcomers—we note that while of a necessity, few or none of these physicians were native Missourians, yet most of them were of American birth and parentage.

Conspicuous among them were: Drs. Stephen W. Adreon, Edwin Bathurst Smith, Meredith Martin, E. H. McCabe, Alexander Marshall, Henry Van Studdiford, Joseph Nash McDowell, John S. Moore, Charles A. Pope, S. G. Moses, John Laughton, J. B. Johnson, George Johnson, J. J. Clark, Charles W. Stevens, Thomas Barbour, B. F. Edwards, William McPheeters, William Johnston, Simon Pollak, Elisha H. Gregory. The years 1840-45 brought a large influx of professional men, and these physicians made what may be called the "anti-war" medical history of St. Louis.

Dr. Meredith Martin, president of the St. Louis Medical Society in the years 1840, 1842, 1845, commenced the study of medicine in Dr. B. G. Farrar's office. He is said to have been the first student of medicine west of the Mississippi. Dr. E. H. McCabe came to St. Louis in 1833 and engaged in the practice of medicine, but he was compelled to retire from active professional work on account of failing health. He died June 4, 1855.

Many of the physicians of this period won more than local renown, their labors reflecting credit upon their profession generally, as well as themselves. More extended sketches of the more prominent of these appear elsewhere in this work.

Dr. William Beaumont, who died in St. Louis April 25, 1853, in the 68th year of his age, attained a world-wide fame as a result of his observations and writings on gastric digestion. Alexis St. Martin, a Canadian boatman, came to Dr. Beaumont for treatment of a gunshot wound in the abdomen. The wound healed, leaving a fistulous opening. Through this opening Dr. Beaumont was enabled to obtain samples of the gastric juices and experiment thereon. The result of these observations and experiments was a most valuable work to the profession. It was titled

“Physiology of Digestion and Experiments on Gastric Juice,” and was published to the world from Boston in 1834.

Dr. George Englemann achieved celebrity throughout this country and Europe as a botanist. Drs. Adolphus Wislizenus and Benjamin F. Schumard won enviable distinction as scientists.

The first free medical dispensary west of the Mississippi was organized in 1842, with Dr. S. Gratz Moses as president.

Dr. Moses filled the office of Health Commissioner at the time Hon. Luther M. Kennett was Mayor of St. Louis. He assisted in organizing the sewer system of the city and many other important sanitary measures are placed to his credit.

Dr. Joseph N. McDowell and Dr. Charles A. Pope were the respective founders of the Missouri Medical and the St. Louis Medical, the pioneer medical colleges of Missouri.

*Joseph Nash McDowell was born in 1805. He died in St. Louis in 1868. He came here in 1840 from Cincinnati, where he had been associated in medical college work with Drs. Drake, Gross and other surgeons of national prominence. He was a man of great force of character, a fluent and eloquent speaker, but, withal, as eccentric as he was able. Many stories of his idiosyncrasies are still current among the older of the profession in St. Louis. Some of them are told elsewhere in this history.

Dr. McDowell's first work in St. Louis was the founding of what was later known as the Missouri Medical College. It was first the “Medical Department of Kemper College” and familiarly called “McDowell's College.” At the outbreak of the Civil War he discovered an enthusiastic preference for the Southern side of the dispute, which attracted the attention of the Federal authorities to himself and caused his effects to be confiscated and his college used as a military prison. Several of Dr. McDowell's professional associates were arrested, but he escaped into the Confederate lines and served as a surgeon and medical director in the Confederate Army under different commands at various points. At the close of the war he returned to St. Louis and practiced medicine there until his death. The college was reorganized. Dr. McDowell had great ability as a physician and was a most skillful surgeon.

Charles Alexander Pope was born in Huntsville, Ala., March 15, 1818. His early education was had in his native town. Later, but at a very early age, he graduated from the University of Alabama. He took up medicine and studied zealously under able tutorage, and attended the lectures of the then celebrated Dr. Daniel Drake at the Cincinnati Medical College. At the age of 21 he received his doctor's degree from the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. He then went abroad and spent two years at Paris in the special study of surgery, afterwards visiting the great schools of the Continent and Great Britain and Ireland. He commenced the practice of his profession in St. Louis in the year 1842, and in 1843 became Professor of Anatomy in the medical department of St. Louis University, transferring to the Chair of Surgery in 1847.

Dr. Pope married Caroline, daughter of Col. John O'Fallon, who built for his son-in-law the handsome building which was occupied as the “St. Louis Medical College.” This college was often called Pope's

*A detailed sketch of Dr. McDowell is given in a subsequent chapter.—Ed.

College, to distinguish it from the Missouri Medical or "McDowell's." In 1854 Dr. Pope was elected president of the American Medical Association.

In 1865 Dr. Pope resigned all professional pursuits and interests and spent several of the following years, accompanied by his family, in traveling on the European Continent. He came to St. Louis on a visit in 1870, and the whole city accorded him a splendid welcome. Shortly after his return to Europe news came from Paris of his sudden and unexpected death in that city July 5, 1870.

Dr. Pope was an accomplished and high-toned gentleman, who reflected credit upon his profession.

Dr. Moses L. Pallen, who came to St. Louis in 1842, was a successful practitioner and a prominent contributor to the medical journals of his day. Dr. M. L. Linton, a prominent physician of the period, was a member of the Missouri State Convention called at the beginning of the Civil War, and which formed a provisional government of the State. Dr. Linton was a philosopher, poet and editor, as well as physician. In 1843 he founded the "St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal," the first publication of its kind to be published in Missouri. Dr. George Johnson was a hard worker in his chosen profession, and rendered valuable services to the people of St. Louis, notwithstanding the fact that he himself was an invalid during the greater portion of his career.

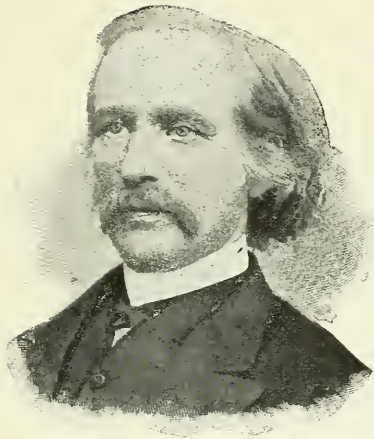
One of the results of the Revolution of 1848 was a heavy immigration of Germans to this country. Large numbers of these immigrants settled in St. Louis, and many of them achieved distinction in various walks of life. Some left a marked impress on the medical profession. One of these, Dr. George Fischer, was for a number of years one of the most prominent German physicians of the city.

Dr. John T. Hodgen, one of the most eminent surgeons of the Civil War period, did much to enhance the reputation of the profession of St. Louis. Other physicians well established in practice and popular with the public prior to the Civil War were: Dr. R. S. Holmes, educator and medical writer; Dr. Charles Boiseniere, Dr. F. Ernst Baumgarten, Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, Dr. Edward Montgomery, Dr. T. L. Papin, Dr. James C. Nidelet and Dr. James N. Youngblood.

David S. Booth, Sr., was born in Philadelphia June 30, 1828. His father, Dr. John J. Booth, was born, educated and practiced medicine in Philadelphia until 1845, when he removed to Fredericktown, Mo., where he continued to practice until his death. He rendered valuable service during the cholera epidemic of 1849, having been called to Chester, Ill., to assist the local profession.

David S. Booth was attending High School when his father left Philadelphia, and remained to finish his course.

After leaving school he was bound by his father as an apprentice to the drug business for three years, his grandmother Booth and Dr. Hill, an uncle, being his guardians. During the last year of his apprenticeship he attended a partial course of lectures on anatomy, chemistry and materia medica in place of those in the college of pharmacy. In '49 he came West and commenced the study of medicine under his father. He attended the St. Louis Medical College in 1849-50. He taught school part of the time for two years. When not teaching he pursued his studies under his father. In 1851 he married Miss Cynthia Grounds. In 1852 he moved to Jasper County, taught school one term and commenced the practice of medicine; removed to Newton County, and at the request of the citizens of



G. GRATZ MOSES.

McDonald County located at Enterprise, remaining there until the beginning of the Civil War.

He attended the St. Louis Medical College in 1858 and 1859, and was graduated M. D. in the spring of 1859. In 1861 he possessed considerable property. The Confederate army then occupying Southwest Missouri, he was told his services were needed and was requested to accompany that division as a surgeon, which he did, knowing the result of a refusal. He assisted in attending the wounded at and after the battle at Wilson's Creek. After that he returned home, leaving at once on horseback at night, he knowing the by-roads, keeping clear of the Confederate army. He was compelled to leave his family behind.

On arriving at St. Louis in September he received such a cold reception from a number of his old acquaintances on account of his loyalty to the old flag that he went on to Philadelphia. He attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania until December, passed examination and was commissioned as acting assistant surgeon of the Mississippi Marine Brigade. He served on the *Monarch*, *Switzerland* and for some months had charge of the floating smallpox hospital. He was assigned to duty as medical officer on the *Queen of the West* when it was ordered to run by Vicksburg. The *Queen* passed Vicksburg on the morning of February 2, 1863, and was captured in Red River on the evening of the 14th, opposite Fort Taylor, and was disabled by the guns of the fort, all the officers excepting Dr. Booth escaping. A boat was sent back to take Surgeon Booth to a prize boat, but he would not leave his post, as part of the men on the boat were scalded and needed attention. In a short time he was exchanged and sent to New Orleans, then to New York, thence to the navy yard at Philadelphia. In August he was ordered to New York to take charge of a train load of exchange prisoners to St. Louis, where he resigned, and in December of 1863 accepted a position in the hospital at Springfield. Shortly afterwards he got his family to Springfield, having been separated from them over two years. In July, 1864, he resigned and located in Sparta, Ill., where he remained in active practice until September, 1889, when he removed to Belleville, Ill. Dr. Booth was an industrious student, an enthusiast in his profession. Although he paid special attention to surgery, his studies were not confined to that branch of the profession. He was a member and ex-president of the Southern Illinois Medical Association, a member and ex-President of the Illinois State Medical Society, a member of the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the St. Louis Academy of Medicine and other local societies and a member of the honorary board of trustees of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College. Dr. Booth died Sept. 10, 1892, at Belleville, Ill., leaving a widow, three daughters and one son, Dr. David S. Booth of St. Louis.

Dr. Thomas Barbour was a son of Philip C. Barbour, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was a finely educated man and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1830.

In 1842 he was elected Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in the Medical Department of Kemper College. In 1846, when the college became the Medical Department of the State University, he was elected to the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, which he continued to occupy with distinguished ability till he died in June, 1849, of Asiatic cholera.

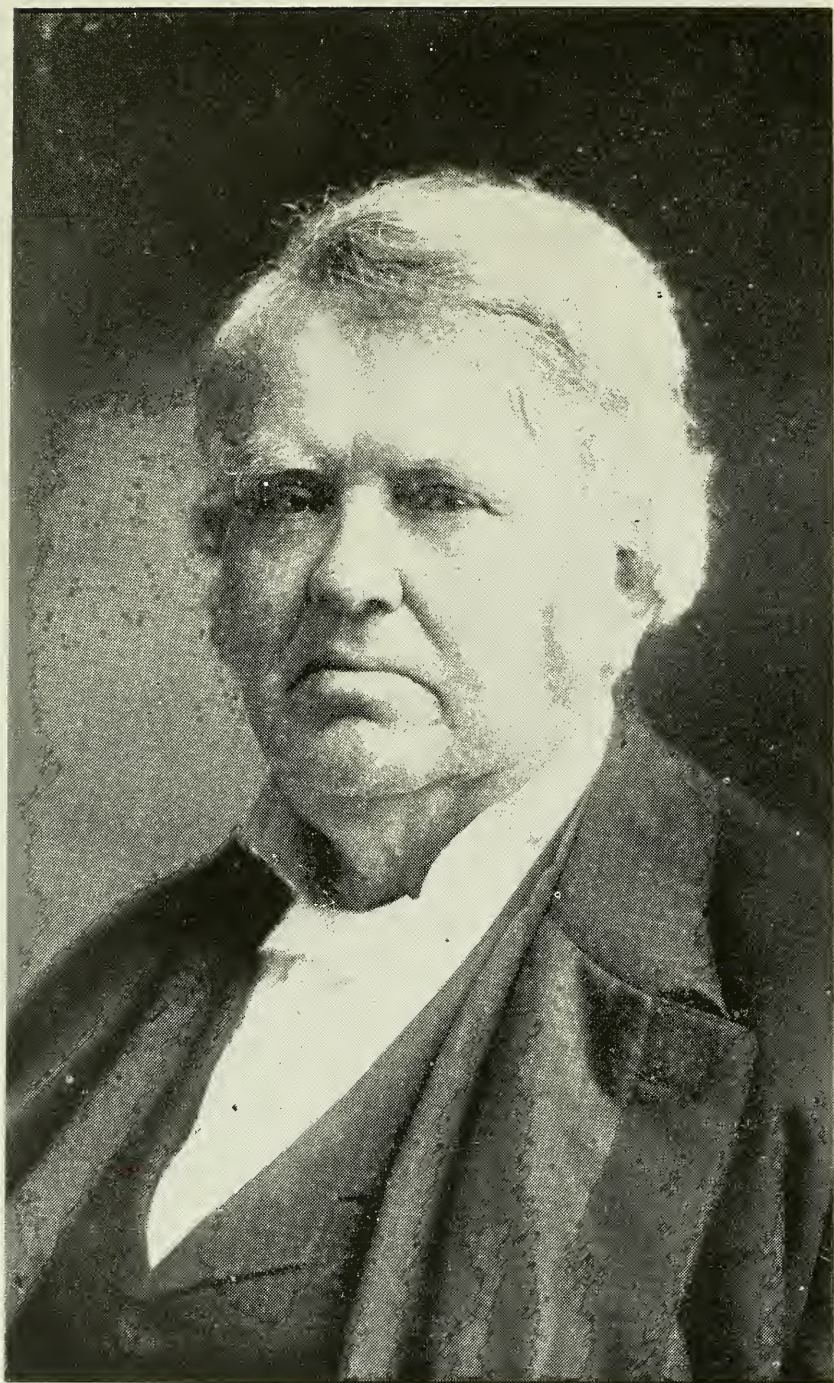
The St. Louis Medical Society, an association of the physicians of the

city for the advancement of mutual interests and the elevation of the professional standard, was formed in 1836. The Missouri State Medical Association had its inception in the St. Louis society. The association was formed and had its inaugural meeting in St. Louis in the early part of November, 1850.

Prior to the Civil War there was but one other medical college in the city—the "Humboldt." This institution had its inception and ceased to exist during the decade of the war. Since the war several other medical colleges have sprung into existence. Their individual histories are given in another department of this history, as are also the hospitals of the city and State.

In connection with the medical history of this section of the State, we very appropriately give place to the following paper from the valued pen of a member of the "Old Guard" of St. Louis, a leader in the local body, whose professional career, in a historical sense, is to a great degree in itself the story of the St. Louis medical profession for the past 60 years.

A number of other well-known physicians also contribute interesting reminiscences



J. B. JOHNSON, M. D., ST. LOUIS.

CHAPTER II.—THE OLD GUARD.

I.*

When I came here in 1840 I found a very agreeable and pleasant association among the physicians here. There was quite a large number of practitioners already on the ground, but, of course, many of those whom I found here at that early year have since passed away. There was Dr. Farrar, Dr. Hardage Lane, Dr. Carr Lane, Dr. Merry, Dr. Lawton, Dr. Simmons, Dr. Campbell and others. All that I have mentioned were prominent men here at that time. Dr. Carr Lane had been Mayor of the city. I think he had been Mayor for some years before I came here. Then there was Dr. Simpson. He had also been connected with the administration of local affairs. There was also Dr. McCabe, a most excellent man. He was a partner of Lane's. Another was Dr. William Beaumont. He was formerly in the army. Beaumont made a wonderful discovery, if it could be called such. A French-Canadian Indian had been shot in the stomach, and his case finally came under the notice of Dr. Beaumont. The wound had healed, leaving an opening, and through this opening Beaumont was able to obtain, from time to time, samples of the gastric juices, and by observation and experiment note their effect on various foods, etc. Dr. Beaumont finally published the result of these observations in book form, and this publication rapidly gained for the St. Louis physician world-wide fame. In fact there is scarcely a medical text-book now in use on either side of the Atlantic which does not mention Dr. Beaumont's discovery. Beaumont was at the time I speak of the leading physician of the city. He was an excellent man and a learned physician. Carr Lane was a very fine looking man. I think he had been in the army. He was one of the leading physicians here when I came. Dr. Farrar was about retiring from professional work when I arrived in the city. He was in poor health. He died of the cholera in 1849. He left a large number of children and so did the Lanes. Kemper College was in operation at that time. It was founded by the friends of Bishop Kemper, and its first president, a man named Hudgens, was afterwards an Episcopalian clergyman. In 1840 it was supposed to be a prosperous college. When it was built it was thought to be a little out of the way. About this time Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell became a resident of St. Louis. He was an eminent surgeon. He was from Kentucky—a very ambitious man—and he at once formed a connection with Kemper College. He sought a charter and founded a school called the Kemper Medical College, afterwards known as McDowell's College, and becoming still later the Missouri Medical College. The college was built "on the hill" at Eighth and Gratiot streets. After some three or four years the Kemper Medical College was abandoned and the building sold to Dr. McDowell, who then obtained a charter from the State Legislature for a school to be called the Medical Department of the State University. Afterward a charter was again obtained for the Missouri Medical College. Dr. McDowell was a very singular man. He was continually seeking

*Reminiscences of Dr. J. B. Johnson.

something that he could not attain. He was a talented man, and if he could have added to his talents the quality of adhesiveness he would have succeeded in more things than he did. As I have said, his college was "on the hill." In it he had quite an extensive anatomical museum. Quite a joke is told on him in connection with this. One morning a bundle (of clothing) was found in front of the college, and at this time there was a woman (a German immigrant) who had disappeared very mysteriously. So soon as the news spread over the town that this bundle had been found and carried into the college a great many people "had their suspicions." The papers added to the excitement with sensational articles, and later in the day of the finding of the bundle a large crowd of people assembled themselves in front of the college and demanded that they be allowed to enter the college and make a search. McDowell sent word to me, requesting a conference at his home. His residence was about 150 yards from the college. When I came I found him in a state of great excitement. He explained matters to me and said: "Now, I have fixed that swivel (pointed towards the college), and I have two bags of buckshot there, and I will blow up every Dutchman out there if they dare attempt to enter my college. I have too much to lose to have them go in there and destroy things, as they will." I advised McDowell to reason with them; told him to send Henry, the janitor, out to tell them that all the relatives of the missing woman could come into the college, but not the mob. Henry went out, and in a short time came back with seven or eight of the woman's relatives, and what they did not understand of our talk Henry interpreted, as they were all Germans. During the confab McDowell kept saying that he "would not have that mob of Dutchmen tramping over his college," and if they attempted it he would "blow them up." I told Henry to go over to the college with these people, but gave him strict orders to keep all others out. In a little while Henry came running back and said that he could not keep out the mob; they had broken in and were all over the building, and he thought the building was gone. McDowell was pacing up and down the room in a fever of excitement. Suddenly he stopped, and with appropriate gesture said, "I have it." Henry, I'll tell you what you do. You know where that cinnamon bear is in the basement. You go down there and unchain that bear and send him up the stairs." Henry did as he was told, and I don't believe I ever laughed so much in my life as I did at those people getting out of the college. I never saw such a sudden exodus of people from a building. They jumped out of windows and every other kind of opening, as well as doors. There was no further searching of that building for missing persons. McDowell thought so well of that bear that he allowed him to die a natural death, and had the skin stuffed and mounted and placed in the museum.

There was another incident of my acquaintance with this eccentric man, the story of which has been told and retold and handed down among the local profession. One day I happened to be riding with him. We were going toward Vide Pouche, or Carondelet, as it is called now, and a little farther down the road ahead of us we saw a woman come out to the road, and, putting her arm up to her head, shade her eyes in our direction. McDowell grumblingly said: "There is a woman that is going to hail us and detain us over some trifle that it will take her an hour to describe." I said: "Let us stop and see what she wants at any rate." Well, sure enough, she hailed us, and McDowell stopped with "Now, what do

you want to-day?" The woman replied that she wanted him to come in and look at "Susanne's baby." She believed the child was tongue-tied. McDowell asked how old the child was, and the woman replied: "She is ten days old." McDowell said: "It is a female, is it? Well, I will not cut it. I never cut female tongues, as they learn to wag them early enough anyway. The sex never needs that operation."

Some time afterwards McDowell told me a good story on an old physician here. He said that he had gone to call on this old doctor to get him to go and see a patient of his and hold a consultation on the case. He was in the room waiting for the doctor, when presently he came in. He was in his shirt sleeves and had a dinner plate in his hand and was stirring something on it with a case knife. This doctor was a great user of tobacco, and Dr. McDowell noticed that he was chewing. Presently he saw him spit in the plate and then resume the stirring. This aroused his visitor's curiosity, and he asked what he was doing. The old fellow replied: "Oh, I am just making some pills for a lady across the street, and as there isn't any water handy I just do this way (furnishing an illustration). Oh, this tobacco spit is medicinal."

Dr. Carr Lane, as I have said, was a man of very fine personal presence, and he was very prompt and efficient in his professional work. He was from Pennsylvania.

Dr. Beaumont was a man much beloved by his friends, but he was a little deaf, which interfered with his practice, but people who liked him employed his services just the same.

Cholera became epidemic in St. Louis in 1849, and it was something frightful. The first we had came from New Orleans, we thought. I do not recollect the part of the city in which it first appeared. Of course, it was most severe in the more densely populated parts of the city. You will always find such diseases more severe in thickly settled districts and where there is filth. Wherever the people are crowded together it is very bad, and spreads from such points. This was my first experience with cholera—the first cases to come under my observation. Prior to my advent as a Missourian I had been house surgeon in a Boston hospital, and had never seen anything but long, lingering sicknesses, and I can assure you that it was something entirely new, a shocking sensation, to see them dropping off every few hours. They would be sick only a short time after first seizure.

But there was comedy as well as tragedy connected with it. The following happened on Wash street, which was densely populated: A merchant who owned a very large liquor store in that section was one day talking to me, when he asked if brandy was not an important item to have about in cholera cases. I told him that it was, whereupon he said: "I have some passes here that I will give you, and if you happen to be called in where there is cholera, and need some brandy, you may fill out one of these passes and I will accept it as an order for the liquor." I took the passes and told him that I would use them whenever I had an opportunity to do so. I was going to the north part of the town the same day, and as I was driving along a man came running out into the street and said he wanted me to come in and see his brother, whom he thought was dying of cholera. I went in and found his brother in the basement. The cot on which he lay was in the middle of the floor, and several members of the family and some friends were standing and sitting around the room. I went up to the cot, looked at the man and asked

how long he had been sick. They said about two hours. I asked if they had done anything, and they answered that a doctor had been sent for, but nothing had yet been done for the patient. I saw that he was in a pretty bad way, and knew that something must be done very soon for him. I told them to take dry mustard and rub him with it. Then I asked if they had any brandy in the house, and they said they did not have any. I then filled out one of those blanks, told them to go and get the order filled and then to give a tablespoonful every fifteen minutes until I returned. I expected to be gone about three-quarters of an hour. When I started to go I told one of the sick man's brothers that I wanted him to see that those directions were carried out, and he said he would. When we got outside of the door this brother said to me: "Well, doctor, what do you think of his chances?" I replied that I did not think the man would be alive in a half hour from that time. I was not gone more than the time I expected to be, and when I came back and went into the basement I saw that it was all over for one cholera victim. There was a white sheet thrown over him and I knew that he was gone. I said to his brother: "Well, I see that he is gone. How long ago did he die?" He replied, about fifteen minutes ago. I then asked him how much of the brandy he had given him, and the man answered: "We did not give him a drop. We found that it was pretty good liquor, and I thought it not wise to waste it on a dying man, so we drank it ourselves."

The first case of cholera in '49 appeared in February, and along in April and May it became very severe. Then we had an interruption. We had a great fire and there was tremendous destruction to property, and this seemed to hold the epidemic in check for awhile, but in a short time afterwards it again broke out and seemed to ravage the whole city. We had very warm weather then, and, of course, the disease flourished more on that account. As the winter came on the disease seemed to lessen its grip, but it came back again the next year, and did not die out entirely until toward the close of 1850. It appeared again in '65 and '66, and I thought for awhile we were going to have another siege of it. I lost my son then. He was only 8 years old when he fell a victim to the disease. Such diseases are induced by carelessness in diet and by filth.

I have heard, or rather seen by the newspapers, that smallpox was prevalent in some parts of the State this season. I noticed something from Springfield that they have had a great many cases there. In October (1899) the schools closed for two weeks on account of it, and the school children had to be vaccinated. It was also prevalent in Kansas City. I suppose it comes from the army. Such contagious diseases usually follow up an army. Home-coming troops from Cuba and other parts of our newly acquired possessions have scattered the germs of disease all over the country. When the cholera was here in '35 Gen. Scott came here with a detachment of troops from New York, and the cholera followed the trail of his soldiers. Wherever an army goes they generally carry disease with them, especially if they have come from the seat of an epidemic.

At the time I came here there was a disease prevalent, called congestive fever. It used to occur every year. It was a malarial fever, but very intense. Cases of this congestive fever almost always proved very serious.

Medical "isms" are no more prevalent in Missouri than in other States, I believe. I think that perhaps they are more in evidence in

Chicago and Illinois than in St. Louis and Missouri. Osteopathy, spiritualism, animal magnetism, etc., all tend towards quackery, and that brings me to an amusing incident of my professional career in St. Louis. This happened many years ago. There was a man here who had been advertising very extensively a patent medicine, a liniment for sprains, bruises, etc. A great many people had tried it, and he had gotten testimonials from a number of them, stating that they had been healed of "this or that," of years' standing. Well, one day I had just come home, and had sent my horse to the barn, when a youth came along in a great hurry, and told me that "the old man" had been hurt by a fall, and that he wanted me to go to him immediately, as he was suffering intense pain. I recalled my horse and we started for the place. As we neared the house I could hear the old man groaning. He seemed to be in great agony. When I went into the house he was lying on the floor moaning and rolling about. On catching sight of me, he said: "Oh, doctor, do something quick, for I am dying." I told him that he was not in any immediate danger, as people who are dying had not the use of their body and voice that he had. I saw that it was the old liniment doctor. So I thought now, old fellow, is the time for me to get back at you. I found that he had a very bad leg sprain—in fact, at first I thought there was a rupture of the ligaments. Upon examining him I found that he was not hurt anywhere else. So, writing out a prescription, I handed it to a little girl who was standing in the room, saying: "Now, you go and get this filled and use it according to directions." I had written for his own liniment. I then put on my hat and had started out, when the old man called me back and said: "Look here, no fooling now: what do you mean by this? You have written for my own liniment. Aren't you going to do anything more for me?" I told him that I was not; that he had been advertising that wonderful sprain medicine for over a year, and that he had many testimonials from people around the country, stating that they had been healed of this and that trouble, and that now I was going to try it on him, and if it worked a cure I would sign a testimonial myself to the effect that his liniment was all right. He never spoke to me again after that, although we met many times on the street.

I had another case of this kind. It was that of a man who had been advertising a tonic, something that would build up the system and give renewed vigor, etc. The proprietor came to me one day and complained of a trouble that he had with his stomach. I served him the same way, and he likewise never spoke to me again. That is the way I like to get back at those "cure-all" fellows.

In the early days of my practice in Missouri we doctors had frequent calls to make professional visits in Illinois and out in Missouri. I frequently went as far as Iowa, but, of course, these calls ceased later, as the country round about was built up and settled. A physician's chances are better if he confines his practice to the locality where he lives. In the early '40s there were a great many physicians here, considering the size of the town, and there was a still greater influx later in that decade. At the time I speak of I think there were some 95 practitioners here, and they were all regulars—at least those that I knew were. They were from different parts of the country. As in all newly-settled localities men came and went, seeking places favorable to their business or profession.

I came here from Massachusetts. I had my medical training at

Cambridge and at a medical college in Boston. There were no railroads in this part of the country at that time. In fact, the only piece of railroad I traveled over while en route to Missouri was a line extending from Philadelphia to a station known as Relay House. From there I took the stage to Wheeling, thence by steamer to Louisville, changing to another steamer at that point, which brought me to St. Louis. I was ten days in coming. That was thought a very quick trip at the time. There were a great many sandbars in the river then, and they had to throw the lead all the way.

By the way, that chair you are sitting in once belonged to Martin Van Buren, a President of the United States. When I was on my way out here I planned to buy some furniture in New York, as I knew I could get it much cheaper there than I could possibly in St. Louis. I entered the first furniture store I came to in New York, and as I went in there was a gentleman seated in a chair by the door. I noticed that it was a very nice chair. It was the time when those revolving chairs first came into use, and this was one of them. The chair struck me as a grand piece of furniture, and I said to the proprietor of the store: "I like that chair very much; wonder if I could get one like it?" The gentleman who was sitting in the chair got up and said: "You can buy this one if you wish to." The gentleman's face was familiar, but I could not just place him. I sat down in the chair, remarked that it pleased me, and asked the gentleman how much it was worth. He said \$15. I purchased it and have had it ever since, 1840. The gentleman was ex-President Van Buren. The chair had been made for him, but it was made too small and he could not use it.

I do not remember the date of Dickens' visit to St. Louis, but I do remember that I was delegated as one of the reception committee on that occasion. And I also remember a very good story in connection with Dickens' visit. A part of the great novelist's entertainment here consisted of a ride to what was then known as Looking Glass Prairie, on the farther edge of which was a little inn. They were to start after breakfast, taking carriages. One of the members of the committee was to get out, upon arrival at the inn, and make arrangements for Dickens and the party. This committeeman was of a very nervous temperament, and to have a duty of this kind excited him very much. While Mr. Committeeman was giving orders to the landlord and the other carriages were arriving, an old man, a worthless sort of a fellow, as well as a toper, came upon the steps of the inn and began talking in a loud tone. Mr. Committeeman cautioned him to be quiet, as a party of distinguished gentlemen was arriving. But the old man wouldn't "quiet." Mr. Committeeman, in his excitement forgetting Dickens' name, said: "It's Boz is coming. (Dickens was just then alighting from his carriage.) The old toper shouted: "Who's Boz? Damn Boz!" Tableau. Our little committeeman was so wrought up over the incident that another member of the committee had to be assigned to his duties. A reception was tendered Mr. Dickens at the Planters' Hotel. The parlors of the old hotel were very small, and so as to accommodate all and avoid a rush the committee issued tickets. Dickens was standing in the parlor, surrounded by friends and citizens, when of a sudden a man came rushing up the stairway. A committeeman in charge of the door told the man that he could go no further just then, but must await his turn. Attempting to still further explain. Mr. Man-in-a-hurry interrupted with: "Don't tell me I can't go in. I bought

my ticket, paid 50 cents for it. There it is (holding it high above his head) and I am going to see him." But after further reasoning he finally decided to wait awhile. He seemed to think it was some kind of a side-show.

I remember that I was also on the reception committee appointed to receive ex-President Van Buren, who toured the country after retiring from office. He was received at the Planters' Hotel after a great parade in his honor. A Judge Bowman was to make the welcoming speech from the steps of the hotel. A brother lawyer was to stand near him and prompt the Judge if he omitted anything of importance in his speech. The parade arrived at the hotel, and Mr. Van Buren stood up in his carriage to listen to the speech of welcome. It was a very hot day; the sun was just scorching, and one of the committeemen stood up in the carriage and held an umbrella over the ex-President. Judge Bowman had "waxed eloquent" and was about to bring his speech to a fitting close, when his prompter pulled at the skirt of his coat and whispered: "Touch him up on the retracy." Whereupon the Judge drew himself up and, dwelling with the emphasis then peculiar to the West, in the pronunciation of the affirmative, said: "Yes, sir; yes, sir! And after having fulfilled the duties of the Chief Magistrate of this nation so acceptably, sir, you retired with the unanimous approbation of your fellow countrymen." I had often heard of the great control which Van Buren had over his facial muscles, and I watched closely to see what effect, if any, this bull of the Judge's would have. But not a muscle moved, not a nerve twitched. Mr. Van Buren retained completely his suave, polite, well-mannered expression which he had carried all through the ceremony.

Lafayette, Webster and other notables also visited St. Louis. Webster's address to the teachers and the boys of the Jesuit school was a beautiful one. At that time St. Louis was the largest town in the Mississippi Valley, as it is now.

In 1844 I visited my old home in Massachusetts, and when I returned I came by the lakes. When we came to the point where Chicago is now situated, I thought it one of the most uninviting places I had ever seen. I wondered that the steamers stopped there. When I first came to St. Louis it seemed to me simply terrible to drink the river water—in fact, it was some time before I could get used to it. I would often say that if I ever got back home the first thing I would do would be to go out to the old well and get a fresh drink of that fine old water. Well, I went back, and that was about the first thing I did do. But I was disappointed. It did not taste as it did before I took up my residence in the West. When I was used to it I had never noticed its peculiarly brackish taste, but now, after drinking the river water, it was very noticeable. I took just one drink from that old well, and during the remainder of my visit carefully avoided it. Oh, how good the water did taste when I got back to St. Louis! Yes, I think running water is the best.

I remember Dr. Joseph Clark and Dr. Frank Knox. Clark was a fine man. He died in 1869. And there was a Dr. Johnson, at one time a partner of Beaumont's. He died in '63 or '64. Knox was three or four years older than I. He went from here to California.

I have been here in Missouri sixty years—two generations. I think we understand the way of proper living better than we did years ago. People are getting more temperate in their habits. Still, there is a great deal of intemperance, both in eating and drinking.

I remember when I was a lad it was quite a common occurrence if a man was passing his house at about 11 o'clock in the morning to go in and have a drink, inviting any friend that might be with him. Four o'clock was also a fashionable hour for a home toddy.

I was talking to a man the other day, and I asked him about an old man by the name of Jack Crow, who used to go around sawing wood and doing odd jobs. He was a well-known character hereabouts and was known to always have his bottle of liquor. The boys of the town took great delight in hiding it from him whenever a chance offered. Crow was an old miser. I am told that when he died he had four barrels of New England rum in his cellar, and it was disposed of at \$4 per gallon. It takes pretty old rum to sell for that. Crow lived to be 90 years old, and it was said that he drank a pint of New England rum every day, adding a fresh barrel to his cellar whenever one of the old ones became empty. I do not know that there is any particular point made in this story, either for or against the use of liquor.

Although I still see some of my friends in a professional way at my office, I may be considered as retiring from active practice. I have ceased visiting patients, either by night or day. Not that I do not feel able to make my rounds as of old, but I feel that it is time for me to help make way for the younger generation of physicians who are anxious to "make a name" for themselves and acquire a comfortable share of this world's goods.

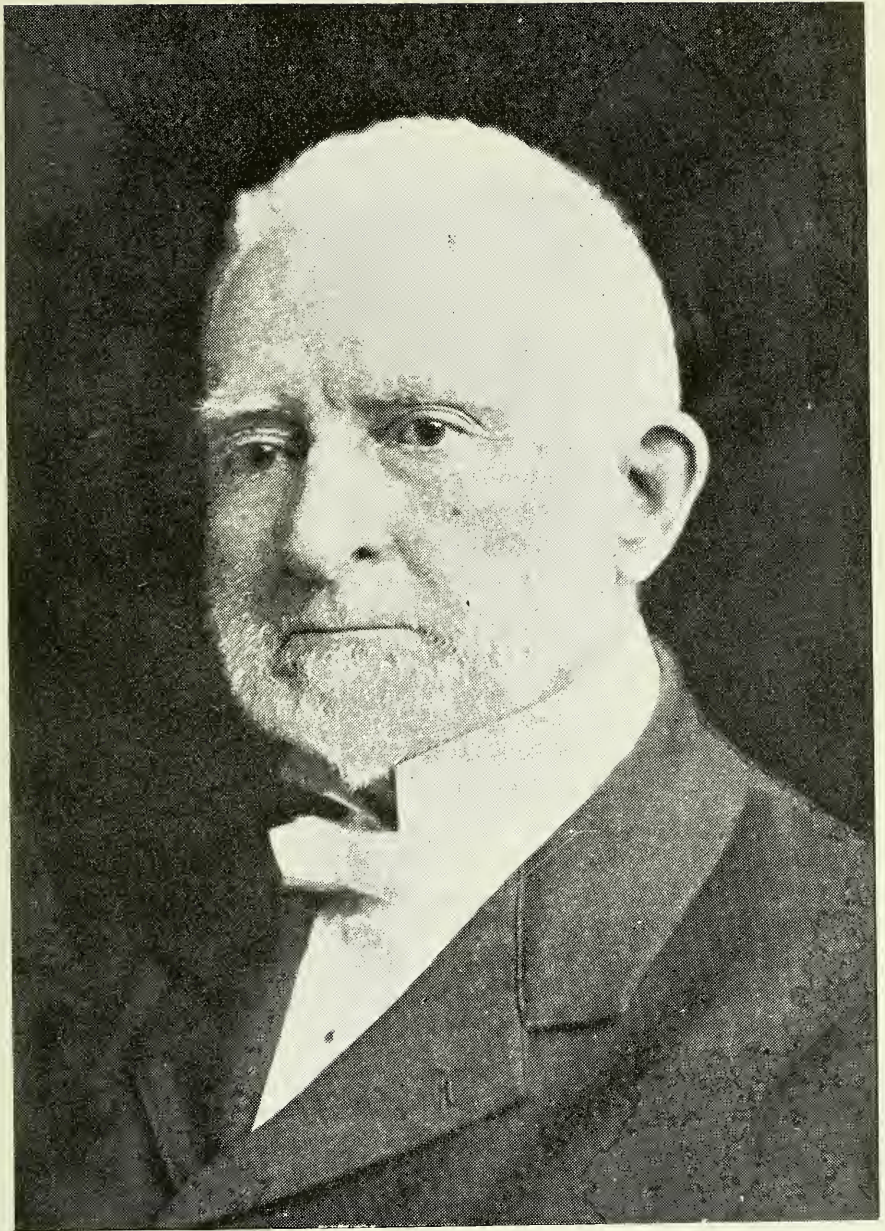
II.*

I am a native of Kentucky. I came here in the year 1848. Among the physicians who were here when I arrived were McDowell, Linton, Pope, Johnson, McPheeters, Pollak, Boisleniere, Papin, Waters, Hodgen, E. F. Smith and Allevne. These I remember well.

I was here during the first cholera epidemic. The City Hospital, which was burned about that time, was in charge of Dr. Banister. Its location was the same that it had up to the time of the cyclone of '96. The Sisters' Hospital—the Mullanphy Hospital—was in existence and had been for a number of years. The city patients were accommodated there until the time the City Hospital was built. The Mullanphy Hospital was then used as the Insane Asylum also.

The cholera of '49 was more severe here than in other then so-called Western cities. Late in the fall of '48 the first cases were brought to St. Louis on the steamboats from the South, from New Orleans, I think. The disease prevailed throughout the winter, not as an epidemic, but in sporadic form. It had become distinctly epidemic before the great fire, which occurred, I think, in May, 1849. I said epidemic. It was then prevailing to an alarming extent. The fire seemed to hold the disease in abeyance for a time, but it soon ravaged the city with redoubled intensity. The cholera receded in the winter, but appeared again in '50 and '51, but it was not nearly so bad in later years as in the frightful year of '49. Of course there are a great many people who recovered, but it was a common thing for victims to succumb within 24 hours of the first seizure. There were between 10,000 and 15,000 people of the city of St. Louis who had

*Reminiscences of Dr. Elisha H. Gregory.



ELISHA H. GREGORY, M. D., ST. LOUIS,
Ex-President Missouri State Medical Association, 1883.

the disease in more or less severe form. There were nearly 7,000 deaths in a population assumed to be 60,000. All conditions favored the advent of the disease. There was really nothing known about prevention. No intelligent preventive effort was made, except in a domestic way. There were bonfires and things like that that were thought to help, but no intelligent effort. No boiling of the water. That idea never occurred to any one then. I think that if the water had been boiled everywhere the cholera would not have become epidemic. Certain kinds of food, which were at that time assumed to be poisonous, were excluded from the diet. All green vegetables, such as cucumbers, cabbages, etc., were considered deadly in cholera conditions. But I think there was nothing gained by the restrictions placed on vegetable diet. If we had simply taken the precautions I have referred to in regard to the drinking water the epidemic would have at once been checked or prevented. We drank the water from outdoor hydrants. There were very few water pipes in the houses. We had no filters, no piping for closets. There was no such thing as a sewer in the city. The first ground broken for a sewer in St. Louis was some time after the cholera had subsided. St. Louis was nothing but a village at that time, and we had only the public works appliances that the smaller towns of the State have now. The first sewer was the Mill Creek sewer. I think that must have been begun about 1850.

The city grew rapidly between 1850 and 1860. It grew until the war commenced in '61. and then there was a stoppage to all progress for at least five years. The Missouri State Medical Association ceased its meetings for a number of years—I do not remember just how many. The St. Louis Medical Society did not suspend, but, of course, when the position which St. Louis and Missouri occupied in the Civil War is considered, of a necessity very little interest was shown in society work.

When I came here Drs. McDowell and Pope were the leading surgeons—they were really the only surgeons of any note. There were no oculists here at that time. Physicians had not as yet taken up specialties. There was a doctor here by the name of Vansant, who treated the eye in common with the practice of general medicine, but there was no specialists in Missouri until for a number of years afterwards. Dr. Pollak was one of the first surgeons to come here of any scientific profession. At a little later period came Dr. Dickinson, and still later Dr. Green. Both of these latter named gentlemen made some pretensions as scientists. Dr. Hodgen was then a young surgeon. He had been appointed one of the surgeons of the Government hospital. This, the Marine Hospital, was built after I came here. Dr. J. B. Johnson was one of the first surgeons to be employed there. J. B. Johnson was nicknamed "Elegant Johnson," later called affectionately "Old Elegance" by medical students who sat under his instructions. In contradistinction to Dr. George Johnson, who, on account of small stature and other peculiarities, was dubbed "Monkey" Johnson. However, Dr. George Johnson was a polished gentleman and a brilliant, learned physician. Dr. Beaumont, a very distinguished citizen and physician, was here at that time (the decade of 1850-60). He wrote one of the best works on digestion, and it is still one of the best medical works printed in the English language, or in fact any language.

There was no striking changes on the face of surgery until the time of Pasteur in the '60s. Dr. Lister, a scientific professor, first applied the principles of Pasteur in surgery. Since the time of Lister the face of surgery has been so changed that the early practitioner hardly recognizes

it. There was a Dr. Waters, prominent in St. Louis, who attracted attention by an original thought in "physiology." Dr. Waters lived, before coming here, in St. Charles, but after writing some extraordinary medical articles which attracted considerable attention, he removed to St. Louis and became a teacher in a St. Louis medical college and acted in that capacity up to the time of the war. He died very young, just at the beginning of a career of great promise, not long after the war. The number of physicians in St. Louis has only increased proportionately with the population until within the last ten years. In the decade just passed I think the increase has been disproportionate. When I came here there were only two medical colleges, the Missouri and the medical department of the St. Louis University. These colleges were perhaps better known respectively as the McDowell and the Pope.

The Drs. Johnson—George and J. B.—were very intelligent men, who had high standing in the Missouri profession. George Johnson was a remarkably small man. He barely escaped being a dwarf. Missourians still know Dr. John B. Johnson as a tall man, but of proportionate build, of fine commanding presence.

Yes, the war very materially increased my practice and that of my brother physicians, and this increase certainly applied to general surgical practice. The Sisters' Hospital, where I was the surgeon, was crowded during the war. There were many medical as well as surgical cases.

My knowledge of Missouri physicians located outside of St. Louis is limited to those who were educated in the college where I have officiated and those with whom I have been brought in contact by consultation. I first studied medicine in Boonville, Mo. Dr. Thomas and Dr. Hart were the leading physicians there at that time. A Dr. Robinson was the leading physician in Springfield in those days. I have been in Carthage a number of times. Dr. Matthews was a prominent physician there. He is now practicing in Joplin. One of the earlier physicians of the locality I have just mentioned was a Dr. Griffith, who attracted considerable attention. Then there was a Dr. Duncan, father of the dermatologist of this city, who was a leading physician in Carthage. There was in those days a very eminent surgeon by the name of Joseph Wood. He lived in a village now included in Kansas City, and was a pioneer in surgery in Missouri. Dr. Wood lived until ten or twelve years ago, being always a leading surgeon up to the time of his death. Kansas City did not exist in the days I am speaking of. There was a little place called West Point, which is now included in Kansas City. Independence, now almost a suburb of Kansas City, had an existence many years before the great city which now overshadows it. Independence has a prominent place in early Missouri history. It was then the only town of any consequence in its locality. Dr. Hawken Smith attracted considerable attention through this place.

There was no city of any consequence west of St. Louis. Strides of progress in later years of the territory west of the Mississippi are typified in the rise and progress of Chicago. The developments of the far West have been quite as extraordinary as anything in the history of this country. There was formerly no "California," only a Spanish settlement. Not until '49 was there any awakening in California.

When I came to St. Louis the mail was carried to places west of this point by what were known as "mail boys." They traveled horseback. I recollect the first railroad built in this section. The first track that was used reached from here to a little town a few miles northwest. I cannot



Chas O. Curtman, M.D.

now recall the name of the place. Prior to the advent of this railroad people hereabouts had never seen a locomotive. My father took the first piano brought to Boonville. He purchased the instrument in St. Louis. This was the first piano brought to that part of the State, and people came from far and near to see the piano and hear my sister play upon it. My sister taught music in Boonville in 1833.

Hannibal is a very old town and was considered old fifty years ago. There was formerly a newspaper published at Hannibal, which was probably the most popular newspaper in the State at that time. Of course, all Missourians, at least, knew that Hannibal was "Mark Twain's" old home.

Fayette was a very prominent town in the early days. It was the seat of Howard County. They had a race track there that attracted general attention. It attracted people from far and near. People from the far West would bring their fine horses here for racing, etc.

The pride of raising fine blooded horses at that time was a great thing. People living in Kentucky heard more of Fayette than they did of St. Louis. In 1830 Fayette was a more prominent town than St. Louis, much more than it is to-day. Howard is one of the best counties in Missouri.

Old Franklin was another prominent town, a much older place than Boonville. It got its name of "Old" Franklin to distinguish it from a new town started opposite Boonville and called "New" Franklin. By reason of one of those sudden changes in the erratic course of the Missouri River, Old Franklin disappeared from the face of the visible earth. This was some time before 1840. I recollect that a railroad was projected, to be built between Old Franklin and New Franklin. Lottery tickets were sold for many years for the purpose of building this railroad. But it was never built. Sedalia was not then in existence. Georgetown was the seat of Pettis County, and corresponded with the present Sedalia. There was hardly any town west of Jefferson City until you got to Boonville.

Bleeding was popular until 1850—so popular that few people who had a fever escaped a bleeding. It was practiced until long after 1850, but was not so popular in the latter years. In those days men thought they could cure a fever by medication. They had not learned the use of quinine as it is used to-day. Quinine was used to prevent a fever, but not to effect a cure. It was used in what was known as intermittent fever, but for use in a continued fever they thought little of it. Calomel was the main drug. Few sick people escaped a salivation. The doctors thought they could cure a fever by the use of the lancet. They thought it acted as a damper to the fever. The lancet was used all over the country by physicians and the intelligent laity, and nearly every intelligent farmer could extract teeth.

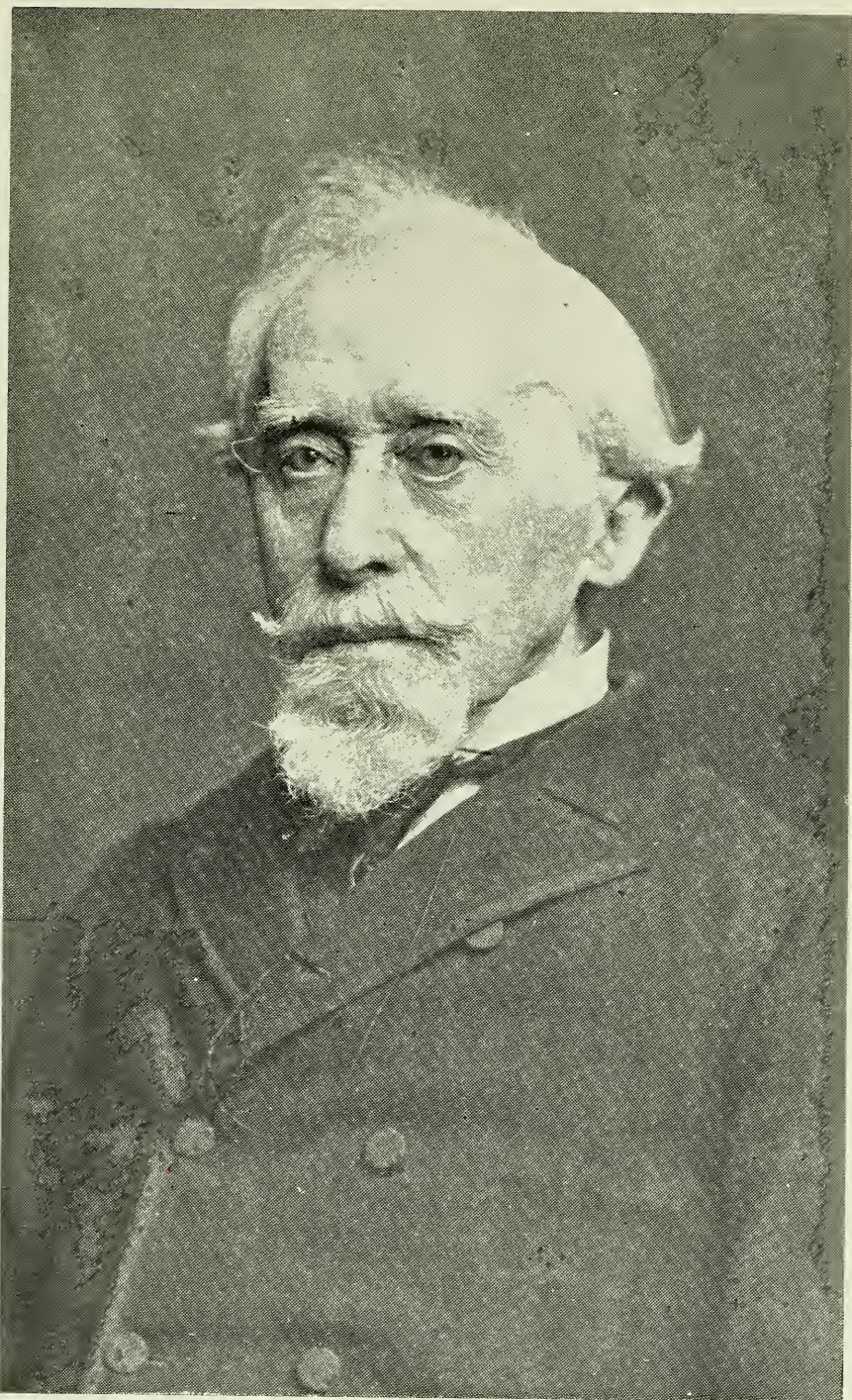
The first man in the State that I have any knowledge of to begin the use of quinine as a cure for fever was Dr. Sappington, who lived in the interior of the State at a place called Arrow Rock. Sappington was associated with Dr. Penn, and was a leading physician in Missouri many years ago. He believed that quinine was a cure for intermittent and remittent fever. I do not think there was any typhoid fever in Missouri until 1845. Dr. Sappington came very early to believe that quinine could be used to cure the fevers of that period. He was so popular a physician that after he had retired from practice people would come to him and ask for "some of that medicine he used to give in fevers." So great became the

demand that he decided to make up a lot of this medicine, and later did start men out, carrying it through the country, for sale to families. Its composition was quinine and gum myrrh, scented with oil of sassafras. I remember that one time he bought \$10,000 worth of quinine when it was worth \$5 an ounce. He made this up into "Sappington's Pills," as that was the name he gave the fever medicine. Although quite a wealthy man when he commenced these operations, he amassed a still further large fortune from the sale of his medicine. I have seen quinine sell for as high as \$10 an ounce, and prior to 1870 it sold for \$5 an ounce. "Sappington's Pills" were sold all over the country. The directions for use in fever cases were to give one pill every two hours, and the patient was generally convalescent in eight days. When just young enough to take an interest in talking, and incidentally tell all I knew, I one day met Dr. Sappington and traveled with him in a stage coach for some distance. I remember that I was especially loquacious, and "aired my views" as usual, and that the doctor was a polite listener. When we parted he said to me, in a kind, fatherly way: "When I meet you again you will have changed your mind about many things." And so I did. I have never forgotten that. Dr. Sappington was a man of extraordinarily strong character. As my memory serves me he must have been living in Missouri from at least 1820, and when I met him it was in '43. He was a very old man then, and he had not been in active practice for ten years. He had amassed a large fortune. The profession did not call him an "irregular" on account of the sale of his medicine, and I know that his intentions were all right. But so many people came to him and applied for a supply of the medicine that it occurred to him that it would be advantageous to them to manufacture a supply for family use. He did this at first from a kindly fellow feeling. Physicians who knew him did not look down on him. He wrote a book on "fevers." He was a Tennessean by birth, and an intimate friend of Gen. Jackson, and visited him when he was President of the United States. He was a man of fortune before he began the sale of his pills and was not "irregular" in the accepted methods of the day. He was a strong believer in quinine as a medicine for fevers, and I have no doubt it worked wonders. It is now known that quinine is an antidote for that organism.

I think "la grippe" has always existed just as it is, and that it is nothing but what is more commonly or better known as a bad cold, or an influenza. I recollect that in 1840 we had what was called "Tyler Grip." "La grippe" had been known and so called in Russia and France long before that time, and is believed to have started in Russia. Not until later years did it become known as an agency involving other organs of the body and the nervous system. I believe that the grip is to a certain extent contagious. I do not think that atmospheric conditions produce the disease, although they may be conducive. It can be carried by people, as is the case in other contagious diseases.

I think the Missouri profession is quite equal to the profession of any other State. The standard is kept fully as high. I think the promise for the future in our young doctors is quite satisfactory. The St. Louis profession is very harmonious. There is a perfect ethical sentiment that binds the profession together.

Many new colleges have sprung up within the last fifteen years, but there is really no demand for them.



SIMON POLLAK, M. D., ST. LOUIS.

III.*

I was, I believe, the first local practitioner to recognize the woman physician in hospital work. I had planned for the recognition of women physicians and was determined that so far as I could I would carry it through. The first who came to my notice was Nancy Levell. She came to St. Louis some time in the '60s, and maintained her profession magnificently. Everybody liked her. She was eminently respectable. She was a Philadelphia graduate, and came to Missouri shortly after she left the college. I had then, as I have now, charge of the clinic at the Mullanphy Hospital. I have been in that clinic for forty years. At that time the clinic was held in the hospital at the corner of Fourth and Spruce streets. Dr. Pope was then the leading physician of the city. I brought my protege to the clinic. The other physicians did not like my bringing her there, but I kept her, and she proved a valuable assistant in a number of different ways. Afterwards she did remarkably well for herself. I tried to get her into the St. Louis Medical Society, but did not succeed. Later I succeeded in slipping in Dr. Mary McLean, who is a graduate of Ann Arbor, Mich. Dr. McLean has become a brilliant practitioner, and has done remarkably well. What is most peculiar in her case is the fact that she has turned out to be more a surgeon than a physician. Dr. McLean is the daughter of a Missouri physician, and is a lady in the highest sense of the term. She is a benevolent woman. Her father died last year, leaving her a handsome estate, but she has turned it all over to the Bethesda, for the especial care of aged people. The woman movement started about 1866. After Dr. McLean's admission to the St. Louis Medical Society I proposed the names of several other women physicians. They were all competent, but none were admitted, so we have only one lady in our local medical society. Her success is chiefly in surgery. She goes to every hospital and reads many valuable papers before the society.

I was born in Europe and had my early and medical schooling in Vienna. When I emigrated to this country I landed in New York on the anniversary of America's Independence Day. Not finding anything to do to support myself, I went to New Orleans. I stayed there two months and then made arrangements to go to Tennessee to a place on the Cumberland River. That part of the country was then nothing but swamps. I remained at the latter location two years, and then moved four miles farther to a place called Sycamore Creek. Afterwards I lived in Nashville, Tenn., four years. Then I was prevailed upon by old Gen. Taylor to go again to Louisiana, it being represented to me that I could do better there than I had in Nashville. Louisiana was then a very prosperous State, inhabited mostly by creoles. I gave all the money I had towards the purchase of a home for myself. The purchase price was over \$15,000. I took possession of my new home on the 4th day of April, 1844. On the 5th day of July I had no home; not even the land, nor a cent of money. All was gone. My place was a beautiful one, located on the river. On the date I mentioned there was a tremendous crevasse which swept my place away. All that I saved from my estate was a horse. I stayed around there a little while and then removed to New

*Reminiscences of Dr. Simon Pollak.

Orleans. The climate there did not suit me, and I took up my residence in St. Louis, arriving there on the 14th of March, 1845. I have made my home in St. Louis ever since. I had but \$40 when I landed here, and knew no one but Dr. Pope. Dr. Pope and I became very intimate friends and remained so until his death. From the date of my arrival until August following I did dispensary work, but did not receive a dollar for my labors, and all that time I did not pretend to go to a boarding house, but lived on an occasional glass of milk and light lunch or something like that. I had made up my mind never to get into debt. Mr. Yeatman, a well-known citizen, with whom I had become acquainted, and who lived in Bellefontaine, insisted on my taking my Sunday dinner with him. I can assure you that, living as I did during these months, I looked forward to and thoroughly enjoyed this weekly meal. Those were very happy times for me, although I was taught a great many things which I had not known before. On the 1st day of August I earned my first cash fee, \$10. Even then I could not spend any money for a square meal, but was compelled, instead, to purchase a new pair of trousers. After that I increased my practice rapidly and made money.

I was the first to introduce the clinic in St. Louis.

My practice kept on increasing up till 1860, when I determined to take up a specialty. As a result of this determination I went to Europe for study and spent twenty-two months there educating myself as an eye and ear specialist. I would have remained longer but for the breaking out of the Civil War. That brought me home, as I felt that my duty was here. Although born under a monarchy, I had early read the history of the American people, and became attached to this country long before my emigration. I was determined to have the political rights to which I believe every man is born. In the days of my youth in the old country a man was of no consequence unless he carried a title to his name. I was an American from the time I heard America mentioned.

In 1850 I opened a school for the blind in St. Louis. I am still a trustee, and my friend Mr. Yeatman is a member of the same board. When Mr. Francis became Governor I gave up active connection with the school, stepping out to make room for a younger generation. The school belongs to the State now. For the first three years of the school's existence it had to be maintained principally by private subscriptions, and I had to move around pretty lively to keep it going. During Gov. Stewart's administration it became a State institution—after the school had been maintained by private subscriptions for three years. At first the State gave us only \$15,000 for five years, and that was given conditionally—the condition being that I raise \$10,000 by subscription. I raised the amount in one week. I would not accept a subscription for less than \$100. Several subscribed \$500. For five years we got along very nicely.

There lived at that time a Mr. Harper. He owned a handsome estate at Broadway and Howard streets. On it was a house of ten or twelve rooms. We had our blind school in a much smaller house, and I wanted Mr. Harper's house for our school, but he asked such a high rent for it that we could not see our way clear to lease it. But an idea occurred to me. One day I invited him to go with me and visit our school. He demurred at first, but I finally prevailed upon him. We had some lovely girls in the institution, and their singing was beautiful to hear. I watched Mr. Harper closely, and saw that he was much interested. Finally a Miss Taylor sung for us and then did some printing (with her raised letters) for

Mr. Harper. This touched him, and before he went away I saw him wiping his eyes.

The next day, as I was walking along the street, I heard some one calling me, and on turning about saw Mr. Harper. He handed me a little paper and informed me that I could have his house for the next five years for the blind school rent free.

At that time we were using the "Boston type" for the instruction of our blind pupils. They now use the "Brazil type." Ours was the first blind institution in the United States to use the "Brazil." The State now sets aside \$58,000 biennially for this school, but \$29,000 a year is hardly enough to cover our running expenses. We have many more teachers now than formerly. I am not now connected with the institution in any active official capacity.

It may be interesting to Missourians and the American public generally to know that it was in this school for the blind that Patti received her first musical education. It came about in this way: Patti's brother-in-law, Maurice Strakosch, was giving concerts here at that time. This was in '53 or '54, and Patti was then 8 years old. Strakosch came here with Patti in November. He had her with him to give little sketches between his musical numbers. She was a very apt child in this way, and her little performances gave Strakosch a chance for rest during the progress of the concert. Little Patti was the best mimic I ever saw. But while she had a very sweet voice at this time, she did not know one note from another. While Strakosch was here he and I became very well acquainted. One day he told me that he had a great trouble with Patti; she was so mischievous and restless. When he went away from the hotel for a time he always had to lock her up in her room. This she resented very much, and one day when he locked her up she literally destroyed everything in the room that she could get her hands on. She smashed chairs, tore down pictures, upset tables, broke crockery and cut the carpet into strips. She had a perfect mania for destruction. When Strakosch returned and saw what she had done, he asked why she had done it. She answered by asking him what he locked her up for, asserting that he had no business to shut her up in a room. Strakosch came to me for advice, and I suggested giving her something to do to amuse her and employ her time. I suggested taking her to the school for the blind and told him that the school was full of music, eight pianos going all the time, and many pretty blind girls that I thought she would enjoy seeing work. If she liked it she could spend each day of her stay in St. Louis there. Strakosch acted on my suggestion and took her to the school. Patti at once became attached to Miss Taylor, our beautiful singer. For nearly nine weeks of this season the river was frozen so that traffic was impossible, and Strakosch and his charge had to remain here, as there was no other mode of travel open to them. During this time Strakosch continued his concerts, and every day Patti went to the school and spent the day there, and after taking supper with the blind girls and the teachers, would go to the evening concert. Afterwards, when she had begun her career as a singer, whenever she came to St. Louis, she invariably sent our blind children tickets for her concerts. However, our pupils were not satisfied with receiving the tickets; they wanted Patti to visit them. So, on the occasion of one of her visits to this city I addressed a note to Patti, suggesting that she pay the blind school a visit,

reminding her of the days when she had received her first musical instruction to visit the school, but unfortunately she had to leave almost immediately on the New Orleans boat. However, I had secured what I was after, an acknowledgment that she had received her first musical instruction in our institution.

After my return from Europe I immediately became a member of the United States Sanitary Commission, and for four years or more was connected with it. It was my duty to visit the sick soldiers on the field and also the Confederate prisoners. I had carte blanche from the authorities, and could use my own judgment in issuing orders for food, delicacies and other comforts. It was at this time, during the war, that I started the first eye and ear clinic to be established west of the Mississippi River. This clinic has since been, and is now, in very successful operation.

The first medical colleges were started before I came here. The McDowell College was the first to start. Its real name was the Medical Department of Kemper College, but Missourians knew it as the "McDowell College." Pope came here in the early '40s. He was a very handsome man, and had received a fine education in Europe. His debut here was a marked one. He aspired to a position as instructor in the McDowell College, which was already at that time in operation. After a year's residence in St. Louis Pope started a college of his own, the Medical Department of the St. Louis University. It was kept up for several years, but was a very small, insignificant affair. They were in a perpetual quarrel with the McDowell faculty. Subsequently Pope married very wealthy, and his father-in-law built for him a fine college building. Pope's establishment in this building carried the name of the "St. Louis Medical College." Dr. Pope afterwards went to Europe. When he returned he did not stay long with us, but in '64 or '65 went back to Paris, and shortly afterward committed suicide there.

It was about the time of my advent in St. Louis that Dr. Beaumont, through his experiments on one Alexis St. Martin, who had been shot in the stomach, made his wonderful analysis of the human stomach and the gastric juices. Dr. Beaumont brought out some very interesting and helpful points. He did a great deal of work along that line. He is well-known as the first physician to make such physiological experiments. It was the first attempt. The first experiment was made at Lake Champlain, about 1840. While Beaumont traveled about a great deal, he made St. Louis his home. He was a thorough gentleman.

Beaumont once performed an operation on an indigent woman, a beggar, for what is now known as appendicitis. She had an abscess of the stomach, and, unfortunately it elung to one of the intestines, which made it a very dangerous operation. But she lived through it. At about this time Dr. Beaumont had some trouble with another prominent physician here named White. Dr. White proceeded to avenge himself on Beaumont for some fancied injury by prevailing on this poor woman to sue Dr. Beaumont for malpractice. It is important to know that this was the first suit for malpractice to be brought in America. The profession immediately divided into two parties—one led by White and the other by Beaumont. Upon my arrival I had gotten a little room which I called my office. Very shortly after I had established myself in this room Dr. White called upon me. He introduced himself as a brother physician who was come merely to bid me welcome to St. Louis, but I had my sus-

picians, thinking it rather strange that he should take pains to call upon me before I had gotten fairly settled in my new quarters. In a casual way (affected) he asked me if I would like to see a very interesting case. Gaining my assent, he took me to see this woman, and asked me to give an opinion in the matter. I could see that there was something besides a mere personal expression that he wanted, so I did not express myself. The next day another physician, a friend of Beaumont's, called upon me, and we went through the same performance. I afterwards learned that every newly-arrived physician had to go through the same experience. That suit was going on for three years, and I believe that a final decision has never been rendered. For those three years the life of a St. Louis physician was not a particularly agreeable one.

I recollect when the Missouri State Medical Association was formed. It was a much younger society than the St. Louis Medical Society. I think the American Medical Association was formed about '49, and that our Dr. Pope was afterwards president of it. Gregory was elected in 1881. Hodgen was elected at the Richmond meeting. Hodgen gained his reputation during the war. He was appointed surgeon of the hospital at Fifth and Chestnut and had charge of this hospital during the whole time of the war. He was also in his time Professor of Physiology in the Missouri Medical College. The Humboldt Medical College was started prior to the war. It was founded by Anton Hammer, who was one of the most eminent physicians we have ever had in this city. But like most geniuses, he had a failing. His was to turn himself into a fiend incarnate when crossed in any matter, and he always had a "chip on his shoulder." Nothing suited him better than a fight. He was full of ambition, and if he could not find a man capable of filling a chair in his college he would take the work himself. At one time he was filling three chairs. He never used a text book in his college work. When the war broke out Hammer went into the army as a surgeon. A little while after the close of the war he went to Europe and there died. When Hammer came here he could not speak a word of English. He had lectured in Berlin and in other places in Europe and was just as well known abroad as he was here. The Humboldt College was a little school, but what there was of it was good.

Another prominent man we had here, and who died but a short time since, was Louis Bauer. He was the founder of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Bauer was an able surgeon and a brilliant man, but his personal character was such that few people could get along with him.

When I came to St. Louis there was only one hospital here. It was called the Charity Hospital and was founded by Philanthropist Mullanphy, in 1829. Mr. Mullanphy was a very benevolent man. He gave a lot, located at Fourth and Spruce streets, to the sisters, and they built a hospital on it. As the city grew this location became untenable owing to the noise made by the steamboats, and that incident to the daily business traffic. So the sisters decided to sell and build elsewhere. Fourth street was at that time looked upon as the coming business street of the city, and the sisters received an offer of \$300,000 for their site, but one of the administrators of the Mullanphy estate decided that under the terms of the bequest the sisters had no right to sell the property. Subsequently the character of Fourth street changed considerably, and the property located thereon depreciated in value rapidly. When the sisters finally

obtained permission to sell the property they were only able to realize \$75,000. In the meantime they had begun the building of another hospital which cost them \$250,000. This case is a pretty good illustration of a quibbling lawyer's "penny wise, pound foolish" policy. Our City Hospital proper was not opened until along in the late '40s. (I refer to the one that was destroyed by the cyclone in 1896.) Since then we have had several good hospitals established, which have done good work. I think it would be better if we could have the hospitals out in the open country, at the same time near the city, where the air is so much better. A great many architects do not understand how to properly build a hospital. Every hospital should be waterproof throughout, should have no wooden floors and no carpets, curtains or other decorative hangings. There should not be a corner in the interior building. All such places should be rounded, as that affords better convenience for cleanliness. All the precautions I have mentioned tend to eliminate any possibility of the lodgment of disease germs on the premises.

IV.*

I was born on the 19th day of August, 1814, in Oldham County, Kentucky. There were no public schools in that part of the country in those days. Children were sent to private schools kept by tutors. After reading medicine for some time I took courses in the Transylvania University in 1836-37 and in Louisville University in 1837-38. The Transylvania University is not now in existence, but at the time I speak of was one of the best and most favorably known educational institutions in the country. It was located at Lexington, Ky.

I began the practice of medicine in Floyd'sburg, near my old home in Oldham County, in 1838, and continued there until 1844, when I removed to Nicholasville, Jassamine County.

I came to St. Louis in 1850, landing here on the 4th day of April.

There were two colleges operating here then—the St. Louis Medical and the Missouri Medical.

I have always kept my office in or near the center of the city and have been engaged in general practice.

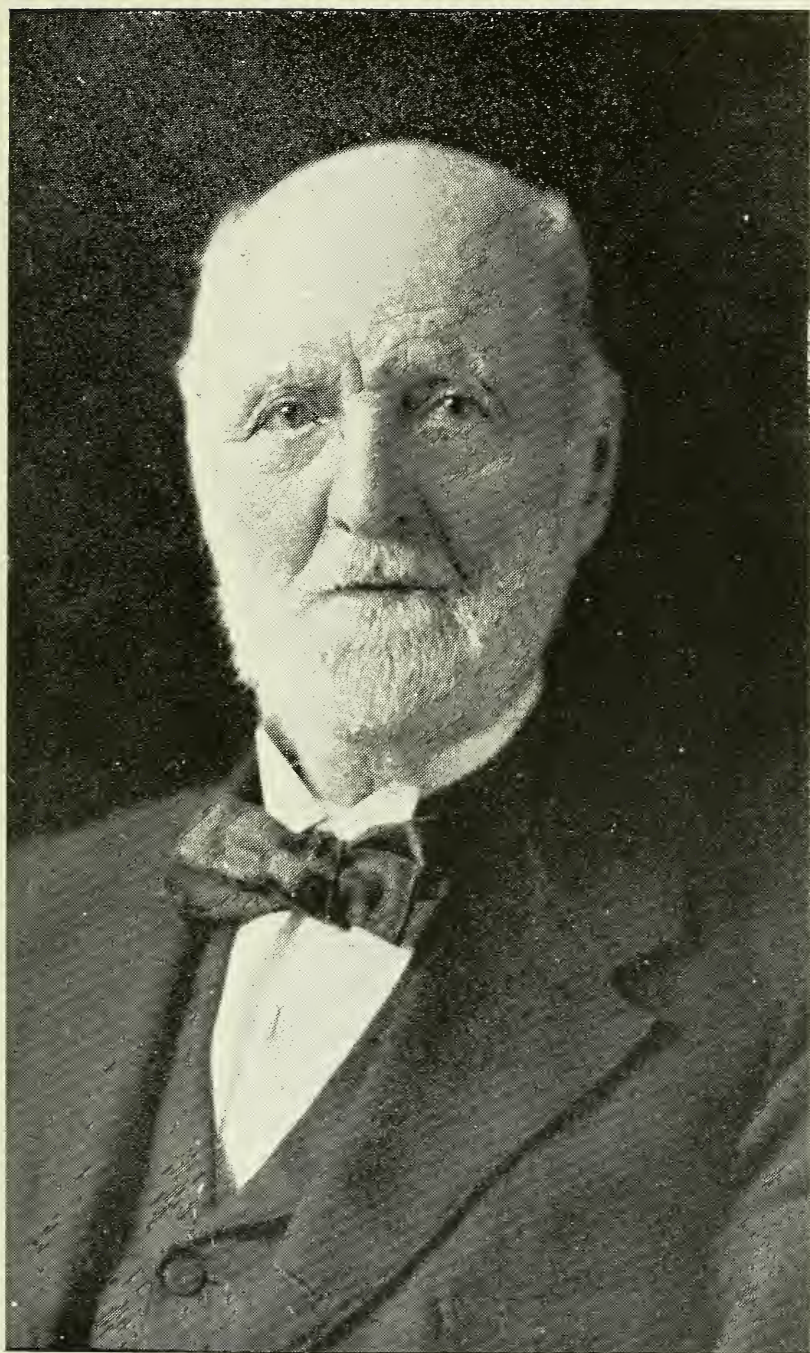
In the early '50s Drs. Beaumont and Linton were medical writers of this section, as well as leading physicians. Drs. Jos. N. McDowell and Charles A. Pope were the leading surgeons. Then there was Dr. Englemann, a learned man and a first-rate fellow. There were others, of course, some deserving and some not deserving mention.

I have been a member of the Missouri State Medical Association ever since that society was organized.

In the early days before the war there were comparatively few physicians out in the State, and as a consequence there were frequent calls for the services of St. Louis practitioners. I was frequently called to Cape Girardeau, Fulton, Mexico and other points. The stage coach and "horseback" were the only modes of travel, and as the country was thinly settled, traveling was anything but a luxury.

There was a great influx of physicians from other sections of the

*Reminiscences of Dr. William Johnston.



WILLIAM JOHNSTON, ST. LOUIS.

country in the decade preceding my advent. They came principally from North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ohio.

The City Hospital, then the only institution of its character open to the public, was located at the corner of Fourth and Spruce streets. What is now known as the Female Hospital originated in a movement to restrict the social evil. This was along in the early '70s, when Joseph Brown was Mayor. Under this law district physicians made regular visits and the destitute were sent to this hospital. The law has since then been repealed and now no such stigma attaches to the hospital.

I recollect an amusing incident of my early professional career in Kentucky. It devolved upon me to amputate a man's leg. Amputations were notable events in professional circles in those days, and this was my first job in that line. However, the operation was a success, and I took my patient to Cincinnati, where we were to get an artificial limb for him. I recollect that I donned my best clothes for the journey, while my patient wore jeans and homespun jacket. Notwithstanding this I was greatly mortified en route, and at Cincinnati, to learn that it was my patient and not his physician who was the center of attraction wherever we went. It was a lesson for a young physician with a slight attack of "swellhead," which has ever since been remembered.

Yes, I still practice a little, in cases where patients come to my office.

V.*

The writer matriculated and became a first-course student in the St. Louis Medical College on the 14th day of October, 1857. At that time Dr. Charles A. Pope was Professor of Surgery and Dr. M. L. Linton was Professor of Pathology and Practice. Among other able teachers in the school at that time were Drs. J. B. Johnson, W. M. McPheeters, J. H. Waters, C. W. Stephens and M. M. Pallen.

Of the first two mentioned it is eminently true that each in his sphere shed unfading luster upon our profession throughout this State and nation, and much is due to them for the high standing of the profession in Missouri to-day.

Pope was noted as a ready and correct diagnostician, a rapid and skillful operator and a fluent and cogent speaker, rarely ever repeating. To illustrate his readiness of diagnosis, a patient came to consult him about a tumor the size of a hen's egg, situated about the inferior border of the scapula. He found Dr. Pope at the Sisters' Hospital conducting a clinic. He had never seen the patient before, but examined about a minute and asked several students what it was. They guessed various things. He then asked Dr. Gregory, the Demonstrator of Anatomy, who hesitated. Then Pope said: Observe the doughy feel, tight skin over tumor and enlarged auxiliary glands. It is sarcoma.

Linton was of the Abe Lincoln type of men in his brain and physique, but not jocund. It was as easy for him to reason correctly on any abstruse subject as for a duck to swim. Truth, kindness and justice were as characteristic of him as intellectuality and professional attainments, so that he was in the true sense great. He brought from his native

*Reminiscences of Dr. Charles L. Carter of Warrensburg.

home in Kentucky his favorite horse, which had served him long and well, and when the horse was too old to do duty the doctor did not sell him into unkind hands as most men wrongfully do, but put him in comfortable quarters and had mush made for him until he died from old age.

THEN AND NOW.—The medical profession advances onward and upward certainly but slowly. Medical science does not advance along in a rush as the laity and many doctors suppose it does. The practice of medicine and surgery is not as changeable as the stock markets, nor is every change an improvement. More learned men and industrious investigators are studying the healing art than are engaged in any other profession, but we deal with myriads of abstruse questions, hence real progress is necessarily slow. Some diseases, such as pulmonary tuberculosis and membranous croup, are as fatal as they were a century ago, but most all along the line some improvement has been made in the last half century.

About forty-five years ago Dr. J. N. McDowell of St. Louis claimed that he had successfully extirpated the parotid gland. The statement was doubted by many doctors then, but it would not baffle credence now. Then in amputations the silk ligature was left protruding from the wound. Now it is cut off near the knot, and now a suture of iron-dyed silk is left in the eye with impunity. Then cancers were not extirpated. Now they are, with but few recurrences after early operations.

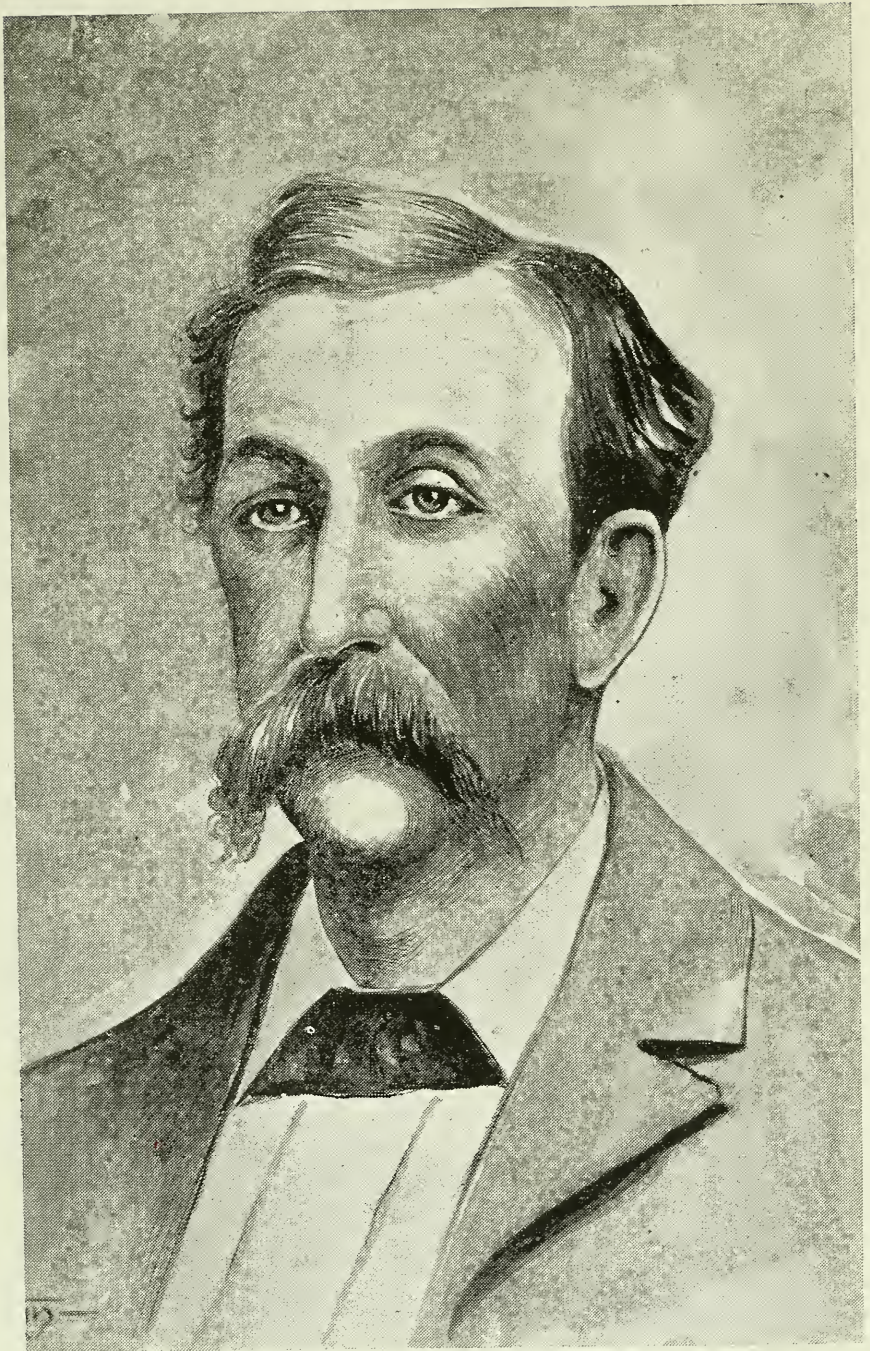
Then nothing was known of bacilli. Now this knowledge has vastly improved the practice of both medicine and surgery. Though in some instances the findings of "bug hunters" are not to be relied upon, yet in many forms of diseases much practical knowledge has been derived, and in all cases cleanliness is being more strictly observed. Then but little knowledge of the activity of contagion and infection had been attained. Even cholera was considered non-contagious. Now cholera, typhoid, consumption and the malignant form of dysentery are known to be communicable, and the list will grow larger as our knowledge increases.

Then typhoid fever was treated by persistent and often heroic dosage, with little regard for cleanliness. Now the well-informed physician restrains bowels, gives nourishment, fosters the strength by the use of stimulants and tonics, aids the emunctories, applies warm (not cold) water baths. In short, holds up the patient with one hand and cleanses with the other, so that the disease runs a shorter, milder and safer course.

Then phlebotomy and ptyalism were the remedies par excellence for most all diseases. Now, to the credit of the profession and the well-being of patients, they are scarcely known in therapeutics. The proper use of the curette in sub-involution of the womb with endometritis, and for removal of retained membranes, is a marked improvement over the past, but if not properly used should not be used at all.

Near the middle of this century a doctor in Boston successfully extirpated the uterus, and thus became a hero in all nations. Now the operation has been done many times in various parts of this State.

We have just grounds for pride in the advancement of medical science in instances too numerous to mention here, but we should proceed cautiously, remembering that every theory is not true, every change is not progress, nor everything new necessarily better than the old. An old truth is better than a new fallacy. Truth is a jewel; progress the shibboleth.



JOSEPH NASH M'DOWELL.

VI.

REMINISCENCES OF DR. JOSEPH NASH M'DOWELL.*

Joseph Nash McDowell was of Virginian extraction, a relative of a former Governor of that State. He was born in Lexington, Ky. He married Amanda Virginia Drake, sister of Dr. David Drake, prominent as an author and in connection with the history of the Mississippi Valley, professionally and otherwise. Dr. McDowell came to St. Louis in the spring of 1840, and at once put into execution his plans, previously formed, for the founding of a medical college in that city. His labors resulted in the opening of a medical school in the fall of the year of his arrival, the school being known as the Medical Department of Kemper College, an Episcopalian educational institution of considerable fame at that time.

McDowell's first college building stood at the corner of Ninth and Cerre streets. In 1847 he commenced the erection of a new medical college building near the corner of Eighth and Gratiot streets, to be known as the Missouri Medical College (more familiarly known as McDowell's College), and for a time in its early history the Medical Department of the Missouri State University. At the location last mentioned this institution flourished until 1861, when the Civil War broke out. It is a matter of history well-known to Missourians that the war between the States placed Missouri in a most unsettled condition during its progress. Business was at a standstill, institutions were broken up and society divided. McDowell had been an ardent Whig, but prior to the war became an active Democratic partisan, and at the outbreak of hostilities cast his political fortunes with the South. He took with him to the Confederacy six cannon, 750 muskets and other munitions of war in large quantities. A number of his students and professional associates accompanied McDowell when he left St. Louis. He remained within the Confederate lines during the entire period of the contest between the North and South, and was at one time sent as an emissary of the Confederate Government to Europe.

At the end of the strife McDowell returned to St. Louis and reinaugurated his medical school in the name of the Missouri Medical College, in which it continued until recently, when it became, in common with the St. Louis Medical College, an integral part of the medical department of Washington University.

McDowell was a man of massive intellect, characterized by deep thought. He was eccentric to a point approximating insanity. Of him Henry Clay once said that his was the greatest mind on earth but for its eccentricities.

He held an enviable reputation, not only as a teacher of anatomy and surgery, but as an able lecturer on scientific and other kindred subjects. In discoursing upon any topic publicly he was never at a loss for anything to say. For years he was the leading surgeon of the Mississippi Valley, having a tremendous practice in every direction from St. Louis.

McDowell had three sons to succeed him in the medical profession—Isaac Drake, John J. and Charles Nash McDowell. They all practiced in St. Louis, but none of them attained middle age. John J. McDowell was for several years Professor of Anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College.

*Dr. LeGrand Atwood, St. Louis.

Joseph Nash McDowell was a nephew of the illustrious Ephraim McDowell of Kentucky, who gained world-wide fame as an author of medical works and as the first surgeon known to have performed the operation of ovariotomy. This operation, while a common one in the present day, was in that time an unheard-of one. Indeed, this first operation by Ephraim McDowell, while a successful one, was the cause of as much unfavorable as favorable comment among the profession all over the world.

Anecdotes of Dr. McDowell and his eccentricities could be told at sufficient length to fill a good-sized volume. Upon political subjects and all popular topics of the day, he was always an extremist. He talked and made speeches in every campaign, addressing the people from the courthouse steps and improvised rostrums at the markets and in other parts of the city. Dry goods boxes frequently served for a platform to stand upon.

He could make a splendid temperance speech, although himself a free partaker of alcoholic beverages. The best speech I ever heard him deliver was at Alton, Ill., one Fourth of July. An immense concourse of people was gathered there in attendance upon Independence Day exercises. McDowell was seen in the crowd and calls were made for him to address the crowd until he acquiesced and mounted the speaker's platform. After some general remarks appropriate to the occasion he launched upon an address upon temperance, and for two hours was closely listened to. He discoursed at length upon the evil effects of alcohol, both in a moral and physical sense, dwelling particularly upon the effects of alcohol on the physical body. He showed its effect upon the stomach and traced it from there to every organ of the human system, and all the time he was speaking he was refreshing himself from a glass of brandy.

One of McDowell's peculiarities was, notwithstanding his own preponderance of intellect, his intense jealousy of any of his professional brethren who happened to find favor with the community. Particularly was this so in the college. It is very likely that this was the cause of the withdrawal of Dr. Pope from the faculty of McDowell College and the establishment of the St. Louis Medical College.

Other St. Louis practitioners of note with whom I have been more or less intimately associated were Dr. John S. Moore, Dr. Charles W. Stevens, Dr. Kennard, Dr. Hammer and other professional men of their day. Dr. John S. Moore came to St. Louis in 1840 from Pulaski, Tenn., with his preceptor, Joseph Nash McDowell, who had induced him to join in the founding of the first medical college to be established west of the Mississippi River. Dr. Moore delivered the first medical lecture to medical students west of the Mississippi. Dr. Moore continued as medical educator until about the year 1885. He was the leading practitioner in St. Louis for many years, doing by far the largest and most extensive family practice of any physician in the city.

VII.*

St. Charles County is situated in the eastern portion of the State, bounded to a considerable extent by the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers,

*Reminiscences of Dr. H. H. Vinke, St. Charles, Mo.



ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL. ST. CHARLES.

has about 25,000 inhabitants and is generally and favorably known for its healthfulness and salubriousness. Though it is true that the "epidemics of health" are much more prevalent than those of disease, we do not escape the latter altogether, and the diseases which physicians are most frequently called upon to treat are malaria, pneumonia, tuberculosis, cancer, typhoid fever, gastro-intestinal disturbances, etc., and in order to limit the amount of devastation of these dreadful assailants of health and life, St. Charles County possesses forty able and skillful followers of Aesculapius, and in all truthfulness it may be added that very few counties in the State have a complement of more excellent and genial physicians than St. Charles County is favored with. Of these forty practitioners, thirty-seven are regular physicians and three are homeopaths, of whom the latter all practice in the city of St. Charles.

Inasmuch as this is a history of things medical, it may not be out of place to allude here briefly to the "old guard" of the medical profession of St. Charles County, prominent among whom were the following: Dr. Calhoun, Dr. Watson, Dr. Charles Quarles, Dr. Bevitt, Dr. Irish, Dr. Muschany, Dr. Sidney Ensor, Dr. O. C. Johnson, Dr. W. J. McElhiney, Dr. Gissi, Dr. Martin, Dr. Sam O. Overall, Dr. B. W. Rogers, Dr. Schoeneich, Dr. Harris, Dr. John A. Talley, Dr. W. C. Williams, Dr. Seitz, Dr. Behrens, Dr. Province, Dr. Merty, Dr. J. P. McElhiney, Dr. Charles Johnson, Dr. Gustave Wieland, Dr. M. D. Carter, Dr. H. C. Lindsay, Dr. Harry McElhiney, Dr. G. Gossov, Dr. D. W. Ferguson, Dr. George B. Johnson, Dr. C. L. Gerling, Dr. Jasper W. Castlio and Dr. A. Morgner. Most of these were stricken down while still engaged in the active practice of medicine, a few retired when well advanced in years to enjoy a few years of deserved rest; only the five last mentioned survive. These men were not great in the sense that military men are great, whose usefulness to society seemingly is commensurate with the number of fellowmen they destroy, the amount of suffering they inflict and the amount of devastation they cause, but they were useful in their own simple way; they relieved pain, restored health and prolonged life whenever feasible, and when they retired from their field of usefulness they could do so knowing that their lives had been well spent. Their many kind and noble deeds were not heralded to the world with demonstrative trumpetry, but they were appreciated by their grateful patients, and this conviction for the modest old country doctor was ample reward for much laborious work, sleepless nights and long and cold trips over almost impassable roads.

In 1887 thirteen physicians of St. Charles County met at Wentzville, Mo., and organized the St. Charles County Medical Society, which has been in existence ever since, and of which nearly every regular physician in the county is a member now. This is as it should be, for a physician in active practice who does not read medical journals and who does not take active part in the proceedings of medical societies—in a word, a physician who does not keep in touch with the marvelous progress medicine is making—is an extremely dangerous member of a community. The following persons were present at the first meeting of the society, and assisted in its organization: Dr. John A. Tally of Wentzville, Mo.; Dr. John E. Bruere of St. Charles, Mo.; Dr. C. M. Johnson of St. Charles, Mo.; Dr. J. G. Edwards of O'Fallon, Mo.; Dr. R. B. Lewis of Flint Hill, Mo.; Dr. J. T. Evans of Wentzville, Mo.; Dr. J. L. Martin of Hamburg, Mo.; Dr. J. H. Stumberg of St. Charles, Mo.; Dr. J. R. Mudd of St. Charles, Mo.; Dr. H. H. Vinke of St. Charles, Mo. The first three physicians were honored

in being twice chosen president of the society. Dr. J. A. Talley, the first president of the society, and one of its most brilliant members, has since departed. During these years Drs. H. H. Vinke, Omar Morgner, J. T. Evans and John A. Dyer acted in the capacity of secretary of the society.

Many of the papers read before this society form important contributions to the science of medicine and have been given wide publication in international clinics. But aside from its scientific features the meetings of this society have had the tendency to engender the very kindest of fellow-feeling among its members, and professional jealousies have been almost completely eradicated in consequence.

The city of St. Charles has a very efficient Board of Health, composed of the Mayor, City Clerk, a Councilman from each ward and the City Physician as consulting physician. Dr. John E. Bruere is at present the City Physician and has been for many years. The City Physician is paid about \$100 a year and receives extra pay for services rendered at the time of an epidemic. Dr. J. R. Mudd of St. Charles is County Physician, a position he has held for more than ten years. The County Physician receives a salary of about \$200 a year.

PHYSICIANS' FEE BILL.*

(Adopted November 23, 1829.)

The following fee bill, found among the papers of Dr. William Carr Lane, was kindly loaned to the author by Dr. Lane's grandson, Dr. William C. Glasgow of St. Louis:

At a meeting of the medical faculty of the city of St. Louis, held at the City Hall on the 23d day of November, 1829, the following regulations for fees were unanimously entered into:

Charge—	
No. 1—For the first visit in the city	\$ 1 00
No. 2—For two or more visits to regular patients, per day	2 00
No. 3—For a whole day's medical attention	10 00
No. 4—For a night visit (expressly) after 9 o'clock	2 00
No. 5—For a whole night's medical attention	10 00
No. 6—For application or dressing vesicatories	50
No. 7—For any other simple dressing	50
No. 8—For visit in the country, per mile	1 00
No. 9—For consultation	5 00
No. 10—For writing a prescription	1 00
No. 11—For verbal prescription or advice	1 00
No. 12—For treating syphilis	20 00
No. 13—For treating gonorrhoea	10 00
No. 14—For natural labors, from	\$8.00 to 20 00
No. 15—For preternatural, difficult, etc., labors	\$20.00 to 40 00
No. 16—For amputating fingers, toes and other small members..	10 00
No. 17—For amputating arm, leg or thigh.....	50 00
No. 18—For reducing luxation of the lower jaw	5 00

*From Scharf's St. Louis City and County Directory.

No. 19—For reducing luxation of the wrist	5	00
No. 20—For reducing luxation of the elbow joint	25	00
No. 21—For reducing luxation of the shoulder joint	20	00
No. 22—For reducing luxation of the ankle	20	00
No. 23—For reducing luxation of the knee	20	00
No. 24—For reducing luxation of the hip	50	00
No. 25—For reducing a simple fracture of the arm or leg.....	25	00
No. 26—For reducing a simple fracture of the thigh	40	00
No. 27—For reducing a simple fracture of the clavicle	20	00
No. 28—For reducing a simple fracture of the patella	20	00
No. 29—For operating with trephine	50	00
No. 30—For elevating the skull when the trephine is not used,	\$5.00 to	70 00
No. 31—For introducing catheter	5	00
No. 32—For vaccinating, under three persons, each.....	2	00
No. 33—For vaccinating, over three persons, each.....	1	00
No. 34—For extracting tooth	1	00
No. 35—For cupping	1	00
No. 36—For bleeding	1	00
No. 37—For opening abscess	From \$1.00 to	2 00
No. 38—For visit on the opposite side of the Mississippi River....	3	00
No. 39—For giving an injection	1	00
No. 40—For every visit, per day, more than two	50	
No. 41—For amputating corpus or torsus	60	00
No. 42—For amputating the breast	50	00
No. 43—For extracting cataract	50	00
No. 44—For couching cataract	50	00
No. 45—For removing polypus from uterus	\$30.00 to	70 00
No. 46—For removing polypus from naves	\$10.00 to	20 00
No. 47—For extirpating testicle.....	30	00
No. 48—For operating for fistula in ano	\$30.00 to	50 00
No. 49—For aneurism	\$10.00 to	20 00
No. 50—For the operation of tracheotomy	25	00
No. 51—For the operation for paraphimosis	5	00
No. 52—For the operation for phimosis	5	00
No. 53—For the operation for hare-lip	25	00
No. 54—For the operation for strangulated hernia	60	00
No. 55—For reducing strangulated hernia by taxis	10	00
No. 56—For operating for hydrocele	From \$20.00 to	50 00
No. 57—For operating for lithotomy	From \$100.00 to	200 00
No. 58—For applying a roller to the leg or arm	1	00
No. 59—For introducing seton, or caustic, or pea issue.....	1	00

CHARGES FOR MEDICINES.

Charge—

No. 1—For a simple dose of medicine	\$	25
No. 2—For a compound cathartic or emetic		50
No. 3—For all tinctures, per ounce		50
No. 4—For syrups, mixtures and compositions, per ounce		50
No. 5—For bark (common) flowers and bitters; per ounce		50

No. 6—For diaphoretic and other powders, per dozen	1 00
No. 7—For Pills, quinine, per dozen	1 00
No. 8—For pills, opii, per dozen	50
No. 9—For pills, common, per dozen	50
No. 10—For quinine solution (eight grains to the ounce) per ounce.	50
No. 11—For blistering plasters	From 25 cents to 1 00
No. 12—For strengthening plasters	From 50 cents to 1 00
No. 13—For common ointment, per ounce	25
No. 14—For compound ointment, more costly, per ounce	50

It was also unanimously

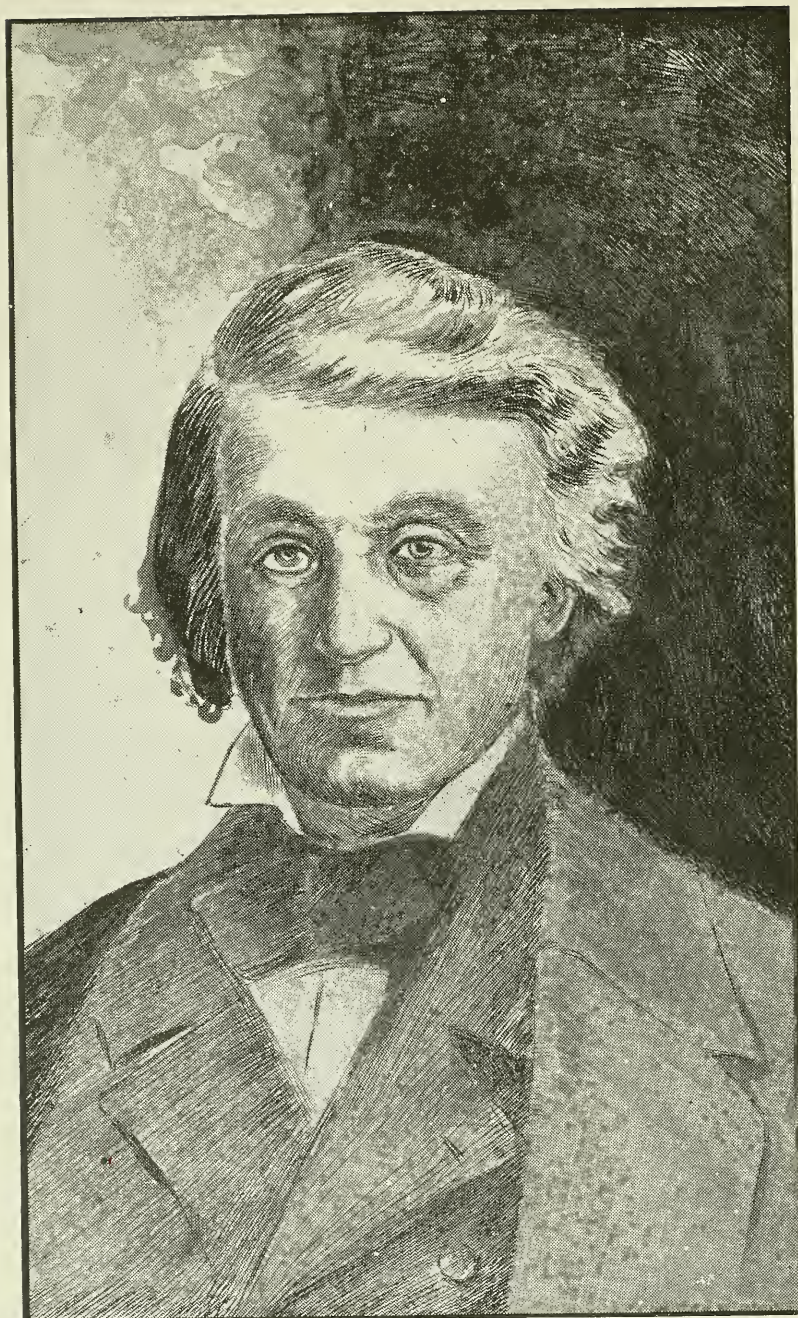
Resolved (first), That in attending by the year the following charges be adopted:

For attending one person	\$20 00
For attending two persons	25 00
For attending three persons	30 00
For attending four or five persons	40 00
All over five to ten, for each	5 00
All over ten, for each	3 00

Resolved (secondly), That every practicing physician in the city of St. Louis annex his signature to the above bill of prices.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed bind ourselves to observe the above regulations, under the penalty of being denounced as unworthy members of the medical faculty:

Signed by Breton, D. M. M.; A. Moran, Docteur; B. Graham, Horace Gaither, Samuel Merry, C. Tiffin, G. Brun, Cornelius Campbell, Stephen W. Roszett, John Woolfolk, Hardage Lane, by Samuel Merry; G. W. Call, W. M. Millington.



WILLIAM BEAUMONT.

CHAPTER III.—DR. BEAUMONT'S EXPERIMENTS.

If we were to single out the one shining example of Missouri's genius in the medical profession, and the scientific data which have reflected the greatest credit to our State at home and abroad, we would point with pride to the original observations and remarkable experiments of Dr. William Beaumont in the case of his patient, Alexis St. Martin, and pertaining to the physiology of digestion. As these remarkable results should be familiar to every one interested in the medical history of Missouri and in the progress of science, we take pleasure in reproducing a description of these details from the graphic pen of Dr. Beaumont.

**EXPERIMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE GASTRIC JUICE AND THE
PHYSIOLOGY OF DIGESTION.**

By William Beaumont, M. D., Surgeon in the U. S. Army.

The present age is prolific of works on physiology, therefore in offering to the public another book relative to an important branch of this science it will, perhaps, be necessary to assign my motives.

They are, first, a wish to comply with the repeated and urgent solicitations of many medical men who have become partially acquainted with the facts and observations it is my intention to detail; men in whose judgment I place confidence and who have expressed their conviction of the deep importance of the experiments, the results of which I mean herewith to submit to the public; secondly (and it is that which mainly influences me), my own firm conviction that medical science will be forwarded by the publication.

I am fully aware of the importance of the subject which these experiments are intended to illustrate, as well in a pathological as in a physiological point of view; and I am, therefore, willing to risk the censure or neglect of critics if I may be permitted to cast my mite into the treasury of knowledge, and to be the means, either directly or indirectly, of subserving the cause of truth and ameliorating the conditions of suffering humanity.

I make no claim to originality in my opinions, as it respects the existence and operation of the gastric juice. My experiments confirm the doctrines (with some modifications) taught by Spallanzini, and many of the most enlightened physiological writers. They are experiments made in the true spirit of inquiry, suggested by the very extraordinary case which gave me an opportunity of making them. I had no particular hypothesis to support; and I have, therefore, honestly recorded the result of each experiment exactly as it occurred.

The reader will perceive some slight seeming discrepancies which he may find it difficult to reconcile, but he will recollect that the human machine is endowed with a vitality which modifies its movements in different states of the system and probably produces some diversity of effects from the same causes.

I had opportunities for the examination of the interior of the stom-

ach, and its secretions, which has never before been so fully offered to any one. This most important organ, its secretions and its operations, have been submitted to my observation in a very extraordinary manner, in a state of perfect health, and for years in succession. I have availed myself of the opportunity afforded by a concurrence of circumstances which probably can never occur again, with a zeal and perseverance proceeding from motives which my conscience approves; and I now submit the result of my experiments to an enlightened public, who, I doubt not, will duly appreciate the truths discovered and the confirmation of opinions which before rested on conjecture.

I submit a body of facts which cannot be invalidated. My opinions may be doubted, denied or approved, according as they conflict or agree with the opinions of each individual who may read them; but their worth will be best determined by the foundations on which they rest—the incontrovertible facts.

I avail myself of this opportunity to make my grateful acknowledgments to Dr. Joseph Lovell, Surgeon-General of the United States Army (to whom I am under obligations for personal kindness and official exertions in affording facilities for prosecuting the experiments); to Profs. Silliman, Knight, Ives and Hubbard of Yale College, Dunglison of the Virginia University and Sewall, Jones, Henderson and Hall of Columbian College, for their unsolicited friendship; for the interest which they have taken in the experiments and for the generous encouragement which they have given to the proposed publication. To Dr. Samuel Beaumont of Plattsburgh, N. Y., I am particularly indebted for the assistance which he has rendered me in arranging and preparing my notes for the press.

The experiments which follow were commenced in 1825, and have been continued, with various interruptions, to the present time (1833). The opportunity for making them was afforded to me in the following way:

Whilst stationed at Michillimackinac, Michigan Territory, in 1822, in the military service of the United States, the following case of surgery came under my care and treatment:

Alexis St. Martin, who is the subject of these experiments, was a Canadian of French descent, at the above-mentioned time about 18 years of age, of good constitution, robust and healthy. He had been engaged in the service of the American Fur Company as a voyager, and was accidentally wounded by the discharge of a musket on the 6th of June, 1822.

The charge, consisting of powder and duck shot, was received in the left side of the youth, he being at a distance of not more than one yard from the muzzle of the gun. The contents entered posteriorly, and in an oblique direction, forward and inward, literally blowing off integuments and muscles of the size of a man's hand, fracturing and carrying away the anterior half of the sixth rib, fracturing the fifth, lacerating the lower portion of the left lobe of the lungs, the diaphragm, and perforating the stomach.

The whole mass of materials forced from the musket, together with fragments of clothing and pieces of fractured ribs, were driven into the muscles and cavity of the chest.

I saw him in twenty-five or thirty minutes after the accident occurred, and on examination found a portion of the lung as large as a turkey's egg protruding through the external wound, lacerated and burnt; and immediately below this, another protrusion, which, on further exam-

ination, proved to be a portion of the stomach, lacerated through all its coats, and pouring out the food he had taken for his breakfast through an orifice large enough to admit the forefinger.

In attempting to return the protruded portion of the lung I was prevented by a sharp point of the fractured rib, over which it had caught by its membranes; but by raising it with my finger and clipping off the point of the rib, I was able to return it into its proper cavity, though it could not be retained there on account of the incessant efforts to cough.

The projecting portion of the stomach was nearly as large as that of the lung. It passed through the lacerated diaphragm and external wound, mingling the food with the bloody mucus blown from the lungs.

After cleansing the wound from the charge and other extraneous matter, and replacing the stomach and lungs as far as practicable, I applied the carbonated fermenting poultice and kept the surrounding parts constantly wet with a lotion of muriate of ammonia and vinegar, and gave internally the *aq. acetam.* with camphor, in liberal quantities.

Under this treatment a strong reaction took place in about twenty-four hours, accompanied with high arterial excitement, fever and marked symptoms of inflammation of the lining membranes of the chest and abdomen, great difficulty of breathing and distressing cough.

He was bled to the amount of eighteen or twenty ounces, and took a cathartic. The bleeding reduced the arterial action and gave relief. The cathartic had no effect, as it escaped from the stomach through the wound.

On the 5th day a partial sloughing of the integuments and muscles took place. Some of the protruded portions of the lung and lacerated parts of the stomach also sloughed, and left a perforation into the stomach, plainly to be seen, large enough to admit the whole length of my forefinger into its cavity; and also a passage into the chest, half as large as my fist, exposing to view a part of the lung and permitting the free escape of air and bloody mucus at every respiration.

A violent fever continued for ten days, running into a typhoid type, and the wound became very foetid.

On the eleventh day a more extensive sloughing took place, the febrile symptoms subsided and the whole surface of the wound assumed a healthy and granulating appearance.

For seventeen days all that entered his stomach by the esophagus soon passed out through the wound; and the only way of sustaining him was by no means of nutritious injections per anus, until compresses and adhesive straps could be applied so as to retain his food. During this period no alvine evacuations could be obtained, although cathartic injections were given and various other means were adopted to promote them.

In a few days after firm dressings were applied and the contents of the stomach retained, the bowels became gradually excited, and, with the aid of cathartic injections, a very hard, black, foetid stool was procured, followed by several similar ones; after which the bowels became quite regular and continued so.

The cataplasms were continued until the sloughing was completed and the granulating process fully established, and were afterwards occasionally resorted to, when the wound became ill-conditioned. The *aq. acetam.* with camphor was also continued for several weeks in proportion to the febrile symptoms and the foetid condition of the wound.

No sickness nor unusual irritation of the stomach, not even the

slightest nausea, was manifest during the whole time; and after the fourth week the appetite became good, digestion regular, the alvine evacuations natural and all the functions of the system perfect and healthy.

By the adhesion of the sides of the protruded portions of the stomach to the pleura costalis and the external wound, a free exit was afforded to the contents of that organ, and effusion into the abdominal cavity was thereby prevented.

Cicatrization and contraction of the external wound commenced on the fifth week: the stomach became more firmly attached to the pleura and intercostals by its external coats, but showed not the least disposition to close its orifice: this (the orifice) terminated as if by a natural boundary, and left the perforation resembling, in all but a sphincter, the natural anus, with a slight prolapsus.

Whenever the wound was dressed the contents of the stomach would flow out, in proportion to the quantity recently taken. If the stomach happened to be empty, or nearly so, a partial inversion would take place, unless prevented by the application of the finger. Frequently in consequence of the derangement of the dressing, the inverted part would be found of the size of a hen's egg. No difficulty, however, was experienced in reducing it by gentle pressure with the finger or a sponge wet with cold water, neither of which produced the least pain.

In the seventh week, exfoliation of the ribs and a separation of their cartilaginous ends began to take place.

The sixth rib was denuded of its periosteum for about two inches from the fractured part, so that I was obliged to amputate it about three or four inches from its articulation with the rib. This I accomplished by dissecting back the muscles, securing the intercostal artery, and sawing off the bone with a very fine, narrow saw, made for the purpose, introduced between the ribs, without injury to the neighboring parts. Healthy granulations soon appeared and formed soundly over the amputated end. About half the inferior edge of the fifth rib exfoliated and separated from its cartilage.

After the removal of these pieces of bone I attempted to contract the wound and close the perforation of the stomach by gradually drawing the edges together with adhesive straps laid on in a radiated form.

The circumference of the external wound was at least twelve inches and the orifice in the stomach nearly in the center, two inches below the left nipple, on a line drawn from this to the point of the left ilium.

To retain his food and drink I kept a compress and tent of lint, fitted to the shape and size of the perforation, and confined there by adhesive straps.

After trying all the means in my power for eight or ten months to close the orifice by exciting adhesive inflammation in the lips of the wound, without the least appearance of success, I gave it up as impracticable in any other way than that of incising and bringing them together by sutures, an operation to which the patient would not submit.

By the sloughing of the injured portion of the lung a cavity was left as large as a common-sized teacup, from which continued a copious discharge of pus for three months, when it became filled with healthy granulations, firmly adhering to the pleura and soundly cicatrized over that part of the wound.

Four months after the injury was received an abscess formed about two inches below the wound, nearly over the cartilaginous ends of the

first and second ribs, very painful and extremely sore, producing violent symptomatic fever. On the application of an emollient poultice it pointed externally. It was then laid open to the extent of three inches, and several shot and pieces of wad extracted, after which a gum-elastic bougie could be introduced three or four inches in the longitudinal direction of the ribs, towards the spine. Great pain and soreness extended from the opening of the abscess, along the track of the cartilaginous ends of the false ribs, to the spine, with a copious discharge from the sinus.

In five or six days there came away a cartilage one inch in length.

In six or seven days more another, an inch and a half long; and in about the same length of time a third, two inches long, were discharged. And they continued to come away every five or six days until five were discharged from the same opening, the last three inches in length. They were all entire and evidently separated from the false ribs.

The discharge, pain and irritation during the four or five weeks these cartilages were working out greatly reduced the strength of the patient, produced a general febrile habit and stopped the healing process of the original wound.

Directly after the discharge of the last cartilage inflammation commenced over the lower end of the sternum, which by the usual applications terminated in a few days in a large abscess, and from which, by laying it open two inches, I extracted another cartilage three inches in length. The inflammation then abated, and in a day or two another piece came away and the discharge subsided.

To support the patient under all these debilitating circumstances, I administered wine, with diluted muriatic acid and thirty or forty drops of the tincture of assafoetida three times a day, which appeared to produce the desired effect, and very much improved the condition of the wound.

On the 3d of January, 1823, I extracted another cartilage from the opening over the sternum an inch and a half long; and on the fourth another, two inches and a half in length, an inch broad at one end and narrowing to less than half an inch at the other. This must have been the ensiform cartilage of the sternum. After this the sinus closed and there was no return of inflammation.

From the month of April, 1823, at which time he had so far recovered as to be able to walk about and do light work, enjoying his usual good appetite and digestion, he continued with me, rapidly regaining his health and strength.

By the 6th of June, 1823, one year from the time of the accident, the injured parts were all sound and firmly cicatrized with the exception of the aperture in the stomach and side. This continued much in the same situation as it was six weeks after the wound was received. The perforation was about two and a half inches in circumference, and the food and drink constantly exuded, unless prevented by a tent, compress and bandage.

From this time he continued gradually to improve in health and strength, and the newly formed integuments over the wound became firmer and firmer. At the point where the lacerated edges of the muscular coat of the stomach and intercostal muscles met and united with the cutis vera the cuticle of the external surface and the mucous membrane of the stomach approached each other very nearly. They did not unite,

like those of the lips, nose, etc., but left an intermediate marginal space of appreciable breadth, completely surrounding the aperture. This space is about a line wide, and the cutis and nervous papillae are unprotected, as sensible and irritable as a blistered surface abraded of the cuticle. This condition of the aperture still continues and constitutes the principal and almost only cause of pain or distress experienced from the continuance of the aperture, the introduction of instruments, etc., in the experiments or the exudation of fluids from the gastric cavity.

Frequent dressings with soft compresses and bandages were necessarily applied to relieve his suffering and retain his food and drinks until the winter of 1823-4. At this time a small fold or doubling of the coats of the stomach appeared, forming at the superior margin of the orifice, slightly protruding, and increasing till it filled the aperture, so as to supersede the necessity for the compress and bandage for retaining the contents of the stomach. This valvular formation adapted itself to the accidental orifice, so as completely to prevent the efflux of the gastric contents when the stomach was full, but was easily depressed with the finger.

In the spring of 1824 he had perfectly recovered his natural health and strength; the aperture remained and the surrounding wound was firmly cicatrized to its edges.

In the month of May, 1825, I commenced my first series of gastric experiments with him at Fort Mackinac, Michigan Territory. In the month of June following I was ordered to Fort Niagara, N. Y., where, taking the man with me, I continued my experiments until August. Part of these experiments were published in 1826, in the 29th number of the Philadelphia Medical Recorder, conducted by Dr. Samuel Calhoun. About this time (August, 1825,) I took St. Martin with me to Burlington, Vt., and from thence to Plattsburgh, N. Y. From the latter place he returned to Canada, his native place, without obtaining my consent.

Being unable to ascertain the place of his resort, I gave him up as a lost subject for physiological experiments and returned to my post at the West again. I did not, however, remit my efforts to obtain information of his place of residence and condition.

He remained in Canada four years, during which period he married and became the father of two children; worked hard to support his family, and enjoyed robust health and strength. In 1825, as he has informed me, he engaged with the Hudson Bay Fur Company as a voyager to the Indian country. He went out in 1827 and returned in 1828, and subsequently labored hard to support his family until 1829.

Accidentally learning about this time where he was, and that he enjoyed perfect health, I made arrangements with the agents of the American Fur Company, who annually visit Canada for the purpose of procuring voyagers, to find and engage him for my service if practicable. After considerable difficulty and at great expense to me they succeeded in engaging him and transported him from Lower Canada with his wife and two children to me at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Upper Mississippi, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles, in August, 1829. His stomach and side were in a similar condition as when he left me in 1825. The aperture was open and his health good.

He now entered my service, and I commenced another series of experiments on the stomach and gastric fluids, and continued them, interruptedly, until March, 1831. During this time, in the intervals of experiment-

ing all the duties of a common servant, chopping wood, carrying burdens, etc., with little or no suffering or inconvenience from his wound. He labored constantly, became the father of more children, and enjoyed as good health and as much vigor as men in general. He subsisted on crude food in abundant quantities, except when on prescribed diet for particular experimental purposes and under special observance.

In the spring of 1831 circumstances made it expedient for him to return with his family from Prairie du Chien to Lower Canada again. I relinquished his engagements to me for the time on a promise that he would return when required and gave him an outfit for himself, wife and children. They started in an open canoe, via the Mississippi, passing by St. Louis, Mo.; ascended the Ohio River, then crossed the State of Ohio to the lakes and descended the Erie, Ontario and the River St. Lawrence to Montreal, where they arrived in June. He remained in Canada with his family until October, 1832, in good health and at hard labor. He was in the midst of the cholera epidemic at the time it prevailed and passed through Canada, and withstood its ravages with impunity, while hundreds around him fell sacrifices to its fatal influence.

In November, 1832, he again engaged himself to me for twelve months for the express purpose of submitting to another series of experiments. He joined me at Plattsburg, N. Y., and traveled with me to the city of Washington, where, with the facilities afforded by the head of the medical department, the experiments were continued upon him from November, 1832, to March, 1833.

During the whole of these periods, from the spring of 1824 to the present time, he has enjoyed general good health, and perhaps suffered much less predisposition to disease than is common to men of his age and circumstances in life. He has been active, athletic and vigorous, exercising, eating and drinking like other healthy and active people. For the last four months he has been unusually plethoric and robust, though constantly subjected to a continued series of experiments on the interior of the stomach, allowing to be introduced or taken out at the aperture different kinds of food, drinks, elastic catheters, thermometer tubes, gastric juice, chyme, etc., almost daily and sometimes hourly.

Such have been this man's condition and circumstances for several years past, and he now enjoys the most perfect health and constitutional soundness, with every function of the system in full force and vigor.

Mode of Extracting the Gastric Juice.—The usual method of extracting the gastric juice for experiment is by placing the subject on his right side, depressing the valve within the aperture, introducing a gum-elastic tube of the size of a large quill, five or six inches into the stomach, and then turning him on the left side until the orifice becomes dependent. In health, and when free from food, the stomach is usually entirely empty and contracted upon itself. On introducing the tube the fluid soon begins to flow, first by drops, then in an interrupted and sometimes in a short, continuous stream. Moving the tube about, up and down, or backwards and forwards, increases the discharge. The quantity of fluid ordinarily obtained is from four drachms to one and a half or two ounces, varying with the circumstances and condition of the stomach. Its extraction is generally attended by that peculiar sensation at the pit of the stomach, termed sinking, with some degree of faintness, which renders it necessary to stop the operation. The usual time of extracting the juice is

early in the morning, before he has eaten, when the stomach is empty and clean.

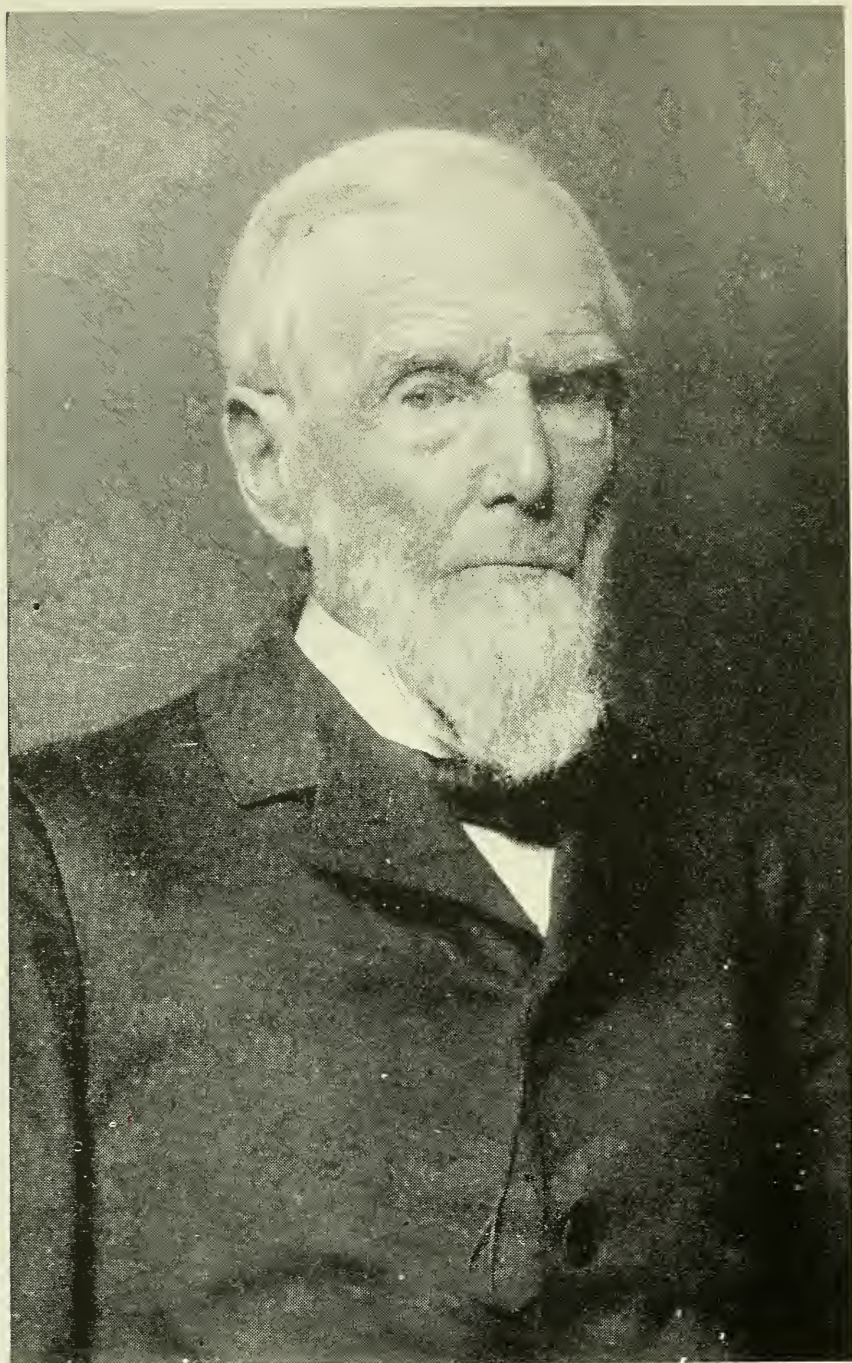
On laying him horizontally on his back, pressing the hand upon the hepatic region, agitating a little and at the same time turning him to the left side, bright yellow bile appears to flow freely through the pylorus and passes out through the tube. Sometimes it is found mixed with the gastric juice without this operation. This is, however, seldom the case, unless it has been excited by some other cause.

The chymous fluids are easily taken out by depressing the valve within the aperture, laying the hand over the lower part of the stomach, shaking a little and pressing upwards. In this manner any quantity necessary for examination and experiment can be obtained.

Valve.—The valve mentioned above is formed by a slightly inverted portion of the inner coats of the stomach, fitted exactly to fill the aperture. Its principal and most external attachment is at the upper and posterior edge of the opening. Its free portion hangs pendulous and fills the aperture when the stomach is full, and plays up and down simultaneously with the respiratory muscles when empty.

On pressing down the valve when the stomach is full the contents flow out copiously. When the stomach is nearly empty and quiescent the interior of the cavity may be examined to the depth of five or six inches if kept distended by artificial means, and the food and drinks may be seen entering it if swallowed at this time, through the ring of the esophagus. The perforation through the walls of the stomach is about three inches to the left of the cardia, near the left superior termination of the great curvature. When entirely empty the stomach contracts upon itself and sometimes forces the valve through the orifice, together with an additional portion of the mucous membrane, which becomes completely invested and forms a tumor as large as a hen's egg. After lying on the left side and sleeping a few hours a still larger portion protrudes and spreads out over the external integuments, five or six inches in circumference, fairly exhibiting the natural rugae, villous membrane and mucous coat, lining the gastric cavity. This appearance is almost invariably exhibited in the morning before rising from his bed.

Plattsburgh, 1833.



WILLIAM M. MPHEETERS, M. D., ST. LOUIS.

CHAPTER IV.—THE CHOLERA EPIDEMICS.

HISTORY OF EPIDEMIC CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS IN 1849.*

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

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

Early in December, 1848, the disease made its appearance in New Orleans, where it soon became epidemic, and prevailed to an alarming extent. By means of the numerous steamboats plying between this port and New Orleans, and in the absence of all quarantine regulations, cases of cholera were frequently, towards the latter part of December, brought to this city from New Orleans and admitted into the St. Louis Hospital. Some of these cases proved fatal, and in this way deaths from cholera appear in the weekly reports at that period.

On the 5th day of January, 1849, the first case of cholera originating in St. Louis occurred. The patient, a stout, healthy laboring man, who had four months previous to this time returned from New Mexico, and since which he had been employed in the upper part of the town, where he had no connection whatever with any one affected with cholera. On the day of his attack, January 5, at dinner, he ate heartily of sour kraut, while laboring under a slight diarrhea, and in a few days after was taken with vomiting, cramps and frequent discharges from the bowels. Four o'clock the same afternoon he was taken to the hospital, and in a short time afterwards I saw him. Found him in the following condition: Vomiting freely, with frequent and copious discharges from the bowels; at first of slight bilious character, but it soon became pure "rice water;" cramps in the stomach and lower extremities and tongue cold; skin of a blue color and very much corrugated; urinary secretions suspended; eyes sunken and surrounded by a livid hue. As the public mind at this time

*By Dr. William M. McPheeters, St. Louis.

was greatly excited on the subject of cholera, I invited several professional brethren in whom I had confidence to see the patient with me, all of whom concurred in the opinion that it was a well marked case of cholera. From the beginning the treatment instituted was of the most vigorous character, and was kept up with great assiduity, notwithstanding which the patient sank rapidly into a state of complete collapse and died the following morning about 2 o'clock.

I have been thus minute in describing this case, as it goes to show that from the very commencement the disease showed a most malignant character, and that at this early period the unknown morbid agent giving rise to cholera already existed in the atmosphere, and only required an exciting cause, such as sauer kraut in this instance afforded, to develop it in all its violence, and this, too, at a time when the weather was cold and the streets and alleys completely frozen, and when there was an absence of those local causes of disease which usually exist so abundantly in our midst.

The next case of local origin occurred two days after, on the 7th of January; patient an Irish boatman, but out of employment at that season of the year. This man also had a slight diarrhea for several days prior to his attack, and was guilty of imprudence in diet. On entering the hospital he presented all the characteristics of cholera, though not in so aggravated a form as in the last case. This patient recovered. No other cases are known to have originated here until the 17th, when a stout, middle-aged laborer was brought into the hospital, in a few hours after he was taken, in a state of collapse, and died the same night. From the first his symptoms were of the most violent kind. This case, unlike the last two, was not preceded by diarrhea, nor could it be traced to any imprudence in diet.

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

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

During the whole month of January 33 deaths are reported as having taken place from cholera in the city and five from cholera morbus. Two-thirds of these at least were imported from New Orleans, while only the remaining one-third were of local origin. The real number of deaths from cholera in January, 1849, may, therefore, be stated at 38. Of these, eight occurred at St. Louis Hospital, two at the Hospital for Invalids and two at the City Hospital. The remainder were from the city at large and from the different steamboats. The whole number of deaths from all diseases in January was 276.

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

The first week in March there were three deaths from cholera, the second week ten, the third week twenty-seven and the fourth week twenty-eight. The total number of deaths from cholera in March was 68, and from all diseases 294. This exhibits a decided increase from the month of January and February, and, although many cases were imported, the number originating here was vastly augmented.

For the first week in April there were 18 deaths of cholera; second week, 17; third week, 25; fourth week, 27, and fifth week, 44, making in all for the month 131 deaths from cholera and 456 from all diseases. From the beginning of April the number of imported cases began to decrease and those of local origin to multiply. Towards the latter part of the month the disease broke out with great violence among the inhabitants of the Orphans' Home, situated on Fourth street, between Poplar and Cerre, and in a few days swept off the matron of the establishment and many of the unfortunate inmates of the asylum. So fatal was the disease among the children that it was thought best to remove those remaining and temporarily to suspend the operations of the institution.

At this period apprehension became very great. With the approach of warm weather the disease was seen greatly to increase, and all seemed now convinced that a summer of unparalleled mortality awaited our population.

The first week in May showed a fearful increase in the progress of the disease, there being 78 deaths from cholera, with a total from all diseases of 135. Still the mortality was principally confined to the lower classes and the unacclimated emigrants coming among us in great numbers. This state of things, however, did not continue long, for the very next week revealed the astonishing result of 193 deaths of cholera and 273 from all diseases. The panic at this time among all classes of our citizens was at its height; not even afterwards, when the daily mortality reached 145, was it ever greater. At this juncture (May 17) the great fire occurred, and for two weeks immediately following it there was a perceptible decrease in the number of deaths. From 193 for the week preceding the fire it was reduced to 128 the first, 118 the second thereafter. Those circumstances, which were probably only a coincidence or one of those variations which frequently occur during prevalence of an epidemic, was attributed to the influence of the fire in purifying the atmosphere, and it was confidently believed by many that the disease would thenceforth decline. The sequel shows how little foundation there really was for this opinion. By making a powerful impression on the minds of the people, and for a time diverting their attention from the all-absorbing subject of cholera, the great fire may have influenced the disease in temporarily suspending one of the chief exciting causes, to-wit: fear, but in no other way that I can perceive. The sum-

ming up of the month of May shows an aggregate of 786 deaths; of these 517 were of cholera, showing an increase of 386.

The first week in June there were 74 deaths of cholera and in all 144. During the second week 139 of cholera and 283 in all. At this period the increase in the mortality was so great that it now became necessary, in order to convey a just idea of the progress of the epidemic, to give the daily as well as the weekly mortality.

From the details already given and particularly from those which are to follow, it will be seen that the number of deaths from other diseases besides cholera is unusually great. This greatly increased mortality attributed to other diseases is unquestionably owing to the all-pervading cholera influence. During the months of June and July, and to some extent throughout the epidemic, such was the almost irresistible tendency to death that slight ailments, which under ordinary circumstances and during other seasons would have yielded readily to treatment, now became serious in their character and not infrequently ran on rapidly to a fatal termination. Besides, in the weekly reports of deaths during the year, 432 were returned as occurring from unknown diseases. Nine-tenths of these, it is fair to presume, died from cholera, and were buried without regular certificates from physicians, and consequently were reported by the sextons as unknown. It is manifest, therefore, that this enormous mortality (4046) from diseases other than cholera is in a very great measure to be attributed to the baneful influence of the epidemic. The following table exhibit the daily mortality from June 12 to July 30 inclusive:

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

Making an aggregate for the week of 426 cholera, 96 from other diseases and 522 in all.

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

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

Tuesday, June 26, there were	94	20	114
Wednesday, June 27, there were	115	25	140
Thursday, June 28, there were	123	32	155
Friday, June 29, there were	119	43	162
Saturday, June 30, there were	83	39	122
Sunday, July 1, there were	100	25	125
Monday, July 2, there were	105	28	133

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total from cholera for the week, 100; from other diseases, 131; in all, 231.

On Tuesday, July 31, only three deaths occurred from cholera, and the Board of Health therefore pronounced that the disease was no longer an epidemic. For the remainder of the year I shall only give the weekly reports, which are as follows:

	Cholera.	Other Diseases.	All.
For the week ending Aug. 6 there were..	43	109	152
For the week ending Aug. 13 there were..	12	105	117
For the week ending Aug. 20 there were..	4	90	94
For the week ending Aug. 27 there were..	3	70	73
For the week ending Sept. 3 there were..	4	67	71
For the week ending Sept. 10 there were..	2	64	66
For the week ending Sept. 17 there were..	1	87	88
For the week ending Sept. 24 there were..	6	74	80
For the week ending Oct. 1 there were..	3	74	77
For the week ending Oct. 8 there were..	0	69	69
For the week ending Oct. 15 there were..	2	61	63
For the week ending Oct. 22 there were..	0	44	44
For the week ending Oct. 29 there were..	0	57	57
For the week ending Nov. 5 there were..	1	52	53
For the week ending Nov. 12 there were..	0	44	44
For the week ending Nov. 19 there were..	0	53	53
For the week ending Nov. 26 there were..	1	38	39
For the week ending Dec. 3 there were..	2	45	47
For the week ending Dec. 10 there were..	1	41	42
For the week ending Dec. 17 there were..	2	44	46
For the week ending Dec. 24 there were..	0	31	31
For the week ending Dec. 31 there were..	0	36	36

From the data here furnished, which has been carefully revised, it appears that the whole number of deaths from cholera during the year was 4,557; from other diseases, 4,046, making in all 8,608. As frightful as this array of figures may seem, they do not tell the whole story, as it is well-known that scores and even hundreds were taken to the country and across the river or otherwise secretly buried without having been reported to the Register.

At the commencement of the epidemic our city contained a population of near 70,000, but this number was reduced to about 50,000 by July, so that the greatest mortality occurred at a time when the number of inhabitants was greatly diminished. The following table exhibits the whole number of deaths from all diseases during each month of the year of 1849. The number from cholera and also the proportion of children of 5 years and under:

Whole Number of Persons in

January	276	From cholera..	38	5 years and under..	97
February	241	From cholera..	20	5 years and under..	91
March	294	From cholera..	68	5 years and under..	93
April	456	From cholera..	131	5 years and under..	146
May	786	From cholera..	517	5 years and under..	158
June	2440	From cholera..	1799	5 years and under..	512
July	2668	From cholera..	1895	5 years and under..	675
August	436	From cholera..	62	5 years and under..	208
September	305	From cholera..	13	5 years and under..	125
October	310	From cholera..	5	5 years and under..	125
November	189	From cholera..	2	5 years and under..	81
December	202	From cholera..	5	5 years and under..	62
	<hr/>		<hr/>		
	8603		4557		2173

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

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

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

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

Among the causes tending greatly to swell the number of deaths is to be mentioned the large number of emigrants who were constantly pouring in upon us by the boatload, while our own permanent population were leaving as fast as they could. I have no means of ascertaining the number who arrived during the whole season, but some idea may be formed from a single fact, that on the 28th of June 350 foreigners landed on our wharf

from a single steamer, the *New Uncle Sam*. These poor creatures, recently off shipboard, debilitated by the long sea voyage, and in the most favorable condition for contracting disease, were landed in an atmosphere reeking with the deadly influence of cholera, and as a matter of course were swept off by scores and by hundreds. Instead of victimizing the rest of the community they were themselves the victims. Towards the latter part of June a quarantine was established by which a check was put to the rapid influx of emigrants. The decline of the cholera soon after induced many to believe that they were mainly indebted to the quarantine for its disappearance. There can be no doubt of the fact that had the quarantine been established sooner many lives would have been saved by keeping out victims already predisposed to the disease, but it is as unreasonable to suppose that the cholera was kept up solely by the influx of foreigners as it was originally brought by them or that the establishing of a quarantine was the cause of its decline. As has already been stated, the disease ran its course and finally ceased, not for want of material on which to act, but from the subsidence of the epidemic tendency to it.

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

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

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

and the records show an increased number of deaths from mania a potu during the prevalence of the epidemic.

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

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

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

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

Still later in the season the disease prevailed with fearful violence on the north side of St. Charles street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, in a row of small two-story frame and brick houses, numerous occupied by mechanics and laborers, whose condition was somewhat better than those on Green street. Nearly the entire population of this block was swept off, 192 deaths occurring in the row. The street opposite had never been

paved; the situation was damp; the cellars were filled with water and the premises otherwise filthy.

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

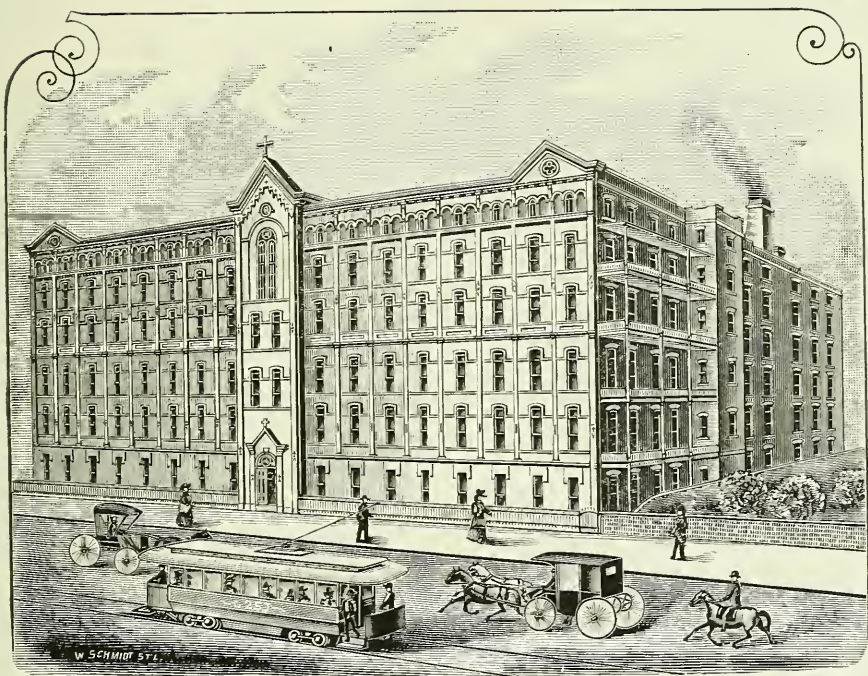
The neighborhood of Biddle and O'Fallon and Eighth street, as well as Biddle and Tenth, may also be included among the infected districts. Here the disease reached an unmitigated violence, sweeping off hundreds. During the months of June and July, having frequently gone into those neighborhoods to see a single case, I was detained for hours, going from house to house, prescribing as rapidly as possible. The population of these neighborhoods were almost entirely composed of Germans and Irish, who have herded together in large numbers. Near by also were large ponds of stagnant water, some of which covered 20 to 30 acres of ground.

But by far the most fatal locality was that known as Shepard's Graveyard (so called from the number of deaths which occurred there), being in the southwest part of the city and embracing three squares, the former bed of Chouteau Pond.

The situation of this place was low and damp and filthy and teemed with a population of the poorest of the poor and most destitute character. Here, as might naturally be expected, the cholera raged with unmitigated violence and carried off its scores and hundreds. I am informed by Dr. Alleyne, who had charge of that district during the epidemic, that very many cases occurred without the slightest premonitory diarrhea and terminated in an unusually short time.

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

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



ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS.

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

From the beginning of January to the close of the epidemic there was a constant influx of cholera patients in all stages of the disease in the St. Louis Hospital, requiring the constant attention day and night of nurses and assistants, both male and female, yet in not a single instance did any one of them suffer from the disease. On the female side of the house, and to some extent on the male side, numerous patients laboring under other diseases were placed in the same wards with cholera cases, but, as it is believed, without any injury to their health.

The whole number of inmates in the institution, including the Sisters of Charity, male and female nurses, orphan children and disabled and indigent persons having no home—but exclusive of the patients properly so-called—were 86 in all. Of these only five died of cholera during the whole season. Two of them were Sisters of Charity, neither of whom, however, was engaged in nursing, the one being exempt from duty on account of age and infirmity, but who occasionally visited the wards for the purpose of administering consolations of religion to the dying, while the other was engaged as precatrix of the establishment, and had no connection whatever with the wards. The remaining three were healthy female children from 4 to 12 years of age, all residing in the female ward, common to cholera and other diseases. In addition to the above, a female recovering from typhoid fever was taken with cholera and died. Besides those no other inmate of the hospital suffered with the epidemic. In common with the rest of the community they occasionally had diarrheas which yielded with greater or less readiness to the ordinary remedies.

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

That, although no skeptic as to the powers of medicine, my experience in the treatment of cholera has taught me how impotent is our art when the disease is malignant—that the result of medication depends vastly more on the character of the case than on the nature of the treatment, and that while mild cases will yield to opposite plans of treatment, nineteen-

twentieths of all the worst cases will die in spite of all the doctors and all the medicine in the universe. But while I fast believe, I am far from thinking that all plans of treatment are equally successful in one case or unsuccessful in the other, or that even the most malignant cases should be abandoned without an effort to save them. My invariable rule was to abandon no case as hopeless until death had rendered it absolutely so, and in pursuance of this course some of the very worst cases recovered.

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

One of the first remedies I employed in work was rendered by Dr. Cartwright and subsequently indorsed by a physician in this city in an article published in the daily newspaper—consisting of twenty grains of calomel, twenty grains of capsicum and ten grains of camphor. This compound, instead of arresting the disease, was found to be positively prejudicial, the capsicum in many instances increasing the gastritis, and it was therefore abandoned as worse than useless.

From the known action of large doses of quinine in congestive fever, in producing a prompt and powerful impression on the nervous system, I had hoped to derive benefit from its use in cholera. I therefore employed it in large and small doses (from two to twenty grains) alone and in combination, in repeated instances, without any good effect.

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

Calomel, which is regarded by many as the sheet anchor in the treatment of cholera, was faithfully tried in hundreds of cases, in doses varying from two to sixty grains, frequently repeated, as well as numerous combinations. I am not prepared to say that no benefit was derived from its use, but certainly it did not meet my expectations.

Not a few instances occurred in which the discharges from the bowels assumed a decidedly bilious character, and some in which even pyalism was induced, and yet the patients died, though the occurrence of pyalism was generally regarded as a favorable sign. I, however, continued to use calomel throughout the epidemic, but in greatly diminished quantities.

BLOOD LETTING.—No remedies employed by me during the cholera seemed at first to produce such decided and favorable results as the lancet. In some six or eight instances, in which the collapse was almost complete, and in which all the symptoms of advanced cholera were present, the patients seemed rescued from the jaws of death by free blood letting. In these cases the blood at first came drop by drop, and was of a dark molasses color, but gradually began to run more abundantly and ultimately to flow freely, at the same time assuming a brighter hue. Simultaneously with these changes respiration became more frequent and less labored, and the pulse seemed to increase or, from not being perceptible at all, became manifest. As the disease progressed, however, the same favorable results did not attend the use of the lancet, and it finally fell into disuse, not that I did not believe that there were many cases in which it might have done good, but because my zeal in the use of the remedy flagged, owing to repeated failures, and from the very great demand there was for every moment of my time. In every

instance in which bleeding was tried other remedies were simultaneously employed.

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

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

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

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

The remedies on which I mainly relied were the salt and mustard emetic, the musk powders, the solution of carbonate of ammonia, the astringent injections and blisters on the abdomen.

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

The following statement of the weather during the reign of cholera has been kindly furnished by Dr. George Englemann of this city, who, for a number of years past, has kept a regular account of the barometrical and thermometrical changes, as well as of the quantity of rain which falls. It will be found of interest when viewed in reference to the epidemic, from which it will be seen that there was nothing peculiar in the state of weather to account for the unusual severity of the disease, but that on the contrary the weather, as compared with ordinary seasons, was rather favorable than otherwise to health.

REPORT OF THE WEATHER.—During the period of May, June and July, while the cholera raged in St. Louis, the meteorological phenomena gave no evidence of any unusual state of the atmosphere. The weather was as usual with us in that season, which is emphatically our "rainy season." The rains, accompanied by thunderstorms, set in sometimes with the beginning of May, sometimes about the end of the month, and last until the middle or the end of June or the first week of July. June is always our rainy month, with sultry weather and frequent thunderstorms and prevailing easterly and southeasterly winds, and occasionally storms from the west, which are generally of short duration.

The weather in May, 1849, was rather fairer and a little cooler than usual: in July it was more cloudy and rainy and much cooler than it generally is at that time: in June, however, it was the same as we almost always experience in this month.

The quantity of rain for May, only 2.71 inches, fell in five days, while the average of the twelve preceding years gives 4.90 inches, which descended in about nine days.

In June thirteen rainy days averaged 6.46 inches of water, which corresponded very well with the average, 6.66 in eleven days.

In July 9.40 inches of rain poured down in twelve days, while the average is only 3.65 inches in seven days.

The atmospheric pressure was the same as common at this season, rather steady, not variable, but mostly below the average of the year.

The mean temperature of May, 64-7, was below the average, which is 66-3. That of June, 74-5, was equal to the average for this month, and that of July, 75-1, was much under the average of sixteen years (78-4).

In nine out of the preceding years the thermometer rose higher during the month of May than in that month in 1849: in nine years again in the same period it rose higher in June than in the corresponding month of 1849: in all the sixteen years it was warmer in July than in that month in 1849.

It is worth remarking, however, that the lowest temperature in those three months never was so low as it was almost always in the corresponding

months of the sixteen preceding years; so that the changes were never so great as they usually are at that season. As usual easterly and south-easterly winds prevailed during the period in question. The uncommon quantity of rain in July, together with the unusual low temperature of that month, corresponds with the rapid decrease of epidemics; so much so that should I feel inclined to ascribe any influence over this mysterious disease to the weather I could not help coming to the conclusion that the weather during the prevalence of the disease was remarkable and almost providentially favorable and that probably had the season been warm, as we frequently have it, the cholera would have raged even more violently and fatal than it did.

That the epidemic cholera would be almost fatal during the month of June was expected by every physician who bore in mind that in that month more than in any other of the twelve, dysentery and sporadic cholera make their appearance among us.

I proceed now to give a condensed view of the atmospheric phenomena during the thirteen weeks in which the cholera prevailed. As, according to the reports of our city authorities, the week begins with Tuesday, I have been obliged to follow the same arrangement.

May 1 to 7—Weather favorable, often cloudy; rain only once, 1.78, with thunder: barometer high, gradually falling; extremes of temperature, 39 degrees (on the 1st) and 88.5 degrees (on the 3d); the mean temperature, 65.5 degrees; prevailing winds, south and east. Number of deaths from cholera, 78.

May 8 to 14—Weather favorable: rain twice, 0.62, without thunder; barometer on the whole falling; extremes of temperature, 52 degrees (on the 10th), and 8.10 (on the 11th); mean temperature, 66.3 degrees; prevailing winds, northeast and some west. Number of deaths from cholera, 193.

May 15 to 21—Weather for several days very fair: otherwise variable; rain twice, only 0.31, without thunderstorms; barometer rising, then falling again; extremes of temperature, 58 degrees (on the 18th), and 82 degrees (on the 21st); mean temperature, 65.5 degrees; prevailing winds, northeast with some southeast. Number of deaths from cholera, 128.

May 22 to 28—Weather partly fair, otherwise variable; no rain or thunderstorms; barometer little higher than the week before; extremes of temperature, 50 degrees (on the 27th), 75 degrees (on the 22d); mean temperature, 61.5 degrees; prevailing winds, west with little east and north-east. Number of deaths from cholera, 118.

May 29 to June 4—Weather partly fair with a few variable days; only slight rain, 0.08, with thunder; barometer still rising, afterwards slightly falling; extremes of temperature, 51 degrees (on May 29), and 88 degrees (June 3); mean temperature, 70.7 degrees; prevailing winds, southwest and some southeast. Number of deaths from cholera, 74.

June 5 to 11—Weather rainy and stormy, with little fair weather; rains heavy, 3.48, on three days, with six thunderstorms; temperature low, with a slight rise towards the end of the week; extremes of temperature, 73 degrees; prevailing winds, east and southeast, with little southwest and northwest. Number of deaths from cholera, 139.

June 12 to 18—Weather variable, very fair in the latter part of the week: rain only on one day, with two thunderstorms, 0.89; temperature constantly rising; extremes of temperature, 60 degrees (on the 16th), and 89 degrees (on the 18th); mean temperature, 73.4 degrees; prevailing winds, west at first and then easterly. Number of deaths from cholera, 426.

June 19 to 25—Weather at first fair and then variable and on four consecutive days rainy, 1.43, with four thunderstorms; temperature high at first, then slightly falling; extremes of temperature, 67 degrees and 94 degrees (both on the 19th); mean temperature, 78.5 degrees; prevailing winds, east and northwest. Number of deaths from cholera, 636.

June 26 to July 2—Weather very variable, often cloudy, fair only for a few hours; rainy on three days, 0.58, with five thunderstorms; temperature somewhat lower or rather constant; extremes of temperature, 60 degrees and 87.8 degrees; prevailing winds, southeast, with some northwest. Number of deaths from cholera, 739.

July 3 to 9—Weather variable, with a few fair days; rainy on four days, 5.52, with four thunderstorms; barometer about the same as last week or a little higher; extremes of temperature, 65 degrees (on the 4th), and 86 degrees (on the 9th); mean temperature, 75 degrees; prevailing winds, east and southeast. Number of deaths from cholera, 654.

July 10 to 16—Weather mostly fair, with rain on three days, 1.83, and two thunderstorms; barometer rising considerably; extremes of temperature, 62 degrees (on the 15th), and 90 degrees (on the 10th and 11th); mean temperature, 78.4 degrees; prevailing winds, east, south and west. Number of deaths from cholera, 669.

July 17 to 23—Weather even fairer than in the week before: rain only one day, 0.21, with a thunderstorm; barometer slightly but gradually falling; extremes of temperature, 63 degrees (on the 17th), and 88 degrees (on the 19th); mean temperature, 78.8 degrees; prevailing winds, at first southeast and then north and northeast and northwest. Number of deaths from cholera, 269.

July 24 to 30—Weather variable, more cloudy again; rain on four days, 1.81, and one thunderstorm; barometer falling, then rising again; extremes of temperature, 65 degrees (on the 30th), and 88 degrees (on the 29th); mean temperature, 71.1 degrees; prevailing winds, west and south, with some east wind. Number of deaths from cholera, 100.

The following exhibits the number of cholera cases admitted into three of the hospitals, with the number of deaths:

Whole number of cholera cases admitted into the St. Louis Hospital.	1,330
Died	510
Discharged	820
Cases admitted into the City Hospital from May to September inclusive	57
Discharged	27

Owing to the location of this hospital, being a mile and a half from the city, it was not used to any considerable extent as a receptacle for cholera patients.

Between the 2d and 20th of July there were admitted into the First Ward Hospital, all cholera	82
Died of this number	21

During this period several of the nurses and attendants employed in attending to the sick were attacked with cholera—one of whom died—making the whole number of cholera cases 87 and 22 deaths. This was one of the temporary hospitals established by the "committee of health,"

and it was therefore only in operation a short time, being under the medical charge of Dr. Wilson.

I cannot close this article without paying a merited tribute to the citizens of St. Louis generally for the humane and gallant manner in which they bore themselves throughout the epidemic. Notwithstanding the misrepresentations which were circulated abroad, there was no unusual panic, no flinching from duty whatever. At a time when hired attendants could not be had associations of young gentlemen were formed for the express purpose of nursing the sick. And the Sisters of Charity, with characteristic kindness, were ever ready to volunteer their services, and, wherever the arrows of death fell thickest and fastest, there they were to be found amid the sick and dying, regardless of their own personal safety and comfort, and through the administrations of the gospel to every denomination, nobly did their duty, and by their untiring zeal, ministering to the spiritual wants of the people, proved how sincerely devoted they were to their whole work in which they were engaged. Several of them, whose memories will not soon be forgotten, sacrificed their lives in the work. As to the physicians, although they were unable to stay the arm of the destroyer, they were unwearied in their attention to the sick and ever ready to sacrifice themselves for the good of others. The melancholy record of deaths among them sufficiently proves how devoted they were in the cause of humanity.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN ST. LOUIS IN 1866.*

No better history of the epidemic of cholera of 1866 can be written than that by Robert Moore, a civil engineer of St. Louis. Mr. Moore was for a long time City Sewer Commissioner, and has given the study of epidemics considerable attention, particularly those epidemics which are influenced by sewage.

"The precise route by which cholera reached the city of St. Louis in 1866 is not altogether certain, but it probably came by rail from New York, and not, as heretofore, by way of the Mississippi River. Its first appearance was in the week ending August 3, during which there were five deaths from this cause. But there had been good reason to expect it for many months. During the autumn of 1865 the Governor of the State, Thomas H. Fletcher, had called the attention of Mayor Thomas to the probable coming of cholera during the ensuing year, and suggested the propriety of preparing for it. The Mayor heartily indorsed this suggestion and endeavored to get the City Council to take the necessary measures. But his appeal met with no response. In the spring of the following year his efforts to this end were renewed, but with no better result. The Council steadily refused to do anything. The cholera was not here, and it was argued that any measures of preparation for it would frighten strangers and injure business, so that, when it finally appeared, the city was wholly unprepared to fight it. There was, it is true, a so-called Board of Health, which, as in 1849, consisted of a committee of the Council and a health officer, but they had neither the authority nor the money, even if they had the knowledge necessary to stamp out a pestilence.

"The disease, therefore, spread with great rapidity. During the sec-

*By Robert Moore, C. E., St. Louis.

ond week of its presence it caused 120 deaths. For the third week the number rose to 754, and in the fourth week, ending August 24, it reached 991, or an average of 142 per day.

"By this time the need of some vigorous and concerted measures to fight the enemy had become so great that volunteers had once more to come to the rescue. This time, however, the organization took the form of a committee of citizens in each ward, who, acting in concert with the Mayor, visited from house to house, furnishing nurses and medicines to those who needed them. During the next week after the work began the mortality fell to about half that of the previous week, and steadily declined thereafter, until, for the week ending October 30, the number of deaths were only thirty, and a month later the disease had wholly disappeared.

"The total number of deaths due to the epidemic this year was 3,527, although Dr. McClellan's report on cholera in the United States in 1873 gives the number of deaths from this cause in St. Louis in 1866 as 8,500—a statement which has been frequently copied and generally accepted by the newspapers. It so happens, however, that we have two independent enumerations to guide us in this matter—one made by the Board of Health, the other made after the epidemic was over by the city assessors, as the result of a house to house inquiry. The total of the latter enumeration falls short of the former, but when we add to it the deaths in the City Hospital, as given by the books of that institution, we get exactly the same number, 3,527, as given by the Board of Health, so that the correctness of this figure may be considered as fully established. The rate of mortality which it represents is 17.3-10 per thousand of population.

"The location of the deaths in this year, as given by the assessors' reports, with the approximate mortality per thousand for each block, is shown on a map which accompanies this paper.* I will not attempt any discussion of the facts revealed by this map any further than to say that it shows in a very striking manner the close relation between cholera and filth. Those parts of the city where the people and their habitations were clean, and where no wells were used for drinking water, escaped almost entirely, and the whole force of the epidemic was spent upon those parts where the houses and the people were unclean and well water was in most frequent use. Whilst 'Kerry Patch' and 'French Town' show on the map in deep black, Stoddard's Addition is almost blank. The man whose food and drink were free from filth would seem to have been as safe in St. Louis in the midst of the epidemic as if he had been a thousand miles away.

CHOLERA SINCE 1866.

"In June of the next year, 1867, cholera appeared once more and threatened again to sweep the city. But this time a real Board of Health, with adequate powers and with Dr. John T. Hodgen at its head, had been organized. It is, therefore, no surprise that in spite of its earlier start, the cholera in 1867 caused but 684 deaths, or less than one-fifth of the number of the previous year.

*For lack of space this map is omitted here. Readers desiring to consult it will find it in "A Sanitary Survey of St. Louis," edited by Dr. George Homan.—Ed.

“In 1873, when cholera appeared again, it was hardly recognized as such, and the victims, as counted by Dr. McClellan, from reports of local physicians, numbered only 392.

APPENDED TABLE, SHOWING MORTALITY OF CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS.

Month.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852	1854.	1866.	1867.	1873
January	36	13	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....
February	21	4	....	3	2	.....	.....	.....
March	75	2	1	1	10	.....	.....	.....
April	123	12	9	2	91	.....	.....	.....
May	55½	80	47	44	190	.....	.....	.....
June	1,746	174	505	230	479	.....	6	.....
July	1,689	458	233	274	533	2	8	.....
August	45	59	37	98	136	2,388	103	.....
September	13	16	9	41	55	1,082	321	.....
October	3	21	....	53	20	51	225	.....
November	3	39	2	31	4	4	20	.....
December	3	5	....	21	13	.....	1	.....
Totals	4,317	853	845	802	1,534	3,527	634	392
Population	63,471	77,869	83,715	90,111	104,060	204,327	212,360	237,620
Rate per 1,000	68.1	11.34	10.10	8.91	14.75	17.26	3.22	1.47

Remarks.—The figures of population of 1849 and 1866 are from enumerations made by the city authorities; those for 1850 are from the United States census. For other years the population is computed by compound interest formula, assuming the annual rate of increase from one census to another to be constant. While a great many more deaths per thousand inhabitants occurred in 1849, still in 1866 the month of August shows a total of 2,388, or 642 more than in June, 1849, the latter month being generally considered the most fatal from cholera St. Louis has ever known.

CHAPTER V.—YELLOW FEVER IN ST. LOUIS IN 1878 AND 1879.*

During the summer of 1878, as is well-known, yellow fever raged in the principal cities of the South to an alarming extent.

The exodus was so great that many of the smaller towns were almost depopulated. Those that did not succumb to the disease and were financially able to leave flew to Norther cities by rail or by the steamboats plying upon the Mississippi.

But for the prompt action of Mr. C. W. Francis, then Health Commissioner of St. Louis, there is no doubt that St. Louis, situated as it is, being so accessible, both by rail and water, would have suffered very materially. He promptly opened Quarantine Hospital as soon as the first case was discovered in the city, placing Dr. Henry C. Davis, then assistant physician at the Female Hospital, in charge as superintendent. This was about the middle of July.

In about twenty days after this the work of caring for the sick at this institution had grown so that Mr. Francis asked for volunteers from the corps of young physicians then stationed at the City Hospital to assist Dr. Davis. Dr. F. T. Outley, Dr. Jacob Friedman and the writer responded to this call. We found this noble young physician overwhelmed with work. Not only did he have the sick and dying to care for, but the stopping of boats at all hours of the day and night, the discrimination of the disease in the sick in the palatial cabins, as well as those on deck, and their isolation from healthy individuals, and their removal to the hospital wards, to say nothing of the worry connected with the holding of boats often to the disgust of the captains in charge.

These manifold duties slowly but surely undermined his iron constitution, and he, too, succumbed to the disease, and died on October 15, 1878, after a seven days' illness. Thus ended the life of one of the many martyrs to a noble profession. As soon as it was known to the employes of this institution that Dr. Davis was dead the greater number immediately left for the city, and those that were left in charge had from that time on till the closure of the hospital to contend with poor and inexperienced help, many staying not longer than two or three days after being appointed.

The first positive case of yellow fever in this city was in the person of William P. O'Bannon, who arrived from New Orleans on July 11, 1878. He was a citizen of St. Louis and had gone with his uncle in June as second clerk on board the steamer Commonwealth. He died on the 19th of July, 1878.

The next case was Capt. Nelson, a man 68 years of age. His case developed about August 10.

The first patient (Julian Loewe) admitted to Quarantine Hospital came from Memphis on the railroad on August 18. The first patient taken off a steambot coming from the South was James Payton, taken from the steamer Colorado.

There were received at the hospital between August 18 and October 22, 127 patients; about 88 of these had yellow fever. The other cases

*By Dr. Walter B. Dorsett, St. Louis.**

**Author's note:—For valuable information in the preparation of this article I am indebted to Mr. C. W. Francis, formerly Health Commissioner of St. Louis.

were classed as intermittent fever. Thirty-seven of the yellow fever patients died.

In addition to the above there were 35 cases of persons coming from other cities to St. Louis between July 8 and September 25, who were supposed to have had yellow fever; 19 of these people died. Among these 35 was William P. O'Bannon, mentioned above. None of these cases were at Quarantine.

In addition to the number of cases and deaths at Quarantine there were about 10 bodies taken off boats during the summer, they having died on the boats, and were buried at Quarantine Cemetery.

During the season of 1878 there were 18 citizens of St. Louis who contracted the yellow fever; 10 of these persons died. Five of these persons who died were employes of the Health Department, among them Dr. Henry C. Davis, spoken of above.

The treatment of yellow fever patients at Quarantine Hospital was mostly directed towards alleviating symptoms as they presented themselves. Quinine proved of no value as a prophylactic agent. When the temperature arose to what was considered a dangerous degree, quinine seemed to have some power in depressing it. Cases of this kind, however, were exceptionable for the reason that the drug was rejected by vomiting as soon as taken. One case was treated for a time with inhalation of super-oxygenated air. The inhalation of the mixture of oxygen with atmospheric air has a decided soothing effect upon the patient, but nothing more, perhaps than was to be expected, as oxygen has a well-known anesthetic power when inhaled in large quantities. The case upon which this test was made was a severe one. The patient died.

CLASSIFICATION AND SUMMARY OF ALL CASES OF YELLOW FEVER OCCURRING IN ST. LOUIS AND ITS VICINITY IN 1878.

	Recov- ered.	Died.	Total.
Cases of yellow fever treated in the city of St. Louis in persons coming from points where the disease was prevalent	16	19	35
Cases of yellow fever treated at Quarantine, from all sources.....	59	38	97
Cases of yellow fever arising by contagion in St. Louis and suburbs, not treated at Quarantine	4	3	7
Cases of yellow fever arising by contagion in St. Louis and suburbs, treated at Quarantine.....	3	8	11
Cases of yellow fever, or closely simulating that disease—where contagion could not be demonstrated—occurring in St. Louis and suburbs, not treated at Quarantine.....	1	11	12
Cases of yellow fever, or closely simulating that disease—where contagion could not be demonstrated—occurring in St. Louis and suburbs, treated at Quarantine.....	..	1	1
Cases of yellow fever treated in St. Louis, its suburbs and at Quarantine in the year 1878	80	71	151
Cases of yellow fever treated in St. Louis, etc., and at Quarantine, in persons from cities where the disease prevailed (exotic cases) 72	48	120	
Cases of yellow fever arising in St. Louis and suburbs, in residents, or persons who had not been to the South (indigenous cases)....	8	23	31

The number of deaths by yellow fever, imported and of domestic origin, occurring properly in the city of St. Louis and its suburbs, was thirty-three; of these fourteen were indigenous cases and nineteen from abroad. Thirty-eight deaths are also recorded at Quarantine, making a grand total of seventy-one deaths by yellow fever of domestic and extraneous origin conjointly.

The number of deaths by yellow fever of domestic origin was twenty-three out of thirty-one cases, of which nine deaths occurred at Quarantine, the patients having been removed thither, and fourteen in St. Louis and its suburbs.

During the summer of 1879 there were forty-nine persons received at Quarantine supposed to be suffering from yellow fever, of whom thirty-five proved to have yellow fever; of these thirty-five four died.

This is in refutation of the idea that yellow fever cannot be contracted in this latitude, and is proof that it only requires the induction of the fever germ into our midst.

Literature, although scant on this subject, tells us that it has been contracted even as far north as Chicago, when the temperature and humidity of the atmosphere were favorable to the dissemination of the germ. This should teach the authorities of municipalities the value of strict quarantine regulations during the prevalence of this disease in Southern cities.

Since the acquisition of Cuba and Porto Rico to our country much good work has been done towards sanitation in the cities of these two islands, notably in Havana, as evidenced by the report of the New Orleans Commission recently appointed for the investigation of this matter. When this plague spot has once been thoroughly renovated little fear can be entertained for the spread of this dread disease to any alarming extent in this country. Like the Asiatic cholera, it will become only a matter of past history. Still, sanitation in all that it means in large cities, and the enforcement of strict quarantine regulations, should ever be uppermost in the minds of those into whose hands the country at large intrusts its lives.

Nothing can be more dreadful than an epidemic of yellow fever, unless it be Asiatic cholera.

The sights as witnessed by the writer while attending to his daily duties of taking off the boats these people who were fleeing for their lives is an experience never to be forgotten. Wives that had buried their husbands, and in many instances several children; husbands that had lost their wives and all their children; orphaned children in charge of Sisters of Charity, and in many instances total strangers, fleeing, they did not know where, but escaping from what they felt assured was certain death. It certainly was distressing in the extreme.

TABLE SHOWING Cases and Deaths of Contagious Diseases For the Past Forty-Nine Years, Ending March 31st, 1899.

(Compiled especially for this publication by Dr. Walter B. Dorsett.)

YEARS.	Small-Pox.		Diphtheria.		Croup.		Scarlet-Fever.		Typhoid-Fever.		Cerebro Spinal Fever.		Measles.		Consumption.		Cholera.		Total Num-ber of Deaths from Causes.	Population.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
1850	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1851	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1853	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*1867	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	562	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	3789	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	623	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889
1890-91
1891-92
1892-93
1893-94
1894-95
*1896-96
1896-97
1897-98
1898-99

* Organization of the first Board of Health. ** Antifoxin in general use from 1856. || No record.

*** Population taken from United States census each 10 years. Intermediate years are approximate.

The Department does not consider the number of cases of Typhoid Fever accurate, as a great many physicians do not report Typhoid Fever.

CHAPTER VI.—THE LAST HALF CENTURY.

MATTERS AND THINGS MEDICAL IN GENERAL—A BRIEF RETROSPECT OF HALF A CENTURY.*

From the above title it will be seen that I have given myself ample scope to say whatever occurs to me, without reference to logical sequence. Not, however, "Like orient pearls at random strung," but rather "the random strung, minus the orient pearl."

I do not agree with the late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes in his famous declaration, "If all the medicines in the world were cast into the sea it would be all the better for mankind and all the worse for the fishes." But, if instead of all, he had said nine-tenths of all the medicine in the world I would be disposed to say amen. We have too many medicines and far too much of it is daily prescribed and daily swallowed without being prescribed for the good of those who swallow it. But the fact is, the vast majority of mankind, and especially of womankind, are firm believers in the efficacy of medicine, and hence they like to be dosed. If the doctor refuses to give it to them they will take it in spite of him. It is not at all to be wondered at, therefore, that there should be a disposition on the part of the profession to gratify them in this regard. But I venture the assertion that the older the physician grows and the wider the range of his experience becomes the less medicine he will give and the more reliance he will be disposed to place in the *vis medicatrix naturae*. The young doctor is the special patron of the apothecary and the hope of the drug manufacturer.

Dr. Holmes, to whom allusion has been made—whose recent death saddened men of letters of more than one continent, and who so admirably united in his own person the poet, the philosopher and the physician—with all his accomplishments, was very much of an agnostic in medicine, but his leaning in that direction tended more to rational conservatism than to the belittling of his own profession. Indeed, I am persuaded that a moderate amount of scepticism in medicine is highly desirable—enough at least to insure reflection and to prevent the too-ready adoption of new and untried theories. Credulity in medicine, not less than in religion, is the fruitful source of error—all the miserable brood of isms and pathys which have disgraced the profession and cursed the world are its legitimate offspring. We should learn to avoid the two extremes, blind credulity, which believes everything, and stolid agnosticism, which believes nothing, and adopt the true philosophy, "prove all things, and hold fast that which is good."

I have recently celebrated the 53d anniversary of my arrival in St. Louis, then a flourishing town of 20,000 inhabitants, and already beginning to attract national attention. Since then busy time has brought many and important changes. Indeed, I may say that nothing now remains just as I then saw it, even the Mississippi River has undergone vast changes in its relative importance. Then it was the highway of travel and the sole channel of commerce; now it is of but secondary importance in these re-

*By Dr. W. M. McPheeters, St. Louis. Read before the St. Louis Medical Society, December 15, 1894.

gards, having given place, in large part, to more rapid transit by rail. The old Planters' House, just then completed, having served its day and generation, has given place to a new and more magnificent structure. But these physical changes—great as they are—are so obvious that they need not be enumerated. I will therefore restrict myself to matters and things medical.

Of all those whom I found practicing medicine here on my arrival, but a solitary one now remains: the others have all passed into the other world. Of the one remaining—then, as now, he was a fine specimen of the genus homo, as well as the genus medico. Of course, I allude to Dr. J. B. Johnson, who preceded me but a few months, but whom I found always actively engaged in laying the foundation of his subsequent deserved success. A few months later brought, first Dr. Moses and then Dr. Pope, both of whom became prominent, one as a practitioner of medicine, the other as a surgeon of national renown. The former still lives in dignified retirement, the other came to a tragic death in a foreign city, beloved and regretted by all.

In the fall of 1841 I found the St. Louis Medical Society in full and vigorous operation, having been chartered by the Legislature in 1837, holding meetings monthly from May to November and semi-monthly the rest of the year. In 1842 it contained a membership of about fifty. The meetings were proportionately as well attended then as they are now, while the papers read and the discussions had were of no inferior character. There was also manifested a commendable esprit du corps and a strict adherence to professional etiquette. Indeed, St. Louis at that time contained physicians of recognized ability and reputation. Dr. Englemann, distinguished as a botanist and general scientist; Dr. Wislizenus, for his careful and accurate meteorological observations, and Dr. Beaumont, renowned for his physiological researches and his experiments on digestion, afforded by the rare opportunity he had of looking into the interior of the stomach of Alexander St. Martin, and noting its normal workings. Besides these there were a number of other intelligent, educated physicians, such as Drs. Lane, McCabe, Moore, Reyburn, Sykes, Adreon, Prather, Meredith Martin and others. These men were all skillful and successful practitioners, and let me say that the pneumonia they had to treat yielded as readily to the lancet, and the rheumatisms they encountered to the colchicum and nitrate of potash treatment, as do the same diseases now to modern antipyretics. I mention these facts that the younger members of the profession may know what kind of men their predecessors were—that they were abreast of the times in which they lived.

Specialism, as it exists at the present day, with its advantages and evils (greatly beneficial when kept within certain bounds, otherwise not), was not in vogue at that time. The nearest approach that came to it was in the case of a certain Kentuckian, who undertook somewhat of a monopoly in this line. One morning he hoisted his sign, which read, "Dr. Price, Physician, Surgeon, Aurist, Oculist and Accoucher," but he soon broke down under the weight of his undertaking and left for parts unknown.

In November, 1840, prior to my arrival, the celebrated Dr. Joseph N. McDowell, assisted by his friend and colleague, Dr. John S. Moore, established the first medical college west of the Mississippi River, as the Medical Department of Kemper College, but popularly known as the McDowell College, which started out with 37 matriculants. Fresh from the Univer-



JOHN S. MOORE.

sity of Pennsylvania and the wards of the Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, I had the pleasure of occasionally listening to the second course of lectures in this pioneer institution. This was the day of small beginnings in the way of medical teaching in St. Louis; but as "tall oaks from little acorns grow," so this parent college, after undergoing various evolutions and changes, both in name and organization, stands to-day as one of the leading medical institutions in the West, the Missouri Medical College. All honor to its original founder, as well as to those who have so ably and successfully broadened and deepened the foundation which he laid. Two years later the eminent surgeon, Dr. Charles A. Pope, assisted by Dr. Litton and others, established a second medical college, as the Medical College of the St. Louis University, which in its turn has undergone like changes, and is now known and honored as the St. Louis Medical College or the Medical Department of the Washington University. To it belongs the credit of having been the first Western medical college to adopt the three years' graded course of study, a distinction of which it may well be proud.

At the risk of antagonizing some whose friendship I value and whose motives I respect, I venture the opinion that it would have been well for the profession and for the cause of medical education if the establishment of medical colleges had ceased with the two already mentioned: for, however, it may be to the interest of those whose ambition it is to become professors, I fail to see how the profession at large is benefited, or the cause of medical education is advanced by the multiplication of medical schools—higher medical education, I mean, not the mere granting of degrees.

The St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital of the Sisters of Charity was the only hospital here when I arrived. This institution was founded in 1828, and the original building erected on a lot situated on the corner of Fourth and Spruce streets, donated by John Mullanphy. In it the city's sick were cared for, attended by a physician appointed by the city and paid for per capita. The City Hospital was not completed for occupation until 1846, when a building 111 feet long and 50 feet wide was erected on the present site at a cost of \$17,000, and with a capacity for accommodating ninety patients. Drs. John S. Moore and M. M. Pallen, health officers, appointed by Mayor Bernard G. Pratt, were charged with the duty of removing the city's sick from the St. Louis Hospital and of inaugurating the new institution. Dr. David O. Glascock was appointed first resident physician at a salary of \$200 a year, including board and lodging. The original building was almost completely destroyed by fire in 1856. All the sick were safely removed save one, an insane Italian, who rushed back into the flames after having been taken out. In 1857 the hospital, greatly enlarged, was rebuilt at a cost of \$62,000, constituting the front portion of the present building.

As early as 1842, for the double purpose of aiding the sick and benefiting its founders, Drs. Moses, Pope, J. B. Johnson, George Johnson, J. Clark and the writer associated themselves together and established the first public dispensary. At first this institution, which was well patronized from the start, was sustained by private contributions, mainly through the kindly efforts of Madame Gausche, but subsequently obtained a small annual appropriation from the city, and was kept up for a number of years, and until the work of gratuitous attendance upon the poor by means of free public dispensaries was taken up by the medical colleges and other interested parties. It is worthy of remark that, although fifty-two years

have elapsed, three out of the six physicians associated in this dispensary still survive.

As yet St. Louis had no medical journal, but this want, if want it was, was supplied by Dr. Linton, who, in April, 1843, started the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, a monthly publication, and the first of its kind west of the Mississippi, with which, before the termination of the second year, I became connected as associate and managing editor, and so continued until its suspension on account of the war, in 1862. And here let me say of Dr. Linton, that, both by his writing and by his teaching, he has impressed his genius upon the profession of this city and surrounding country, as no other man has done. He was both a logician and a medical philosopher.

About this time the profession was strengthened by the advent of Dr. M. M. Pallen, who soon became popular, both as a practitioner and as a teacher, and later on, in 1845, by that of Dr. S. Pollak, who still remains, a bright connecting link between the profession past and present. Of him I will say, as he is not present, that this society never had a more faithful, useful or honored member than he.

The year 1849 is memorable in the history of St. Louis and in the annals of the medical profession—first, because of the great fire which occurred in May and which destroyed so large a part of the business portion of the city, but chiefly on account of the terrible epidemic of cholera which prevailed throughout the whole of that year, but with peculiar severity from May to August. Few modern communities have been so severely scourged as was this devoted city during that memorable period. With an estimated population of 70,000, at least one-fourth of whom took refuge in flight at the approach of the disease, the mortality for the year was 8,108, mainly from cholera. During the months of June and July alone there were 5,108 deaths. It was like going into a continuous battle for sixty days and coming out each day with a loss of nearly 100 killed. As is always the case the medical profession stood manfully to their post during all these dark days, encountering the dangers of contagion and risking their own lives in their efforts to save others. Nor was this done without severe loss on their part and the sacrifice of many valuable lives. Had these devoted physicians fallen in battle amid the clash of contending armies, they would have been esteemed heroes—their valor would have been heralded to the world and they would have been accorded military honors at their burial. And yet these brave doctors were as really and truly heroes and as much entitled to fame as the proudest warrior that ever fell on the battlefield. Such, however, is the estimate the world places on bravery when exhibited under different but no less trying circumstances.

During the year of the cholera, as well as the decade immediately preceding it, St. Louis acquired the reputation for general unhealthiness and excessive bills of mortality—especially infantile mortality—which it has not yet outlived and which still clings to it. It cannot be denied that at that time there was some ground for this unenviable notoriety. Then the sanitary condition of the city was anything but good. We had no underground sewers, only surface drainage. The growth of the city was so rapid that the streets were only partially and imperfectly paved, the alleys were filthy and in and around the city were numerous sinkholes or small pools filled with stagnant water. Besides, at that period St. Louis was made the objective point where hundreds and thousands of all conditioned European emigrants gathered to be distributed throughout the entire Miss-

issippi Valley. Some idea as to the extent to which this cause operated may be had when it is stated that on June 28, 1849, 350 foreigners were landed on the wharf from a single steamboat, the "New Uncle Sam," nor was this an unusual occurrence. These unfortunate emigrants, recently off shipboard, debilitated by the long sea voyage and in the worst possible sanitary condition, arrived during the pestilence of a fierce epidemic, and finding fresh meat and green vegetables—to which they were unaccustomed—abundant and cheap, they indulged to their hearts' content, and in too many instances paid the penalty with their lives. Is it any wonder that under such circumstances our bills of mortality should have been so excessive? But, fortunately, all these causes have long since ceased to operate, and to-day St. Louis claims, and justly claims, to be one of the healthiest cities in the land, and it is high time that this claim is generally recognized.

In the springs of 1848-49 respectively there graduated two young physicians. The one in the Missouri and the other in the St. Louis Medical College, one hailing from Illinois, the other from Missouri, but both locating in this city. They soon became prominent, first as anatomists and then as surgeons. Both filled with marked ability prominent professorial chairs. Both presided over this society. Both were honored by being elected president of the National Medical Association and both were rewarded by large and lucrative practices. Here, however, the analogy ceases. One was suddenly cut off in the midst of his usefulness—at the very noontide of his success—profoundly regretted by all. The other still lives, the honored Professor of Surgery in the St. Louis Medical College. You all know to whom allusion is made—Drs. Hodgen and Gregory. Toward the close of the '40s there also graduated from the medical colleges of this city a number of young men, all of whom have become prominent, all of whom have been honored by this society, and all of whom still continue to adorn the profession. Among these may be mentioned Drs. Allyn, Maughs, Atwood, Elsworth Smith and Papin.

As a matter of some interest I wish to place on record a brief history of the formation of the Missouri State Medical Association. In 1850 I attended the American Medical Association, held in Cincinnati. At that meeting, although so near, Missouri was poorly represented; not a delegate, as I remember, outside of St. Louis, and but few from the city. Then we had no State organization and few, if any, medical societies save one in this city. The poor showing which Missouri made in comparison with other Western States was a source of mortification to those of us who were present. On returning from the meeting, and in order to wipe out this reproach, I introduced into this society the following preamble and resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

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

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to address the regular members of the medical profession throughout the State, inviting them to meet in general convention in the city of St. Louis on Monday, the 4th day of November next, for the purpose of forming a State medical association, with auxiliary societies in each town and county in the State."

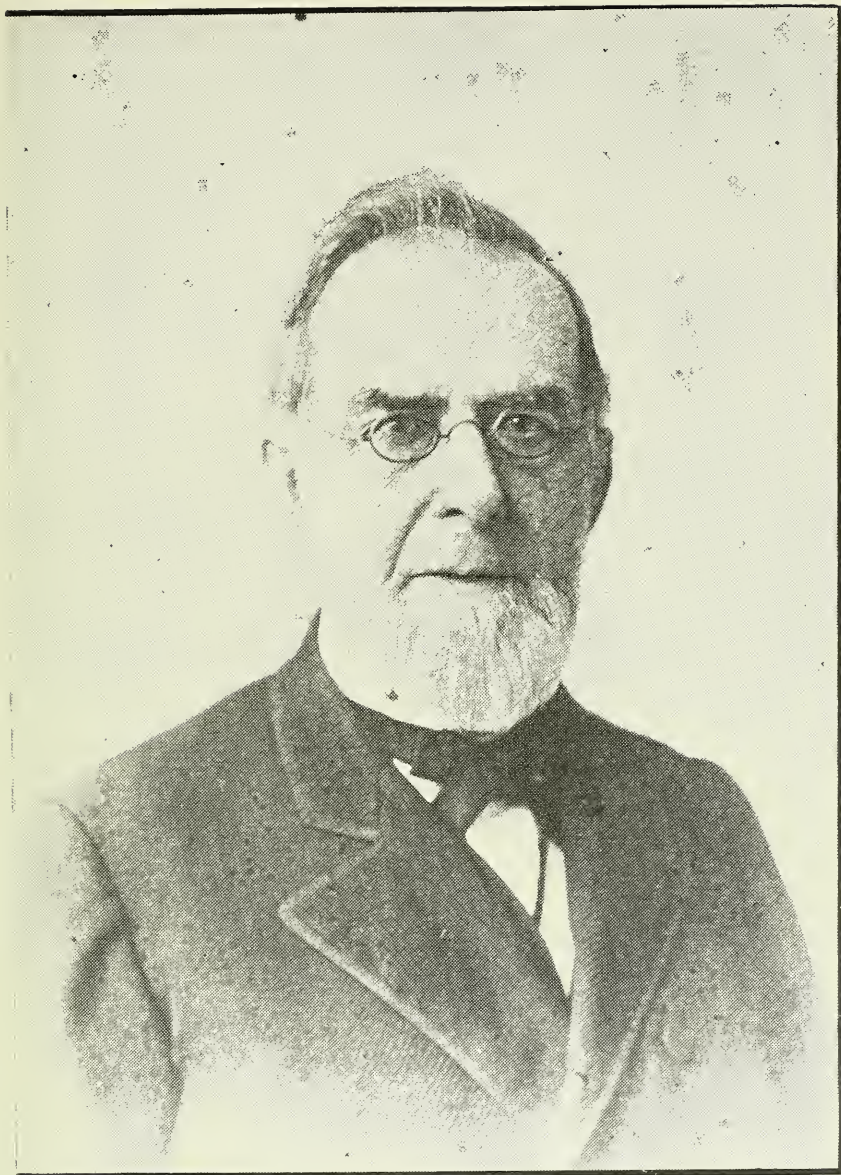
In accordance with this resolution a committee consisting of Drs. W. W. McPheeters, John B. Johnson, S. Gratz Moses, George Englemann and

George Penn, prepared a circular and sent it to every member of the regular profession in the State whose address could be obtained, inviting and urging them to be present at the proposed convention. The result was that on November 4, 1850, a large number of physicians from all parts of the State assembled in this city, and, after due deliberation, formed a State association, adopted a constitution and by-laws, elected officers and urged the formation of auxiliary societies throughout the State. Dr. Thomas of Boonville was first president and Dr. Alleyne of this city secretary. This association continued to meet annually and did efficient work, as will be seen from its published transactions, until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, when it was temporarily suspended, as, indeed, was everything else civil until the close of the war in 1865, when it was reorganized into the present State Medical Society.

Prior to 1857 the office of Coroner of this city was filled by a non-medical man. At a political convention held that year I had the pleasure of placing in nomination as the first medical Coroner, our venerable and honored ex-president, Dr. L. Charles Boisliniere, who was triumphantly elected by the people the following November. Since this time this important office has been accorded to the medical profession, to whom it rightfully belongs.

But enough of what you may regard as ancient history. No attempt has been made to give a complete record of medical events or of medical men during the past half century. Had this been my design there are many worthy names omitted which would certainly have been entitled to honorable mention. Nor has it come within the scope of this paper even so much as to allude to the many distinguished physicians who have come into deserved prominence in later years, as I have confined myself strictly to ante-bellum times.

The past is certainly not without its lessons of instruction; but when we compare the present state of medical knowledge with what it was fifty years ago the change is found to be wonderful, along certain lines marvelous. With these changes you are all familiar. I will, therefore, not weary you with their recital. But think for a moment of the heaven-born immunity from pain afforded by anesthesia; the certainty in diagnosis and prognosis brought about by the microscope and by physiological chemistry; the inestimable blessing conferred on general surgery and on obstetrics by antiseptics, which, by simply excluding dirt and insisting on absolute cleanness, has shut off the cause of inflammation and almost completely removed the danger of pyemia and septicemia. Consider the revolution—or rather the new creation—wrought in gynecology as the result of American genius and the revelations made by abdominal surgery. Fifty years ago it was considered almost certain death to cut into the abdominal cavity; now the danger has been so minimized that it has become an operation of daily occurrence and of comparative safety. My attention was recently directed to this subject by reading the report of a case published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* for 1845, just fifty years ago. During that year the Hon. Hugh S. Lagure of South Carolina, then Attorney-General of the United States, while on a visit to Boston, was taken with symptoms of bowel obstruction, for which he was attended by two of Boston's most distinguished surgeons. The difficulty was readily recognized, and all the known medical remedies were applied, but to no avail. Death followed, and on post-mortem examination the colon was found to be doubly twisted with mesentery as an axis. An operation seems never to have



LOUIS CHARLES BOISLINIERE.

been thought of—indeed, Dr. Bigelow, in commenting on the case, says: “Intestinal strangulation, we have reason to believe, is a fatal disease, except in rare instances in which spontaneous restoration of the parts may, under favorable circumstances, take place.” The resources of art, he says, are unavailing, unless by resort to a dangerous and unjustifiable operation. And four years later, in 1847, Velpeau pronounced ovariectomy to be a cruel and barbarous operation. And yet, who does not know that the valuable life of this distinguished statesman might, in all human probability, have been saved by a simple laparotomy. But, sad to relate, this comparative immunity which has been so frequently demonstrated, has been made the occasion for the unnecessary and reckless cutting into the abdominal cavity, as though the danger, instead of being so greatly diminished, was wholly removed. To such a disastrous extent has this abuse been carried that conservative surgery has been compelled to assert itself sharply. Without pursuing this subject further, but in view of all that has been accomplished in the recent past, who will undertake to limit the possibilities of the future or say what seeming impossibilities may not yet be accomplished?

Lest, however, in our “self-congratulation,” we should be exalted above measure, we have only to consider what yet remains to be done; for, notwithstanding the discovery of the bacillus tuberculosis and the high hopes excited by “tuberculin,” consumption still continues to be a reproach to the profession, and where once thoroughly established is as little amenable to treatment and as certainly fatal now as it ever has been. Scarlet fever and diphtheria will invade the nursery and rob our households of the brightest and most cherished jewels. (What is to be the outcome of the “anti-diphtheritic seropathy” yet remains to be seen. Let us hope and pray, however, that it may prove as efficacious in mitigating the virulence of diphtheria as was vaccination in the case of smallpox.) We have no sure cure for rheumatism, no successful treatment for typhoid fever, nor for Bright’s disease, nor for a score of other diseases not necessary to mention. It is obvious, therefore, that whilst progress has been steady and rapid, the goal of professional desire has not yet been reached, and that there are still in reserve for the future scientific discoverer laurels as bright and as fadeless as those which adorn the brow of a Lister, a Koch or a Sims.

I have alluded to the personnel of the profession of fifty years ago; let me, in conclusion, say a word of the profession of to-day, and make mention of the fact that St. Louis has a doctorate of which any city might justly be proud. Especially is this true of its junior members, and surely there never was so auspicious a time for entering the ranks of medicine as now. The young man is to be congratulated who comes in at this golden juncture, provided he is prepared by a thorough preliminary and professional training, to make the most of his opportunities. In him there is a future bright and alluring; whilst he who is lacking in these essential prerequisites is only to be pitied.

Be assured, gentlemen, the cause of medical education in this country will continue to advance until the present three-years’ course of study will have given place to one of at least five years’ duration, with corresponding educational requirement.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF ST. LOUIS FROM 1860 TO 1900.*

I would not have the title of this article lead one to interpret the thought that the writer, of his own knowledge, was able to give the history of the medical profession of St. Louis for forty years, as the impression might be produced that he was one of the antiquities; as a matter of fact he is but a few years beyond forty. All of the points regarding the profession prior to 1865 were received from others, but I am confident that they are authentic. It was my pleasure and profit, about 1864, to become a member of the family of the late Dr. John T. Hodgen of St. Louis, who for many years was the leader of the profession of the Mississippi Valley in the realm of medicine and surgery and medical education. Though but a small boy coming from the country, conditions had been such as to make me probably more than usually thoughtful and observing for my age. Dr. Hodgen, my benefactor, friend, relative, was more—he was my patron saint. I had in the beginning quietly determined in my own mind that I would study medicine, and if possible do so when I had sufficiently advanced in general knowledge under his tutelage. In consequence, from the beginning of my association with him, it was my pleasure to spend all the time possible, when not in school or engaged in other duties, as his companion in his drives, and serving, as he frequently remarked, as an animated hitching post on the outside while he was engaged with his duties with his patients.

The hospitals of St. Louis, the medical college of which he was dean and the medical society in which he, together with the leading men of the city at that time were active workers, were constant sources of interest and entertainment to me. I early engaged in keeping his professional books and his books as dean of the college. This daily constant association with him and his labors threw me a great deal during all these years with the active workers of the medical profession of St. Louis and the surrounding country.

The War of the Rebellion, while of great advantage to the city of Chicago, was a terrible blow to the city of St. Louis. St. Louis was the leading city of that which had been a slave State, and for a considerable part of the early years of the war was a focus of excitement. The city was split from center to circumference by passion and prejudice. The medical profession, like all other interests, was divided, many of its members going into the medical department of the Confederate Army or of the Union, as their feelings should prompt. Many of the Southern sympathizing physicians, either from indiscreet remarks or excessive feeling upon the part of the Federal authorities, were banished, and as a result forced into Confederate service. The medical colleges were closed. The Missouri Medical College, that which had been known as the McDowell College, then located on Eighth and Gratiot streets, was confiscated (it being the personal property of Dr. McDowell, and he being a violent secessionist). The St. Louis Medical College was interrupted in its work but a short time, its faculty being mostly composed of loyal men.

Dr. Hodgen, in his service in the Department of Anatomy and Surgery in the college work, equipped himself superbly for duties which confronted him at the beginning of the war. He was an intimate personal friend of

*Dr. I. N. Love, St. Louis.



CHARLES A. POPE.
Ex-President Missouri State Medical Association, 1855.

President Lincoln and the two private secretaries of the latter, Mr. John G. Nicholay and Mr. John Hay (the present Secretary of State in President McKinley's Cabinet) were fellow townsmen of his and personal friends. This influence, together with that of the leading loyal men of St. Louis, Gov. Gamble, then Governor of the State, Mr. James E. Yeatman and others, enabled Dr. Hodgen to take front rank in the surgical work of the Rebellion.

The location of St. Louis made it an objective point for many military hospitals providing for the wounded sick up and down the Mississippi River. In addition Dr. Hodgen was Surgeon-General of the Western Sanitary Commission, an organization which developed early in the war, with headquarters at St. Louis, and which collected and disbursed millions of dollars in the interests and to the comfort of the suffering soldiers of the Union Army.

Dr. E. H. Gregory, before locating in St. Louis before the war, had been engaged in practice in the country districts of Missouri. He was a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College, and even before the '60s was a loyal and faithful surgical adjunct of Dr. Charles A. Pope, the leading surgeon of St. Louis, Professor of Surgery in the St. Louis Medical College and dean of the same. Dr. Gregory served as assistant and later as Demonstrator of Anatomy for a number of years and later as adjunct to the Chair of Surgery to Dr. Pope at the Mullanphy Hospital, then located at Fourth and Spruce streets.

These long and faithful years of service to science, to the dreary details of anatomy and to the slavish duties in the wards of the hospitals and the dissecting rooms resulted in Dr. Gregory becoming the natural successor to Dr. Pope as Professor of Surgery, though Dr. Hodgen succeeded Dr. Pope as dean of the college.

Pope and McDowell, in the earlier days, were the two great rival surgeons, with their loyal satellites, directly antagonistic to each other. Both were strong men, and yet as different from each other as oil from water. Dr. Pope was learned, cultured, gentle, genial, gentlemanly always, sensitive as a woman, high-minded, noble and an aristocrat by birth, association and marriage. He had married into one of the oldest and best families in St. Louis, the O'Fallons, and the enormous wealth which came to him enabled him to take a first place, not only in the profession, but in the social world as well, and he was equipped and endowed to shine in both. Dr. McDowell, his rival in the realm of surgery, was almost his opposite, a rough diamond, a strong man, strong in his heredity, strong in his equipment, lacking much of the culture and refinement of Dr. Pope, possessed though of much more force and originality. In these later days many of his qualities which gave him a place in the front rank as a pioneer surgeon, would to-day in the minds of prudes occasion his prompt retirement as a buffoon or a boor: but it is probable, considering the primitive conditions that were about him, that he was the man for the hour in representing those interests, those elements which were across the line from the influences which Dr. Pope could command. It is also probable that Dr. McDowell accommodated himself to the emergency as he interpreted it. I am sure that he had the brightness of intellect to have met the necessities of the situation had he been born fifty years later.

Dr. Pope, backed by the great wealth and social prestige of the O'Fallon family, with a magnificent medical college building and museum as

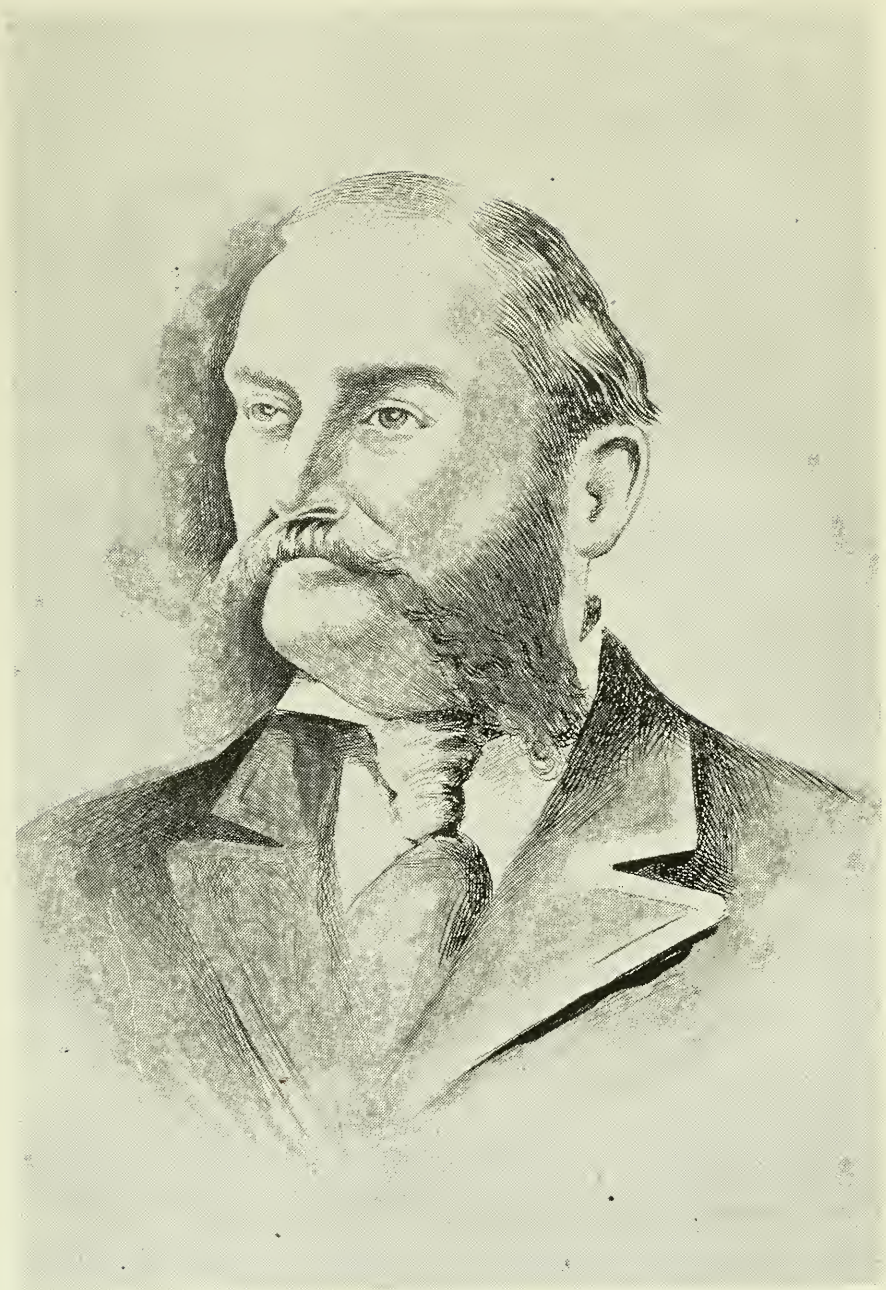
his own personal property, was surely in a position of great professional power, and he enjoyed this power to the fullest and wielded it entirely in the interests of science and humanity. After many years of pre-eminence and absolute leadership he was urged and influenced to abdicate by family persuasion. His family were socially ambitious and took no pride in his great professional success, a success which absorbed him to the exclusion of all social pleasures. He finally yielded to the pressure and retired when in the zenith of his fame, joining his family in Paris, France, which was to be his permanent home. Within a year the mental depression pronouncedly manifest in letters to his friend Hodgen in St. Louis, produced by the feeling that he, having deserted his noble life work, was on the shelf, so to speak, of little service to any one, resulted in a moment of temporary insanity in his suicide by his cutting his throat. A sad ending, indeed, to a great life.

But Dr. Pope just before had returned to Paris from a short trip to St. Louis, where he had full opportunity to see how fully his place was being filled by Hodgen and Gregory, how slightly essential he was after all to those whom he had served, how soon we are forgot, as dear old Rip Van Winkle put it truly. He realized the truth of the thought: "For so much pride that we take in it, what is glory? The noise of a concert of men, blind if they be, moreover, deaf."

Dr. Hodgen was a liberal contributor to the literature of his profession almost from the beginning of his career. As teacher and professor of physiology, he was most lucid and instructive to his class. He had the rare faculty of putting the same proposition in at least half a dozen different ways, so that every member of his class could grasp his thoughts, no matter how slow he was of comprehension. I remember during these years seeing most interesting articles from him, contributed to Colman's Rural World (on vegetable physiology), a farmer's paper, which was then and is now edited by the Hon. Norman J. Colman, who was a member of the Cabinet of President Cleveland, being the first Secretary of Agriculture.

Dr. Hodgen had the mechanical ingenuity which enabled him to be a most successful surgeon from the artistic standpoint, and this added to his studiousness, wonderful working power, superb judgment and calm helpful personality made him the ideal surgeon. He devised numerous surgical procedures and instruments, the most important of which was the Hodgen suspension splint, the same being a modification and improvement of the Nathan R. Smith splint. During the several years that Dr. Hodgen taught and practiced surgery his numerous pupils, who are now scattered all over America, were carefully taught the application of this splint and have uniformly been enthusiastic users of the same. It was most agreeable to me when abroad to find that the Hodgen splint was in general use and much appreciated in the hospitals of London and other foreign cities.

Among the last of Dr. Hodgen's contributions to the interests of his profession was a paper, written by request for the North American Review (being one of the four leading surgeons of America selected to discuss the question), upon the surgical management of the case of President Garfield. This paper was a thoughtful, generous presentment of the discussion of the President's case along the lines of conservative surgery. As we look back we realize to the fullest that had President Garfield, with his crushing gunshot spinal cord injury, or Dr. Hodgen a little later, with his



THOMAS KENNARD.

fatally ruptured gall bladder, been under the care of the profession five years later—yes, two years later—their lives would probably both have been saved.

Dr. John S. Moore, for many years dean of the old Missouri Medical College (McDowell), practiced medicine in St. Louis well onto forty years. He was born and bred a Southerner and had all the courtly manners of the typical Southern gentleman. Dr. Moore was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and was an able, helpful teacher. He had a large practice and was greatly beloved by his patients.

Dr. Charles W. Stevens was one of the original charter members of the faculty of the old St. Louis Medical College, associated for years with Drs. Pope, Gregory, Linton and others. He was connected with some of the oldest families in St. Louis, possessed of wealth, which made him independent and gentle, amiable and modest almost to the point of timidity. He was Professor of Anatomy, and this dry subject was only made endurable by the kindly, genial personality of Dr. Stevens. Indeed, he was a kind and gentle character, beloved by all. He was the intimate personal friend of all his associates. For many years he was superintendent of the County Insane Asylum. Whatever duties he assumed he performed conscientiously.

Dr. Thomas Kennard was almost in a general way the opposite of Dr. Stevens. He was red-headed, bluff, frank, abrupt and frequently misunderstood, but conscientious and straight as a die. He was greatly respected by his fellows and a wonderfully well-informed man, though in consequence of his tendency toward stepping upon others' toes he never did much practicing, though whoever had him for a physician had an efficient, honorable, faithful and helpful one. Dr. Kennard was almost an authority upon many subjects, but more particularly upon *materia medica*. Among other features of Dr. Kennard which were so pronounced as to be a characteristic, was that his handwriting was so perfect as to look almost like copper plate. One who ever saw a prescription written by Dr. Kennard could never forget it. I remember on several occasions to have discussed this talent of his, and to have suggested to him that the majority of physicians could not afford to write as clean cut and clear a hand as he did, as they would make manifest their errors in prescription writing. He agreed with me that the obscure writing of doctors was oftentimes more for the purpose of covering the errors of the genitive case in their latin forms than to obscure the ingredients going to make up the prescription for their patients.

Among the leaders of the profession of St. Louis in the early '60s was Dr. M. L. Linton, who was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, in 1808. Dr. Linton, like Dr. Hodgen and Dr. Gregory, was a product of Old Kentucky. He early determined that he would be a physician, graduating later at the Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky. Dr. Linton for a time practiced in Kentucky, and having met Dr. Charles A. Pope of St. Louis while abroad, was later appointed to the Chair of Theory and Practice in the Medical Department of the St. Louis University. Dr. Linton was a constant student, not only of medicine, but of the allied sciences and general literature. He became a very learned man. He was no mean poet, and was competent to hold his own in any discussion upon almost any subject. He wrote a work, entitled "Outlines of Pathology," which would be a credit to any man. He established the St. Louis Medical Journal in 1843, the first medical journal west of the Mississippi River,

and this he edited with great ability, possessing the entire confidence of the profession. Dr. McPheeters was associated with him in the editorial charge of this journal.

As an evidence of Dr. Linton's literary skill and firm belief in nature's ability to wrestle successfully with most diseases, I quote a few lines from his "Outlines of Pathology:" "A masterly inactivity, so far as the administration of drugs is concerned, is often the best evidence of medical skill. To know when not to act is as precious a piece of knowledge as to know when and how to act. Indeed, a knowledge of one is a knowledge of the other. The physician is the minister and not the tyrant of nature—that he may aid her when her actions are too feeble—that he may repress her ardor and that he may change her direction. What physician pretends that he can directly cure a case of typhoid fever? and yet all admit that the physician can do something—can be of some service. Yea, of great service. Everybody that thinks and observes knows that the human system is so beneficently constructed that it can act as its own doctor in many, we may say the majority, of cases. Every physician knows the majority of cases, say of typhoid fever, will pass through all their stages safely and terminate in health without the doctor's aid. This does not prove that a physician might not have been serviceable. It only proves that nature can cure disease, or, what means precisely the same thing, that diseases get well themselves. But every one knows also that in many cases of depression, the system cannot rise to reaction without aid which the physician can employ, and here he becomes a support of nature."

Illustrating, too, that Dr. Linton believed, even in those early days before we knew anything of bacteriology, before Pasteur, Koch, Behring and other front rank workers in germ discoveries had been dreamed of, that disease might originate from microbic cause, he wrote: "May not the cancer cell and tubercle be due to a parasite of animal or vegetable origin?"

Says Mrs. Annie Linton Sawyer regarding the death of her father:

My father died the first day of June, 1872, in the 65th year of his life, at his lovely home, Mamesa (his gift to my mother in remembrance of her generosity and goodness to him), near the retreat of his cherished friends, the sons of Loyola. His warm friend, Dr. E. H. Gregory, and his approved son-in-law, Dr. Amos Sawyer, received his last breath and lovingly closed the gentle, clear eyes that looked for the last time on earth, but I believe are looking now on his field of labor and loved ones from his father's mansion.

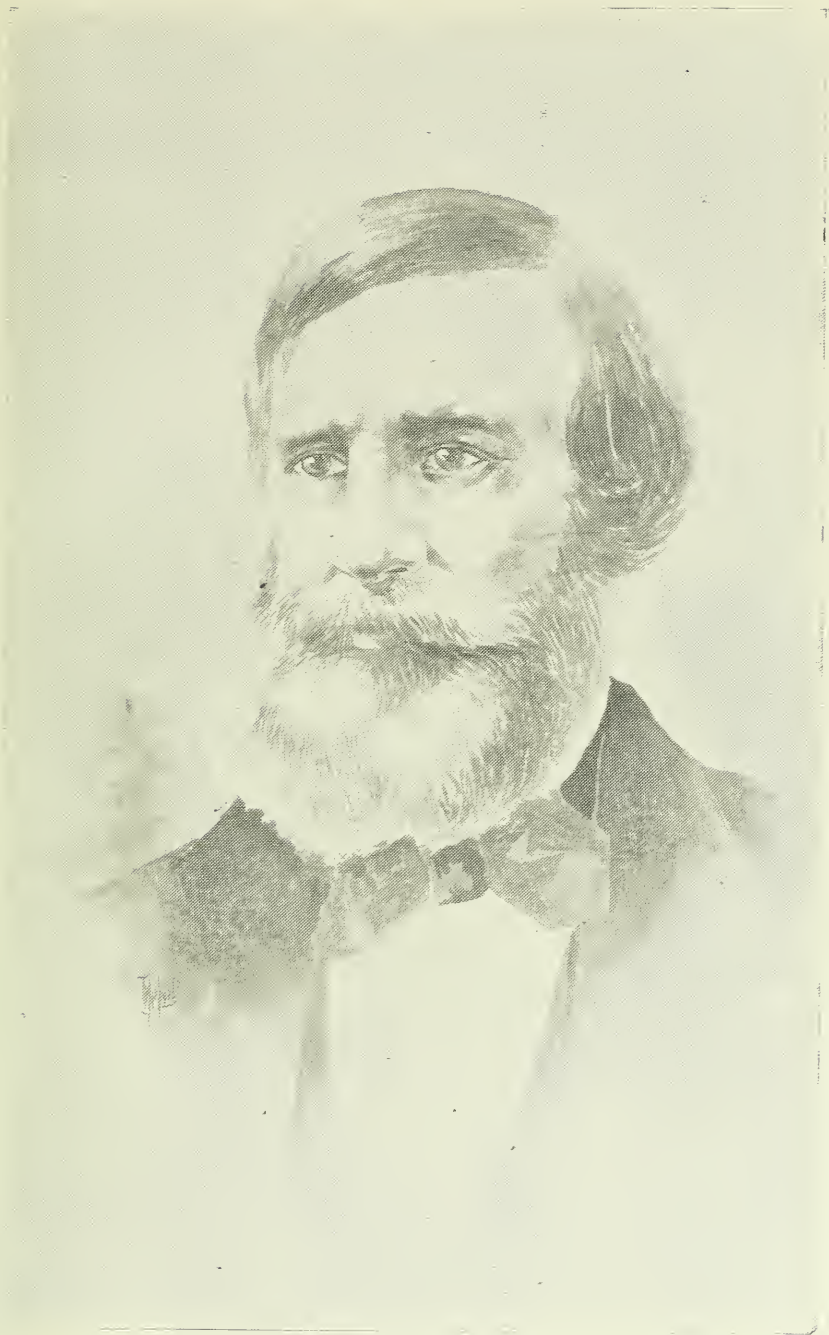
He fondly hoped his gifted young son would carry on his loved labors, and had brother Ben lived, doubtless the mantle of my distinguished father would have fallen on his shoulders, but God willed that he should soon follow.

As the little group of his own stood around him, Dr. Gregory said: "There lies the purest man I ever knew. He proved to be the pearl of virtues."

On the 5th of June we laid him away in the beautiful Calvary to sleep in the shadow of the cross until the sounding of the judgment trumpet, with an assurance on which hand of his Savior he would arise.

Dr. John Lawton, a very striking picture, an old bachelor, who must have been 65 or 70 years of age when the war was at its height, practiced in St. Louis in a quiet way. He was a typical representative of the physician of the old school. He was more than 6 feet tall, always walked with a cane and was the personification of dignity. He had no thought of his profession as a money-making calling. He worked earnestly and consistently. He died in the early '70s.

Dr. William Dickinson, an ex-president of the St. Louis Medical Society, was the leading oculist of St. Louis between 1860 and 1870. As time passed his brilliant wife, who had been his life's companion, died,



PROF. M. L. LINTON.



and the doctor never after seemed possessed of the same enthusiasm and ambition in his work. He died about 1890, having lived very quietly during the last ten or fifteen years of his life.

Dr. John Waters, one of the medical college teachers and leading debaters in the St. Louis Medical Society from 1860 to 1870, was recognized as a leading thinker and writer. It is to be regretted that his life had not been prolonged, as he would surely have taken a high place in the annals of the medical profession of America.

Dr. E. S. Fraser from 1860 to 1880 was one of St. Louis' best "all round" physicians; enjoyed an enormous practice, which he left to his talented son, Dr. Sam H. Frazer.

Dr. Moses M. Pallen, the leading practitioner and teacher in obstetrics in St. Louis for thirty years, was a strong man viewed from every standpoint.

Whether in the sickroom, the college amphitheater or the hall of the medical society he was equally forceful, helpful, graceful, successful. But few physicians had a more loyal following, and the same may be said of his successor, Dr. L. Ch. Boisliniere, who endeared himself to patients and colleagues by his uniformly generous conduct. He was essentially the young doctor's friend and nothing ever seemed to give him greater pleasure than an opportunity for doing them a kindness. In this connection the personality of Dr. T. L. Papin should appear, as he worked in the same department, both as physician and teacher. He belonged to one of the oldest and best families here, and in all his relations he ever gave evidence of the genial, kindly, cultured gentleman.

Dr. William L. Barrett, born and bred in St. Louis, enjoyed from 1869 to about 1885 a very large and most lucrative practice in the department of gynecology. He had been a special pupil under the great Dr. Emmett in the Woman's Hospital of New York, and with his strong social and family connections in St. Louis was soon able to secure first place. He taught in his special department in the St. Louis Medical College for many years and was a most able and successful teacher. His brother, Mr. Arthur B. Barrett, was Mayor of St. Louis in 1875.

Dr. Barrett was not only an able, intellectual, successful physician, but was possessed of a heart as gentle and tender as a woman's, a soul simple, sincere, serene, happiest when serving others. He died in the harness a martyr to duty in the prime of life. Would that he had been more selfish. He demonstrated clearly the thought that the good and the best die all too soon.

Comparatively speaking, the scientific spirit in St. Louis in the early days, and even before the '60s, was stronger, so far as expression in medical society work was concerned, than to-day. The St. Louis Medical Society met in various places, one of the last during its migratory period being the hall at Sixth and St. Charles streets. Later it made permanent arrangements with the Board of Education to convene regularly in their hall, which for many years was in the Polytechnic Building at Seventh and Chestnut streets, but for the past ten years has been at Ninth and Locust.

All are familiar with the fact that Dr. William Beaumont, in the earlier days before the war, he being an army surgeon located at this point, had under his observation as a patient, one Alexis St. Martin, a victim of gunshot wound in the stomach, which resulted in a fistulous opening. Elsewhere in this volume a complete history of this case is

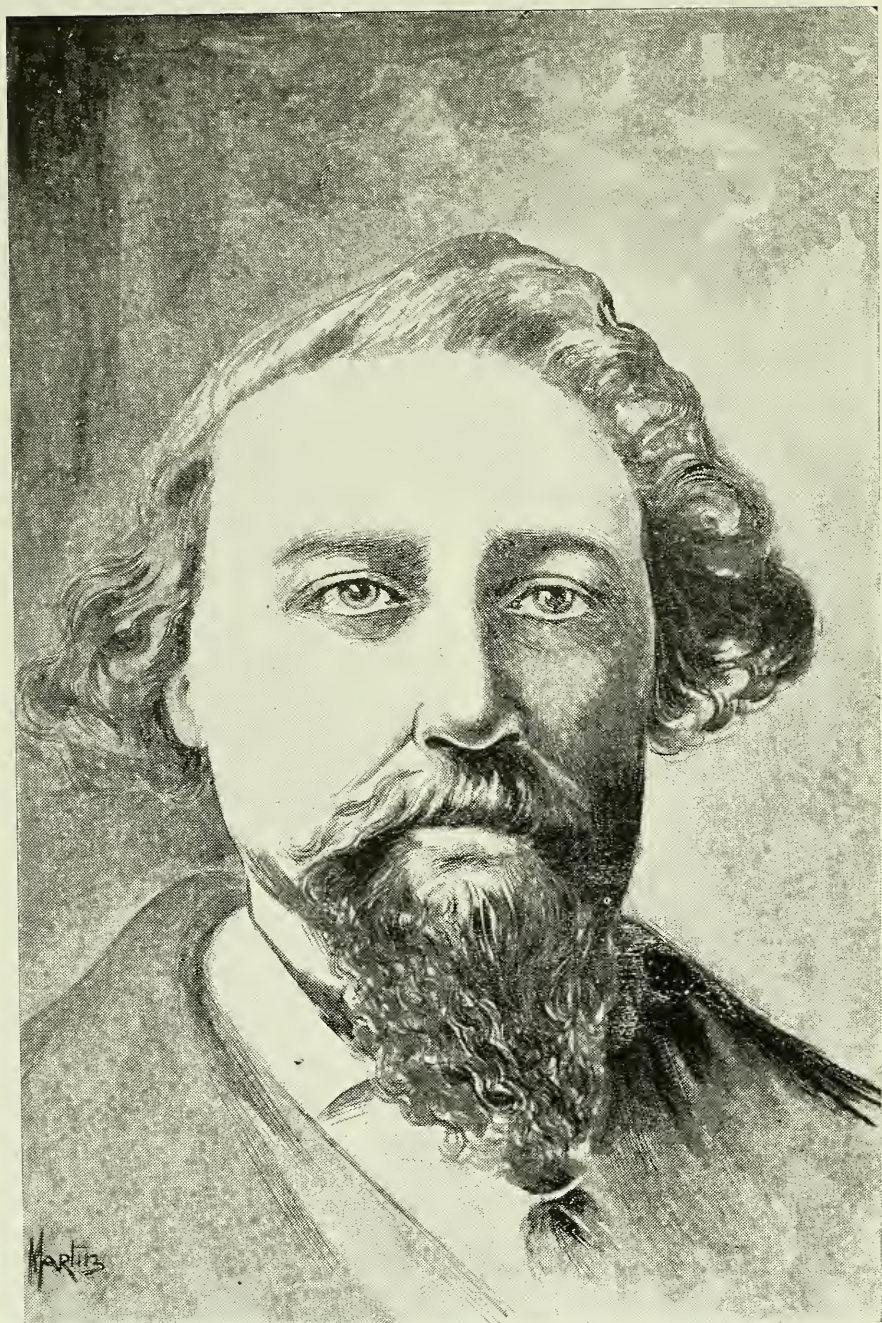
given more in detail. Suffice it to say here that Dr. Beaumont, through the careful study of this case, persistent watching of the digestion of food, keeping a record of his observations, contributed more definitely to the real knowledge of stomachic digestion than any one who preceded him.

I fancy that the remoteness of St. Louis from the Eastern centers of civilization had stimulated the local profession here to a greater zeal and enthusiasm along scientific lines than might otherwise have occurred, and besides the profession was made up of strong men—men who were experienced and well educated before coming here. Furthermore, it will be remembered that St. Louis was practically a Southern city—a city located in a slave State—indeed, a city that had had slave markets in her midst. These conditions favored the fact of the profession being composed largely of educated gentlemen, the same as the profession throughout the various parts of the South. In other words, the line of demarkation was so definitely drawn by the blighting hand of slavery between the cultured and the uncultured, that the profession was largely made up of cultivated gentlemen, and this fact had much to do in maintaining high ideals and the proper esprit du corps.

The meetings of the St. Louis Medical Society were uniformly well attended. Indeed, the number in attendance was even larger than it is to-day, and all of the best men of the town were there rading papers and engaging actively in the debates. As a boy in my teens I have many times and oft been present at these discussions and had my youthful blood warmed and my medical ambitions aroused by the splendid manifestations of scientific zeal. The debates between Pallen, Linton, Pope, J. B. Johnson, William Johnston, Lemoine, Gregory, Kennard, Boisliniere, John S. Moore, McPheeters, Hodgen, Waters, Hammer and two score or more strong men and true, were of a character to arouse the appreciation of any lover of science, and hot times they used to have, too. They handled each other during these debates without gloves, yet always as gentlemen. Tenderfeet had no place there. When a man presented a paper or a thought he had to fight for it, and I have seen these argumentative gladiators bring their text books to the society by the dozens to present their quotations therefrom and the evidence in black and white to sustain them in their positions.

There were times when the hot Southern blood of some members temporarily took possession of their judgment, and things were said and done that were regretted, but the true gentleman's apology was always promptly forthcoming.

I recall among these events one which was of special seriousness. The gentle, sensitive Dr. S. T. Newman read a paper before the society which was most carefully prepared, as were all of his papers, the product of much study and profound thought. It was followed by one in opposition by Dr. G. M. B. Maughs, the eccentric, brainy, heroic worker and teacher in gynecology, who came here at the close of the war, having at one time previously been Mayor of Kansas City. Dr. Maughs was always robust and pronounced in his positions, but not always gentle and choice in his selection of phrases. In his reply on the criticisms of Dr. Newman's paper he was terrific, and viewed even at this distance it seems that he was almost brutal. Dr. Newman was wounded almost beyond the point of endurance, and it was feared by many friends that serious trouble would result. Special committees were appointed to adjust the



ADAM HAMMER.

differences, but this was never very successfully accomplished. A sort of armed neutrality was maintained. Had not Dr. Newman been possessed of the gentle, tender, Christian character that he was, the result would have been far different.

Dr. Adam Hammer was a very learned man, a typical representative of the severe German scientific spirit, thoroughly wrapped up in pathology and the studies related to his life work. He was probably one of the ables pathologists and theoretical surgeons that St. Louis ever possessed. He was positive, dogmatic, almost dicitatorial in the announcement of his views at time, and this naturally often led to friction. One of the most serious quarrels that was ever known in the profession of St. Louis and the St. Louis Medical Society was that between Dr. Hammer and Dr. A. P. Lankford, who came to St. Louis about 1869 or 1870. Brilliant, brainy and a born surgeon, Dr. Lankford had been a special pupil of the elder Gross, and with such opportunities, possessed of great professional enthusiasm and great intellectual attainments, he was superbly equipped for his work. He was offered and accepted the Chair of Surgery in the same college with Dr. Hammer. Dr. Lankford had many charms, was more than 6 feet tall, built like an Apollo, with a personality gentle, persuasive, magnetic, rarely equaled, a ready memory, graceful address and wonderful versatility and power of expression, which all endeared him to his students. These qualities, this American dash which he possessed, naturally was not agreeable to the German peculiarities of Dr. Hammer. The antagonisms which were early aroused finally resulted in a break, culminating in the St. Louis Medical Society having a trial against Dr. Hammer for alleged unprofessional conduct, resulting in his condemnation and expulsion. By the way, this case became celebrated when Dr. Hammer appealed to the courts for justice, and the latter granted him an injunction against the St. Louis Medical Society, on the ground that they had no authority to delegate three members of the society to try a recalcitrant member, and that the society should have tried him in an open session of the society and given him completer opportunities for defense, suggesting that a committee of such limited numbers might easily be prejudiced. This decision of the court gave the St. Louis Medical Society a case of "fright," impressing them with the thought that they had no authority to remove offending members.

It is interesting to recall that in some of the scenes and even debates in these earlier days personal blows were given and taken, and on rare occasions pistols were drawn.

During the years to which I have referred the medical society rested under a disadvantage, so far as the public was concerned, of having the proceedings published freely in the secular press, and not always to its advantage from the standpoint of dignity and decorum. One of the brilliant newspaper men of the early days took special pleasure in attending the society meetings, and, as is often the case, he lost sight of the scientific features in his appreciation of the friction and undignified incidents. I refer to Mr. Phil Ferguson, who was more familiarly known as "Jenks." He had a keen sense of humor, and he took particular pleasure in manifesting it in his reports of the St. Louis Medical Society proceedings. There can be no question that this spirit of levity, which prevailed in the reports in the daily press of the St. Louis Medical Society proceedings was the occasion, along about 1878, of Dr. John

T. Hodgen introducing a resolution providing for executive sessions and the retirement of the daily press reporters. This law prevailed for a year or two and then went into a state of "innocuous desuetude." Four or five years ago it was again brought into force. There can be no question that the best scientific good of local medical societies is best subserved by such rules.

The relations of the St. Louis Medical Society with the American Medical Association have been intimate almost from the beginning. At the seventh annual meeting of this national association, which was held in St. Louis in May, 1854, Dr. Charles A. Pope was elected president, Dr. E. S. Lemoine having been secretary of the association in 1853. Dr. Lemoine is still with us in St. Louis, actively engaged in practice, and, though 70 years of age, is seemingly good for one or two more decades of work. He has been, and is, one of our strongest and best men and an ideal family physician. He is now one of the seven members of the "Old Guard Medical" of St. Louis, along with Dr. J. B. Johnson, Dr. Simon Pollak, Dr. E. H. Gregory, Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, Dr. William Johnston and Dr. William M. McPheeters.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Medical Association was also held in St. Louis in May, 1873, under the presidency of Dr. Thomas M. Logan of California, who was born in Charleston, S. C. The thirty-seventh annual meeting was held in St. Louis in May, 1886, under the presidency of Dr. William Brodie of Detroit, Mich., and at the close of this meeting our much-appreciated and eminent Dr. E. H. Gregory was elected president, this being the third time that the honor of the presidency had fallen to St. Louis. The first time, as previously stated, it fell to Dr. Charles A. Pope, and at the annual meeting held in New York City in June, 1880, the honor was given to our noble, gentle, generous, much beloved and eminent Dr. John T. Hodgen, who was born at Hodgenville, Ky., January 27, 1826, and died in St. Louis April 28, 1882.

St. Louis has furnished hardly as many writers and contributors to the literature of the profession as other cities of the same size, and certainly not as many as she should have done, and more particularly in these later years, but what has been done has been well done. Drs. H. H. Mudd, E. H. Gregory, T. F. Prewitt, G. Baumgarten, John Green, W. C. Glasgow, Robert Barclay, H. N. Spencer, A. J. Steele, John Bryson, Thos. F. Rumbold, J. K. Bauduy, N. B. Carson, William Porter, A. H. Meisenbach, A. C. Bernays, T. C. Witherspoon, H. Tuholske, Joseph Grindon, M. H. Post, H. W. Loeb, John Young Brown, Y. H. Bond, C. H. Hughes, W. A. Hardaway and Ohmann-Dumesnil all have been more or less liberal contributors to the medical journals of the country. Their work is all of a high order of merit. Drs. Mudd, Baumgarten, Glasgow, John Green and Hardaway furnished important articles for several cyclopedias and systems of medicine which have been published in recent years. Dr. Hardaway has contributed very definitely to the accepted knowledge in dermatology. Dr. J. K. Bauduy has held high rank as a neurologist, and has written a most valuable volume upon the subject. Dr. Thomas Rumbold, in the earlier days, wrote a special work on the diseases of the nose and throat, which contained much of original matter. Indeed, Dr. Rumbold was probably the pioneer in this department of the work in the United States. Dr. A. C. Bernays certainly deserves credit for having per-

formed some of the most serious and dangerous operations in abdominal surgery, being the first in some instances and among the first in many to perform these operations in America, promptly publishing his results.

Dr. H. H. Mudd has ranked as a careful, conscientious, conservative surgeon, holding probably the first place in St. Louis for the ten or fifteen years prior to his recent death, having had the advantage of the personal association with Dr. Hodgen as a partner for fifteen years before the latter's death. Dr. Charles Hamilton Hughes, the eminent neurologist, has for years edited and published the *Christ and Neurologist*, contributing liberally to the permanent literature of his specialty, and reflecting credit upon our city.

Dr. Louis Bauer, who for many years practiced orthopedic surgery in St. Louis, coming here after the war from Brooklyn, founded the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, serving as its dean almost to the last, dying a few years ago, more than 80 years old. He was the pioneer of orthopedic surgery in America. He wrote a most valuable work on the subject, and was one of the most original and skillful surgeons along these lines in the country. He was possessed of great scientific ability and marked mechanical ingenuity.

Dr. John Green and Dr. C. C. Michel have both ranked high in the realm of ophthalmology and contributed definitely to the permanent knowledge of the profession.

There can be no doubt that there is much difference between the profession of St. Louis now and that of twenty, twenty-five and thirty years ago. The city has more than doubled; the profession has probably quadrupled. In those earlier days we all knew each other; we were closer together all the time, and at frequent intervals got very close together. The conditions accompanying metropolitanism have enlarged the profession and scattered it to a marked degree. The rapid growth of St. Louis, its prominence as a safe commercial center and its substantial character has attracted physicians from all over the country, and the profession is not the intimate, closely related family that it was in the earlier days.

The recent consolidation of the two oldest medical colleges of St. Louis, the St. Louis Medical College and the Missouri Medical College, to form the Medical Department of Washington University, can but be for the general good of the profession and the interests of higher medical education. Nearly all the States now require from licentiates to practice not only a diploma, but an examination before a proper State Board of Examiners, and we are safe in feeling that even more glorious days are before us as a profession than those we have passed.

CHAPTER VII.—IX WESTERN MISSOURI.

The advance of the physician and surgeon in Western Missouri has kept pace with the advance of all other professions and trades. There was a time in the early days when the West was a wilderness that the doctor rode horseback through the forests with his medicines and his instruments in his saddlebags. His word was law with his patients. But he was a man of honor and seldom betrayed his trust. If he knew less of the practice of medicine than he does now, he was at least as faithful and as respected as he has ever been. Medicine and surgery have made wonderful advances since his early days before the war. But the esteem in which he was held had no room for growth. It is a high honor to say that the best doctors of to-day have kept that integrity and uprightness for which they were so highly regarded in the past.

Methods and the men have changed. The methods have advanced wonderfully and so have the men. The courtly old doctor of the past has given way to the inquiring, aggressive, industrious, modern young practitioner of the present, with a world of old traditions to help him in his honorable career.

Kansas City was a village in the forests when the first missionaries came to save souls and mend broken bodies more than half a century ago. For the first physicians were the French missionary priests, who worked among the Indians. After them came the regular physicians. Life was hard and stern in those days to the professional man, but he had a duty to perform which nerved him and helped him to endure.

The best remembered of the pioneer doctors of Western Missouri was Dr. Joseph W. Wood. He was a famous surgeon in his time, not only in this State, but in the United States. His reputation at one time was national, and Eastern medical colleges tried vainly to induce him to join their faculties. Dr. Wood went to Kansas City long before the war. He died about 1893. His specialty was the operation on the stomach and bladder. He was the originator of an operation to remove a stone from the bladder without cutting the abdomen. In female operations he clipped the cincture off the urethra and dilated the urethra without cutting the walls of the abdomen. He was one of the few surgeons in the world in his time who could perform the operation with success.

Dr. Wood came to Missouri from Kentucky. He was a student of the famous Dr. Dudley of Transylvania University, and was graduated from the university in the class of 1836. He went to Liberty, Mo., near Kansas City, and practiced there many years, but removed to Kansas City before the war. He would never take the time to teach medicine. All his time was occupied with his practice. He was in demand not alone in Kansas City, but his services were called for all over the Western country. Once he went to New Mexico to cut off a man's feet. He was a powerful man physically. He was positive in his opinions and would not tolerate contradiction or dispute about his theories. He was proud of his work and had an unconquerable love for his profession. He died of operation on his leg, which withered in his old age.

Dr. G. M. B. Maughs was the war Mayor of Kansas City. He is still living now, near Fulton, Mo., in retirement. Dr. Maughs was considered



A. B. SLOAN.

a great obstetrician in his time. He located in Kansas City before the war. He was an old line Whig before there was a Republican party. He had not been long in Kansas City before he became interested in politics, and in 1860, just at the opening of the Civil War, he was elected Mayor on the Democratic ticket. The following year, 1861, he left Kansas City and went to St. Louis, where he made a big success as a doctor of women's diseases. He made a fortune in St. Louis and retired a good many years ago to Fulton, where he still lives. He is remembered in Kansas City as a tall, slender man, high-tempered and ready to fight on small provocation.

The doctors of to-day in Western Missouri are not the doctors who practiced medicine in the '60s. Nearly all the older physicians are dead or retired. In Kansas City probably the two oldest physicians that are still practicing are Dr. D. R. Porter and Dr. E. W. Schaufler. These two physicians, after a residence in Kansas City of over thirty years, are as busy as ever with their patients and their medicines. Both of these men have interesting things to say about the practice of medicine in the early days, when Kansas City was a village.

"I came to Kansas City in 1868," said Dr. Schaufler, "and I've practiced medicine ever since in the city that was a village then. Dr. D. R. Porter was here two years before me. We were both young men in the profession and soon became good friends.

"When I came to Kansas City there wasn't a hospital in the place, not even a private hospital. The younger doctors saw the necessity of such an institution, but the older ones—the mossbacks—fought the idea vigorously. The young doctors started a boom for a city hospital. I was one of them. Three or four of us got together in 1869 and had some lawyers draw up a bill to vote funds for a city hospital. I forget how much we wanted. A special election was called to decide this matter whether the bonds should be voted. Then we young doctors went hard to work to persuade men to vote the bonds. The older doctors and the other mossbacks fought us hard and steadily. At 5 o'clock the vote seemed overwhelmingly against us. Made desperate by this, we young doctors started out to bring in voters. We rode about town arguing, pleading and begging with men to vote for the hospital. We would ride up to a group of working men at work on a building and call out to them: "Do you want a free city hospital in this town—a hospital that won't cost you a cent? Then go to the polls right away and vote for it." We persuaded the bosses to let the men off the job to vote for us. The result of our hard work was that the mossbacks were beaten and the town got its first hospital.

"The principal credit for this work is due to Dr. A. B. Taylor, who has long been dead. In Dr. Taylor's mind the idea was first born to have a city hospital in Kansas City. He lived long enough to see his idea carried out."

This was the first hospital in the western part of Missouri. In Kansas City now there are four large private hospitals—St. Joseph's, the German, the Scarritt and the University—besides two railroad hospitals—the Missouri Pacific and the Memphis.

In the early days in Kansas City the doctors did not ride in buggies. They straddled horses and carried their medicines and their instruments in saddle bags. Buggies were useless, because where the doctors had to go there were no roads and the trees grew close on each side of the

cow paths. Often the doctors would have to dismount and climb on hands and knees up the sides of the steep and rocky bluffs. When they got to their destination they threw their horse's rein over the fence post and walked into the house in cowhide boots.

There were no specialists in those days. Every doctor was a general practitioner. The Kansas City doctors practiced as much in the surrounding country as in the town. Now the line between the country and the city doctor is plainly drawn.

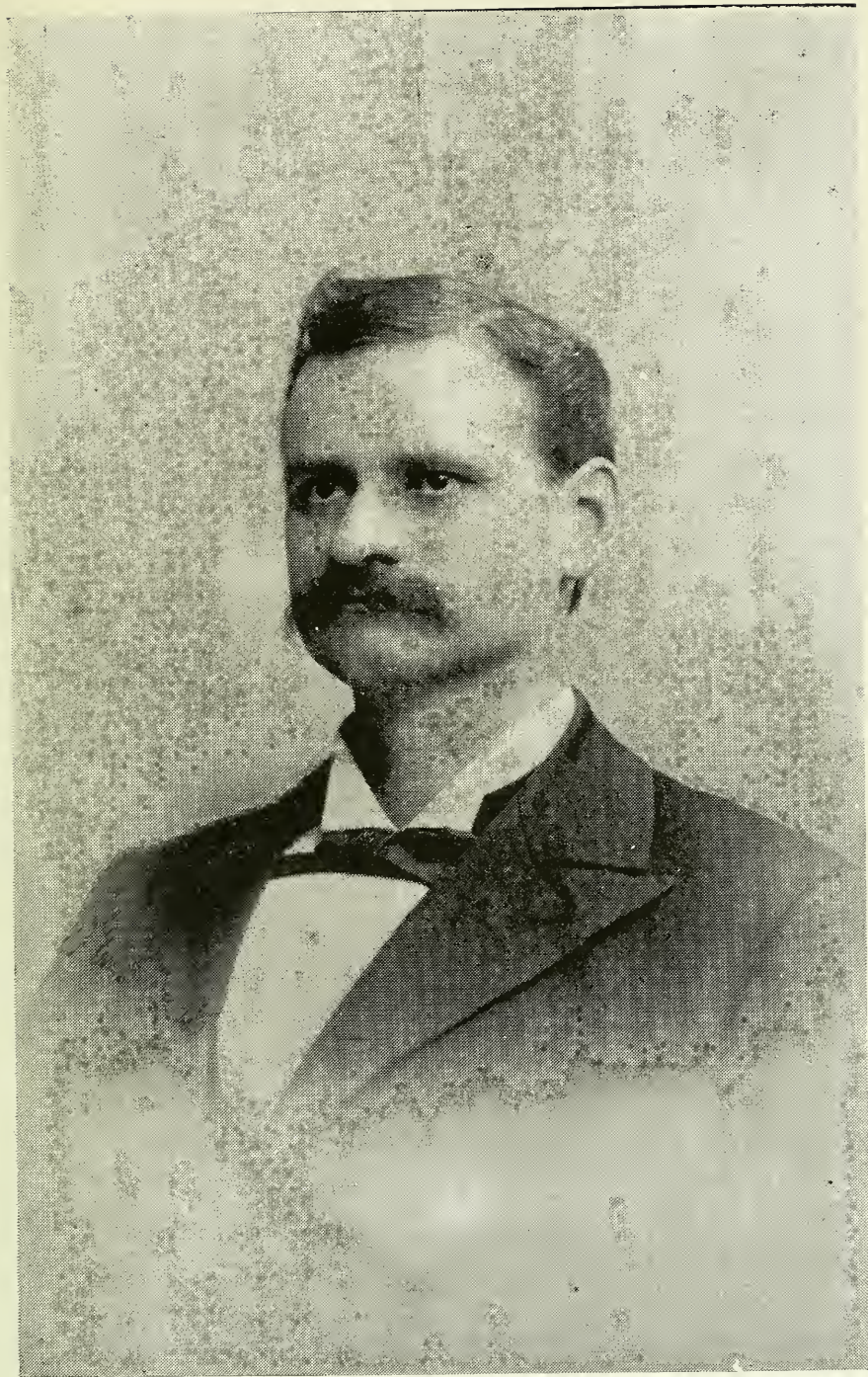
Dr. D. R. Porter went to Kansas City after a course of medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College thirty-four years ago, when there was not a railroad in the town. He found four or five physicians practicing in a town of 4,000 inhabitants. Business was good and all the doctors prospered. "The physicians were all of them honorable men in those early days," says Dr. Porter. "Commercialism had not yet affected the profession of medicine in the West. There were no 'divine' healers or Christian Scientists; there were no quacks. Malaria and pneumonia were very common in the town, but the physicians knew how to treat those diseases. I believe they had better results then than they have now. Drugs were purer, I believe. They seemed to act better. There were four drug stores in the town, and each store had its own prescription clerk, who carefully compounded every prescription. They were kept busy, too—as busy as the doctors. No such thing as a proprietary medicine was known in the town. Druggists were genuine pharmacists then and doctors were gentlemen. The doctor was a man of such honor and respectability that he took his place beside the clergyman. He was as necessary to a man about to make his will as the lawyer.

"In 1866 the cholera broke out. It came from emigrants from St. Louis who landed at the river levee August 12, 1866. These emigrants were quartered in the south part of town at the city's expense. Most of them died. The first case in the city was that of a Miss Kelly, who kept a boarding house for Irishmen. I treated her. She got well. The epidemic spread and killed 117 men, women and children. During cholera times it was like Sunday all the week around in the town. There was no business, there were few people on the streets. The sale of green vegetables was prohibited. Every effort was made to stop the epidemic. The last case was late in November. Since then there have been a few sporadic cases of cholera in Kansas City, but never an epidemic."

Dr. Porter still practices medicine. He was one of the charter members of the Kansas City Medical College. He is still treasurer of the institution. In spite of his age he is still strong, active and unusually vigorous.

Dr. I. W. Ridge has been retired twenty years, but the old settlers now and then induce him to make a professional call. He is wealthy and has no more need to visit patients. Dr. Ridge is probably the first of the physicians now alive who came to Kansas City. He arrived, a boy, not yet 22, June, 1848. He was a graduate of the Transylvania University of Kentucky, but had previously studied medicine under Dr. I. S. Warren of Lafayette County, Missouri. Here is Dr. Ridge's story in his own words:

"There were a few men practicing medicine when I got here in '48. All of these were men whose medical knowledge was got from reading books without the supervision of any regular physician. There was old Dr. Larkens. He was a Baptist preacher, a sort of missionary. Then there



T. B. THRUSH.

was old Dr. Huttons, who knew more about botany than he did about medicine. But he practiced, notwithstanding. There was Dr. Bradshaw, who had taken a course of lectures in Virginia, and Dr. J. D. Hand, who had had the same training. Both these men left for California the following year when the cholera broke out.

"Indeed, nearly every one who was able left Kansas City in 1849 to escape the pestilence. But almost 400 remained, and half of these died of the plague. I was left, the only regular physician in this cholera infested town. I lasted six months, waiting on the sick, and then I, too, caught the cholera. I'll never forget my feelings as I lay ill alone in my house. I had constantly the sensation that ice water was trickling in little streams along my skin. I sent 110 miles west into Kansas for a physician. When my messenger got on my horse and started out I felt sure I would never see him again. Day after day passed, and I still lived. At last my messenger returned with a doctor. He was Dr. Charles Robinson, who afterwards became Governor of Kansas. Robinson stayed two days and two nights with me and left me at last to die. He said to me: 'Maybe the medicine will take hold on you. If it does, you'll live. But if it doesn't, you'll die.' It took hold and I lived. Robinson went to California. I met him a quarter of a century afterwards and we embraced one another in tears.

"In those early days I often rode 150 miles to see a patient. I had a practice in some of the remotest parts of the State. In 1866 the second plague of cholera struck the town. I was then city physician. The second plague was not so bad as the first, but hundreds died of it and the doctors had a hard time of it. I remember I once found five men lying dead in one boarding house on the levee."

Of the older physicians few were better known than Dr. Simeon S. Todd, who died October 19 last. Dr. Todd was 73 years old. He was the first city physician and the first president of the Board of Health in Kansas City. He was known to every old physician here. In his more active days he was a noted practitioner. He was one of the founders of the Kansas City Medical College and was elected a fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Arts of London. For several years he had retired from the general practice of medicine, but he continued a special practice up to the time of his death.

Dr. Todd was born in Vevay, Ind., in 1826. He received a good education in Greek, Latin and French, and at 19 began the study of medicine under Dr. William Davidson of Madison, Ind. Dr. Davidson was a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Before he had finished his medical course, however, the Mexican War broke out, and Simeon Todd caught the war fever. In 1847 he left his tutor and went to Rushville, Ind., where he enlisted in the Fifth Regiment of the Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. He was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and put in charge of thirty convalescents there. He went next to New Orleans, and in July, 1848, he joined his regiment on the Rio Grande. In November he was mustered out of service.

After the war he resumed his study of medicine in the Indiana Medical College, La Porte, Ind., and was graduated in 1849. He moved to Lawrenceburg, Ky., where he was married in 1850 to Judith Ann Ridgway.

But Dr. Todd caught the gold fever that year, just as he had caught the war fever, and he went to California on the first impulse. It was a lucky move for him. He practiced medicine and mined at the same time

for two years in the mining towns of Puma County, California. He used to tell the old physicians here he could have been rich if he wanted to, but he didn't want to. In order to get rid of some of his wealth he said he sank a hole a thousand feet deep in a mountain side, though there was little chance of striking ore. He had one very good mine, though, and one day as he sat panning gold out of the gravel near the stream he saw a very pretty girl come down the bed of the creek. She was Lotta Crabtree, who afterwards became an actress of considerable celebrity. It was the custom of the miners of those days whenever a woman came to the mines to let her put her hand in the "pay gravel" and take out as much gravel and gold as she could get in one handful. So Dr. Todd gallantly held out his pan and Lotta took a great handful and got a good amount of gold out of it.

Dr. Todd moved soon to San Francisco and continued to practice there until the Civil War. He was appointed then a surgeon in the army, but was not with the troop in action. He was stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco and afterwards had charge of the hospital at Drum Barracks, near Wilmington, Cal.

Dr. Todd's wife died during the war, and he determined to change his residence. On the way to California in 1850 he had passed through Kansas City, then a small town on the river bluffs. He was so much impressed with the place, though, that he remembered it in all his years of residence in California. Kansas City, he often said, would be a big place some day. So, after his wife's death, he determined to come here, build up a practice and make Kansas City his home.

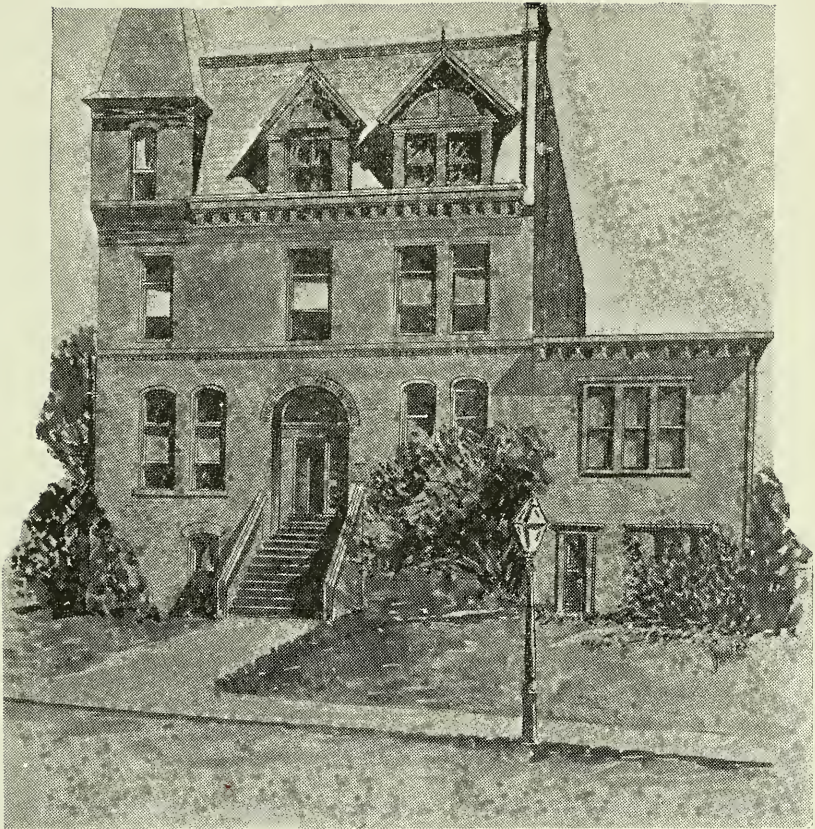
He came here in September, 1865. The next year Asiatic cholera broke out in the little town and 128 persons in the population of 5,000 died. Dr. Todd was appointed city physician and president of the Board of Health. The next year he was married to Mrs. Thirza F. Dean, widow of Dr. William H. Dean. He established the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1869. The college at first had its quarters in his office at the northwest corner of Eighth and Main streets, which he occupied for twenty years. Later it moved and became the Kansas City Medical College. Dr. Todd was presiding officer of the college for thirteen years.

A book on obstetrics won him a fellowship in the Society of Science, Letters and Arts in London in 1887. He was also a member of the Kansas City Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Association and the Kansas State Medical Society.

Dr. Todd's second wife died several years ago, and he married Miss F. W. Williams. His two former wives were Quakers, but Miss Williams was not. Dr. Todd was one of the charter members of Dr. J. E. Roberts' church, The Church of This World, and was one of its principal supporters.

Dr. Todd left a very valuable library of classical books. He had spent hundreds of dollars gathering material for a history of his family. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and had traced his family back to the seventh century. The family history was in manuscript, almost finished, when he died.

Dr. T. B. Lester, father of Dr. Charles Lester, the present County Coroner, was a famous character in his day. He was a prominent general practitioner, besides being something of a politician. He was born in 1824 in Virginia; went to Illinois in 1835 and studied medicine later under Dr. M.



UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, KANSAS CITY.

W. Hall of Salem, Ill. He was in the Mexican War as surgeon in Company I, First Illinois Infantry. He was in charge of the general hospital at Santa Fe, N. M., in 1847, and held it till the close of the war. In 1854 he went to Kansas City, where he remained the rest of his life. He taught the principles and practice of medicine in the Kansas City Medical College. In 1877 he was president of the faculty. In 1870 he was president of the Medical Association of Missouri. He contributed many articles to medical journals and was widely known as a writer on medical subjects in other papers. Dr. Lester served the city as Alderman in 1857-8 and as member of the Board of Education in 1867-70. He died February 24, 1888, aged 64.

The homeopathic school in Kansas City has had a remarkable growth.

One of its pioneers was Dr. Peter Baker, who died eight or nine years ago. He located in Kansas City about the time of the Civil War and became a big man in his profession. His daughter was married to Willard E. Winner, the capitalist, who built the Winner bridge. Dr. Baker was not a writer, but he had a very large practice.

Dr. William D. Foster, homeopathist, located in Kansas City in 1875. He was a partner of Dr. W. H. Jenney. Both Dr. Foster and Dr. Jenney are well-known homeopathists.

The best-known homeopathist in Kansas City, perhaps in the State, is Dr. Moses T. Runnels. He was secretary of the State Homeopathic Society when it had twenty-five members, and he built its membership to 200. He was elected president of the society in 1890. He was elected honorary member of the Homeopathic Society in Kansas City in 1886. In 1896 he was president of the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical Society. Dr. Runnels is an extensive writer on homeopathic medical treatment. His paper on Health and Study, read before the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy in St. Louis in 1890, was copied in papers all over the country. Another paper on The Influence of Diet and Habits on the Liver, printed in the Clinical Reporter, St. Louis, caused much comment. Dr. Runnels has been in Kansas City since 1885 and has a large practice.

Kansas City has seven medical colleges, including the three schools—regular, homeopathic and eclectic. One of these colleges is for women's instruction exclusively.

The Kansas City Medical College is the oldest of these. Its present officers are: Dr. E. W. Schauffler, president; Dr. Franklin E. Murphy, secretary. This college was founded in 1869 and the first class was graduated in 1870. Its founders were six of the pioneer physicians of Kansas City, Dr. D. R. Porter, Dr. E. W. Schauffler, Dr. Simeon S. Todd, Dr. A. B. Taylor, Dr. F. Cooley, Dr. T. J. Eaton. Of these men Dr. Todd and Dr. Taylor are dead; Dr. Cooley left the profession and Dr. Eaton is now living in California. It was organized under the name, The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City. The name was changed to the Kansas City Medical College in 1881. The course of medicine was recently extended from three years to four years.

The University Medical College, the second oldest in the city, was organized in 1881 as the University of Kansas City Medical Department. It was reorganized in 1888 as the University Medical College. The first class was graduated in 1882. It contained seven members. Eight were graduated the next year and fourteen the following year. This college has

grown steadily. This year probably 130 will graduate. The average daily attendance at the school is more than 300. Dr. Charles T. Wainwright is dean of the school and holds the Chair of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis. Dr. John Punton, secretary of the school, lectures on nervous and rectal diseases. Dr. Punton is an expert on insanity. Dr. Samuel C. James, treasurer, teaches the principles and practice of medicine.

J. N. Jackson, now dead, was the first president of the college. Dr. J. M. Allen succeeded him; then came Dr. Wainwright. But Dr. Wainwright resigned to become dean of the school, and Dr. Logan is now president. The college building is of brick, four stories high, with a large amphitheater, lecture rooms, chemical laboratories and all the appliances of a well-equipped medical college.

In connection with the University Medical College is the University Hospital, recently remodeled. Its name until last year was All Saints' Hospital.

One of the more recent medical colleges is the Medico-Chirurgical College, which was organized March 14, 1897. Dr. C. Lester Hall is its president and Dr. G. O. Coffin—now city physician and president of the Board of Health—is its dean. It was reorganized in 1898. Its first class was graduated in 1898. The Medico-Chirurgical School has made rapid progress since it was organized and has a large attendance.

Kansas City has one women's college. It is called the Women's Medical College and was organized five years ago. There women are taught thoroughly, first, the principles of medicine, and secondly, the special branches that will make them best fitted to treat women's diseases. Dr. F. B. Tiffany, the noted specialist, is dean of the school. C. A. Dannaker, one of the older physicians, is secretary.

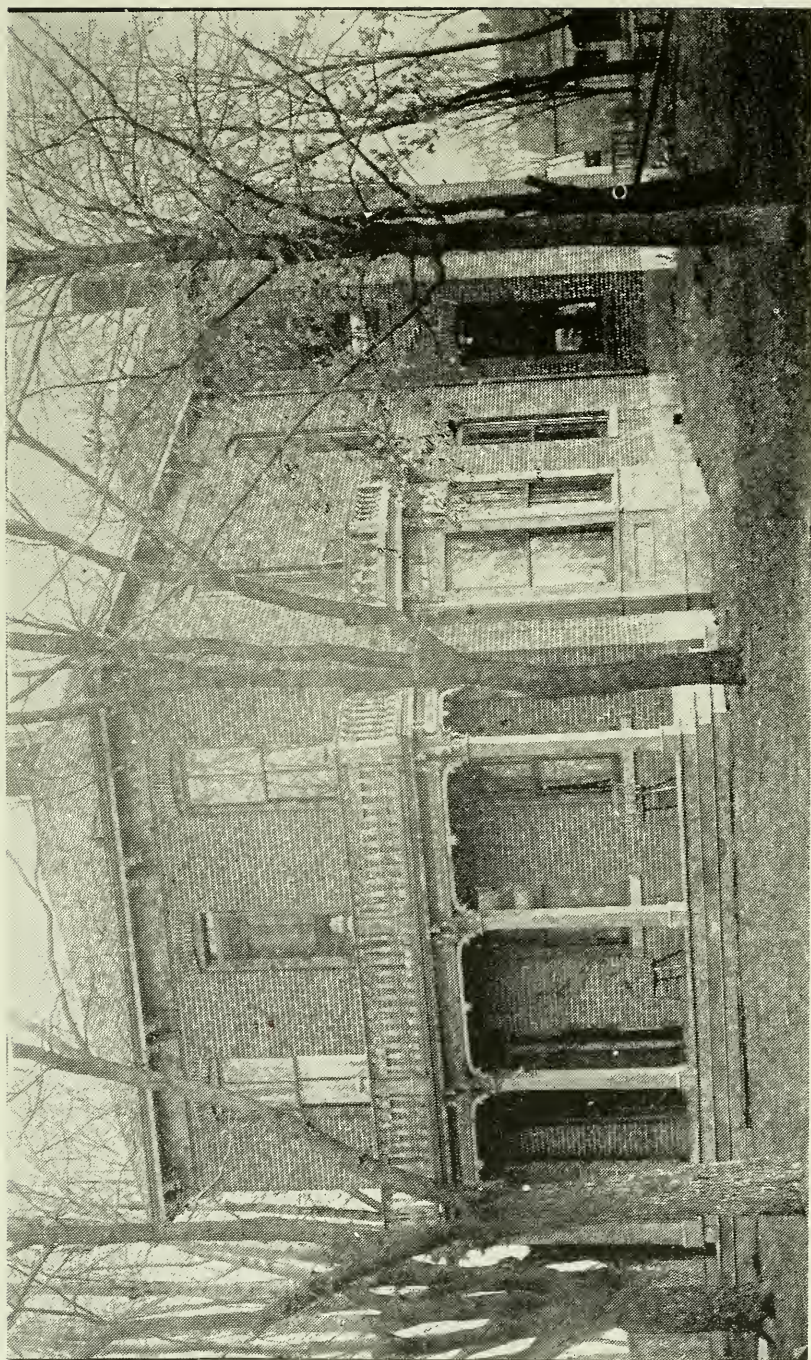
A homeopathic school exists in Kansas City. It is the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College. Dr. L. G. Van Acococ is its registrar. It has existed since 1888, and has been remarkably prosperous. Many homeopathic physicians have been graduated in its twelve years of existence who now have comfortable practices.

The Kansas City University College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery was organized in 1896. Its first class was graduated in 1897. Dr. W. H. Jenney is the dean of the school.

Two medical publications exist in Kansas City. They are the Kansas City Medical Record, published by Dr. A. L. Fulton, and the Kansas City Medical Index-Lancet, edited by Dr. John Punton. The Index-Lancet is a consolidation of the Kansas City Medical Index and the paper called Langdale's Lancet. It has a large circulation, not only among local physicians, but all over the State of Missouri.

St. Joseph has two medical schools, the Ensworth Medical College and the Central Medical College, both regular schools. The Ensworth School was organized in 1882 as the St. Joseph Medical College by a union of the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. It was reorganized in 1888 as the Ensworth Medical College. Thomas H. Doyle is the president and Hiram A. Christopher the secretary.

The Central Medical College was organized in 1894. Dr. T. E. Potter is its secretary.



CITY HOSPITAL, SEDALIA.

MEDICAL NOTES FROM PETTIS COUNTY.*

The following record has been obtained mostly from Dr. John W. Trader, who several years ago wrote a necrological report of physicians of Pettis County, Missouri. Dr. Trader relied mainly upon information furnished by old settlers, and especially upon that furnished by the late Maj. William Gentry, who was familiar and personally acquainted with all these families.

These reports are necessarily brief, as nothing is attempted beyond an effort to preserve the history of those persons who, in many instances, were important factors in the first settlement of our county and the medical history of the century.

Dr. Christian E. Bidstrap, a native of Denmark, settled near Georgetown, Pettis Co., Mo., in the year 1833, on a farm; practiced medicine some six or eight years; died near Clifton, at the home of his brother.

Dr. Moses A. Ferris was a surgeon in the volunteer forces from Kentucky in the war of 1812; removed from Georgetown, Ky., and settled in Pettis County, near Longwood, in the year 1833, on what was then known as the Baker farm. The doctor was a representative man; in addition to practicing medicine he preached to the early settlers and married the young folks, he being what was then known as a Reformed preacher.

The doctor practiced medicine ten or twelve years in this vicinity, and died suddenly while out hunting, of what was supposed to have been apoplexy.

Dr. William J. Westfield settled in Georgetown in 1834, coming from Kentucky. He was what was generally known by the early settlers as a "root and yarb doctor." He cultivated his own medical plants and had quite a garden of herbs, from which he obtained his medical supplies. He left no family in the county and no evidence of when or where he died.

Dr. Wilkins Watkins was born in Virginia in the year 1809 and settled in Pettis County, Missouri, in the year 1838. He represented this county in the Legislature in the year 1845 or '46, and was Registrar of Lands at one time at Clinton, Mo. He moved to Salem, Ore., in 1863, and returned to Sedalia, Mo., in 1867, where he died December 6, 1872.

Dr. Thomas Evans was born in Washington City, D. C., October 27, 1805; educated at Columbia College, D. C., graduating in both literary and medical departments. He came to Missouri in 1832, and moved to Pettis County in 1840, and located on a farm on the eastern border of the county. Here he lived and practiced medicine until he sold his farm and located in the town of Smithton in the year 1872, where he resided until his death, which occurred September 10, 1874. Dr. Evans was no ordinary man. Deeply imbued with the greatness of his calling, he never, by word or deed, lowered the standard of his profession. His reputation extended over Cooper, Saline, Pettis, Morgan and Benton Counties, and for thirty-odd years he served the people with a fidelity that will not soon be forgotten. He never held a public office. Two of his sons, Drs. E. C. and W. H. Evans, are leading physicians of Sedalia, Mo.

Dr. Edward Spedden settled in Georgetown, Mo., in the year 1841;

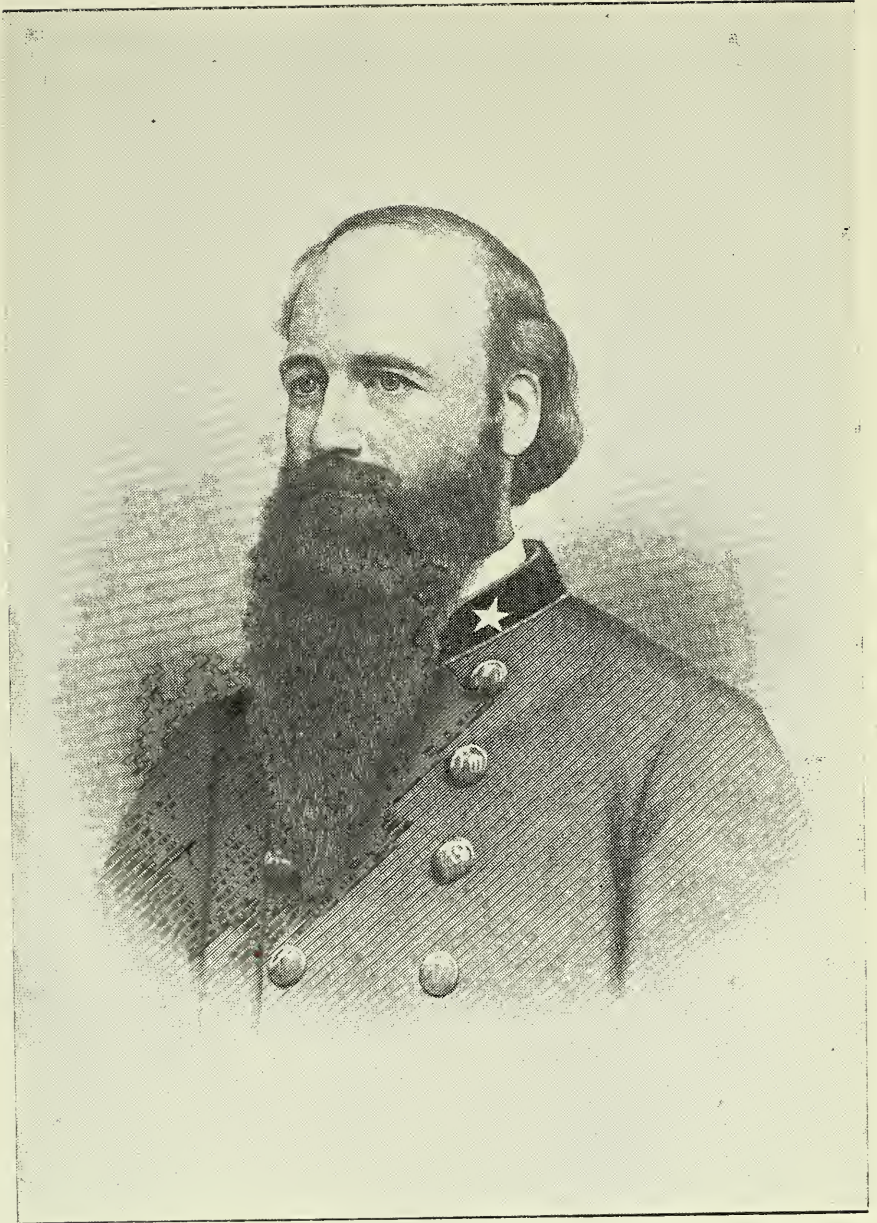
*By Dr. George E. McNeil, Sedalia.

was born and reared on the eastern shore of Maryland; died in Georgetown about the year 1856. He was a physician of more than ordinary acquirements; was charitable to the poor and modest and retiring in his deportment.

Dr. William Turley was born in Cooper County, and settled in Pettis County in 1854. He raised a company and was mustered into the Seventh Cavalry, M. S. M., Col. J. F. Phillips commanding, in the year 1862. The doctor accidentally shot himself fatally while dismounting his horse soon afterwards.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Hughes was born in Cooper County, Mo., near Pilot Grove, November 20, 1830; graduated at the Missouri Medical College (McDowell's) in the year 1855, at which time he came to Pettis County and engaged in practice. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was commissioned surgeon in the Federal Army, which post he filled until elected as a delegate from this district to the convention to form what is known as the Drake Constitution of Missouri. After the close of the war he resumed medical practice in Sedalia, Mo., where he died August 26, 1879, and is buried in the Georgetown Cemetery.

Dr. Thomas Johnson Montgomery was born in Danville, Boyle County, Kentucky, August 9, 1812; moved to Pettis County, Missouri, in the year 1858, and settled near Longwood; afterward moved to Georgetown. In 1864 he was appointed surgeon of the Seventh Cavalry, M. S. M., and in 1865 assumed the duties of medical director, Central District of Missouri, until the close of the war. The same year he settled in Sedalia, and resumed the practice of his profession. Dr. Montgomery was an extraordinary man. Endowed with a fine mind by nature, he had by industry and an indomitable will overcome all obstacles and towered as a nestor among the members of his profession; was granted an addendum degree from the Starling Medical College in 1855, and a like honor was conferred upon him by the St. Louis Medical Society in 1858. He filled many places of honor and trust. He died in Sedalia, Mo., May 17, 1877, and was buried in the Sedalia Cemetery with church and masonic honors.



LOUIS T. PIM.

CHAPTER VIII.—IN THE CIVIL WAR*

In writing up a history of the medical officers who served in various Missouri regiments during the war of 1861 to 1865 it is impossible at this late date to do more than classify them, giving date of rank and muster in and what became of them; their trials and sacrifices, their successful endeavors to succor the wounded on the field of battle, their own personal dangers are fresh, no doubt, in the memory of those living and a lost story to those who have passed beyond the portals of the grave. "Peace to their ashes" and may the good they have done live after them and bear good fruit for posterity. Out of 391 surgeons and assistant surgeons who served a greater or lesser time, six died in service, fifteen were discharged, commissions revoked or vacated, one disappeared and was classified as a deserter. This is by no means a bad showing. How many returned home broken in health, some of whom to soon die, the records do not show.

To Dr. Philip Weigel was given the position of Surgeon-General of Missouri, to organize the medical department and put it in efficient order. He served but four months and resigned. The position was then tendered Dr. John T. Hodgen, a man energetic, untiring and an excellent organizer. He soon brought order out of chaos, and by a system of examinations for commissions and re-examinations for promotion gave the State an excellent medical staff, dropping those who proved unfit. His report is annexed.

FROM 1863 REPORT.

Headquarters of the State of Missouri,
 Surgeon-General's Office,
 St. Louis, Mo., December 31, 1863.

Hon. Hamilton R. Gamble, Governor of the State of Missouri:

Sir—I have the honor herewith to transmit my annual report for the year now ended. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. HODGEN,
 Surgeon-General of the State of Missouri.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, in the spring of 1861, the affairs of the Medical Department of the State of Missouri were in a chaotic condition, a thorough organization of the medical department of the militia never having been effected.

Although the office of Surgeon-General was one, the existence of which in connection with the military organization of the State had been recognized, the duties of the office had not been clearly defined; for in peaceful times there appeared little necessity for the maintenance of a complete military organization of the State.

When, therefore, the necessity of a thorough military organization did arise, the medical department, like every other, found nothing but the crude materials out of which to form that important adjunct to the

*Arranged by Dr. William A. Wilcox, St. Louis.

well-being of a military organization. Two important steps were taken by the Chief Executive officer of the State to effect the organization of the medical department—the appointment of a Surgeon-General and the organization of a medical board.

On the 3d day of January, 1862, Dr. Philip Weigel was commissioned Surgeon-General of the State of Missouri, and entered immediately upon the discharge of the duties of the office, and continued until the 10th day of May of the same year, when he resigned.

On the 1st day of September, 1862, I received a commission as Surgeon-General of the State, since which time I have continued to discharge the duties of that office.

On the first day of February, 1862, the following order was issued, calling into existence a medical board:

Headquarters State of Missouri,
Adjutant-General's Office,
St. Louis, February 1, 1862.

(Special Order No. 14.)

A medical board, to consist of John T. Hodgen, M. D., Brigade Surgeon (of which board John T. Hodgen will act as president), will convene at St. Louis on Tuesday, the 4th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of candidates for appointment as surgeons of the State troops.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM D. WOOD,
A. Adjutant-General.

On the 12th day of August, 1862, Brigade-Surgeon S. H. Melcher, having been ordered to duty with his brigade, then at Springfield, Mo., his connection with the medical board ceased, and on the 12th day of February, 1863, Dr. Thomas McMartin was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Dr. McMartin having resigned and Dr. John T. Hodgen having been ordered to duty at Vicksburg, the following special order was issued:

Headquarters State of Missouri,
Adjutant-General's Office,
St. Louis, May 28, 1863.

(Special Order No. 102.)

Dr. R. H. Paddock is hereby appointed, pro. temp., a member of the Board of Medical Examiners, instituted by special order No. 14, current series, from these headquarters, and will perform the duties in the absence of Surgeon-General John T. Hodgen, President.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

ALEXANDER LOWRY,
Captain and A. A. Adjutant-General.

Since the organization of the board 281 gentlemen have been examined for the position of Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon of the Missouri Volunteers, and 49 have been commissioned Brigade Surgeons, Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the Missouri State Militia.

The total number of surgeons and assistant surgeons commissioned for regiments of Missouri volunteers is 176. The total number of brigade surgeons, surgeons and assistant surgeons commissioned for the Missouri State Militia and Missouri Volunteers, amounting to 288, 150 are all that have been examined.

Most of those commissioned without examination were in the service before the Medical Board organized.

In some instances since the organization of the board surgeons and assistant surgeons have been appointed on the recommendations of regimental officers with the approval of the medical directors, brigade, division and corps commanders, and then only when regiments were in

No. 29

I, the undersigned, Prisoner of War, belonging to the Army of the Trans-Mississippi, having been surrendered by Gen. E. Kirby Smith, U. S. A., Commanding said Department, to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A., Commanding Army and Division of West Mississippi, do hereby give my solemn parole of honor, that I will not hereafter serve in the Armies of the Confederate States, or in any military capacity whatever, against the United States of America, or render aid to the enemies of the latter, until duty exchanged, or otherwise released from the obligations of this parole by the authority of the Government of the United States.

Done at Milliken Bend
this 26th day of June, 1865.

James C. Nidelet
Maj. Surgeon, Formerly
Division of West
Medical Inspector -

The above named officer will not be disturbed by United States authorities, as long as he observes his parole, and the laws in force where he resides.

By order of
Maj. Gen. S. Canby
Joseph H. May, Capt.
Co. "C" 114th Reg. U. S. I.
Act. Capt. Thos. Mearns

PAROLE OF HONOR

Given James C. Nidelet, surgeon in the Confederate Army, June 26, 1865.

the field, a distance from the place of meeting of the Medical Board, and when the exigencies of the service rendered it impossible to allow the applicant to visit St. Louis for the purpose of being examined. Some months since I addressed a communication to Col. R. C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A., informing him of the fact that a number of surgeons and assistant surgeons serving with the Missouri Volunteers in the field had not been examined, and requested that the proper steps be taken to have them examined. I have reason to believe that the necessary orders were issued from the Assistant Surgeon-General's office, but think it probable that, owing to the changes recently occurring in the location of armies of the Tennessee and the Cumberland, these orders have not been fully carried out, but I still hope they will be, as it is discreditable to the State and unjust to the many excellent surgeons and assistant surgeons—who have been subjected to this test—that others should be commissioned without examination, though I am glad to say I have no reason to doubt the qualifications of any one surgeon or assistant surgeon now in the service. Many I know who have not been subjected to an examination are excellent surgeons and assistant surgeons, and have done efficient service since their connection with the army. Surgeons and assistant surgeons of the enrolled Missouri Militia, I regret to say, have not been examined, but this seemed unavoidable, since many of the regiments are in remote parts of the State, and especially since these officers are not entitled to pay, except during active service, and the term of active service, in most instances, has been very short.

During the past summer and fall I have visited Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg and Little Rock and have made diligent inquiry of medical directors and medical inspectors and others, and from their report and from my own observation I am confident our medical staff will compare favorably with that of other States; and this is particularly flattering when we remember that, as Missouri Volunteers, Missouri State Militia and Missouri Enrolled Militia, nearly the whole population of the State liable to military duty, has been embodied in one military organization or another, thus making a much larger draft upon our physicians than has been necessary in any other State.

I would most respectfully recommend the Medical Department of the Enrolled Missouri Militia be thoroughly organized. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. HODGEN,
Surgeon-General of the State of Missouri.

FROM 1864 REPORT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL OF MISSOURI.

Headquarters State of Missouri,
Surgeon-General's Office,
St. Louis, December 31, 1864.

To His Excellency, W. P. Hall, Governor of the State of Missouri:

Sir—I herewith transmit my report for the year now ended, and in so doing I can but congratulate those in authority, in considering the many difficulties with which the State Governor has had to contend, on the character and efficiency of the officers belonging to the Medical Depart-

ment. I feel that the Missouri soldiers owe much to the efficient Medical Board for protecting them against pretenders, who, through political favoritism, might have gained position in the medical staff to the prejudice of the service. This board has not recorded anything but professional qualifications in the selection of medical men, and the Surgeon-General has not at any time recommended for appointment or promotion any not declared competent by the board of the State, or some other reliable board, appointed by medical directors in the field.

The surgeons and assistant surgeons of the Enrolled Militia have not been subjected to examination, as they should have been, had it been possible, under the pressing circumstances that attended their call to the field, and often incompetent persons have been commissioned. This is to be regretted, but it is hoped that if in the future the militia should be called out that these surgeons and assistant surgeons will be required to be examined before they are again put on duty.

The necessity for employing good assistant surgeons for the attendance of detachments with which there could be no commissioned medical officer, has led to the employment of incompetent persons, in many instances whose duties have been discharged in very irregular, and in some cases, unsatisfactory manner. Frequently medical supplies have been obtained in a very irregular way, sometimes making it impossible that those furnishing supplies could be paid in a regular way; yet a commission of regular claims has, so far as possible, I believe, allowed claims that were just and yet irregular. These and other irregularities have occurred, but it is hoped, as officers in the service are more fully acquainted with their duties, they will not occur again. I am, sir, very respectfully,

JOHN T. HODGEN,

Surgeon-General of the State of Missouri.

Confederate States of America,

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Richmond, September 26 1862

Sir:

You are hereby informed that the President has appointed you

Surgeon.

In the Provisional Army in the service of the Confederate States: to rank as such from the *first* day of *December* one thousand eight hundred and sixty *One*. Should this Senate at their next session advise and consent therein you will be commissioned accordingly.

Immediately on receipt hereof, please to communicate to this Department, through the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, your acceptance or non-acceptance of said appointment; and with your letter of acceptance, return to the Adjutant and Inspector General the DATE, herewith enclosed, properly filled up, SUBSCRIBED and ATTESTED, reporting at the same time your AGE, RESIDENCE, when appointed, and the STATE in which you were BORN.

Should you accept, you will report for duty to *Surgeon General*

(signed) *Geo W Randolph*
Secretary of War.

Dr. James C. Medler
Surgeon I. A. S.

Official Copy

C. A. Paepfey

Roster of Missouri Army Surgeons and Assistants During the Civil War.

THREE MONTHS' SERVICE—FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Rank.	Rank From.	Remarks.
Pflorenee Cornyu	April 20, 1861.	Surgeon.	April 20, 1861.	Made Colonel 10th Mo. Cav. Vol.
William Simon	April 20, 1861.	Assistant Surgeon.	April 20, 1861.	

SECOND REGIMENT—NO RECORD.

THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Freg Haussler	April 22, 1861.	Surgeon.	April 22, 1861.	Mustered out August 18, 1861. Mustered out August 18, 1861.
Charles Ludwig	April 22, 1861.	Assistant Surgeon.	April 22, 1861.	

FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Dr. Beck	April 22, 1861.	Surgeon.	April 22, 1861.	Mustered out July 30, 1861. Mustered out July 30, 1861.
A. Roesch	April 22, 1861.	Assistant Surgeon.	April 22, 1861.	

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

E. C. Franklin	May 7, 1861.	Surgeon.	May 7, 1861.	Mustered out August 26, 1861. Mustered out August 26, 1861.
Sam H. Melcher	May 7, 1861.	Assistant Surgeon.	May 7, 1861.	

THREE MONTHS' SERVICE—FIRST REGIMENT U. S. RESERVE CORPS.

Emil Seeman	May 7, 1861.	Surgeon.	May 7, 1861.	Mustered out August 20, 1861. Mustered out August 20, 1861.
John Helmback	May 7, 1861.	Assistant Surgeon.	May 7, 1861.	

SECOND REGIMENT U. S. R. C.

P. C. Castelfrühin	May 26, 1861.	Surgeon.	May 26, 1861.	Mustered out August 16, 1861. Mustered out August 16, 1861.
Charles Spinzig	May 7, 1861.	Assistant Surgeon.	May 7, 1861.	

THIRD REGIMENT.

Wiley Smith	May 8, 1861.	Surgeon.	May 8, 1861.	Mustered out August 17, 1861. Mustered out August 17, 1861.
Edmund Bochner	May 8, 1861.	Assistant Surgeon.	May 8, 1861.	

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Jacques Ravold	May 8, 1861.	Surgeon.	May 8, 1861.	Mustered out August 17, 1861.
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ROSTER OF MISSOURI ARMY SURGEONS AND ASSISTANTS DURING THE CIVIL WAR. (Continued.)

FIFTH REGIMENT.			
Name.	Date of Commission.	Rank.	Rank From.
Adalbert Gemmer	May 11, 1861.	Surgeon.	May 11, 1861.
William Dreschler	May 11, 1861.	Assistant Surgeon.	May 11, 1861.
FIRST REGIMENT U. S. R. C., MO. VOL.—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.			
Francis Hauok	March 12, 1861.	Surgeon.	Sept. 12, 1861.
Charles V. F. Ludwig	March 12, 1862.	Surgeon.	March 12, 1862.
W. A. Wilcox	April 22, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	April 22, 1862.
SECOND REGIMENT U. S. R. C., MO. VOL.			
Charles Spinzig	Sept. 22, 1861.	Surgeon.	Sept. 22, 1861.
John Ernest	Sept. 22, 1861.	Assistant Surgeon.	Sept. 11, 1861.
JOHN S. PHELPS REGIMENT, MO. VOL.			
Alvin H. East	.....	Surgeon.	Oct. 27, 1861.
Edwin Ebert	.....	Assistant Surgeon.	Dec. 31, 1861.
FIRST INFANTRY, MO. VOL.—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.			
Florence Cornyu	June 27, 1862.	Surgeon.	June 12, 1861.
SECOND INFANTRY, MO. VOL.			
Richard Victor	.....	Surgeon.	Aug. 1, 1861.
Charles Spinzig	Sept. 22, 1862.	Surgeon.	Sept. 22, 1862.
George Bang	.....	Assistant Surgeon.	Sept. 1, 1861.
Gustav Stegmann	.....	Assistant Surgeon.	Oct. 4, 1862.
THIRD INFANTRY, MO. VOL.			
George G. Lyon	Feb. 8, 1862.	Surgeon.	Jan. 18, 1862.
A. Krumstick	Aug. 12, 1862.	Surgeon.	July 23, 1862.
J. H. Steinberg	May 13, 1861.	Surgeon.	May 13, 1861.
Howard A. Cooper	Aug. 20, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	Aug. 20, 1862.
FOURTH INFANTRY, MO. VOL.			
Edmund Boerner	March 19, 1862.	Surgeon.	Jan. 18, 1862.
John Feldman	March 19, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	Jan. 18, 1862.
FIFTH INFANTRY, MO. VOL.			
Adalbert Gemmer	Jan. 22, 1862.	Surgeon.	Dec. 28, 1861.
Henry Schoenicke	June 10, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	June 10, 1862.
REMARKS.			
		Mustered out September 3, 1861.	
		Mustered out September 3, 1861.	
		Died February 11, 1862.	
		Mustered out September 9, 1862.	
		Oct. 6, 1862, recommiss'd ass. sur. 1st M. S. M., sur. 4th Mo. Cav. and 5th Mo. Inf	
		Mustered out September 10, 1862.	
		Mustered out September 10, 1862.	
		Mustered out May 13, 1862.	
		Mustered out May 13, 1862.	
		Trans. to 1st Mo. Art. afterward Col. 10th Mo. Cavalry.	
		Discharged March 3, 1862.	
		Mustered out at exp. term, Oct. 5, 1864.	
		Resigned September 2, 1862.	
		Prom. surg. 12th U. S. A. D. Aug. 23, '63.	
		Resigned June 19, 1862.	
		Dismissed January 24, 1863.	
		Must. out at exp. of term, Nov. 4, 1864.	
		Prom. sur. 23d Mo. Vol. Feb. 26, 1864.	
		Dismissed by G. O. Dept. Mo, Jan. 28, '62.	
		Mustered out Feb. 1, 1862.	
		Resigned September 3, 1862.	
		Trans. 35th Infantry, December 16, 1862.	

SIXTH INFANTRY, MO. VOL.

George S. Walker Surgeon. June 1, 1861.
 M. E. Joslyn Surgeon. March 18, 1862.
 Jacob Keller Surgeon. June 12, 1865.

SEVENTH INFANTRY, MO. VOL.

E. M. Powers Surgeon. June 1, 1861.
 P. S. O'Reilly Assistant Surgeon. June 1, 1861.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

B. H. Peterson Surgeon. July 1, 1861.
 J. R. Bailey Surgeon. March 28, 1862.
 Trolhus Brown Assistant Surgeon. March 29, 1862.
 Amos L. Flint Assistant Surgeon. Nov. 25, 1862.
 H. W. Nichols Assistant Surgeon. May 3, 1864.

TENTH INFANTRY.

Oliver B. Payne Surgeon. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Philand J. Payne Surgeon. Sept. 26, 1862.
 Absalom B. Stuart Assistant Surgeon. March 12, 1861.
 Thomas L. Morgan Assistant Surgeon. March 18, 1863.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Thomas Smith Surgeon. August, 1861.
 M. W. Fish Surgeon. April 21, 1862.
 Thomas S. Hawley Assistant Surgeon. May 14, 1863.
 Eli Bowyer Assistant Surgeon. Aug. 6, 1861.
 F. H. Hoffman Assistant Surgeon. June 11, 1863.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Charles Cook Surgeon. Aug. 10, 1861.
 L. J. Ingham Surgeon. Sept. 4, 1862.
 J. Spiegelhalter Surgeon. Nov. 16, 1863.
 William Fluz Assistant Surgeon. Aug. 15, 1861.
 Fred Hohly Assistant Surgeon. Nov. 16, 1863.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

J. B. Bell Surgeon. Aug. 21, 1861.
 Henry E. Foote Surgeon. Feb. 19, 1862.
 A. M. Brown Surgeon. Sept. 1, 1861.

Resigned February 13, 1863.
 Resigned April 11, 1864; promoted from assistant surgeon.
 Mustered out Aug. 17, 1865; prom. from assistant surgeon.

Mustered out exp. term, Sept. 1, 1864.
 Mustered out exp. term, Nov. 26, 1864.

Mustered out March 28, 1862.
 Resigned Jan. 29, '64; prom. from asst. sur.
 Mustered out exp. of term, July 7, 1864.
 Mustered out exp. of term, Aug. 16, 1864.
 Mustered out exp. of term, Aug. 16, 1864; formerly surgeon 4th Mo. Cav.

Resigned September 20, 1863.
 Mustered out exp. of term, Aug. 24, 1864.
 Trans. to 1st Ala. Cav. June, 1862.
 Dism. by g. o. 153, U. S., April 20, 1864.

Resigned April 14, 1864.
 Mustered out May 2, 1865.
 Prom. sur. May 27, '65; not mustered.
 Promoted to Major same regiment.
 Com. ass. sur. 31st Inf. Sept. 5, 1863.

Resigned September 4, 1862.
 Dismissed, general order No. 58, Department Tennessee, August 29, 1863.
 Expiration term, November 16, 1863; promoted from assistant surgeon.
 Resigned March 19, 1862.
 Promoted surgeon 37th Ohio Vol.

Resigned February 11, 1862.
 Transferred to Ohio with regiment, general order No. 13, War Dept.
 Transferred to Ohio with regiment, general order No. 13, War Dept.

ROSTER OF MISSOURI ARMY SURGEONS AND ASSISTANTS DURING THE CIVIL WAR. (Continued.)

Name.	Date of		Rank.	Rank From.	Remarks.
	Commission.	Expiration.			
Joseph Payne	Surgeon.	Aug. 15, 1862.	Transferred to Illinois, gen. order W. D.
E. W. Vogel	Assistant Surgeon.	April 13, 1862.	Transferred to Illinois, gen. order W. D.
G. W. Fitch	Assistant Surgeon.	Dec. 15, 1862.	Transferred to Illinois, gen. order W. D.
FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.					
FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.					
William Steiger	Surgeon.	Aug. 4, 1861.	Resigned September 3, 1862.
Ernst Jahn	Surgeon.	Sept. 27, 1862.	Resigned October 21, 1863.
August Rood	Surgeon.	Nov. 5, 1861.	Resigned November 22, 1861.
E. L. Atkinson	Surgeon.	Aug. 5, 1861.	Mustered out 1862.
Gottis Reitz	Assistant Surgeon.	Aug. 4, 1861.	Disch. gen. order 297, W. D., Oct. 16, 1862.
SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.					
Adolph Roesch	Surgeon.	Sept. 3, 1861.	Resigned December 20, 1861.
Herrn Hulrich	Surgeon.	Dec. 20, 1861.	Prom. from ass. sur.; res. Feb. 13, 1862.
J. B. McConaugh	Surgeon.	July 23, 1862.	Promoted from assistant surgeon, mustered out expiration of term, Dec. 24, '61.
G. W. Frost	Assistant Surgeon.	Aug. 1, 1862.	Died March 26, 1863.
Andrew Adam	Assistant Surgeon.	Nov. 3, 1862.	Dismissed W. D., May 5, 1863.
Charles Brocher	Assistant Surgeon.	July 29, 1863.	Mustered out expiration of term.
EIGHTH INFANTRY, MO. VOL.					
Noupar S. Hamlin	Surgeon.	Aug. 17, 1861.	Resigned September 5, 1862.
E. H. Hattis	Surgeon.	Dec. 4, 1862.	Must. out exp. of time, Nov. 14, 1864.
F. F. Randolph	Assistant Surgeon.	June 24, 1863.	Mustered out July 16, 1865.
TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY, MO. VOL.					
R. H. Wyman	Surgeon.	Dec. 21, 1861.	Must. out, g. o. 241, April 23, 1862.
R. H. Wyman	Surgeon.	May 21, 1862.	Restored to service, general order 61, Department of Mo.; res. June 11, 1862.
David Skellings	Surgeon.	June 11, 1862.	Vacated by g. o. 108, A. C. O. Mo.
J. H. Seaton	Surgeon.	July 22, 1862.	Resigned June 7, 1862.
Allen C. Roberts	Surgeon.	June 3, 1863.	No record.
J. H. Seaton	Assistant Surgeon.	March 25, 1862.	Promoted surgeon.
W. Knickerbocker	Assistant Surgeon.	April 25, 1863.	No record.
F. G. Stanley	Assistant Surgeon.	June 12, 1863.	No record.
TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.					
John B. Ralph	Surgeon.	Dec. 1, 1861.	Resigned March 21, 1862.
Theo. J. Bluthardt	Surgeon.	April 4, 1862.	Resigned January 10, 1864.
Howard S. Cooper	Surgeon.	Feb. 26, 1861.	Mustered out exp. of term, Sept. 22, 1864.
Wm. T. Ellergood	Assistant Surgeon.	Sept. 9, 1861.	Resigned March 10, 1863.
Ed L. Atkinson	Assistant Surgeon.	Feb. 16, 1863.	Mustered out July 18, 1865.
James F. Rolls	Assistant Surgeon.	Oct. 29, 1863.	Mustered out September 22, 1864.

TWENTY-FOURTH REG. INFANTRY, MO. VOL.—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Leander H. Baker April 11, 1862. Mustered out October 21, 1864.
 J. Little Jan. 1, 1863. Mustered out October 21, 1864.
 Oregon H. Crandell April 3, 1863. Mustered out January 10, 1865.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, MO. VOL.

Jonathan S. Prout Jan. 13, 1862. Mustered out January 10, 1865.
 Charles F. Barnett Feb. 2, 1863. Mustered out January 10, 1865.
 John L. Bryan Jan. 17, 1862. Resigned July 31, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

B. N. Bond April 30, 1862. Mustered out June 13, 1865.
 John I. Murphy Sept. 1, 1862. Resigned January 12, 1863.
 John Bowman Jan. 14, 1863. Mustered out June 13, 1865.
 Edwin A. Casey Sept. 10, 1862. Resigned January 12, 1863.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

John C. Morgan April 27, 1862. Mustered out June 12, 1865.
 John H. Steinberg Sept. 11, 1862. Prom. surg. 3d Infantry, May 12, 1864.
 Daniel Abbey Sept. 22, 1862. Died on str. Von Phul, January 28, 1863.
 Corn. B. Carr May 16, 1861. Mustered out June 12, 1865.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY, MO. VOL.

Webster B. Scargent Aug. 22, 1862. Trans. to 2d Miss. A. D. Oct. 19, 1863.
 Robert J. Sloat June 30, 1864. Commission cancelled.
 James Hill Aug. 16, 1862. Resigned September 3, 1863.
 Edwin Dorn Nov. 4, 1862. Commission cancelled.
 Aug. Eberle July 1, 1864. Died November 14, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

C. D. Strother Aug. 28, 1862. Resigned February 29, 1864.
 Alexander D. Reise April 18, 1864. Mustered out November 9, 1864.
 F. W. Wunderlich May 19, 1864. Revoked June.
 Addison Elston June 30, 1864. Resigned April 28, 1865.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Thomas J. Watson March 21, 1863. Mustered out July 18, 1864.
 Horace Newell Dec. 11, 1862. Promoted to surgeon 42d Infantry.
 V. A. Hyde Nov. 22, 1862. Resigned August 25, 1864.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Aurelius T. Bartlett April 15, 1863. Mustered out August 10, 1865.
 Milton Kile March 5, 1863. Dropped as deserter, g. o. 188, W. D. April 26, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Rank.	Rank From.	Remarks.
Joseph R. Lamb	Aug. 30, 1862.	Surgeon.	Aug. 30, 1862.	Mustered out June 25, 1865.
John C. Book	Aug. 7, 1863.	Assistant Surgeon.	Aug. 7, 1863.	Com. sur. Eng. Regiment, Sept. 26, 1865.
Henry Schoenich	Dec. 26, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	Dec. 16, 1862.	Prom. to surg. 40th Infantry.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

J. B. Holman	Oct. 17, 1864.	Surgeon.	Oct. 17, 1864.	Mustered out April 1, 1865.
J. B. Hobnan	Aug. 16, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Aug. 16, 1864.	Promoted to surgeon.

FORTIETH INFANTRY.

Homer Judd	Sept. 16, 1864.	Surgeon.	Sept. 16, 1864.	Mustered out August 8, 1865.
Homer Judd	Aug. 12, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Aug. 12, 1864.	Promoted to surgeon, September 16, 1864.
J. F. Sneed	Sept. 7, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Sept. 7, 1864.	Mustered out August 8, 1865.
Charles Ludwig	Aug. 22, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Aug. 22, 1864.	Declined by Dr. Ludwig.
R. Ratfanger	Oct. 11, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Oct. 11, 1864.	Mustered out August 8, 1865.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Ernst Jahn	Sept. 20, 1864.	Surgeon.	Sept. 20, 1864.	Mustered out July 11, 1865.
Ernst Jahn	Aug. 9, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Aug. 9, 1864.	Promoted to surgeon September 20, 1864.
Gust. Weiland	Sept. 30, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Sept. 30, 1864.	Mustered out July 11, 1865.
Henry Küber	Oct. 1, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Oct. 1, 1864.	Mustered out July 20, 1865.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Horace Newell	Oct. 29, 1864.	Surgeon.	Oct. 29, 1864.	Mustered out June 28, 1865.
Abraham L. Gray	Aug. 30, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Aug. 30, 1864.	Mustered out June 28, 1865.
George F. Smiley	Oct. 19, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Oct. 19, 1864.	Mustered out March 22, 1865.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

J. Q. Eggleston	Oct. 13, 1864.	Surgeon.	Sept. 22, 1864.	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
J. Q. Eggleston	Aug. 16, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Aug. 16, 1864.	Promoted to surgeon.
E. W. Dill	Nov. 16, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Nov. 16, 1864.	Mustered out June 30, 1865.
W. T. Drace	Oct. 11, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Oct. 11, 1864.	Mustered out June 30, 1865.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Henry Schoenich	Oct. 27, 1864.	Surgeon.	Oct. 27, 1864.	Mustered out August 18, 1865.
L. A. Wilson	Sept. 26, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Sept. 26, 1864.	Mustered out August 18, 1865.
Isaac Schatz	Oct. 14, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Oct. 14, 1864.	Mustered out July 28, 1865.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

John G. Riddler	Aug. 22, 1864.	Surgeon.	Aug. 22, 1864.	Mustered out March, 1865.
James S. Rogers	Aug. 22, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Aug. 22, 1864.	Mustered out April 25, 1865.

Adolphus Roeseh	Nov. 3, 1864.	Surgeon.	Nov. 3, 1864.	Mustered out March 8, 1865.
FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.				
John H. Steinberg	Nov. 2, 1864.	Surgeon.	Nov. 2, 1864.	Mustered out March 28, 1865.
J. M. Youngblood	Oct. 27, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Oct. 27, 1864.	Mustered out March 30, 1865.
FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.				
John W. Jackson	Sept. 28, 1864.	Surgeon.	Sept. 28, 1864.	Mustered out June 29, 1865.
W. A. Gibson	Aug. 20, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Aug. 20, 1864.	Mustered out June 29, 1865.
William Hooper	Dec. 15, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Dec. 15, 1864.	Mustered out June 29, 1865.
FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.				
Oscar Mondg	Sept. 9, 1864.	Surgeon.	Sept. 9, 1864.	Mustered out August 2, 1865.
Thomas S. Roby	Aug. 26, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Aug. 26, 1864.	Mustered out August 2, 1865.
FIFTIETH INFANTRY.				
P. A. Reinholdge	Oct. 21, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Oct. 21, 1864.	Mustered out August 11, 1865.
W. A. Wilcox	May 1, 1865.	Surgeon.	May 1, 1865.	
FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.				
H. M. Matthews	May 9, 1865.	Surgeon.	May 9, 1865.	Mustered out August 31, 1865.
John Maroon	Feb. 17, 1865.	Assistant Surgeon.	Feb. 17, 1865.	Mustered out August 31, 1865.
Carlton W. Spleer	April 14, 1865.	Assistant Surgeon.	April 14, 1865.	Mustered out August 31, 1865.
FIRST CAVALRY, MO. VOL.				
Joseph B. Lynch	Jan. 7, 1862.	Surgeon.	Jan. 7, 1862.	Mustered out exp. of term, Jan. 9, 1865.
W. W. Bailey	Dec. 27, 1861.	Assistant Surgeon.	Sept. 6, 1861.	Promoted to surgeon February 22, 1865; mustered out September 1, 1865.
W. D. Foster	July 2, 1863.	Assistant Surgeon.	July 2, 1863.	Trans. from 7th Cav.; res. June 5, 1865.
SECOND CAVALRY, MO. VOL.				
S. B. Thayer	Dec. 18, 1861.	Surgeon.	Sept. 1, 1861.	Resigned October 6, 1862.
S. B. Thayer	Nov. 15, 1862.	Surgeon.	Nov. 16, 1862.	Resigned May 25, 1863.
Henry Douglas	June 14, 1865.	Surgeon.	June 1, 1865.	Mustered out for disability October, 1861.
W. H. Barrett	Aug. 18, 1865.	Surgeon.	Aug. 18, 1865.	Mustered out September 19, 1865.
Wm. Knickerbocker	Dec. 18, 1861.	Assistant Surgeon.	Sept. 1, 1861.	Resigned April 19, 1866.
Henry Douglas	March 31, 1863.	Assistant Surgeon.	March 31, 1863.	Promoted surgeon June 1, 1863.
A. D. Thomas	June 29, 1863.	Assistant Surgeon.	June 29, 1863.	Prom. sur. 4th Ark. Cav., June 1, 1861.
Wm. H. Barret	Feb. 11, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Feb. 11, 1864.	Prom. surgeon as above.
J. W. C. Snyder	June 30, 1863.	Assistant Surgeon.	June 30, 1863.	Mustered out September 19, 1865.
FOURTH REGIMENT, MO. CAV. VOL.				
Henry W. Nichols	May 21, 1862.	Surgeon.		Resigned July 24, 1863.
Wm. A. Wilcox	Oct. 16, 1863.	Surgeon.		Resigned June 9, 1864; disability; in office hospital, Memphis, Tenn.
Jacob Atfilder	Oct. 27, 1863.	Assistant Surgeon.		Mustered out exp. term, October, 1864.

ROSTER OF MISSOURI ARMY SURGEONS AND ASSISTANTS DURING THE CIVIL WAR. (Continued.)

FIFTH CAVALRY, MO. VOL.			
Name.	Date of Commission.	Rank.	Rank From.
Hugo Reichenlach	Jan. 3, 1862.	Surgeon.	Sept. 1, 1861.
Ph. Lingensfelder	April 26, 1862.	Surgeon.	April 10, 1862.
William Koch	April 10, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	April 10, 1862.
Jacob Affolder	Oct. 27, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	Oct. 21, 1862.
SIXTH CAVALRY.			
Jas. L. Kierman	March 11, 1862.	Surgeon.	March 1, 1862.
J. K. Bigelow	July 1, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	March 1, 1862.
B. R. Shurtleff	July 10, 1863.	Surgeon.	July 10, 1862.
Thomas W. Johnson	Dec. 29, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	Dec. 29, 1862.
D. W. Tice	Feb. 25, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Feb. 25, 1864.
A. W. Sperry	Sept. 23, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Sept. 23, 1864.
SEVENTH CAVALRY.			
B. P. Smith	March 24, 1862.	Surgeon.	Nov. 24, 1862.
John P. Cassidy	Oct. 27, 1864.	Surgeon.	Oct. 27, 1864.
James L. Limley	Dec. 3, 1864.	Surgeon.	Dec. 3, 1864.
W. D. Foster	July 2, 1863.	Assistant Surgeon.	July 2, 1863.
EIGHTH CAVALRY.			
E. A. Clark	Feb. 25, 1863.	Surgeon.	Feb. 20, 1863.
F. H. Von Eaton	Nov. 3, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	Nov. 3, 1862.
Isaac Soule	June 17, 1863.	Assistant Surgeon.	June 17, 1863.
TENTH CAVALRY.			
Edward L. Feehan	Dec. 6, 1862.	Surgeon.	Dec. 6, 1862.
William L. Tollman	Aug. 10, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	March 13, 1864.
William L. Tollman	Sept. 6, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	Sept. 6, 1862.
Herman Edgass	Aug. 10, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Aug. 10, 1864.
J. E. Marshall	Aug. 10, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Aug. 10, 1864.
J. E. Ruley	Oct. 8, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Oct. 8, 1864.
ELEVENTH CAVALRY, MO. VOL.			
John W. Slade	Aug. 28, 1863.	Surgeon.	Aug. 28, 1863.
Thomas Lawrence	Aug. 28, 1863.	Assistant Surgeon.	Aug. 28, 1863.
Jonas M. Storris	Oct. 2, 1863.	Assistant Surgeon.	Oct. 2, 1863.
Edw. Lawrence	Jan. 23, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Jan. 23, 1864.
TWELFTH CAVALRY, MO. VOL.			
George W. Corey	Feb. 1, 1864.	Surgeon.	Feb. 1, 1864.
H. C. Linn	March 5, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	March 5, 1864.
REMARKS.			
			Resigned January 26, 1862.
			Mustered out at consolidation of 4th and 5th Cavalries.
			Died August 6, 1862.
			Transferred to 4th Cav., Mo. Vol.
			Resigned May 24, 1863.
			Dis. s. o. 196, W. D., Nov. 24, 1862.
			Mustered out September 12, 1865.
			Resigned February 27, 1864.
			Resigned September 16, 1864.
			Mustered out September 12, 1865.
			Died July 11, 1864.
			Vacated—lo date from Dec. 3, 1864.
			Revoked general order Nov. 6, 1865.
			Trans. to 1st Cav. February 22, 1865.
			Prom. ass. sur. U. S. Vols., June 30, 1864.
			Pro. sur. Jan. 30, '65; mus. out July 20, '65.
			Mustered out July 20, 1865.
			Disin. by s. o. 116, W. D., March 12, 1864.
			Mustered out June 30, 1865.
			Promoted to surgeon March 13, 1864.
			Never delivered.
			Commission declined.
			Mustered out June 30, 1865.
			Mustered out July 27, 1865.
			Mustered out July 27, 1865.
			Died at Lepton Barracks January 23, 1864.
			Mustered out July 27, 1865.
			Mustered out October, 1865.
			Mustered out October, 1865.

Wesley Jones	Sept. 30, 1863.	Assistant Surgeon.	Sept. 30, 1863.	Resigned	April 18, 1864.
F. W. Wunderlich	April 25, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	April 25, 1864.	Revoked.	
George W. Newman	April 30, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	April 30, 1864.	Resigned	December 28, 1864.
Jacob Trush	March 9, 1865.	Surgeon.	March 9, 1865.	Not mustered.	
THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.					
W. H. H. Cundiff	Sept. 2, 1864.	Surgeon.	April 16, 1864.	Resigned	September 4, 1865.
J. W. Crowley	Nov. 5, 1865.	Surgeon.	Nov. 4, 1865.	Prom. from assistant surgeon	Sept. 4, 1865.
William H. Evans	Dec. 3, 1861.	Assistant Surgeon.	June 17, 1863.		
P. M. Slaughter	Dec. 3, 1865.	Assistant Surgeon.	Dec. 3, 1864.	Resigned	July 25, 1865.
FOURTEENTH REGIMENT CAVALRY.					
James S. Rogers	May 6, 1865.	Assistant Surgeon.	May 6, 1865.	Mustered out	October 26, 1865.
FIFTEENTH CAVALRY, MO. VOL.					
John King	Dec. 3, 1864.	Surgeon	Nov. 1, 1863.	Mustered out	July 1, 1865.
John N. Farmer	Dec. 3, 1864.	Surgeon.	Sept. 1, 1864.	Mustered out	July 1, 1865.
SIXTEENTH CAVALRY.					
F. Young, Jr.	Dec. 3, 1864.	Surgeon.	Aug. 17, 1864.	Mustered out	July 16, 1865.
Jas. T. Pirtle	Jan. 26, 1865.	Assistant Surgeon.	Jan. 26, 1865.	Mustered out	July 1, 1865.
FIRST ENGINEER REGIMENT, MO. VOL.					
John C. Book	Sept. 3, 1863.	Surgeon.	Sept. 3, 1863.	Mustered out	July 22, 1865.
Charles Knower	July 11, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	Oct. 1, 1863.	Mustered out	October 1, 1864.
Wm. A. Neal	Feb. 6, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Feb. 1, 1864.	Mustered out	July 22, 1865.
FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY, MO. VOL.					
William Hill	Oct. 22, 1862.	Surgeon.	Oct. 22, 1862.	Mustered out	February 27, 1863.
SECOND REGIMENT ARTILLERY.					
J. B. Pondrom	May 13, 1863.	Surgeon.	May 13, 1863.	Mustered out	September 2, 1864.
William C. Pmlaw	July 14, 1863.	Assistant Surgeon.	July 9, 1863.	Disc. g. o. 53, W. D.,	Feb. 2, 1865.
FIRST BRIGADE.					
Samuel H. Melcher	Dec. 4, 1862.	Surgeon.		Ordered to be mustered out by g. o. 81,	
				May 1, 1863.	
SECOND BRIGADE.					
Robert P. Richardson	May 20, 1862.	Surgeon.	May 19, 1862.	Transferred to staff of Gen. Genlar and	
				resigned	January 11, 1865.
THIRD BRIGADE.					
Frank G. Porter	April 21, 1862.	Surgeon.	Feb. 8, 1862.	Mus. out exp. of term,	March 10, 1865.
Joseph D. Smith	Nov. 25, 1864.	Surgeon.	Nov. 25, 1864.	Transferred to 1st Brigade,	June 29, 1863;
				resigned	November 25, 1864.

ROSTER OF MISSOURI ARMY SURGEONS AND ASSISTANTS DURING THE CIVIL WAR. (Continued.)

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Name.	Date of Commission.	Rank.	Rank From.	Remarks.
Robert H. Paddock	May 14, 1862.	Surgeon.	Feb. 14, 1862.	Ordered to be mustered out by general order 31, May 1, 1863.
FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.				
Thomas McMartin	May 17, 1862.	Surgeon.	May 12, 1862.	Resigned June 30, 1862.
Charles H. Hughes	July 3, 1862.	Surgeon.	July 1, 1862.	Mis out exp. of term, Feb. 20, 1865.
Charles H. Hughes	March 24, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	March 24, 1862.	Promoted to surgeon July 1, 1862.
H. W. Jones	July 28, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	July 28, 1862.	Resigned February 11, 1863.
Frederick R. Phelps	Sept. 25, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	Sept. 25, 1862.	Resigned November 25, 1862.
Wm. A. Wilcox	Dec. 8, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	Dec. 6, 1862.	Prom. to sur. 4th Cav., Mo. Vol., October 16, 1863.
Allen M. Lee	March 3, 1863.	Assistant Surgeon.	March 3, 1863.	Resigned June 20, 1863.
Jackson T. Johns	Jan. 21, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	Jan. 21, 1864.	Mustered out expiration of term, April 20, 1865; promoted from hospital steward.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY, M. S. M. VOL.

Byron E. Osborne	April 11, 1862.	Surgeon.	April 11, 1862.	Resigned October 5, 1863.
John W. Trader	Oct. 16, 1863.	Surgeon.	Oct. 16, 1863.	Mustered out September 10, 1865.
John W. Tyader	April 4, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	April 4, 1862.	Prom. to surgeon October 16, 1863.
Jefferson G. Hart	Nov. 7, 1863.	Assistant Surgeon.	Nov. 7, 1863.	Mustered out April 10, 1865.

SECOND REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Noah Lyon	April 22, 1862.	Surgeon.	April 22, 1862.	Resigned September 29, 1862.
Edward C. Dickinson	May 18, 1862.	Surgeon.	May 18, 1862.	Re-commissioned May 18, 1863.
Edward C. Dickinson	May 18, 1862.	Surgeon.	Sept. 2, 1862.	Re-commissioned July 14, 1863.
Edward C. Dickinson	July 14, 1863.	Surgeon.	May 18, 1862.	Mustered out March 12, 1865.
A. G. Priest	Jan. 24, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	Jan. 24, 1862.	Resigned June 9, 1862.
C. T. Kimmel	June 20, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	June 20, 1862.	Mustered out April 29, 1865.
Atanson W. Leflingwell	March 2, 1863.	Assistant Surgeon.	March 2, 1863.	Com. vacated by s. o. July 18, 1863.
Duncan McDowell	Sept. 11, 1863.	Assistant Surgeon.	Sept. 11, 1863.	Mustered out March 8, 1865.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY (MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE), M. S. M. CAV.

Aurelius T. Bartlett	May 17, 1862.	Surgeon.	May 7, 1862.	Mastered out February 15, 1863, to date from February 23, 1863.
Aurelius T. Bartlett	April 24, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	April 24, 1862.	Prom. to surgeon May 15, 1862.
Atanson W. Leflingwell	May 17, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	May 7, 1862.	Mustered out February 23, 1863, to date from February 15, 1863.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY (FORMERLY TENTH).

William L. Short	May 17, 1862.	Surgeon.	April 22, 1862.	Must. out exp. term, May 8, 1865.
William L. Short	March 6, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	March 6, 1862.	Promoted to surgeon April 22, 1862.
H. E. Jones	May 17, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	April 22, 1862.	Resigned February 27, 1863.
James Hollister	April 11, 1863.	Assistant Surgeon.	April 11, 1863.	Resigned June 10, 1864.
Wm. C. P. Buttman	July 11, 1864.	Assistant Surgeon.	July 11, 1864.	No record.

FOURTH REGIMENT CAVALRY.

D. V. Whitney May 17, 1862. Surgeon. April 28, 1862.
 J. H. Short June 24, 1862. Surgeon. June 24, 1862.
 D. V. Whitney March 5, 1862. Assistant Surgeon. March 5, 1862.
 J. H. Short May 14, 1862. Assistant Surgeon. May 14, 1862.
 W. C. Day April 22, 1862. Assistant Surgeon. March 24, 1863.

Resigned June 15, 1863.
 Must. out exp. of term, April 4, 1865.
 Promoted to surgeon April 28, 1862.
 Promoted to surgeon June 24, 1863.
 Mustered out exp. of term, April 18, 1865.

FIFTH REGIMENT CAVALRY (MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE), M. S. M.

Joel H. Warren May 16, 1862. Surgeon. May 16, 1862.
 Henry Douglass Feb. 19, 1862. Assistant Surgeon. Feb. 19, 1862.
 Henry Frasse June 20, 1862. Assistant Surgeon. June 20, 1862.

Mustered out of service June 22, 1863.
 Trans. to 12th Reg. Cav., M. S. M.
 Mustered out of service June 22, 1863.

FIFTH REGIMENT CAVALRY (FORMERLY THIRTIETH).

John Feitzer May 20, 1862. Surgeon. May 19, 1862.
 John Feitzer March 14, 1862. Assistant Surgeon. March 14, 1862.
 Alex. Felch May 20, 1862. Assistant Surgeon. May 19, 1862.
 John H. Williams July 14, 1863. Assistant Surgeon. July 9, 1863.

Resigned s. o. No. 107, Mo., July 25, 1864.
 Promoted to surgeon May 19, 1862.
 Mustered out exp. of term, April 13, 1865.
 Mustered out exp. of term, April 3, 1865.

SIXTH REGIMENT CAVALRY.

C. C. Tibbetts May 17, 1862. Surgeon. May 1, 1862.
 B. F. Hughes May 21, 1862. Surgeon. May 14, 1862.

Trans. to 7th Reg. Cav., M. S. M.
 Discharged by O. M. Director Oct. 3, 1862;
 resignation accepted Oct. 24, 1862, to take
 effect Oct. 3, 1862.

J. F. W. Clawges Oct. 14, 1862. Surgeon. Oct. 14, 1862.
 J. F. W. Clawges March 13, 1862. Assistant Surgeon. March 13, 1862.
 W. H. H. Cundiff June 19, 1862. Assistant Surgeon. June 19, 1862.
 Charles L. Carter April 14, 1863. Assistant Surgeon. April 14, 1863.
 D. W. Tice Feb. 11, 1864. Assistant Surgeon. April 14, 1863.
 Casp. A. Weber March 2, 1864. Assistant Surgeon. March 2, 1864.

Resigned October 14, 1862.
 Discharged by s. o. 173, Sept. 27, 1862.
 Com. surgeon 13th Cav., Mo. Vol.
 Resigned October 14, 1863.
 Annulled February 22, 1864.
 Mustered out July 18, 1865.

SEVENTH REGIMENT CAVALRY, M. S. M.

Charles C. Tibbitts May 17, 1862. Surgeon. May 1, 1862.
 F. J. Montgomery June 18, 1862. Surgeon. June 18, 1862.
 Charles C. Tibbitts May 4, 1862. Assistant Surgeon. March 4, 1862.
 Fayette Clapp May 14, 1862. Assistant Surgeon. April 14, 1862.
 J. L. Edwards Nov. 14, 1862. Assistant Surgeon. Nov. 4, 1862.
 M. T. Chastain April 25, 1863. Assistant Surgeon. April 25, 1863.

Prom. from ass. sur.; died of cong. fever
 at Bloomfield, Mo., May 19, 1863.
 Mustered out exp. of term, April 17, 1865.
 Promoted surgeon as above.
 Resigned September 24, 1862.
 Mustered out exp. of term, April 22, 1865.
 Mustered out exp. of term, March 18, 1865.

EIGHTH REGIMENT CAVALRY, M. S. M.

Ferd. Brothel May 12, 1862. Surgeon. May 17, 1862.
 Jul. S. Shite June 21, 1862. Assistant Surgeon. June 21, 1862.
 F. R. Phelps April 21, 1863. Assistant Surgeon. April 21, 1863.
 William H. Evans June 17, 1863. Assistant Surgeon. June 17, 1863.

Mustered out exp. of term, Jan. 25, 1865.
 Resigned February 19, 1863.
 Resigned August 19, 1863.
 Commissioned assistant sur. 13th Mo. Cav.

ROSTER OF MISSOURI ARMY SURGEONS AND ASSISTANTS DURING THE CIVIL WAR. (Continued.)

Name.	Date of Commission.	Rank.	Rank From.	Remarks.
NINTH CAVALRY, M. S. M.				
Joseph D. Smith	Feb. 28, 1862.	Surgeon.	Feb. 28, 1862.	Prom. Maj., and Brig. Sur. M. S. M.
B. F. Hughes	March 12, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	March 12, 1862.	Prom. sur. 6th Cav. M. S. M. May 14, 1862.
Aug. B. Castle	June 19, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	June 19, 1862.	Mustered out July 13, 1863.
Charles F. Goodrix	Feb. 10, 1863.	Assistant Surgeon.	Feb. 10, 1863.	Mustered out exp. of term, May 25, 1865.
ELEVENTH CAVALRY, M. S. M.				
E. C. Dickinson	May 18, 1862.	Surgeon.	May 18, 1862.	Transferred to 3d Cavalry.
E. C. Still	May 17, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	March 8, 1862.	Mustered out October 1, 1863.
TWELFTH CAVALRY, M. S. M.				
H. M. Matthews	May 17, 1862.	Surgeon.	May 16, 1862.	Mustered out March 4, 1862.
Henry Douglas	May 20, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	May 16, 1862.	Mustered out March 4, 1863.
FOURTEENTH CAVALRY, M. S. M.				
A. F. Ashley	June 4, 1862.	Surgeon.	June 4, 1862.	Resigned September 23, 1862.
L. F. Watson	Oct. 13, 1862.	Surgeon.	Oct. 13, 1862.	No record.
E. C. Dickinson	March 18, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	March 18, 1862.	Promoted surgeon 11th Cav., M. S. M.
William C. Day	June 20, 1862.	Assistant Surgeon.	June 20, 1862.	App. asst. surg. 4th Cav., March 24, 1863.

FORM OF OATH.

I _____ aged _____ years _____ months, born in _____, appointed from _____

do solemnly swear or affirm that while I continue in the service I will bear true faith, and yield obedience to the **CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA**, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against their enemies, and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the Confederate States, and the orders of the Officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

Sworn and subscribed before me this _____
day of _____ 1862 }
at _____ }

FORM OF OATH, CONFEDERATE ARMY.

CHAPTER IX.—THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.*

The Medical Association of the State of Missouri, which has entered upon the fiftieth year of its existence, was organized in April, 1850. In 1837 the physicians of St. Louis obtained the charter from the Legislature, which conferred upon them the power to establish and maintain a State medical society. The privileges of the charter were sufficiently broad to secure an organization which would embrace in its membership the medical profession of the State. The society, however, remained local in its membership and influence.

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

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

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

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to address the regular members of the medical profession throughout the State, inviting them to meet in general convention in the city of St. Louis on Monday, the 4th day of November next, for the purpose of forming a State medical association with auxiliary societies in each town or county in the State."

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

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

"The committee have, therefore, caused this circular letter to be ad-

*By Dr. Frank J. Lutz, St. Louis.

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

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

The first meeting of the profession was held in the city of St. Louis in November, 1849. Dr. W. G. Thomas of Boonville was chosen president and Dr. J. S. B. Alleyne, secretary. When the delegates adjourned it was to meet at Boonville on the 21st of April, 1850. When it convened Dr. Thomas delivered an address, in which, according to the reporter of the meeting, he set forth with force and ability the objects for which the association was formed and the means necessary to effect the objects. The address was listened to with marked interest by a large audience composed of citizens, as well as members of the association. Dr. William H. McPheeters of St. Louis, who had been the prime mover in the organization of the association, was made the president. At this meeting a report was made on the status of obstetric knowledge and diseases of women and children, by Dr. D. M. Davidson of Cole County and on surgery, by Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell of St. Louis. Dr. M. L. Linton read the report on medicine and Dr. John Laughton on medical education. A report on Indigenous Botany and the Domestic Adulteration of Drugs was made by Dr. Wright of Warren County. All of these reports were discussed and referred to the committee of publication.

The number of delegates in attendance, though not as large as was anticipated, was, nevertheless, highly respectable and represented different parts of the State.

In November, 1851, the first volume of transactions was published and ready for distribution.

St. Louis was the next place in which the association met, in 1852. It was convened on the 19th of April and continued in session for three days. The president, Dr. McPheeters, delivered the annual address on the subject of Medical Reform and the Feasibility of Bringing It About by the Combined Action of the National and State Association Without an Appeal to Legislative Enactments. At this second meeting certain alterations and amendments to the fundamental law of the association were proposed. Heretofore the members consisted of delegates from permanently organized medical societies, permanent members and members by invitation. It was now proposed to have delegates from the several medical schools in the State and all hospitals with fifty beds. Permanent members were to be placed on the same footing with delegates from county societies by conferring upon them all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the delegates. It was also proposed to abolish all the standing committees except those on publication and arrangements and to substitute in their room an arrangement by which the nominating committee shall annually select subjects for special reports and that the same committee

nominate suitable persons as chairmen, each of whom may choose additional members to constitute a special committee to report on the subject assigned them. The treasury of the association was to consist of a tax of not more than \$3 to be levied upon each member.

Most of these amendments were adopted at the third meeting, which was held in the Fourth Street Methodist Church in St. Louis on the 19th of April, 1853. Dr. J. B. Johnson of St. Louis was elected president and delivered an eloquent and interesting address on the subject of Medical Education.

Lexington entertained the association in 1854, at which meeting Dr. J. P. Vaughn of Glasgow, Mo., presided. In 1855 St. Louis was the meeting place and Dr. J. B. Alexander of Lexington presided. Lexington again entertained the association in 1856 under the presidency of Dr. Charles A. Pope of St. Louis. The two next meetings were held in St. Joseph, but no record of the presiding officers is obtainable, nor is there a preserved record to which I have access of the meeting held in St. Louis in 1858.

An editorial in the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, January and February, 1864, laments the fact that no medical society exists in the city of St. Louis or in the State of Missouri, for interest had ceased in the affairs of the State Medical Association for several years prior to and during the Civil War. The physicians of the State were actively engaged with the armies and after the cessation of hostilities it required several years before the reorganization of the State Association was accomplished. In 1867 we find that it met under the presidency of Dr. G. A. Williams of Boonville in the city of St. Louis. In 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, under the presidency of Drs. W. B. Morris of Bridgeton, Charles F. Clayton of Ralls County, T. B. Lester of Kansas City and J. E. Tefft of Springfield, successful and well attended meetings were held in the same city. In 1872 a new departure was had in the association meeting away from St. Louis, at St. Joseph, when Dr. E. Montgomery of St. Louis was chosen president. In 1873 Moberly was the meeting place, and Dr. S. S. Todd of Kansas City presided. In 1874 Sedalia entertained the association and Dr. W. O. Torrey of Hannibal was the presiding officer. Jefferson City was the next meeting place, in 1875, and Dr. John T. Hodgen of St. Louis the president. At the St. Louis meeting in 1876 Dr. J. W. Trader of Sedalia was chairman, and in 1877 the meeting was held at Kansas City, and Dr. F. M. Johnson of Platte City presided.

Sweet Springs was the meeting place in 1878, and Dr. E. W. Schaffler of Kansas City presided. In 1879, under the presidency of G. M. B. Maughs of St. Louis, the association was convened at Columbia, Mo., and in 1880 at Carthage, and Dr. J. M. Allen of Liberty, Mo., was made the president. In 1881 the society enjoyed the hospitalities of Mexico, Mo., and Dr. Willis P. King, then of Sedalia, was chosen the president. In 1882 the society convened at Hannibal, and Dr. A. E. Gore of Paris was selected to preside over its deliberations, and at the Jefferson City meeting in 1883 Dr. E. H. Gregory of St. Louis was made the president. In 1884 it came together at Sedalia, and Dr. H. H. Middlekamp of Warrenton was the presiding officer. In 1885 the association met at St. Joseph and selected Dr. G. C. Catlett for president. St. Louis was the next meeting place, in 1886, and Dr. J. W. Jackson of Kansas City was made the presiding officer, and in 1887 the association met at Macon, Mo.,

and Dr. Frank J. Lutz was chosen president. In 1888 Kansas City once more harbored the society, which elected Dr. A. W. McAlester of Columbia, Mo., president.

Springfield was the meeting place in 1889, and Dr. L. I. Matthews of Carthage was chosen president. In 1890 and 1891, under the presidency of Drs. A. B. Sloan of Kansas City and T. F. Prewitt, respectively, the association met at Excelsior Springs. In 1892, at Pertle Springs, where Dr. A. B. Miller of Macon City was chosen president. And when the society again met in Sedalia in 1893 Dr. W. H. Evans of that city was elected to the chair, and Dr. J. M. Richmond of St. Joseph was president in 1894, when Lebanon was the meeting place.

At Sedalia, Mo., Dr. C. Lester Hall was made president in 1895, and Dr. John H. Duncan of St. Louis presided over the St. Louis meeting in 1896. Dr. Jacob Geiger of St. Joseph was president in Kansas City in 1897, and at Sedalia Dr. George R. Highsmith of Carrolltown was the presiding officer. The last meeting was held in the city of Mexico, under the presidency of Dr. Walter B. Dorsett of St. Louis.

In its efforts to accomplish the purposes for which the association was established and to bring within its sphere of influence all the physicians of the State, the association soon found that a wise policy dictated a migration annually to different sections of the State—a policy which has been fruitful in good results. Many changes have occurred in the course of years in the membership of the association. At first it was a delegate body, the delegates being chosen regardless of the membership of the societies whom they represented. Then permanent membership was established; having once been elected a delegate, the physician so honored retained his membership in the association so long as he continued to contribute the annual dues.

At a later period permanent membership was abolished and the essential requirement for membership consisted in being a member in good standing in the city, county or district society in which the applicant resided.

The influence which the State Medical Association has exerted upon the medical profession of the State has been far-reaching and important. It has been no mean factor in the elevation of professional learning, in the enactment of laws regulating the practice of medicine and in the establishment of local medical societies. At the present time it is in a most prosperous and flourishing condition, and under the presidency of Dr. U. S. Wright of Fayette, Mo., it promises to still further increase its sphere of usefulness and influence.

Following is a list of Presidents of the State Association from its inception to the present time:

PRESIDENTS MISSOURI STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Year.	Name.	City.
1850—	*W. G. Thomas, M. D.	Boonville
1851—	W. H. McPheeters, M. D.	St. Louis
1852—	J. B. Johnson, M. D.	St. Louis
1853—	*J. P. Vaughn, M. D.	Glasgow
1854—	*J. B. Alexander	Lexington
1855—	*C. A. Pope	St. Louis
1856—	No records.	
1857—	No records.	
1858—	No records.	
The gap between 1858 to 1867 occurred during the Civil War.		
1867—	*G. A. Williams, M. D.	Boonville
1868—	*W. B. Morris, M. D.	Bridgeton
1869—	*Charles F. Clayton, M. D.	Ralls County
1870—	*T. E. Lestear, M. D.	Kansas City
1871—	J. E. Tefft, M. D.	Springfield
1872—	*E. Montgomery, M. D.	St. Louis
1873—	*S. S. Todd, M. D.	Kansas City
1874—	*W. O. Torrey, M. D.	Hannibal
1875—	*John T. Hodgen, M. D.	St. Louis
1876—	J. W. Trader, M. D.	Sedalia
1877—	*F. M. Johnson, M. D.	Platt City
1878—	E. W. Schauflier, M. D.	Kansas City
1879—	G. M. B. Maughs, M. D.	St. Louis
1880—	J. M. Allen, M. D.	Liberty
1881—	Willis P. King, M. D.	Sedalia
1882—	A. E. Gore, M. D.	Paris
1883—	E. H. Gregory, M. D.	St. Louis
1884—	*H. H. Middelkamp, M. D.	Warrenton
1885—	*G. C. Catlett, M. D.	St. Joseph
1886—	*J. W. Jackson, M. D.	Kansas City
1887—	Frank J. Lutz, M. D.	St. Louis
1888—	A. W. McAlester, M. D.	Columbia
1889—	L. J. Mathews, M. D.	Carthage
1890—	*A. B. Sloan, M. D.	Kansas City
1891—	T. F. Prewitt, M. D.	St. Louis
1892—	A. B. Miller, M. D.	Macon City
1893—	W. H. Evans, M. D.	Sedalia
1894—	J. M. Richmond, M. D.	St. Joseph
1895—	C. Lester Hall, M. D.	Kansas City
1896—	J. H. Duncan, M. D.	St. Louis
1897—	Jacob Geiger, M. D.	St. Joseph
1898—	George R. Highsmith, M. D.	Carrollton
1899—	Walter B. Dorsett	St. Louis
1900—	U. S. Wright	Fayette

*Deceased.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES OF THE STATE.

Name.	President.	Secretary.	No. of Mem.
Saline County	J. P. Wagner.	D. F. Bell, Marshall.	35
Harrison County	N. E. Sutton, Blue Ridge.	B. T. Cantrell, Eagleville.	20
St. Charles County	H. H. Vinke, St. Charles.	J. M. Dyer, St. Peters.	30
Northwestern District	Extinct; last secretary	W. H. Bryant, Savannah.	...
Southwestern District	A. B. Freeman, Joplin.	C. E. Fulton, Springfield.	100
Dade County	R. B. Kirby.	T. Lemore, Arcola.	19
St. Louis Academy of Medical and Surgical Sciences	G. C. Eggers.	James Moore Ball.	32
John McDowell	W. S. Allee, Olean.	John M. Crum.	30
Boone County	Extinct.		...
Macon County	J. F. Campbell, Callao.	B. J. Milan, Macon City.	...
Hodgen Medical Association, Counties of Bates, Cass and Vernon	W. H. Allen, Rich Hill.	F. F. Lockwood, Butler.	...
Jackson County	J. T. Mitchell.	Frank E. Murphy.	150
Kansas City District	IO. C. Shelly, Independence.	L. W. Laucher, Kansas City.	90
Kansas City Academy of Medicine	Haj Foster.	Ralph Brown.	75
N. E. Missouri Medical Ass'n	J. T. Jones, Queen City.	E. E. Parrish, Memphis.	75
St. Joseph Medical Society	P. J. Leonard, St. Joseph.	J. M. Bell, St. Joseph.	53
Shelby County Medical Society	L. W. Dallas, Hunnewell.	A. C. Hanger, Clarence.	15
North Missouri Medical Association	E. H. Miller, Liberty.	L. W. Dallas, Hunnewell.	50
Charlton County	J. S. Wallace, Brunswick.	F. B. Philpott, Salsbury.	30
Central District	J. L. Parrish, Pleasant Green.	O. P. Kermodle, Sedalia.	...
Grand River	Arthur Simpson, Chillicothe.	Dr. Burk, Laclede.	...
Lafayette County	W. A. Braeklein, Higginsville.	C. W. Seeber, Higginsville.	30
Henry County	James Millet.	Ella Graham.	31
Macon City Medical Society	C. H. Peets.	O. H. Weever.	...
St. Louis Medical Society	R. M. Funkhouser.	C. R. Dudley.	375

The remaining not having been heard from:

Clay County.	Linton District.	Eldorado Springs.
Pettis.	Central District.	Joplin.
Carroll County.	Henry County.	State Line.

CHAPTER X.—HOMEOPATHY AND ECLECTICISM.

HOMEOPATHY.*

In the late decades of the eighteenth century Samuel Hahnemann, a man remarkable for his native acumen and great literary and scientific research, conceived and promulgated the system of medical practice known as homeopathy, his course of investigation and conclusion being effects and observations first and theories or conclusions afterward. Some years later, when Hahnemann came to Paris to practice his profession, Guizot, then a Minister of Public Instruction, on being urged to forbid Hahnemann from practicing, said: "Hahnemann is a scholar of great merit. Science must be free to all. If homeopathy is a chimera or system without any internal substance, it will fall by itself, but if it is an advance, it will spread even despite our repressive measures."

It gained a foothold in the United States, in New York City, through Dr. Hans Gram, a native of Sweden, who in 1825 published a pamphlet translation of Hahnemann's "Spirit of Homeopathy." Its first representative in Missouri, so far as is known, was Dr. John T. Temple, who came here in 1844.

Homeopathy has no necessity to arise in Missouri or elsewhere in weakling cry for mercy or redress. A strong and earnest appeal to the liberal and enlightened citizenship of the State she does make, in the name of her physicians, and her patronage, for the impartial recognition by the State of her well-founded claims to proper representation in public institutions. With the people at large free and unbiased in their preferences, we have only cause for congratulation. Our patronage is large and superior; it is no idle boast to say that homeopathy in Missouri, as elsewhere, has a patronage far above the average in culture and intelligence—statistics proving this—and, moreover, that over one-third of the taxes are paid by homeopaths.

During these years some homeopathic institutions have been permanently established; others have had only temporary existence. Growth in this line, however, has been positive, if not rapid or uniform. That we have our pioneer institutions—the Medical College and the Good Samaritan Hospital, in the later days our expanding work in the Children's Free Hospital, Blind Girls' Home and our college clinic and dispensary, besides various other centers of work, more or less perfectly organized. The history of these institutions, and of homeopathy, will necessarily be closely interwoven with that of the men who have been the leading minds in the medical fraternity of the past years, and who have been instrumental in all that has been accomplished, with occasional aid from some broad-minded, public-spirited man, able and willing to assist a cause weak but worthy. Such a man was the late Hon. Montgomery Blair. It was largely through his assistance that a charter was obtained in 1857 for the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, located in St. Louis. Judge Blair afterward removed to Washington, and there, as Postmaster-General, was a member of Lincoln's Cabinet.

*Prepared by Dr. T. Griswold Comstock, St. Louis.

Temple and Other Pioneers.—To Dr. John T. Temple coming to St. Louis in 1844 is accorded the honor, as has been stated, of first introducing homeopathy in Missouri. He was a native of Virginia, a pupil of the celebrated Dr. George McClelland of Philadelphia, and a graduate of the University of Maryland. After practicing for a time in Washington, he in 1833 removed to Chicago, where he adopted the homeopathic practice, and came to St. Louis in 1844. Here he enjoyed an extensive practice, and his clientele was among the first and most influential of our citizens. Shortly after Dr. Temple arrived in St. Louis one of the professors of the St. Louis Medical College made an attack upon homeopathy through the medium of the public press. Dr. Temple made a forcible and exhaustive reply, but such was the state of hostility to the new practice that neither of the two medical journals nor any of the city papers could be induced to give it publication. Dr. Temple, however, immediately published it in pamphlet form for gratuitous circulation, and his statements and arguments found great favor with the public, gaining many friends for the new system among the lay people of the city. In 1848 he established the "Southwestern Homeopathic Journal," which was the first journal of the kind published west of the Mississippi. In 1849 he met with marked success in the management of epidemic cholera, as did also Drs. Spalding, Stenestel, Vail and Granger, who had located in St. Louis in 1846-7. Dr. Temple later occupied the Chair of Professor of Practice in the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri. A man of erudition and of genial disposition, he worked and labored most successfully for his loved profession, and when called hence he had already seen it established upon a firm basis in the city of his adoption. During these last years a number of physicians had come and gone in the city. Among those who remained, and by their skill and energy helped to bring the new school forward into deserved repute, were Drs. Vastine, D. R. Luyties, B. M. Peterson and others. Dr. Vastine, a physician of education and ability, had come to St. Louis in 1848 from Pennsylvania, and for many years honored the profession by a successful career until his death. He was succeeded by his son, Dr. Charles Vastine, who practiced for twenty years, and who has now retired on account of ill health. Another of the names is the late Dr. D. R. Luyties, already founder of Luyties' Pharmacy, who was for thirty years honorably associated with the history of homeopathy in this city. After giving over the pharmacy to his brother, H. C. G. Luyties, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, and acquired a large clientele, which at his death he left to his son, Dr. C. J. Luyties, an able practitioner and member of the faculty of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri. In 1856 to 1857 there came to St. Louis Dr. Henry Eberz, a Polish exile, possessing titles of honor. Before leaving his native country he was Professor of Pathology in the Royal University of Cracow. While professor in an old school university, he had embraced the principles of Hahnemann, and came to St. Louis with letters of recommendation to the first citizens of our city. He acquired a lucrative practice, although remaining here less than three years. He introduced as his successor, Dr. E. A. Fellerer, a German, and an accomplished physician, who practiced here some ten years, gained a large clientele, and is well remembered by many of our first citizens. About the year of 1857 Rev. Louis E. Nollan founded the Good Samaritan Hospital. He was a man of "good words and good works," and through his personal efforts the present building was erected.

Pastor Nollau died greatly lamented in 1869. Dr. E. A. Fellerer was in 1857 the first physician of the hospital, and in 1858 Dr. T. G. Comstock became also an associate medical attendant. Subsequently Drs. Helmuth, E. C. Franklin, D. R. Luyties, G. S. Walker and others were added to the staff, Dr. Comstock being primarius of the medical for thirty years.

The hospital is still in a flourishing condition, and the managers intend to enlarge and improve it, so as to conform to the advances of the latest modern hospitals. Its medical staff is well selected—Drs. F. W. Grundmann, C. J. Luyties, G. A. Mellies, W. J. Harris, C. H. Eyermann, J. A. Campbell and others being attending physicians.

By the time its first decade had passed homeopathy had won for itself a position in the estimation of many intelligent and fair-minded citizens of every position and station in life, and with its faithful and able representatives in the profession the time seemed ripe for the formation of a medical college. In 1857, therefore, through the efforts of Drs. J. T. Temple, B. M. Peterson, J. C. Morgan, now of Philadelphia, and others, assisted greatly, as we have seen, by Hon. Montgomery Blair, a charter was procured from the State Legislature for the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri. Soon after the incorporation of the infant college homeopathy was further enriched by the coming to St. Louis of two able homeopathic physicians, Drs. Helmuth and Franklin, and the transfer to homeopathic ranks from the old school of Dr. G. S. Walker, all of whom were destined to make themselves felt in the State and country.

Dr. G. S. Walker, who had been practicing in St. Louis since 1852, was recognized as a physician of ability, a man of scientific tastes and of honest and decided opinions. He was a native of Pennsylvania, received his medical education at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and commenced practice in Pittsburg in 1849. After spending three years in California he located in St. Louis. He became a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, but for a number of years he spent considerable time investigating the claims of homeopathy. In 1860 he saw fit to change his practice entirely from allopathy to homeopathy. For this reason he was tried by the St. Louis Medical Society for his heresy, and was expelled from it by his former friends and associates. This, like other attacks prompted by ignorance and prejudice, especially when directed at a man of Dr. Walker's reputation for honesty and intelligence, could only serve to make him better known and lead to a more general understanding of homeopathic principles and practice. The controversy seems to have excited general public interest outside as well as in medical circles. In all the various controversies into which Dr. Walker was called with his former colleagues he had the advantage of the gentlemanly and liberal, as well as the keen and scholarly, spirit in which he justified his course and brought to public attention the weaknesses of the old and the advantages of the new system. In 1861 Dr. Walker entered the Union army as surgeon of a regiment of Missouri volunteers. Returning to the city in 1863 he again devoted himself to private practice, and was an influential factor in the medical life of the two succeeding decades. In 1888 he again went to California, where he remained until his death, which occurred at Los Angeles in 1895.

Dr. E. C. Franklin, who came to St. Louis as a homeopath about the time of Dr. Walker's trial, had gone through a similar experience, having himself previously passed from the old school to the homeopathic prac-

tice. A man of very decided views and impulsive spirit, he had in earlier years hotly contested in personal disputations the innovation of homeopathy upon old school methods, but added observations and final personal experience convinced his judgment in spite of his personal prejudice, and at the time of his coming to St. Louis, in 1857, he had been practicing homeopathy for several years at Dubuque, Ia. Previously he had been spending some time in Panama, where he had contracted a stubborn form of fever and was compelled to leave. Returning to New York, he had, after trying effectually all the usual medical treatment, been promptly cured by homeopathic remedies. Finally, convinced of the efficacy of the treatment, he adopted its principles and entered with enthusiasm upon its practice. Dr. Franklin was a descendant of the family of Benjamin Franklin. He was a pupil of Prof. Valentine Mott, and graduated in medicine from the University of New York in 1846. He was a skilled surgeon, and the author of "Franklin's Surgery." His varied experience, added to his natural energy and ability, gave him a place of usefulness and influence in the profession and in the work of the college just started. Decided and aggressive in his views and strong in his prejudices, Dr. Franklin was a "good hater," and never shunned a controversy with friend or foe. He was repeatedly engaged in disputes with those of opposing medical views, through those early years, one of which, carried on through the press with Prof. M. L. Linton of the St. Louis Medical College (allopathic), under the title of "Medical Science and Common Sense," excited much public interest. The breaking out of the war in 1861 interrupted the promising development of homeopathy at this period, affecting it in common with all other public interests. Many physicians entered the army, among them Dr. Franklin, as surgeon of a regiment of Missouri Volunteers. On leaving the army he returned to St. Louis and accepted the Chair of Surgery in the Homeopathic College. He remained for many years identified with the interests of the profession here, filling with honor, among other positions of prominence, those of president and vice-president of the Western Academy of Homeopathy and of the American Institute of Homeopathy. Several calls to other cities had been declined, but in 1876 he went to fill the Chair of Surgery in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Early in the '80s he returned to St. Louis and remained in active practice till his death in 1885. He was a firm friend of Gen. Frank P. Blair, and his medical attendant in his last illness.

Another of the physicians who came to St. Louis about the time of the formation of the college, and whom St. Louis will always be proud to number among her citizens and professional men, was William Todd Helmuth, a young man who, at the age of 25, had won for himself a reputation fast becoming national. Born and educated in Philadelphia, he graduated at the age of 20 at the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He early developed a fondness for surgery, and in 1855 he published his work, entitled, "Surgery and Its Adaptation to Homeopathic Practice." On coming to St. Louis Dr. Helmuth entered with characteristic energy and zeal into all the public and professional interests of the time. He was a member of the first faculty of the new college, filling the Chair of Anatomy and afterward that of Surgery; surgeon to the Good Samaritan Hospital; represented St. Louis at the meeting of the American Institute in 1866 at New York, where he delivered the annual address, the following year becoming its President, at the same time being associated in a literary way with the homeopathic journals and the publication of

monographs and other literary work, laboring in all these with enthusiasm, and at once carrying on a large and increasing practice with a success that constantly extended his already brilliant reputation. In 1864 he went to Europe to further his surgical observation and experiences. On his return, differences having arisen as to the management of the college, he, with Dr. Comstock, Dr. D. R. Luyties and others, organized a new college, called the "St. Louis College of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons," which, however, was shortlived, and after two sessions was amalgamated with the Homeopathic College of Missouri. In 1870 Dr. Helmuth accepted a call to the Chair of Surgery in the Homeopathic Medical College of New York City, where he still remains as dean of the college and an honored citizen.

Dr. T. Griswold Comstock was a pioneer of the homeopathic school in St. Louis. A lineal descendant of the "Mayflower" stock, he came here, a young man, with ancestry of repute in medical and other literature, and studied medicine under Dr. J. V. Prather, one of the founders of the St. Louis Medical College, in which he took his first degree of "Doctor of Medicine." His independence of mind had already led him to consider the merits of the new practice, and soon after his graduation he began a thorough investigation of the subject, under the special direction of Dr. J. T. Temple as his preceptor, which resulted in his adopting the homeopathic views. Going to Philadelphia in 1853, he became a student of the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated, after which, returning to St. Louis, he entered successfully into practice. After a short time he went abroad to visit the hospitals of Europe, and finally matriculated in the University of Vienna, where he took the examination in the German language, and was honored with the degree of "Master in Obstetrics." Returning to this country he again commenced practice in St. Louis in 1858. He soon became engaged in college and hospital work, and his name has ever since been closely connected with the history and progress of homeopathy in St. Louis and the West.

NOTED PRACTITIONERS.—St. Louis has from the first been especially rich in its surgical talent. Few of the cities of the country have been able to boast of an equal number of surgeons of eminence. Some time before Dr. Helmuth left, Dr. Scott P. Parsons had come to St. Louis, a young practitioner, and had already attracted attention as a brilliant and successful lecturer and demonstrator of anatomy and surgery, a reputation which rapidly increased as he entered upon the practice of surgery as a specialty. Dr. Parsons practically began his professional career in St. Louis. Born in Maine, he had graduated in medicine at an early age from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. Going abroad, he availed himself of the opportunity for medical study in Europe, spending a year in London, where he saw and heard the eminent English surgeon, Sir William Ferguson. Returning to America he settled in St. Louis, and at once became active in dispensary and college work, holding the Chair of Anatomy and afterward for many years that of Surgery. Through the past twenty-five years homeopathy in the college and city has had an able and strong supporter in Dr. Parsons, a representative to whom it can refer with pride and confidence. As a surgeon, he works rapidly, with a steadiness and assurance that is never disturbed. An opportunity for witnessing his operations has long been a privilege sought and valued by the profession. He is still in active practice, but his impaired health prevents his now engaging in special college work. His son, Dr. Scott E. Parsons,

has recently graduated from our St. Louis College, and is following his father's specialty.

W. B. Morgan, A. M., M. D., came to St. Louis from Wisconsin in 1876, attended the Homeopathic Medical College here, graduating in 1878. Soon after his graduation he became connected with his Alma Mater, holding the Chair of Anatomy for ten years, until he took that of Surgery, which he still holds. Able and faithful in professional work, and giving freely of his time and services, he has always been identified with the interests of the profession, and has repeatedly served as president of the local medical society and once as president of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy.

Another who has made a reputation in gynecological surgery and practice is William C. Richardson, and the Homeopathic Medical College in St. Louis is proud to number him among her graduates. He took his degree in 1868, and since that time has been constant in his interests and efforts on her behalf, and to him, perhaps, more than to any other one, she owes her present name and rank as an institution. At the time of a crisis in her history he will be remembered as coming to her rescue, and by his influence and activity doing much to secure for her friends and supporters. At an early age he enlisted in the cavalry service of the Union army, remaining there until the close of the war, when he came to St. Louis and made it his home. After his graduation he entered immediately upon professional work here, which rapidly increased to a large practice. In 1872 he published his work on obstetrics. He has constantly filled positions in the college faculty, and at present, besides his professorship, holds the office of dean. Well-known in city affairs, he is a member of various organizations, and is now upon his second term as Public Administrator of the city. Dr. Comstock is proud to say that Dr. Richardson commenced the study of medicine in his office.

In 1869, at the Homeopathic College of Missouri, graduated a young man destined to become one of the leading specialists of the country. Dr. James A. Campbell, a son of the late Dr. Campbell, a native of Wisconsin, came to St. Louis as a mere lad. He graduated in medicine, the valedictorian of his class. He at first hesitated as to what special branch of medical work to adopt, but soon his interests were turned into an absorbing channel, and in the spring of 1873 he went abroad for the special study of the eye and ear, remaining till the fall of 1874 and devoting his time to the large eye and ear hospitals and specialties at the University of Vienna and later in London. Since his return Dr. Campbell has devoted himself to the enthusiastic and exclusive pursuits of his chosen specialty, in which he now stands at the head. Dr. Campbell has given with great generosity of his time and skill to the institutions; has held the Chair of Ophthalmology and Otology in the college for nearly twenty-five years, serving for the same period on the medical staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital, and gives his services in a like capacity to the Girls' Industrial Home and the St. Louis Children's Free Hospital. He is a hard worker in his profession, in the interests of which he has found time to take additional trips abroad, on one of which, besides visiting the hospitals of Europe, he served as delegate from the American Institute of Homeopathy to the National Medical Association of France and England.

Dr. J. Martine Kershaw is another able physician for whom St. Louis is indebted to our own college, where he graduated about 1869. He has marked ability, indomitable energy and industry, and has a first-class professional position. To his practice he has added occasional literary work,

contributing to the "Medical Journal" and publishing various monographs, and is at present editor of the "Clinical Reporter."

Dr. C. H. Goodman, a physician of prominence, was a pupil of Dr. Helmuth and a graduate of Hahnemann's Medical College of Philadelphia, also a graduate of Yale and a man of literary tastes and habits. He is a college worker (having occupied the Chair of Theory and Practice in the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri for several years), one of the physicians of the Children's Hospital and secretary of its medical staff. In the prime of life, with the promise of a long and successful future, he enjoys a large practice among the best people of the community.

Among others who have long honored the new school practice we may mention Dr. Charles H. Gundelach, who, after a long and successful practice, still remains and enjoys a special representation in the treatment of children's diseases. His son, W. J. Gundelach, is associated with his father, and is one of the professors of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri. In the necrological report of the transactions of the American Institute of Homeopathy for 1885, which met in St. Louis that year, is found the record of one who for the preceding decade had made St. Louis his home, and who died the preceding December. Philo G. Valentine, A. M., M. D., a graduate of Ann Arbor University and surgeon in the Confederate army, came to St. Louis from Tennessee, and until a short time before his death had been well-known in the medical fraternity. For many years he served as professor and registrar of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri. He was founder and editor of the "St. Louis Clinical Review" and also a member of the State Board of Health, where he acquitted himself with honor, having been appointed by Gov. Crittenden. Dr. William Collison is another whose labors have been completed. He came to the practice of the "new mode" from Illinois about 1880. By the help of a strong magnetic personality, with education and experience, he at once succeeded in business and wielded a large professional influence, but was cut off suddenly by an obstinate surgical disease. He died greatly lamented. He was succeeded in practice by his nephew, Dr. W. John Harris, a graduate of our St. Louis college, who remains in practice, an enterprising professional man, and a member of the present faculty of the college.

Another physician for many years actively engaged in college and other professional work in St. Louis was Dr. John Conzelman, who also left a successor and valuable representative of homeopathy in St. Louis in his son, T. W. Conzelman. Dr. W. A. Edmunds, whose name for the past twenty years has been familiar in the city practice and college work, is no longer identified with the profession here, as he has recently retired from practice, and is living in his native State of Kentucky. He has been a contributor to medical literature through various journals and by a public work on "Diseases of Children," and at the time of leaving St. Louis was associate editor of the "Clinical Reporter" and Professor of Obstetrics in the college. Dr. J. C. Cummings came to St. Louis with an extensive hospital and army experience as a Confederate surgeon, gained during the Civil War, and has been a faithful and intelligent practitioner, both in private practice and hospital and college work, being especially effective in his work as a hygienist and clinical professor among the physicians in the St. Louis Children's Free Hospital.

Dr. G. B. Morrell has been a prominent factor in matters medical, and was a professor in the Homeopathic Medical College, but an illness in his

family drew him away from St. Louis for a long time. Recently he has returned, and now resides with his amiable daughter. The doctor is again in active practice with a good clientele. Dr. R. A. Phelan has in years past given valuable assistance in public professional work, and still continues in active practice.

Dr. A. H. Schott, an able physician and accurate prescriber, besides carrying on an increasing practice, has long served the college as Professor of Theory and Practice. Dr. W. L. Reed, originally an allopath, came to St. Louis about 1889, and has identified himself with college work and served ably as Professor of Materia Medica, and is now enjoying a large private practice. Of the younger men, Dr. W. J. Burleigh has already rendered valuable service to the college and hospital work of the city, and promises a strong future.

Our college has graduated many men valuable to the profession. Of those not mentioned who have settled in St. Louis, Drs. G. S. Schuricht and Franklin T. Knox have practiced here for two or more decades, and among more recent graduates who are giving freely of time and services to the medical institutions are Drs. L. C. McElwee, now registrar of the college; J. D. Foulon and F. W. Grundmann, while others are in St. Louis and scattered over the country whose names the city and State are proud to recall.

Excellent service in the woman's department of the college clinic and other professional work has been rendered by the leading physicians of the profession, among whom are Drs. F. W. and M. U. Sargent, L. G. Guthertz, H. Tyler Wilcox, A. D. Chapman and E. G. Condon.

PRESENT CONDITION.—In the early days of St. Louis homeopathy, and until the elder Dr. Luyties opened his pharmacy, medicine could only be procured from a German book store, kept by a Mr. Wesselhoeft, on Fourth street. Mr. Wesselhoeft had used homeopathic medicines in Germany, having, it is said, been treated by Hahnemann himself, and was a school enthusiast. We have now the well equipped pharmacies of Munson, Zwartz and Luyties, which have done much for professional and personal convenience.

As time advances the status of homeopathy has greatly changed. A creditable advance has been inaugurated during the past year in Missouri in the recent transfer of one of the State lunatic asylums—that at Fulton—to the homeopathic control. As a result attacks have been bitter and severe upon our Chief Executive, Gov. Stephens, through whose action rights of representation were recognized in this instance in spite of contrary precedent, and these attacks are still continued in threats and in more or less covert plans for the reversal of the action. It is to be hoped that the light of the coming twentieth century is even now too brilliant to longer allow, in this country at least, a system of monopoly of privilege in the interest of a section—not to say a sect—of the people and the injustice of what has been virtually a practice of "taxation without representation." Statistics of homeopathic practice in insane asylums in other States have shown gratifying results as compared with allopathic methods, and already at Fulton the new control indicates marked improvement in several important particulars and a condition of affairs there which is full of promise.

The first school consecrated to the healing art was at Salerno, in Italy, about A. D. 846, the period of "darkness in Europe." It was regarded as

authority for 900 years, and was visited by crowds of patients, among them crowned heads and others of the most eminent rank from distant countries. It ceased to exist in the first years of this century, in 1811. What a contrast between the medical ideas of that day and the advanced hygiene and medical science of the present time!

In medicine, as in all else, effects respond to causes, and the prolongation of human life of more than 30 per cent in the past 100 years has resulted mainly from the great progress made in the healing art.

THE MISSOURI INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

The convention of Homeopathic physicians which met in Sedalia, Mo., on May 10, 1876, was called to order by Dr. D. T. Abell of Sedalia. The meeting was for the purpose of organizing a society of Homeopaths in the State of Missouri.

The temporary officers elected were: President, Dr. H. T. Cooper, Clinton, Mo.; secretary, Dr. W. H. Jenny, Kansas City, Mo., and a committee composed of Drs. E. C. Franklin, St. Louis; Philo G. Valentine, St. Louis, and W. S. Hedges, Warrensburg, who were instructed to draft a constitution and code of by-laws.

The constitution and by-laws presented by this committee were adopted, and under their provisions the Missouri State Homeopathic Institute elected its first officers as follows:

President—Dr. John T. Temple, St. Louis.

Vice-President—Dr. D. T. Miles, St. Louis.

General Secretary—Dr. W. H. Jenny, Kansas City.

Provisional Secretary—Dr. D. T. Abell, Sedalia.

Treasurer—Dr. W. S. Hedges, Warrensburg.

Board of Censors—Drs. E. C. Franklin, St. Louis; W. H. Jenny, Kansas City; H. T. Cooper, Clinton.

In addition to these officers, those who became members at the time of organization were:

Dr. S. B. Parsons, St. Louis.

Dr. S. H. Anderson, Kansas City.

Dr. J. Hausam, Concordia.

Dr. S. G. Merrill, Moberly.

Dr. Philo G. Valentine, St. Louis.

Dr. J. P. Bahrenburg, Red Bud, Ill.

Dr. J. L. Whitney, Lincoln, Neb.

Dr. A. Uhlemeyer, St. Louis.

Dr. Geo. S. Walker, St. Louis.

Dr. Peter Baker, Kansas City.

Dr. J. Hicox, St. Louis.

Dr. A. S. Everett, Denver, Colo.

Dr. J. C. Pennington, Logan, Kan.

These twenty original members started the institute upon such a firm foundation that at present it numbers more than 300 active members, besides 40 honorary members, the latter being Homeopathic physicians living in other States, who, by their professional labors and attainments, have merited the distinction.

Meetings are held annually, alternately in St. Louis and Kansas City, and are attended by large numbers of physicians from all over the United States.

Among the names of deceased members who achieved especial emi-

nence during their lives as Homeopathic practitioners are those of George S. Walker, M. D., formerly of St. Louis, well-known as a gynecologist; E. C. Franklin, M. D., of St. Louis, one of the pioneer surgeons of the West in the Homeopathic ranks; D. R. Luyties, M. D.; A. Uhlemeyer, M. D.; P. G. Valentine, M. D.; Peter Baker, M. D.; J. T. Temple, M. W. A. Edmonds, M. D.; J. C. Cummings, M. D., and many others.

Among those at present in active membership are men whose names are familiar in every medical center in the United States and some whose reputations have become international.

The name of this body was changed in 1890 to its present style, the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy.

Officers for 1899-1900:

President—L. G. Van Scoyoc, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

General Secretary—Willis Young, M. D., St. Louis.

Treasurer—Scott Parsons, Jr., M. D., St. Louis.

Vice-President—A. H. Schott, M. D., St. Louis.

Provisional Secretary—H. M. Fryor, M. D., Kansas City.

Necrologist—W. H. Westover, St. Joseph.

Board of Censors—James A. Campbell, M. D., St. Louis; J. Martine Kershaw, M. D., St. Louis; Wm. C. Richardson, M. D., St. Louis; Edward Francis Brady, M. D., St. Louis.

THE ECLECTIC SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.*

The Eclectic Practice of Medicine, originally called the Reform Practice, first took its rise in the city of New York in or about the year 1827. Dr. Wooster Beach, who received his medical degree in the medical department of the University of New York, and had placed himself under circumstances for observing the deleterious and destructive effects of mercury, conceived that suffering humanity called for a reformation in medical science. In that day bleeding the patient and the administration of calomel to the extent of salivation was the common practice, and he concluded that there must be a more rational plan of cure. Amidst great persecution he boldly advocated that medicine should be given in disease that would act in harmony with nature's effort to cure and not with an antagonism to this law of nature.

Dr. Beach soon gained great reputation in the successful methods he had adopted, and the sick crowded upon him for treatment until he was forced to erect an edifice for their care. In this infirmary he treated, by the aid of his assistants, over 2,100 patients during the first year.

In 1829 Dr. Beach opened up a school for teaching his methods, and named this institution "The New York Medical Academy." From the adherents of this school another college was soon established at Worthington, O., which became the medical department of Worthington College. At first this effort met with bitter opposition, but the progress was still onward. At the end of ten or twelve years this school was discontinued, or, in its stead, the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati was organized in 1845, which has maintained a successful existence from that day to the present, and bears the name of being the "mother

*Prepared by Dr. Edwin Younkin, St. Louis.



PROF. WOOSTER BEACH.

school," because from its graduates other colleges have been organized in New York, Georgia, California, Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana and Missouri.

The distinctive features of the Eclectic School of Medicine are to use remedies that will aid nature in the removal of disease; to select remedies from all sources that have proven by test and experience to act as curative in certain pathological states; to encourage and foster a rigid and scientific investigation of the specific action of drugs, and to use the specific medicines as far as this science has proven the direct or specific action in the pathological conditions.

In 1870 J. E. Callaway, M. D., now residing in Chillicothe, Mo., a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, issued a call for an organization of the "eclectics" of Missouri, and in June of that year a meeting was held in Chillicothe in response to the call. There were present Dr. J. E. Callaway, Dr. William Gates of Greentop, Dr. Avery of Kirksville, Dr. Josiah Gates of La Plata, Dr. S. V. Stoller of Hamilton, Dr. Weaver of Chillicothe, Dr. Goodsen of Cambria, Dr. J. P. Dice of Coloma, Dr. Chaffe of Breckenridge, Dr. J. A. Munk of Chillicothe and a number of others whose names cannot be recalled. Dr. J. E. Callaway was chosen as the first president of the society and was re-elected at the next annual meeting. This society, the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of Missouri, has held its sessions annually ever since, and is in a prosperous condition. The membership of Eclectics in the State is now estimated at about 700.

In 1873 the American Medical College of St. Louis was organized. The charter members were Jacob S. Merrell, a well-known local druggist; George C. Pitzer, M. D.; John W. Thrailkill, M. D.; P. D. Yost, M. D., and Albert Merrell, M. D. Dr. Thrailkill was the first dean. After two or three years he was succeeded by Dr. Pitzer, who held the position for fifteen years, and he, resigning in 1887, the deanship was taken by Edwin Younkin, M. D., who has filled this position from that time to the present. Dr. Younkin became identified with the college in 1875 as Professor of Surgery, and has lectured on that subject from four to six times a week at every session since 1875. The American Medical College has graduates in every State in the Union, and has always upheld the standard of medical education. It is well equipped for teaching, has about fifteen professors, is supplied with laboratories and clinics, has access to the City Hospitals, and its students upon the matriculation lists number about 2,500.

The American Medical Journal is the organ of Eclectic medicine and surgery of the State of Missouri, and is one of the leading journals of the Eclectic School of Medicine. Its first volume was published in 1873. Dr. John W. Thrailkill assumed the editorial work. In 1874 Dr. George C. Pitzer took charge of the Journal and published it every month until 1887. Dr. Edwin Younkin then assumed control and issued it until October, 1898, at which time it passed into the hands of M. Hamlin, M. D., who is the editor-in-chief at the present time. This journal has been issued regularly the first of every month without a single failure. It has always been a special advocate of progressive, liberal medicine; independent in all things, dogmatical in nothing; its aim has been to elevate the standard of the medical profession—scientifically, socially and morally. It allows the largest liberty to its correspondents; its ethics are based primarily on the principles of the Golden Rule. Its contributors have been

the best writers throughout the United States and some from foreign countries.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL WRITERS OF THE STATE.

P. D. Yost, M. D.	Albert Merrell, M. D.
J. T. McClanahan, M. D.	A. W. Davidson, M. D.
J. A. Munk, M. D.	H. D. Quigg, M. D.
J. E. Callaway, M. D.	F. A. Rew, M. D.
S. V. Stoller, M. D.	G. D. Walker, M. D.
George C. Pitzer, M. D.	William Biles, M. D.
E. Younkin, M. D.	H. H. Helbing, M. D.
E. L. Standlee, M. D.	John L. Ingram, M. D.
M. M. Hamlin, M. D.	A. F. Stevens, M. D.

CHAPTER XI.—STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.*

The statutes creating the State Board of Health, and defining its powers and duties, etc., are as follows (Rev. Stat., 1889, Chap. 79):

Section 5417. Board Created.—The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint seven persons, who shall constitute a board, which shall be styled the "State Board of Health of Missouri." The members so appointed shall hold their office for the term of seven years; provided, however, that in the first appointments under this act four such members shall hold their office for two years and three members for four years. All vacancies occurring in the board shall be filled by the Governor of the State, and when made when the Senate is not in session, will be subject to confirmation at the next ensuing session of the Senate.

Sec. 5418. Qualifications of.—At least five of said board shall be physicians in good standing and of recognized professional and scientific knowledge, and graduates of reputable medical schools, and they shall have been residents of the State for at least five years next preceding their appointment, provided, that in the appointments made there shall be no discrimination made against the different systems of medicine that are recognized as reputable by the laws of this State.

Sec. 5419. Its Powers and Duties.—The State Board of Health shall have general supervision over the health and the sanitary interests of the citizens of the State. It shall be their duty to recommend to the General Assembly of the State such laws as they may deem necessary to improve and advance the sanitary condition of the State, to recommend to the municipal authorities of any city or to the county courts of any county the adoption of any rules that they may deem wise or expedient for the protection and preservation of the health of the citizens thereof.

Sec. 5420. May Quarantine, when.—Whenever the State Board of Health shall be satisfied that any malignant, contagious or infectious disease exists in any city, district or part of the country to such an extent as to endanger the lives of the inhabitants of any part of the State of Missouri having direct communication with such infected city, district or part of the country, said board shall have power, by a majority vote, to establish quarantine regulations against such infected city or district and may determine and regulate to what extent and by whom any communication or business transaction with such infected city or district may be had, and establish such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of such disease, and said board is hereby empowered to call upon any executive officer of the State to enforce such rules and regulations, and it shall be the duty of all public officers, sheriffs and constables and other executive officers of the State to assist the State Board of Health to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5421. Epidemics, Notice to be Given.—Whenever the State Board of Health shall declare that any malignant, infectious or conta-

*Prepared by Dr. Albert Merrell, St. Louis.

gious disease is epidemic in any portion of the country or the State of Missouri, they shall immediately, or as soon thereafter as possible, give notice to that effect to the citizens of the State, and also give public notice of the rules and regulations adopted by them for the enforcement of quarantine in infected and other districts, and take such steps or adopt such measures as they may deem necessary to prevent the introduction of such disease.

Sec. 5422. *Penalty for Non-Compliance with Quarantine Regulations.*—Any person or persons failing, after notice, or refusing to comply with the quarantine rules and regulations of the State of Missouri, as established by the State Board of Health, or any person or persons resisting by force the enforcement of the quarantine regulations of the State of Missouri, established and approved as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense.

Sec. 5423. *Supervision of Registration of Births and Deaths.*—The State Board of Health shall have a supervision of the registration of births and deaths as hereinafter provided; they shall prescribe such forms and recommend such legislation as shall be deemed necessary for a thorough and complete registration of vital and mortuary statistics through the State. The Secretary of the State Board of Health shall be the superintendent of such registration.

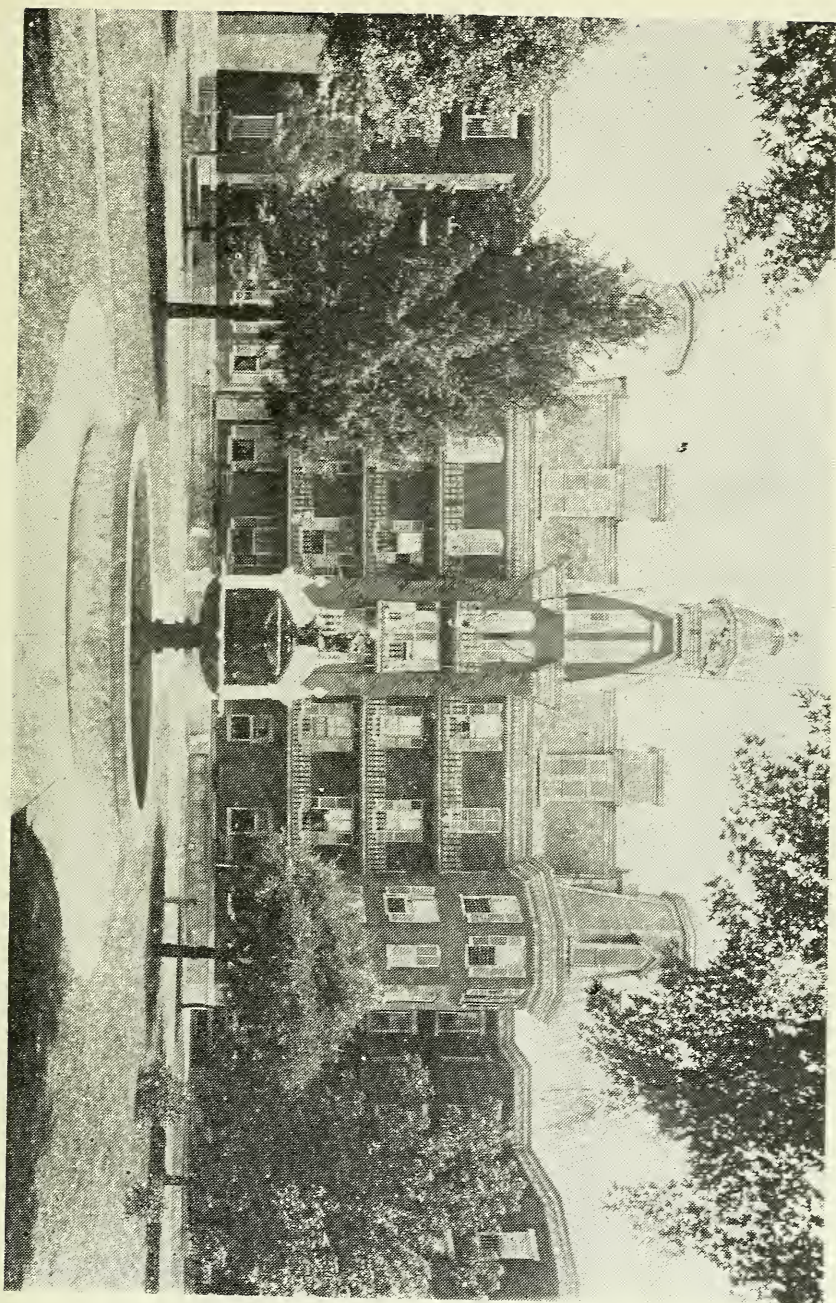
Sec. 5424. *Physicians, etc., to Report Births and Deaths.*—It shall be the duty of all physicians, surgeons and accoucheurs in this State to register their names, as provided by law, with the county clerk of the county wherein they reside, and said physicians, surgeons and accoucheurs shall be required, under penalty of a fine of ten dollars, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, by indictment or information in the name of the State, to report to the county clerk within thirty days from date of their occurrence, all births or deaths which may come under their supervision, with a certificate of the cause of death and such co-relative facts as the State Board of Health may require, in blank form hereinafter provided.

Sec. 5425. *When no Physician Present Who to Make Report.*—Where any birth or death shall take place, no physician, surgeon or accoucheur being in attendance, the same shall be reported to the county clerk within thirty days from the date of the occurrence thereof, with supposed cause of death, by the parent, or if there be no parent, by the nearest of kin, not a minor, or if there be no kin, by the resident householder where the death shall occur, under penalty as provided in the preceding section of this act, and the county clerk shall record the said report in proper form.

Sec. 5426. *Coroner to Report Deaths, when.*—The coroners of the several counties in this State shall be required to report to the county clerk of the county wherein said coroners reside, all cases of death which may come under their supervision, with the cause and mode of death, as per form furnished, and under penalty as provided in section eight of this act.

Sec. 5427. *Board to Prepare Blanks.*—It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to prepare such printed forms of certificates of births and deaths as they deem proper; said printed forms to be furnished by the Secretary of the Board to the county clerks of the several

STATE INSANE ASYLUM, NO. 1, FULTON.



counties in this State; and it shall be the duty of the said county clerks, as aforesaid, to furnish said printed forms, as aforesaid, to such persons as are hereina required to make reports.

Sec. 5428. Duties of County Clerks.—The county clerks of the several counties in this State shall be required to provide separate books for the registration of the names and postoffice address of physicians, surgeons and accoucheurs residing in their respective counties, and for births and deaths. The births and deaths so registered shall, after the 31st day of December of each year, and within ten days thereafter, be transcribed in alphabetical order in a permanent record book to be kept for that purpose. And at the end of each year said county clerks shall make or cause to be made a complete report of all such registrations as aforesaid, and forward the same to the Secretary of the State Board of Health for the current year, or a duly certified copy thereof.

Sec. 5429. Meetings of Board.—The meetings of the board shall be in January and July of each year, and at such other times as the board shall deem expedient. The meeting in January of each year shall be held in the city of Jefferson, and four members shall constitute a quorum. They shall choose from their number a president, vice-president and a secretary, and they may adopt rules and by-laws for their government, subject to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5430. Duties of Secretary—Compensation of Board.—The secretary shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the board and this act; he shall receive a salary which shall be fixed by the board; he shall also receive his traveling and other expenses in the performance of his official duties. The other members of the board shall receive no compensation for their services, but their traveling and other expenses while employed on the business of the board shall be paid. The president of the board shall certify the amount to the secretary, and the traveling and other expenses of members, and on presentation of his certificate the Auditor of State shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount.

Sec. 5431. Board to Take Cognizance of Diseases Among Domestic Animals.—The said Board of Health shall take cognizance of any fatal diseases which may be prevalent amongst the domestic animals of the State, and ascertain the nature and cause of such disease, and shall, from time to time, publish the result of their investigations, with suggestions for the proper treatment of such animals as may be affected, and the remedy or remedies therefor.

Sec. 5432. Board to Organize, etc.—The State Board of Health shall organize within thirty days after the appointment of the members thereof. The president of the board shall have authority to administer oaths, and the board to take testimony in all matters relating to their duties and powers. In selecting places to hold their meetings they shall, as far as is reasonable, accommodate the different sections of the State, and due notice shall be published of their stated meetings. All certificates issued by them shall be signed by at least five members of the board.

Sec. 5433. Annual Report, Contents.—It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to make an annual report, through their secretary or otherwise, in writing, to the Governor of this State, on or before the 1st of January of each year, and such report shall include so much of the proceedings of the board, and such information concerning vital and mortuary

statistics, such knowledge respecting diseases and such instructions on the subject of hygiene as may be thought useful by the board for dissemination among the people, with such suggestions as to legislative action as they may deem necessary.

Sec. 5434. Rules of Board Not Binding, when.—No rule or regulation adopted by this board shall be legal or binding which shall be in conflict with any law of the State, or any ordinance of any municipality or town in the State.

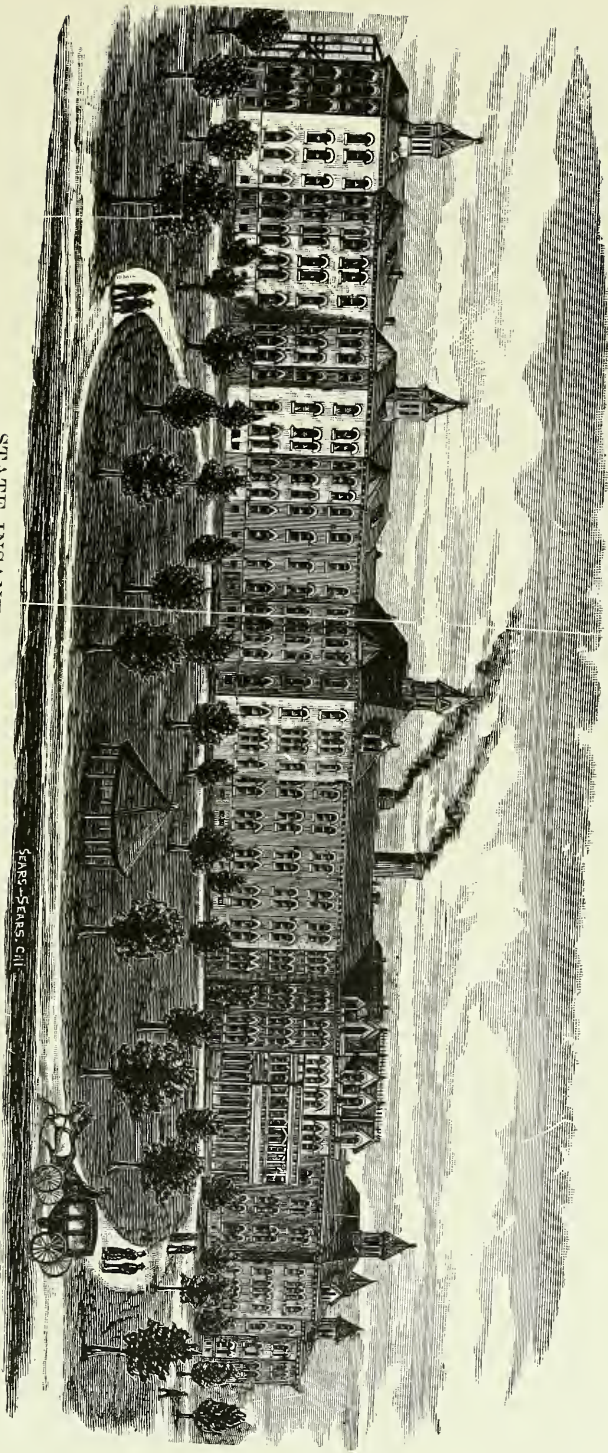
Section 6871. Practitioners of Medicine, Qualifications of.—Every person practicing medicine and surgery, in any of their departments, shall possess the qualifications required by this act. If a graduate of medicine, he shall present his diploma to the State Board of Health for verification as to its genuineness. If the diploma is found to be genuine, and if the person named therein be the person claiming and presenting the same, the State Board of Health shall issue its certificate to that effect, signed by at least four of the members thereof, and such diploma and certificate shall be deemed conclusive as to the right of the lawful holder of the same to practice medicine in this State. If not a graduate, the person practicing medicine in this State shall present himself before said board and submit himself to such examination as the said board shall require, and if the examination be satisfactory to the examiners, the said board shall issue its certificate in accordance with the facts, and the lawful holder of such certificate shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges herein mentioned.

Sec. 6872. Board of Health to Issue Certificates, when.—The State Board of Health shall issue certificates to all who shall furnish satisfactory proof of having received diplomas or licenses from legally chartered medical institutions in good standing, of whatever school or system of medicine; they shall prepare two forms of certificates, one for persons in possession of diplomas or licenses, the other for candidates examined by the board; they shall furnish to the county clerks of the several counties a list of all persons receiving certificates; provided, that nothing in this act shall authorize the Board of Health to make any discrimination against the holders of genuine licenses or diplomas under any school or system of medicine.

Sec. 6873. Verification of Diplomas.—Said Board of Health shall examine diplomas as to their genuineness, and if the diplomas shall be found genuine as represented, the Secretary of the State Board of Health shall receive a fee of one dollar from each graduate or licentiate, and no further charge shall be made to such applicant; but if it be found to be fraudulent, or not lawfully owned by the possessor, the board shall be entitled to charge and collect twenty dollars of the applicant presenting such diploma; the verification of the diploma shall consist in the affidavit of the holder and applicant, that he is the lawful possessor of the same, and that he is the person therein named; such affidavit may be taken before any person authorized to administer oaths, and the same shall be attested under the hand and official seal of such officer, if he have a seal. Graduates may present their diplomas and affidavits as provided in this act, by letter or by proxy, and the State Board of Health shall issue a certificate as though the owner of the diploma was present.

Sec. 6874. Examinations Made by Board.—All examinations of persons not graduates or licentiates shall be made directly by the board,

STATE INSANE ASYLUM, NO. 2, ST. JOSEPH.



ST. JOSEPH, MO.

and the certificates given by the board shall authorize the possessor to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Missouri.

Sec. 6875. Certificates to be Recorded With County Clerk.—Every person holding a certificate from the State Board of Health shall have it recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county in which he resides, and the record shall be indorsed thereon; any person removing to another county to practice medicine and surgery shall procure an indorsement to that effect on the certificate from the clerk of the county court, and shall have the certificate recorded in the office of the clerk of the county to which he removes, and the holder of the certificate shall pay to said clerk of said county the usual fees for making the record.

Sec. 6876. Clerk to Keep List of Certificates, etc.—The county clerk shall keep, in a book provided for the purpose, a complete list of the certificates recorded by him, with the date of the issue. If the certificate be based on a diploma or license, he shall record the name of the medical institution conferring it, and the date when conferred. The register of the county clerk shall be open to public inspection during business hours.

Sec. 6877. Examinations Made in Writing.—Examinations may be made, in whole or in part, in writing, and shall be of an elementary and practical character, but sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of the candidate as a practitioner.

Sec. 6878. Certificates—When Revoked.—The State Board of Health may refuse certificates to individuals guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, and they may revoke certificates for like causes, after giving the accused an opportunity to be heard in his defense before the board.

Sec. 6879. Who Regarded as Practicing Medicine.—Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act who shall profess, publicly, to be a physician, and to prescribe for the sick, or who shall append to his name the letters "M. D.," but nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit students from prescribing under the supervision of a preceptor or to prohibit gratuitous services in cases of emergency, and this act shall not apply to commissioned surgeons of the United States army, navy and marine hospital service.

Sec. 6880. Itinerant Venders of Drugs, etc., to Pay License.—Any itinerant vender of any drug, nostrum, ointment or appliance of any kind, intended for the treatment of disease or injury, or who shall, by writing or printing or any other method, publicly profess to cure or treat diseases, injuries or deformities by any drug, nostrum, manipulation or other expedient, shall pay to the State a license of one hundred dollars per month, to be collected as provided for by law, as all other licenses are now collected, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 6881. Penalty for Violating Provisions of This Article.—Any person practicing medicine or surgery in this State without complying with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than three hundred and sixty-five

days, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every offense; and any person filing or attempting to file as his own the diploma or certificate of another, or a forged affidavit or identification, shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to such fine and imprisonment as are made and provided by the statutes of this State for the crime of forgery in the second degree, but the penalties shall not be enforced until a period of six months after the passage of this bill; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to those that have been practicing medicine five years in this State.

Sec. 6882. Who to Perform Duties of County Clerk in St. Louis City. --Whenever in this act it is provided that any duty or service shall be performed by any county clerk, such duty and service in the city of St. Louis shall be performed by the City Register or Health Commissioner of the city of St. Louis, as if such officer was specially named to perform these duties and services.

HISTORY OF THE BOARD.

The State Board of Health of Missouri was originally organized under the provisions of an act providing for a State Board of Health, which went into effect July 1, 1883.

The following indicates the personnel and organization of the board since the law became operative:

1883 TO 1884.

E. H. Gregory, M. D., President	St. Louis
G. M. Cox, M. D., Vice-President	Springfield
J. C. Hearne, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer	Hannibal
W. B. Conery, M. D.	St. Louis
H. F. Hereford, M. D.	Kansas City
G. T. Bartlett, M. D.	Poplar Bluff
P. D. Yost, M. D.	St. Louis
Died August, 1883, and succeeded by	
Albert Merrell, M. D.	St. Louis

JULY 1885 TO JULY 1891.

Mr. William Gentry, President	Sedalia
Albert Merrell, M. D., Vice-President	St. Louis
George Homan, M. D., Secretary	St. Louis
J. D. Griffith, M. D., Treasurer	Kansas City
G. M. Cox, M. D.	Springfield
Dr. Cox died January 7, 1889, and was succeeded by	
G. A. Goben, M. D.	Kirkville
Mr. J. B. Prather	Maryville
Mr. Prather died February 23, 1891, and was succeeded July, 1891, by	
W. G. Hall, M. D.	St. Joseph
Mr. John P. Harmon	Holden
Mr. William Gentry died May 22, 1890, and was succeeded July, 1891, by	
R. C. Atkinson, M. D.	St. Louis

JULY, 1891, TO JANUARY, 1893.

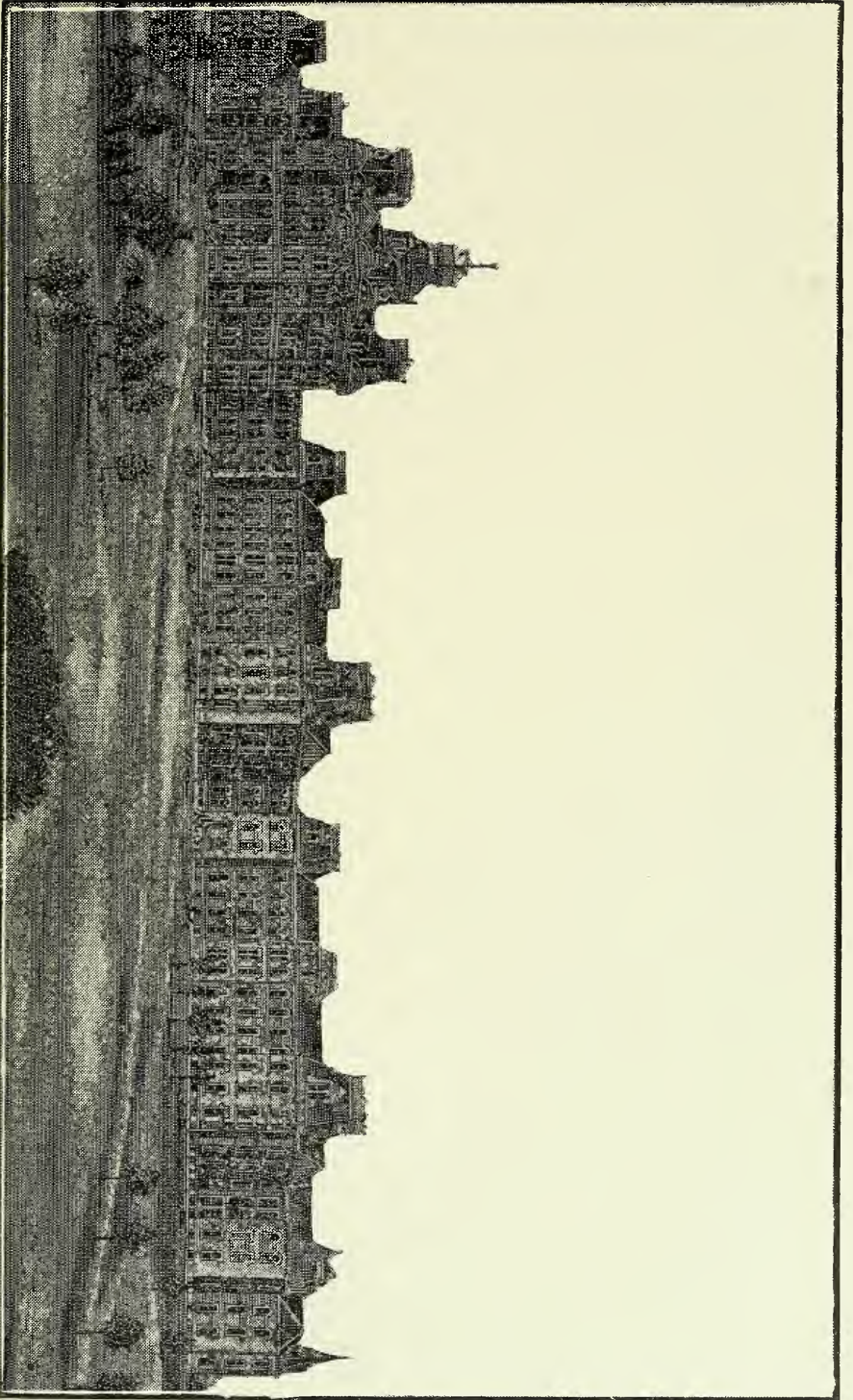
J. D. Griffith, M. D., President	Kansas City
Albert Merrell, M. D., Vice-President	St. Louis
R. C. Atkinson, M. D., Secretary	St. Louis
Mr. John P. Harmon, Treasurer	Holden
William G. Hall, M. D.	St. Joseph
G. A. Goben, M. D.	Kirkville
George Homan, M. D.	St. Louis

JANUARY, 1893, TO JANUARY, 1894.

J. D. Griffith, M. D., President	Kansas City
G. A. Goben, M. D., Vice-President	Kirkville
R. C. Atkinson, M. D., Secretary	St. Louis
William G. Hall, M. D., Treasurer	St. Joseph
Albert Merrell, M. D.	St. Louis
Mr. John P. Harmon	Holden
George Homan, M. D.	St. Louis

In December, 1893, Willis P. King, M. D., Kansas City, was elected Secretary to fill vacancy caused by expiration of term of R. C. Atkinson, M. D., and Dr. A. W. McAlester elected Vice-President, vice Dr. Goben, M. D., whose term had expired.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, NO. 3, NEVADA, MO.



1894.

F. J. Lutz, M. D., President	St. Louis
A. W. McAlester, M. D., Vice-President	Columbia
Willis P. King, M. D., Secretary	Kansas City
Albert Merrell, M. D.	St. Louis
T. H. Hudson, M. D.	Kansas City
Paul Paquin, M. D.	St. Louis
J. D. Griffith, M. D.	Kansas City

1895.

F. J. Lutz, M. D., President	St. Louis
Albert Merrell, M. D., Vice-President	St. Louis
Willis P. King, M. D., Secretary	Kansas City
A. W. McAlester, M. D.	Columbia
Paul Paquin, M. D.	St. Louis
T. H. Hudson, M. D.	Kansas City
E. S. Garner	St. Joseph
Dr. Merrell resigned in May, 1895, to accept position on St. Louis Board of Health and was succeeded by	
E. L. Standlee, M. D.	St. Louis

1896.

F. J. Lutz, M. D., President	St. Louis
T. H. Hudson, M. D., Vice-President	Kansas City
Willis P. King, M. D., Secretary	Kansas City
A. W. McAlester, M. D.	Columbia
E. L. Standlee, M. D.	St. Louis
Paul Paquin, M. D.	St. Louis
E. S. Garner, M. D.	St. Joseph

1897.

F. J. Lutz, M. D., President	St. Louis
E. L. Standlee, M. D., Vice-President	St. Louis
Paul Paquin, M. D., Secretary	St. Louis
A. W. McAlester, M. D.	Columbia
T. H. Hudson, M. D.	Kansas City
Willis P. King, M. D.	Kansas City
E. S. Garner, M. D.	St. Joseph

1898.

E. Lee Standlee, M. D., President	St. Louis
O. A. Williams, M. D., Vice-President	Versailles
Paul Paquin, M. D., Secretary	St. Louis
Samuel C. James, M. D.	Kansas City
J. T. McClanahan, M. D.	Boonville
L. C. McElwee, M. D.	St. Louis
E. S. Garner, M. D.	St. Joseph

1899.

O. A. Williams, M. D., President	Versailles
L. C. McElwee, M. D., Vice-President	St. Louis
E. Lee Standlee, M. D., Secretary	St. Louis
Samuel C. James, M. D.	Kansas City
J. T. McClanahan, M. D.	Boonville
E. S. Garner, M. D.	St. Joseph
(Died latter part of 1899.)	
Paul Paquin, M. D.	St. Louis

1900.

C. B. Elkins, M. D., President	Ozark
J. T. McClanahan, M. D., Vice-President	Boonville
L. C. McElwee, M. D., Secretary	St. Louis
Samuel C. James, M. D.	Kansas City
E. Lee Standlee, M. D.	St. Louis
S. C. Martin, Jr., M. D.	St. Louis
O. A. Williams, M. D.	Versailles

The State Board of Health is charged with the enforcement of the provisions of the statutes which relate both to matters of public health and to the registration of physicians, surgeons and accouchers practicing within the State. The conditions of registration, as interpreted by the board, and its attempts to enforce the penalties for non-compliance with the law, at first created much opposition to this feature of it.

This opposition was so brought to bear upon the Legislature as to prejudice its members against the entire law and to cause them to refuse needed financial support after the first appropriation was expended. By January, 1885, the work of the board was practically suspended. Most of the reputable medical men and many prominent citizens of the State recognized, however, that the real object of the law was to

ascertain and remove, if possible, all conditions tending to impair or jeopardize the public health, and that the registration provided for therein was a necessary preliminary and the proper regulation of medical practice; an important condition of success in attaining this, its paramount object. They, therefore, urged Gov. Marmaduke to fill vacancies that had occurred from resignation and expiration of time of service and continue the existence of the board. This was complied with, and the board reorganized in 1885.

Though without funds the board decided to make every effort to carry on the work under the law as effectively as possible, and to this end an executive committee was formed, constituted of the president, vice-president and secretary, with authority to act in the intervals between meetings, and other committees were appointed to inquire into the following subjects:

1. The prevailing diseases among live stock in Missouri, and the condition and care of stock yards, pens, etc., at points of concentration and distribution.
2. The influential factors in the causation of endemic, or local epidemic diseases.
3. The sources, quality, means of distribution, etc., of public water supplies in Missouri.
4. The sanitary care of railway and river transportation lines, including depots, landings, stations, wharf boats, round houses and passenger and sleeping coaches.
5. Domestic and general sanitation in towns, villages and country homes.
6. The condition of asylums, poorhouses, jails, workhouses and other charitable or penal institutions with reference to the health of the inmates.
7. The hygienic care of the school population and of public school buildings and premises.

The organization, throughout the State, of County and other local boards of health was urged, and a plan was arranged for co-operation between the agricultural and veterinary departments of the State government for the more effectual prevention and control of diseases among domestic animals.

The board kept in touch with the best sanitary thought of the country through its official relations with the National Conference of State Boards of Health and other public health bodies. Especial attention has been directed by the board toward measures for the prevention and control of cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, yellow fever, scarlet fever, etc., the proper methods of disinfection and vaccination, innocuous transportation and cremation of dead bodies, and the active co-operation and support of the public press and the medical profession was sought in furtherance of these ends.

For upwards of two years after reorganization the expenses of the board in holding meetings for the transaction of necessary business was defrayed out of the pockets of the members, and this expense account was finally allowed by the General Assembly in 1887, but no appropriation for the support of the board nor for the salary of the secretary was made until the session of 1889, and no compensation whatever was allowed by the State for the services of the secretary for the three and one-half

years from July 2, 1885, to January 1, 1889, nor has any recognition of the justice of this claim been shown since that time.

In 1888 an inquiry was made into the number of local health organizations throughout the State, and the showing was so unfavorable that the board decided to issue a call for a conference of such local bodies in the hope that a better organization in this respect might be secured. The conference, the first of its kind in Missouri, convened in St. Louis December 4, 1888, with nineteen delegates representing thirteen public health bodies or organizations.

The conference, an account of which was published, was a success, but subsequent attempts to hold similar meetings were failures.

A pioneer move was made in another direction also, this effort having in view the ascertainment of facts in relation to the dependent and poorhouse or poor farm population of the State, the statistics of which will be found in the report of the board for 1883, which show a deplorable condition of this unhappy class of fellow beings.

Throughout its existence questions of public health have been recognized by the board as of dominant importance, and it has conducted inquiries along the lines indicated and has promulgated through papers of prominent sanitariums and of its members, published in its proceedings and otherwise, important information on the subjects named. Throughout its history it has promptly responded to applications for help in suppressing local outbreaks of smallpox in many localities in the State, preparing and circulating instructions and giving personal advice and assistance through its secretary, bearing whatever part of the expenses has been justified by the meager financial support granted to it. Its efficiency in this direction would be much greater with more funds. This deficiency and the fact that on public health matters its powers are mainly advisory, have limited its work in a large degree to the questions of registration and the promotion of advanced standards and instruction in schools for medical education.

Persistent but fruitless efforts have been made to induce the Legislature to provide laws supplementary to the present ones, correcting their manifest defects, appropriating funds for the purpose of rendering them efficient. The lack of local health organizations through which co-operation in the control of local outbreaks of communicable disease can be more efficient, has been especially felt. In the matter of vital statistics the State is in a deplorable condition, owing to the lack of local health organizations and to the fact that the provision formerly in the law requiring monthly reports of births and deaths has been repealed.

In 1894 the board, in its report to the Governor, urged the passage of an act creating a bureau of vital statistics at the capital, its purpose being as follows:

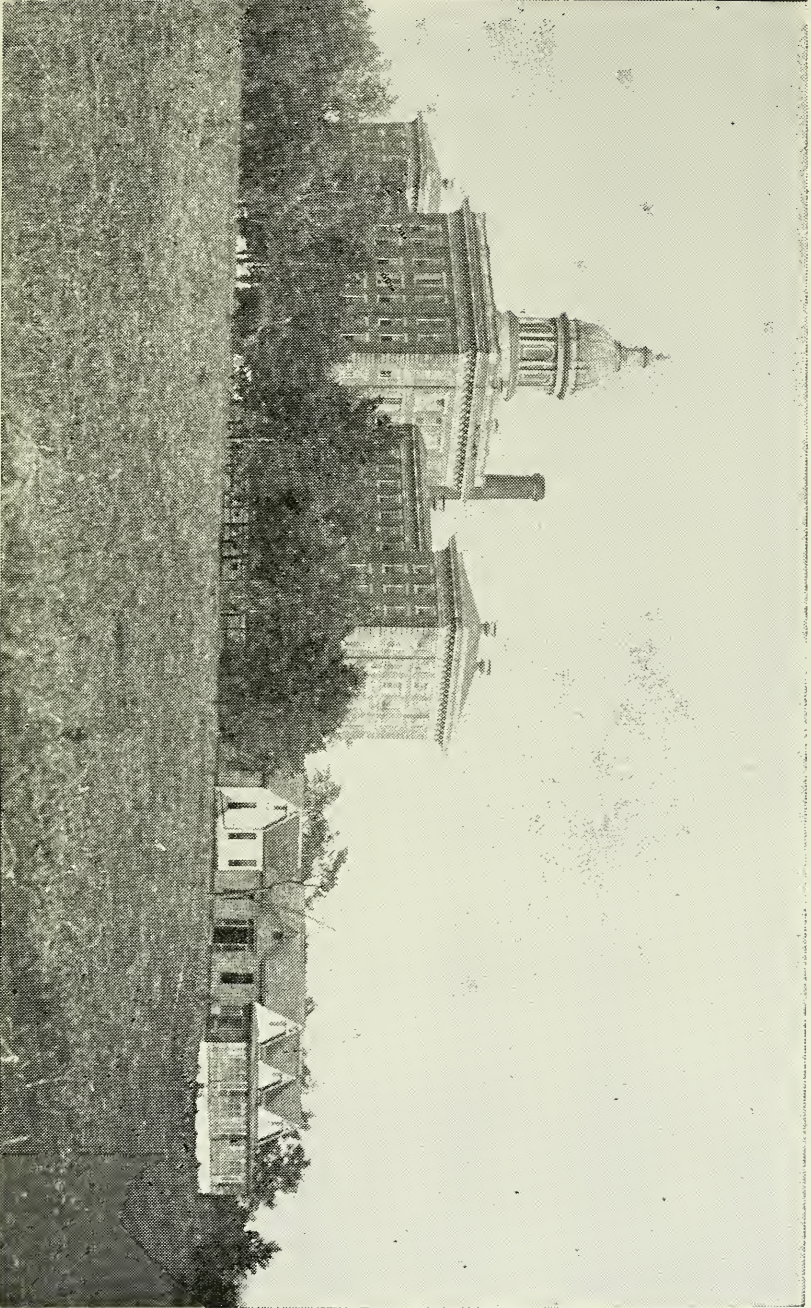
To collect, arrange for reference and publish, from time to time, such public records and statistical information as shall be useful to statesmen, political economists and sanitarians, in the investigation of the life history of people or the science of society and government, or as may be employed as evidence in legal disputes, involving questions of heritage, legitimacy or illegitimacy, right of suffrage, because of age or maturity, loss of identity after prolonged absence, or in establishing the identity of one claiming protection of the government. Also such disease and mortuary records as indicate the nature, distribution and causes of disease

and death, or whose required records serve to detect or prevent crime. Such records to include a complete registration, to be made through each county, of marriages, divorces, births and deaths. This recommendation, with many others, seeking to improve the present laws on the subject, has thus far been ignored.

Attention was called by the board to the pollution of water courses which are the sources of public water supply. Early in its history and in 1893 the board made an effort to instigate national legislation on this subject, which took the form repeatedly brought to the attention of Congress in a bill introduced by Mr. Bartholdt of this State.

Incidental to the enforcement of the law relating to the practice of medicine in the State several important opinions have been rendered by the Attorney-General, which, with decisions rendered by the courts, in cases tried under its provisions, have cleared up obscure points in the law and indicated its deficiencies, which it is hoped will be corrected in future legislation on this subject.

ST. LOUIS INSANE ASYLUM, ST. LOUIS.



CHAPTER XII.—ST. LOUIS BOARD OF HEALTH.*

The first Health Officer of the city was Dr. Cornelius Campbell, who held the position from 1832 to 1837. He was succeeded by C. J. Carpenter, who held the position for two years. Then followed J. N. McDowell, John W. Prather, John S. Moore, J. N. McDowell, M. M. Pallon. In 1845 Moore was again Health Commissioner, and in 1846, M. M. Pallon and Joseph Hall.

From 1846 to 1855 there are no records showing who was connected with the Health Department. From 1855 to 1866 the Health Department was managed by a committee of one member of the City Council from each ward of the city.

In 1866 the Legislature passed an act creating a Board of Health, defining its authority and extending its powers much beyond those given to former boards.

The first regular organized Board of Health created under an act passed by the General Assembly of Missouri was organized in 1867, and was composed of the following persons:

J. S. Thomas, Mayor and ex-officio, president; Dr. J. T. Hodgen, acting president; Dr. E. F. Smith, Dr. Joseph Heitzig, Joseph S. Pease, Constantine Magnire and Dr. R. H. O'Brien, clerk.

Subsequently different boards were composed of the Mayor, two physicians appointed by the Mayor, a member from the Police Board and a member elected from the Council.

In 1876 the Scheme and Charter was adopted, and there was a reorganization of the Health Department in 1877. Under the provisions of the new charter the board was composed of the Mayor, the presiding officer of the Council, a member from the Police Board, two physicians selected by the Mayor, and the Health Commissioner, the latter, under the charter being the executive officer of the Health Department.

The first board under the Scheme and charter was composed of the following persons:

Henry Overstolz, Mayor; Charles W. Francis, Health Commissioner; Dr. Henry Marthens, Dr. Joseph Spiegelhalter, John H. Lightner, President of the Council, and John G. Priest, member from the Police Board; Dr. Edward Gamison was clerk.

The present Board of Health is composed of the following persons:

Henry Ziegenhein, Mayor; Dr. Max C. Starkloff, Health Commissioner; Dr. Albert Merrell, Dr. Henry N. Chapman, Mr. Tony Stuever from the Police Department and E. F. W. Meier, President of the Council.

Up to 1877 the Board of Health had control of the City Hospital, Quarantine Hospital, Female Hospital and City Dispensary. After the adoption of the Scheme and Charter these institutions, with the addition of the Poorhouse, Insane Asylum and Morgue, were placed under the control and management of the Health Commissioner. Subsequently, at the request of the Health Commissioner, the Municipal Assembly passed an ordinance transferring the control of the Morgue to the Coroner.

The principal events in the history of the Health Department of St. Louis are as follows:

*By Dr. M. C. Starkloff, Health Commissioner.

In 1845 the City Council passed an ordinance directing the appointment of a committee of five to select a building site and cause plans to be made for a City Hospital. The committee selected a tract of ground in the city commons at the head of Soulard street and west of St. Ange avenue. In August of that year contracts were made for the building of the hospital. The original plans for the hospital were made by Thomas Walsh.

The first officers appointed for the hospital on August 13, 1846, were as follows:

David O. Glascock, resident physician; Col. M. Wyman, steward; Drs. B. Bush Mitchell, J. B. Johnson, Charles A. Pope and Thomas Barfor, attending physicians, and Drs. William Beaumont, John S. Moore, Thomas Rayborn and J. N. McDowell, consulting physicians.

In 1848 the following gentlemen were appointed managers of the hospital:

Isaac H. Sturgeon, Richard Blennerhassett, Joseph H. White, Thomas Harscul, Charles Bobb and Henry C. Lynch.

On May 15, 1856, the hospital was totally destroyed by fire.

In 1849 there was a terrible epidemic of cholera. There is no record showing the number of deaths from that disease during that year.

In 1850 the first records were started, recording the number of deaths in the city. The records of 1850 show the following deaths:

From smallpox.....	7
From typhoid fever.....	125
From consumption.....	195
From cholera.....	865
Total deaths from all causes.....	4,210

The population of the city at that time was 77,860.

In 1866 there were 3,002 deaths from cholera out of a total death rate of 9,099. From 1873 to the present time, a period of twenty-seven years, there has not been a single death from cholera in this city.

In 1872 there was an epidemic of smallpox, the number of deaths from that disease in that year being 1,591.

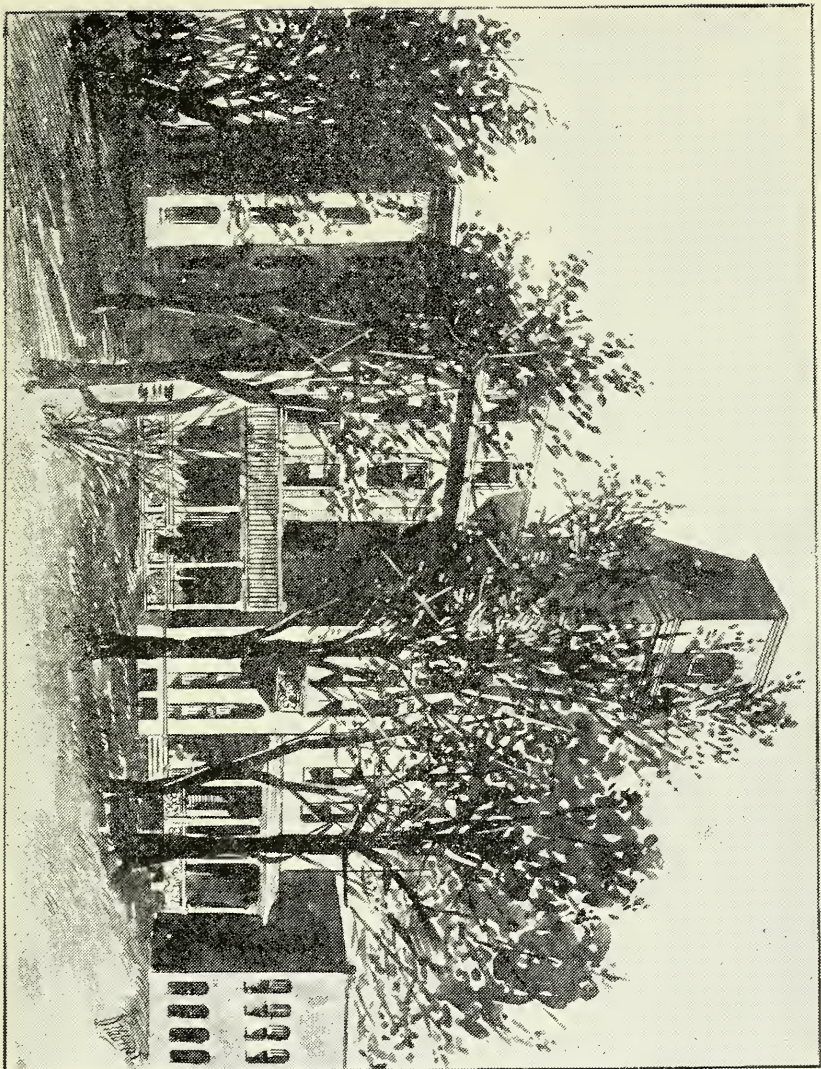
In 1873 there were.....	837	deaths from smallpox
In 1874 there were.....	447	deaths from smallpox
In 1875 there were.....	603	deaths from smallpox

In the year ending 1900 there was but one death from smallpox; that person died at Quarantine.

In 1877 the Health Department commenced the general vaccination of school children and there were 5,665 persons vaccinated during that year. In 1881 there were 68,562 persons vaccinated; in 1894, 75,195 persons vaccinated, and during the past year there were 50,000 persons vaccinated.

The largest number of deaths from cerebro-spinal fever that ever occurred in one year was in 1872, the year of the smallpox epidemic, when 454 persons died of this disease.

In 1872 the Legislature of the State passed an act creating the social



FEMALE HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS.

evil law, which act was repealed in 1874. The repealing act of '74 transferred the present Female Hospital (which had been bought and built by fees collected under the social evil law) to the city of St. Louis with the proviso that it should be always maintained as a hospital and home for wards of the city.

In 1878 there was an epidemic of yellow fever all through the Southern States adjacent to the Mississippi Valley. The plague came to the gates of St. Louis, but did not enter. A few deaths occurred in the city, but the largest number of deaths (about 50) took place at Quarantine, and with the exception of some eight or nine Health Department employes, were all persons who had come from the South.

In 1886 occurred the greatest epidemic of diphtheria. There were 3,504 cases, with 889 deaths. The next severe outbreak of diphtheria was in 1895, when there were 3,196 cases and 526 deaths.

In 1896 the Health Department commenced the use of anti-toxin and its free distribution to the citizens.

In 1899 there were 1,972 cases of diphtheria and 232 deaths. During the past four years the most important matters transpiring in the Health Department are as follows:

The passage of a law by which all minor nuisances were removed from the jurisdiction of the Board of Health to the Health Commissioner, giving the power to order their immediate abatement.

The passage of an ordinance regulating the management of dairies. This ordinance has enabled the Health Department to keep a close supervision of the dairies, and while their present condition is far from being what it should be, still there is a very great improvement in every respect in their management and much more attention is given to their sanitation.

In June, 1896, the tuberculin test was applied for the first time in this city, it being made by order of the Health Commissioner, on a herd of cows belonging to the city of St. Louis and kept at the Poorhouse. The test was applied to twenty-nine cows and showed that twenty-two of them were afflicted with tuberculosis, but, there being no law compelling the owners of cows to submit them to the tuberculin test, the Health Department has not succeeded in having the test generally made. Lately, however, the Health Department has offered to those who wish to make the test that if they will do so, and if the test shows that their cows are free from tuberculosis, the Health Commissioner will issue to them a certificate to that effect.

During the past year one of the greatest and most important changes made in the Health Department was in the mode of disinfection of houses. After many experiments and trials of various apparatuses, the Health Department has decided that thorough fumigation and disinfection of houses can be had by the use of formaldehyde gas, and a simple apparatus designed by the Health Commissioner has been found to give perfect results, and the old method of disinfection by sulphur has been almost entirely abandoned.

While the Municipal Assembly has declined passing an ordinance placing tuberculosis in the list of contagious diseases, the Health Department has done everything in its power in the way of preventive measures. Pamphlets and papers relating to different diseases have been distributed among the citizens. All have been urged to have houses disinfected in

which patients suffering with tuberculosis have resided, and physicians have been urged to make use of the bacteriological department of the Health Department to assist them in determining the presence of consumption in all cases where they have any doubt.

During the past year the Health Department has been making bacteriological and chemical examinations to precisely determine the conditions and character of the water used by our citizens.

The sanitary division of the Health Department has been organized in such a manner, as far as the means given it will allow, to keep a constant supervision over the sanitary condition of the city.

The Dispensary branch of the Health Department has been enlarged and placed on a very efficient basis.

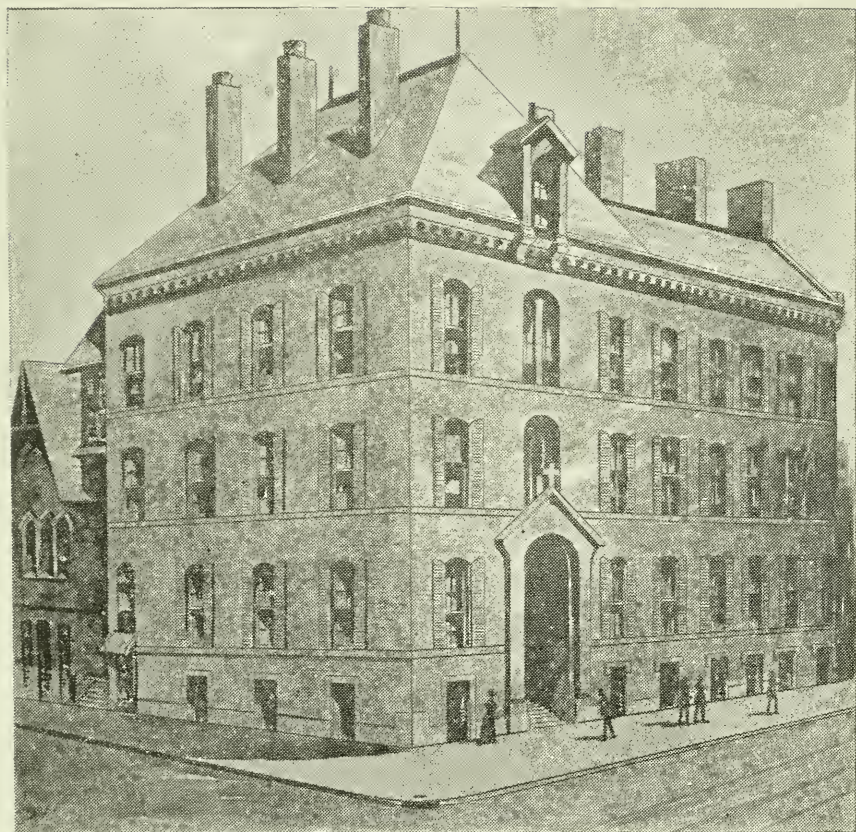
An exhaustive examination has been made into the symptoms of cerebro-spinal fever. Carefully prepared interrogatories were sent to every physician known to be treating a case, and from these reports an interesting and valuable compilation and summary was made of the disease as it appeared in St. Louis in the past two years.

To-day the Health Department is caring for 650 patients at the City Hospital, 260 at the Female Hospital, 634 insane at the Insane Asylum, 880 insane at the Poorhouse and 718 paupers at the Poorhouse, 11 cases at the Smallpox Hospital, and are daily treating 100 persons at the dispensaries.

The following table is evidence what organized and intelligent sanitation has assisted in doing for the city of St. Louis:

Death rate per 1,000 for fiscal years ending—

April, 1850	56.9
April, 1860	31.1
April, 1870	21.4
April, 1880	18.9
April, 1890	18.2
April, 1900	14.7



ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS.

CHAPTER XIII.—HOSPITALS OF MISSOURI.

There are more hospitals in Missouri than in Africa and more hospital beds in the Valley of the Mississippi than in all Asia. A hundred years ago the hospital in the minds of the people was a synonym for suffering, for experiment and extreme necessity. To go to the hospital was equivalent to going through the valley and shadow of death. After the Civil War the hospital idea grew rapidly. With the advent of antiseptics came the certainty of better surgical results, and it was soon demonstrated that the best antiseptic precautions could only be obtained in properly constituted hospitals. In medicine, too, it was found that certain diseases, such as fevers and various forms of nervous conditions, could be better cared for in a sanitarium. Soon the hospital was seen, not only in the larger cities, but in smaller towns and valleys. It took hold of public affection and confidence, as have the church and the schoolhouse.

Large beneficent orders buildd hospitals, railroads adopted them and private individuals founded them, until now the wealthy invalid turns to the well-fitted private sanitarium as to a Mecca, and the employe gives regularly from his earnings to assure himself of hospital care if sick or injured.

In no State of the Union has this hospital idea grown more rapidly than in Missouri. Not only does the State provide for a large number of asylums and hospitals, but the general government, through its marine hospital service, has added largely to the beneficial work of the State in the care given to large numbers of men engaged in the river traffic and in the supervision it exercises in matters of quarantine during threatened epidemics.

The railroad system of hospitals is also a product of the last few decades, and is not only a protection, but a necessity, both to the thousands of employes and to the companies themselves. The burden of the employes is light, but the benefit to them is inestimable, while the corporations are protected against fraud and the results of ignorance and neglect.

The private hospital and sanitarium has taken hold of public sentiment in this State very thoroughly. Many of the large religious orders are exclusively occupied in building and maintaining hospitals for the poor and sick. Hundreds of noble women in Missouri are giving their lives freely and joyfully to the service. They are gladly supported in this work by the business man, who, through them, is enabled to effectively reach the deserving poor and sick.

Special hospitals are also being marked a feature of institutional work. "Homes for Incurables," "Children's Hospitals" and "Memorial Homes" for the aged are favorite objects of interest and support in our State. Missouri has the first special sanitarium for consumptives in the Mississippi Valley. There are several ophthalmic hospitals in our large cities and other institutions of special departments of medicine and surgery are building.

It is a matter, then, of great satisfaction to the physician, as well

as to the laity, to note the rapid growth of this great part of humanitarianism in our State. We append a brief sketch of some of the better known institutions. In Missouri there are over 100 catalogued hospitals and sanitariums in the official directory of 1898, of which nearly 40 are in St. Louis. During the last three years this number has been greatly increased.

We regret that lack of space requires a great condensation of data furnished by many of our institutions, also that a number of our most efficient hospitals have been unable to acquaint us with such historical facts as we could have wished. To all of our hospitals and sanitariums, however, whether herein catalogued or not, we join with all good and true citizens of our great State in wishing "God Speed."

AGNEW HOSPITAL, KANSAS CITY, MO.—This hospital is the outgrowth of a "Training School for Nurses," undertaken in 1891 by Dr. C. A. Dannaker, at the suggestion and with the support of the Jackson County Medical Society. It was named in honor of Dr. Hayes Agnew of Philadelphia, a former teacher of the founder's, in the University of Pennsylvania. The hospital proper was established in 1897, and its present capacity is twenty-five beds. During the year 1898 82 cases were cared for, of which 8 were maternity cases; 118 patients were treated in 1899, including 15 cases of maternity. No deaths have ever occurred in the hospital's maternity wards. The institution has an ambulance service and an intelligent corps of nurses.

THE ALEXIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL at Broadway and Osage street is one of the best known institutions in St. Louis. It is for men only and conducted entirely by the Alexian Brothers. It was founded in 1869, and from a small beginning has grown to its present magnificent proportions. The last addition cost \$75,000, and the entire valuation is not less than a quarter of a million.

One hundred and thirty sick men can be cared for at once, and the record for the year runs into the thousands. The interior of the hospital is essentially neat and clean. The sanitary appointments are modern and complete. There are a large number of luxuriant private rooms, but the main part of the building is made up of big, airy wards, with from five to twenty beds in each. The order of the Alexian Brothers dates from the twelfth century, when the black plague broke out in Europe. It is a nursing order, and all the attention, watching, housekeeping and care-taking of every kind is done by the members of the order. The Brothers have no individual rights, but are a community. Idleness is not allowed, and work of every kind is done. The kitchen, laundry, library, dispensary and office are each in charge of a brother with one or more assistants. The institution is kept up by donations and subscriptions and by the revenue from those patients who can afford to pay small sums.

The medical and surgical staff consists of: Dr. F. J. Lutz, surgeon-in-chief, and Drs. Friedman, Hennerich, Hochdoerfer, Muetze, Allen, Breuer and Ross.



ALEXIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS. (MAIN HALL.)

CENTURY HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS—Established early in 1900, the closing year of the century. This hospital is part of the Barnes Medical College, which it adjoins. The building, not yet completed, will be six stories and a basement, with accommodations for 150 patients and a well-equipped operating room. There is a board of directors, thirteen in number, of which W. H. McClain is president and J. H. Deems, secretary.

CITY HOSPITAL, SEDALIA, was organized September, 1891. At first the efforts of the ladies who were interested were directed to the securing of a suitable building for an emergency hospital. Their success led to the formation of a permanent fund for a more complete equipment. In 1894 the splendid piece of property now occupied was bought for \$4,000. It is three-fourths of a mile from the business center of Sedalia, and the main building contains ten rooms. The hospital is supported by various organizations and by assistance from the city and county. The average number of patients during 1899 was about 8 daily. Physicians, T. W. Furgeson and E. F. Gresham; superintendent, E. Calvert.

EV. DEACONESS HOME AND HOSPITAL OF ST. LOUIS, corner of Belle and Sarah, is in a quiet residence part of the city. The order of deaconesses, began in Germany by Pastor Theodore Friedman of Kaiseewerth on the Rhine, has grown until now there are more than 30,000 of the order in Germany and 300 in this country. The deaconess takes no vows for life, but promises obedient, faithful and willing service so long as she remains in the order. They are provided with clothing and a home as long as they are members.

The Home was organized in 1899 by the pastors and members of the German Ev. Church. The first deaconess in St. Louis was Mrs. Katherine Haack, who, with her daughter and several other young women, nursed 223 patients in three years. The present building, with recent additions which have added greatly to its effectiveness, has rooms for 25 private patients and as many ward patients, while it can accommodate 25 deaconesses with a home. Patients are admitted irrespective of creed, and the sisters also go out as nurses to private homes. The institution is self-sustaining. Care is taken to provide the best possible for the needs of the patients and all the money received is spent in the work. Patients are at liberty to choose their own physicians. The income for 1899 was \$12,508.30; the value of the institution is \$30,000. The staff is Dr. A. F. Bock, president; Dr. J. Campbell Smith, secretary, and Drs. Herman, Dorsett, Lemen, Shoemaker, Brandt, Keber, Ravold and Kochler.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, KANSAS CITY, was started January 17, 1886, by a call of the German Society. Sixty-nine members organized by the election of officers, and on September, 1886, a hospital site with building was purchased at Twenty-third and Holmes street for \$1,000. The hospital contained twenty-three beds, but was soon found to be too small. More money was subscribed, and the late William Gebhard

left \$8,000 to the association. New buildings were added and there are now accommodations for 100 patients. The directory and officers serve gratuitously and the members of the staff care for all poor patients free of charge.

The officers are Dr. W. L. Luscher, president; Dr. J. Bruehl, secretary, and the staff is Drs. Bruehl, Coffin, Frick, Lester, Wainwright, Wolf, Beattie, Block, Fulton, Halley, Luscher, Von Quast, Fryer and Tiffany, with a large consulting staff.

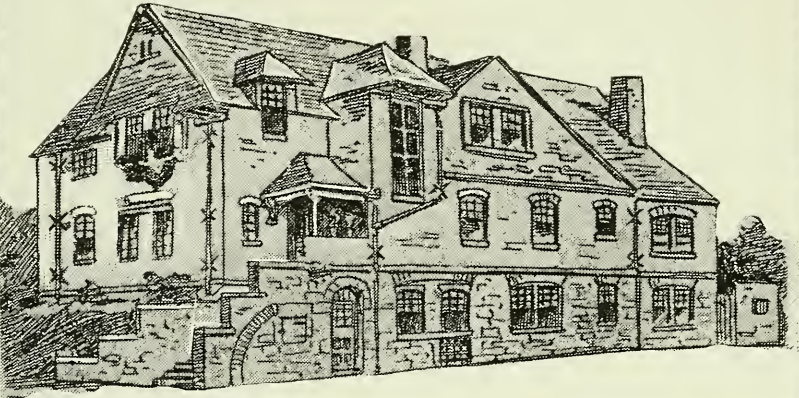
GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS, was started in a very primitive way in 1856 by Rev. Nollan. A three-story building was erected at Jefferson and O'Fallon. During the Civil War the Government took possession, where the founders again took up the work of caring for the sick and especially sick emigrants and those with chronic diseases.

The original board of trustees consisted of twelve, of whom all are dead but one, Francis Hackemeyer, the superintendent of the Protestant Orphans' Home, another institution founded by Rev. Nollan and situated on the St. Charles Rock road. The building is kept in thorough repair and a cozy chapel has been added, where services are held every Sunday afternoon by different city pastors.

The president of the board is Henry Weiback; superintendent, Lemoine Keepe, and the attending staff; Drs. A. L. Boyce, W. J. Burleigh, E. F. Brady, T. F. Blanke, T. G. Comstock, J. A. Campbell, W. T. Conzelmann, C. H. Eyermann, C. H. Goodman, D. M. Gibson, L. S. Lutton, W. B. Morgan, Charles Mellies, George Mellies, W. C. Richardson and O. G. Gibson.

GRAND AVENUE FREE DISPENSARY, ST. LOUIS.—The Grand Avenue Dispensary was organized in 1890 with a view to furnishing clinical material for the Marion-Sims College of Medicine. The institution is open for all patients who are unable to employ a doctor, and attention is entirely free. Upwards of 100 patients per day take advantage of the opportunity thereby afforded. The staff is as follows: Drs. Y. H. Bond, Jacob Geiger, T. C. Witherspoon, Carl Barek, J. R. Lemien, Hugo Summa, G. C. Crandall, B. H. Hypes, H. W. Loeb, R. C. Atkinson, C. G. Chadock, H. H. Born, H. M. Starkloff, M. F. Engman, Bransford Lewis.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF KANSAS CITY.—The Homeopathic Hospital and Training School of Kansas City was incorporated January 16, 1900. The hospital was founded in September of 1899, by Mrs. W. E. Dockson. It is equipped with modern improvements, has ten beds and a corps of trained nurses. The operating room is fitted up with aseptic furniture and every facility for surgical uses. The hospital is located in the center of the city, easy of access for all physicians. It is managed as a non-sectarian institution, and has the support of twenty-six physicians.



MARTHA PARSONS HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS.

JEFFERSON HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS, is a connection of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. It was opened in 1898, and its capacity has been tested almost constantly since. The present capacity is forty beds, but it is expected that as many more will be added during 1900, this enlargement being made necessary by the increasing demands upon the institution from physicians in the surrounding country. The management credits the hospital's popularity to the careful personal attention given patients by the superintending physicians and matron. Dr. Waldo Briggs is the superintendent.

KANSAS CITY HOSPITAL was established in 1870. It is under the direct supervision of the City Physician and contains 175 beds. Fully 100 more could be utilized and this recommendation has been made to the City Council. Two wards were added during the year 1897, and a new and modern clinic room was built with a seating capacity of 200. There were admitted to the hospital in 1899 over 2,000 patients, and the death rate from all causes was only a little over 10 per cent.

The dispensary service of the hospital department is very efficient, and the average cared for is about 25,000 patients. To the work of this division is largely due the good health and low mortality rate of the city. The superintendent is Dr. G. O. Coffin.

MARTHA PARSONS FREE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN was started April 18, 1884. It was incorporated in June under the name of the Augusta Free Hospital and a lot secured at Channing and School streets, and the building completed in October, 1886. The hospital, with capacity for twenty children, was formally opened in December, and one year later was free of debt. The object of the hospital is to care for sick indigent children, to advance the medical science of children's diseases and to diffuse a knowledge of the best care of children in health and disease. The hospital is supported by voluntary contributions.

In 1890 Mrs. Charles Parsons donated \$15,000, and the name was changed to The Martha Parsons Free Hospital for Children. In 1891 additional rooms were built, one isolated room furnished for the care of contagious diseases. The capacity now is for 30 children. Two beds are endowed. The growth of the institution has been satisfactory from the beginning. All of the departments are effectively represented; the operating room is well equipped and an "out clinic" is to be conducted by competent physicians. The importance and effectiveness of the newer portions of the building erected for contagious diseases has been shown in several instances where scarlet fever and measles have been among the children. By prompt isolation the extension of the disease was promptly stopped.

President, Mrs. James Green; secretary, Mrs. Theo. I. Meir; staff, Drs. Bauduy, Lemoine, Johnson, Robinson, Prewitt, Fry, F. A. Glasgow, Tuttle, Moore, Carson, Tupper, Tuholske, W. C. Glasgow, Luder, Spencer, Hardaway, Michel, Gamble and Steele.

MISSOURI PACIFIC HOSPITAL.—The first railroad hospital was established in 1875 on the Central Pacific road, and the Missouri Pacific Railway established its hospital department in 1879, Dr. J. W. Jackson being the first chief surgeon. The hospital department of the Iron Mountain Railway was undertaken in 1884. Dr. W. B. Outten was appointed chief surgeon of the hospital, then located in Carondelet. In 1885 the Wabash Railroad and the Missouri Pacific were consolidated, and Dr. Jackson had charge of the hospitals on both roads. In 1885 Dr. Jackson was appointed chief surgeon of the Wabash and Dr. Outten of the consolidated roads, embracing the St. Louis & Iron Mountain, the Texas Pacific, Kansas & Texas and the I. & G. N. Railways, with hospitals at Sedalia, Marshall and Palestine, Tex.

Many of the prominent railway systems of the West were founded upon the plans of the Missouri Pacific and Wabash departments, and many of the chief surgeons had their training in the departments of these hospitals.

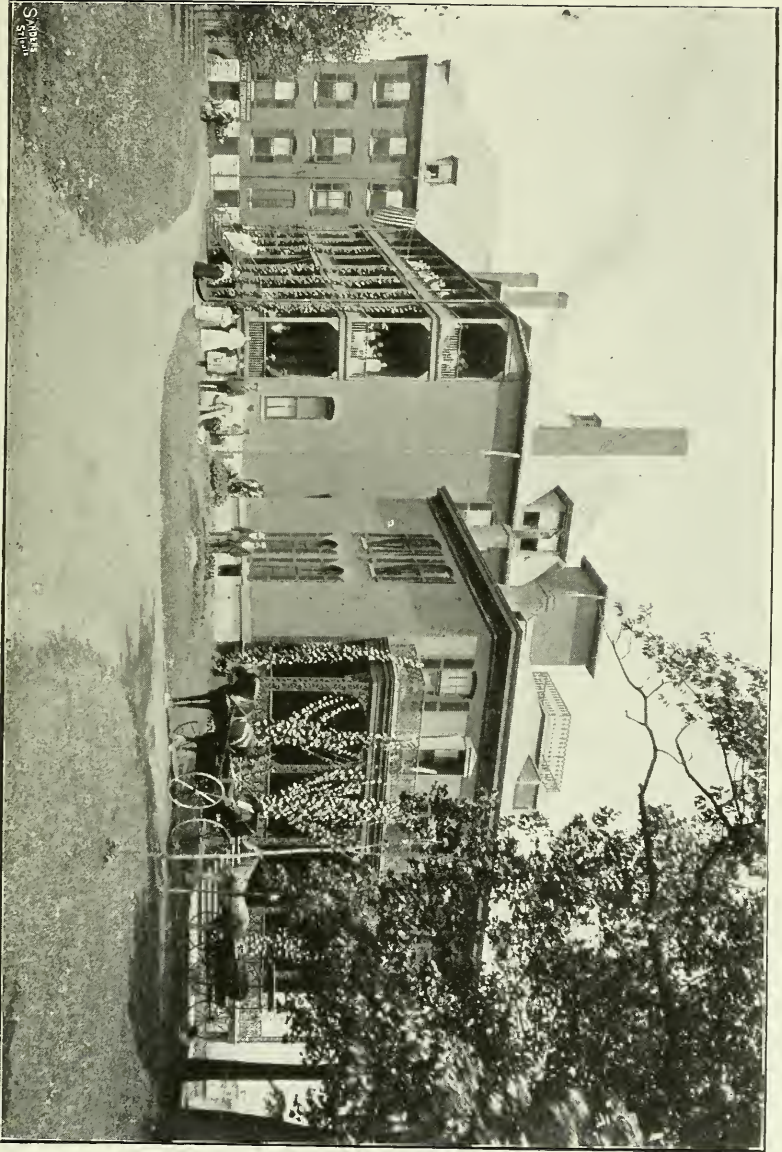
To-day Missouri stands first in the list of States having railway hospitals. Among these may be mentioned the Missouri Pacific, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, the Wabash, the St. Louis & Santa Fe, the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis, the Gulf Line and several minor lines. The Missouri Pacific department treats annually 30,000 patients,—the M. K. & T. over 10,000, the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf, 8,000, and other roads about 10,000, making a grand total of about 60,000 treated each year in the various railway departments of the States. In Missouri there are nearly 1,000 local surgeons, and many of these have been very prominent in the proceedings of the International Railway Association. These hospitals have a complete staff of surgeons, physicians and specialists, that of the Missouri Pacific department alone numbering 257. Its principal hospitals are in St. Louis and Kansas City, with numerous emergency hospitals at different points.

The San Francisco road has an elegant building in Springfield, the Wabash at Moberly, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas at Sedalia and the K. C., Ft. Scott & Memphis and the Gulf Lines at Kansas City.

THE MISSOURI BAPTIST SANITARIUM is beautifully located at the corner of Taylor avenue and the Suburban Railroad. It was founded by the late Frank Ely, Esq., and other members of the Third Baptist Church in St. Louis, and the first patient admitted September, 1887. In July, 1890, the property was purchased outright for \$20,500. The State Baptist Association appointed a board to raise \$80,000, and in August, 1891, a new building was begun, containing 75 private rooms and three large ward rooms. The operating room is especially fine.

The training school in connection with the Sanitarium is largely attended, and comprises a two years' course in all the departments of nursing.

The Woman's Board of Charity, organized by the ladies interested in this work, is very helpful, and work freely and willingly to raise funds for extending the effectiveness of the institution among the worthy sick poor. The Sanitarium is a pleasant home, and with the physical advantages are also many religious opportunities. Prayer meeting and services are regularly held and a regular system of visitation kept up by the Board of Charity.



MISSOURI BAPTIST SANITARIUM.

The officers are: A. D. Brown, president; Silas B. Jones, secretary; Dr. A. B. Wilkes, superintendent, and Dr. Tupper, chief of staff.

MOUNT ST. ROSE HOSPITAL—The St. Louis Sanitarium for Throat and Chest Diseases is beautifully situated on Carondelet Heights, at the southern limit of the city. It was begun in 1899 by the Sisters of St. Mary, whose large experience and self-sacrifice in beneficent work in a number of cities at once commended them to the confidence of the public in this new enterprise.

To the modern buildings already erected they have added an infirmary of 50 rooms on the cottage plan, and the plans are such as to permit additions from time to time. Patients have the option of rooms in the infirmary or rooms in the private building, where the rates are necessarily higher. All the buildings, however, are germ proof and have the same care and sanitary fittings. By modern methods and strict observance of rules for disinfection of bedding, the sputum, etc., all danger of infection is prevented.

The open air treatment is used and for this pavilions have been supplied with rest chairs and couches. The Sanitarium being located south of the city, beyond the manufactories, the air is always free from dust and smoke. Rooms for rarified and medicated air are used in appropriate cases.

The hypothesis that the Missouri climate is a large factor in the prevention of lung disease, is opposed by the fact that the official health reports of last year give this State a death rate from tuberculosis of only 1.3 per thousand, which is less than the average of all the States and Territories of the United States.

Mount St. Rose is conducted by the Sisters of St. Mary; physician in charge, Dr. William Porter; assistant physician, Dr. R. M. Ross; consultants, Drs. Auler, Steer, Newhoff, Outten, Bryson, Roach and Close.

PIUS HOSPITAL, ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL AND ST. FRANCIS.—The first two of these hospitals are in St. Louis and the third is at Cape Girardeau. They are conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis, who came to St. Louis from Germany in 1877, and were incorporated January 23, 1878, under the name of the Franciscan Sisters.

The hospital at Cape Girardeau has about 50 beds and has no staff, any physician being free to send and treat his patients.

In 1879 the Sisters secured a lot at Fourteenth and O'Fallon streets in St. Louis and built a hospital, which was ready for patients in 1880. It contains 100 beds. There is no staff.

Needing more room, the Sisters in 1893 bought a handsome lot of seven acres on Grand avenue and Chippewa street, and in 1898 began to build St. Anthony's Hospital, a splendid building with 300 beds. This is just completed. No staff is as yet appointed. The old building on O'Fallon street will be used as a "woman's home."

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS, was organized April, 1899, when a few colored physicians met, appointed a board of managers,

formed themselves into a medical staff and elected a consulting staff. It has been supported by colored people. It has a school for nurses, who take a two years' course. The capacity is fifteen patients. President, W. P. Curtis; secretary, G. S. Jackson; physician in charge, Dr. S. P. Stafford; attending staff, Drs. Jackson, Manistee, Crews, Scott, Curtis, Jones and Fields.

POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL was founded in 1885 for the purpose of clinical teaching in the Post-Graduate School of Medicine. Some years later the Post-Graduate School consolidated with the Missouri Medical College, and the hospital passed into the hands of that school. In 1899 the Missouri Medical College and St. Louis Medical College united under the name of Medical Department of Washington University, and the Polyclinic Hospital now belongs to the new school. Its staff of physicians is appointed from the faculty of the college. It has twenty beds. Dr. William J. Say is the resident physician.

PEOPLE'S AUXILIARY HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS, is located at 3004 Chestnut street. It was dedicated April 2, 1900, and is a new venture for colored people. Three well-known colored physicians are in charge with a staff of well-known city surgeons and physicians. The hospital occupies property for which \$6,600 was paid. Already 81 patients have been treated. Colored nurses are in charge, and it is aided by a Woman's Auxiliary Society.

Albert Burgess is president and J. M. Stokes, secretary.

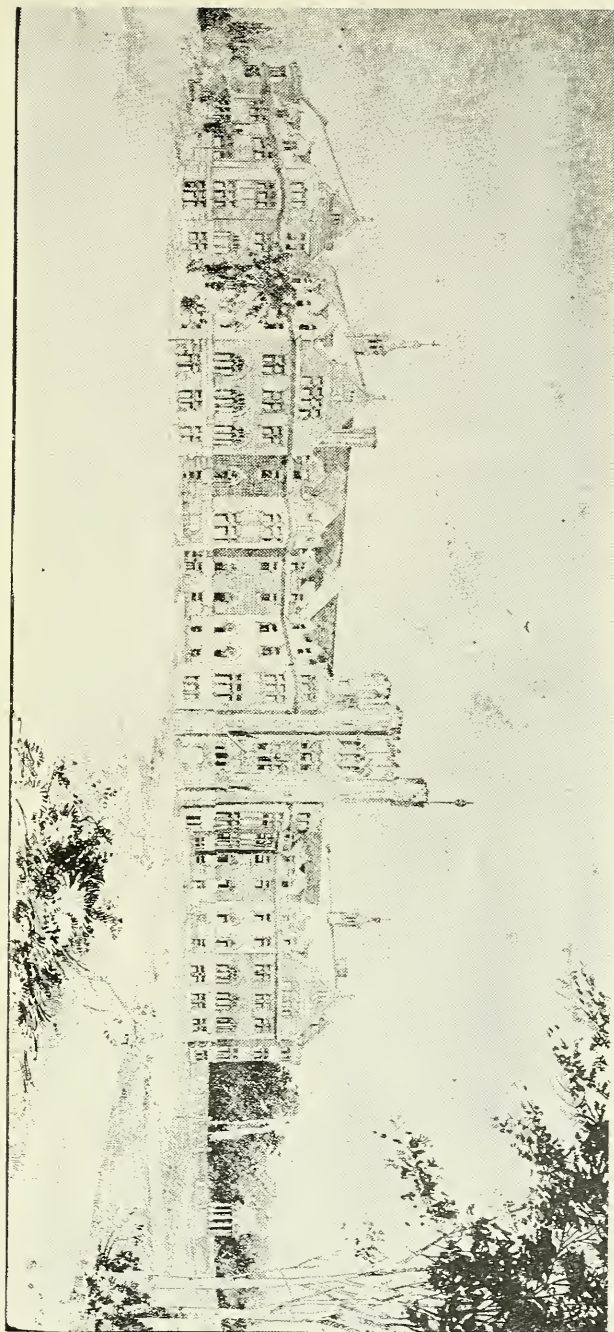
QUARANTINE AND SMALLPOX HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS.—This hospital is a division of the St. Louis Health Department, located in St. Louis County, south of Jefferson Barracks. The grounds were purchased in 1854, and are completely isolated on high ground over the river. The patients who die in Quarantine must be buried in adjacent cemeteries, and there are at present nearly 18,000, but many of these were from other city institutions.

The building has a capacity of 100 beds, which number can be increased at short notice. The wards being built on the pavilion plan, separation and isolation of cases is made easy. Nurses and physicians are employed as needed, and the superintendent has constant charge. A post-office is located here under Quarantine supervision.

ST. ANN'S WIDOWS' HOME, LYING-IN HOSPITAL AND FOUNDLING ASYLUM was opened at Eleventh and Marion streets in 1853 by four Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul and dedicated by Archbishop Kenrick. The first day they received fourteen infants and the same day a lot was given them by Mrs. Biddle at Tenth and O'Fallon, where a house was built in 1858. The institution was incorporated in 1869 and consolidated with the Maternity Hospital.

The Home has received 13,000 infants, 4,000 patients and over

ST. ANN'S ASYLUM, ST. LOUIS.



200 old ladies. The Mullanphy-Biddle bequests pay one-fourth of the expenses and the rest is made up by donations, legacies, etc. The city pays for the children taken there by the police—about fifty each year since 1886.

A fine home is now building on Union and Page avenues, to cost \$200,000. The main building will have a frontage of 265 feet, a central chapel wing and east and west wings, extending back 170 feet. The extensive grounds will be improved and add no little to the beauty of the home of one of the best charities of St. Louis.

ST. CHARLES COUNTY ASYLUM was built in 1849 on a fine location near St. Charles. It has a large two-story brick building. A new wing was added in 1882. There are twenty rooms. The average is about fifty inmates, most of whom are demented. The superintendent is I. W. Ruenzie.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL in St. Louis was started in 1856 by a little band of six sisters from the Convent of St. Mary's in New York, in answer to a call from Rev. Fr. Damon for a community which would devote its attention to the working girls, the poor and to hospital work. For several years they engaged in this, greatly aided by the Jesuit Fathers.

At first they located at Tenth and Morgan streets, but in 1861 moved to Twenty-second and Morgan to a larger property donated by the late Archbishop Kenrick. In 1871 the school which had been carried on was changed into a female infirmary and afterwards developed into a general hospital. The faculty of the Missouri Medical College had charge of the patients.

In 1891 St. John's Hospital was removed to Twenty-third and Locust streets and a wing for dispensary and clinic added to the very commodious building already secured. The old St. John's was reserved for invalid females and a home for young girls.

St. John's is unique, in that it is the first in the city to provide medical services for the poor and a free dispensary. It is a true home, in which all the suffering sick are equally considered and cared for by the Little Sisters of Mercy. Any physician is welcome to bring patients to the wards or rooms and treat them.

The staff is Drs. Prewitt, Gietz, Steer, Brooks, Brokaw, Temm, Fry, Hage, Todd, Wilson, Keith, Zahorsky and Lippe.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, SPRINGFIELD, is located on the southwest corner of Washington avenue and Chestnut street; was established in the year 1891. It is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy and is a branch from the old St. John's in St. Louis, occupying a two-story building, containing six private rooms and two wards.

The hospital has completed its eighth year. Being non-sectarian, there is no distinction in admitting patients as to creed or nationality. The number of patients yearly has been from 90 to 200, reaching the highest number in 1899. While deprived of all the modern improve-

ments now in vogue in many hospitals, many notable and critical operations have been performed in this institution with marked success, to the great credit of the physicians of Springfield. Any physician can send his patients to St. John's and attend them there, either in the rooms or wards.

ST. JOSEPH'S SANITARIUM—St. Joseph's Sanitarium was first opened for patients June 8, 1899. It is located in "one of the most delightful spots in or around St. Louis." The institution was founded by Rev. S. J. Orf, who died in January, 1900. Since the death of its founder the Sanitarium has passed into the hands of the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word. The staff is composed of Drs. Outten, Ball, Fleming, Hall, Murphy, Bernays, Lamphere, Dumesnil, Powell, Eggers, Heinrichs and Rowe.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, KANSAS CITY.—This hospital was founded by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet in 1875. The rapidly increasing demand for more hospital room has induced the Sisters to recently erect a large addition. Besides more wards and private rooms, the new building contains a private operating room, a free dispensary and an amphitheater. In undertaking this extensive work the Sisters feel confident of the continuation of the hearty appreciation shown in the past by the many friends of the institution. The hospital is in one of the most beautiful, healthful and quiet parts of the city, and is a commodious three-story brick building, provided with all modern sanitary improvements, containing about 100 beds. It has three operating rooms and a full equipment of skilled nurses. A resident physician gives assistance in the absence of the attending physician. A complete X-ray plant was donated to the hospital by Dr. J. D. Griffith.

The rooms are bright, airy, neatly furnished, well heated and thoroughly ventilated. The laundry, boiler and engine rooms are outside of the main building. Admission is refused to none, except cases of a chronic character, contagious diseases and insanity. Patients of all religious denominations are admitted. A large per cent of the patients are charity.

The staff consists of about thirty of the best known physicians and surgeons of Kansas City.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, ST. CHARLES, MO.—In the year 1885 Francis Schulte willed a house and some land in St. Charles for hospital purposes, and the Sisters of St. Mary took charge on November 4, 1885. As the house was very small, the Sisters for several years devoted most of their time to private nursing. The location was not suitable, so the Sisters purchased an extensive piece of ground on Third and Clay streets, and at once began, in 1890, the building of a new hospital. The necessary funds were secured partly through the sale of the old place and partly through the liberality of the citizens of St. Charles. In June, 1891, the hospital was finished, and in August it was dedicated.

St. Joseph's Hospital has accommodations for about 30 patients. From 1887 to the close of 1899, 1,292 patients were cared for. The fol-



ST. LOUIS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS.

lowing physicians and surgeons are connected with the hospital: Drs. Geret, Morgner, Mudd, Bruere, Johnson, Gossow and Stumberg.

ST. LOUIS BAPTIST HOSPITAL.—The St. Louis Baptist Hospital, organized and incorporated in 1893, is complete and modern in equipment. It is a general hospital and receives all classes of patients, except those suffering with contagious diseases. The rooms are large, well ventilated and supplied with modern conveniences. More than half of the patients received are surgical cases. The operating room was carefully constructed with reference to heat, light, ventilation and asepsis.

In 1899 the board of directors put in apparatus and chemicals for a bacteriological and pathological laboratory. The laboratory is for the benefit, not only of the medical staff of the hospital, but for all physicians who care to avail themselves of its advantages. The hospital has fifty beds and a new building will be added in the near future. It has a training school for nurses and a woman's board of charity, which has control of this department. It is located on Garrison and Franklin avenues. D. A. Jamison is president; Thomas Burgess, secretary, and C. C. Morris, superintendent.

ST. LOUIS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—In November, 1899, a few ladies met at the house of Mrs. F. P. Blair to consider starting a hospital for poor sick children. Mrs. Blair was chosen president of the organization, a small house was rented on Franklin avenue, near Twenty-ninth, and the first patients received in February, 1880. Soon the property was bought, but, proving too small, the present site, 400 South Jefferson avenue, was bought and the building furnished in 1885 at a cost of \$21,000. In 1899 a number of new wards were added at an expense of \$17,562 for a lot adjoining the former one and the new additions. Many prominent citizens aided by money and counsel, and the work grew and prospered.

In recent years the resources have been taxed to the utmost; no debts are allowed, and the endowment fund grows slowly.

The staff consists of Drs. Goodman, Luyties, Burleigh, Morrill, Comstock, Gundelach, Parsons, Campbell and Block.

THE ST. LOUIS CITY HOSPITAL. temporary buildings at Seventeenth and Pine streets, is supported by appropriations from the city, and is under the care of the Board of Health. The old hospital in the southern part of the city was wrecked by the great cyclone of 1896, and the selection of a new, permanent site is yet in the future.

The present building is overcrowded, the average number of cases from April, 1897, being above 500. There is probably no institution in the country that with so many drawbacks in the way of the old buildings and limited revenue does more actual good and cares for more cases of absolute need. The roll of superintendents and assistants include many of our brightest and most successful physicians and surgeons. Dr. H. L. Nietert is superintendent and Dr. F. R. Amyx, assistant superintendent.

ST. LOUIS FEMALE HOSPITAL is on Arsenal street, between Sublette and January avenues. It was opened October 1, 1872, as the House of Industry, devoted to the treatment of women, who were admitted on certificates of examining physicians, under the social evil registration law. In 1874 the Legislature repealed the social evil act and passed a law directing that a hospital be purchased and built out of the funds collected under the social evil law. To carry out the provisions of the above act the City Council passed an ordinance to authorize the establishment of a City Hospital for Females, and provided that this hospital should be known and designated as the St. Louis Female Hospital and Industrial Home. This institution is now known as the Female Hospital, and has been a general hospital for the treatment of women, but has not been an "industrial home." There is a capacity for about 250 patients. The cost yearly for maintaining the hospital is about \$60,000.

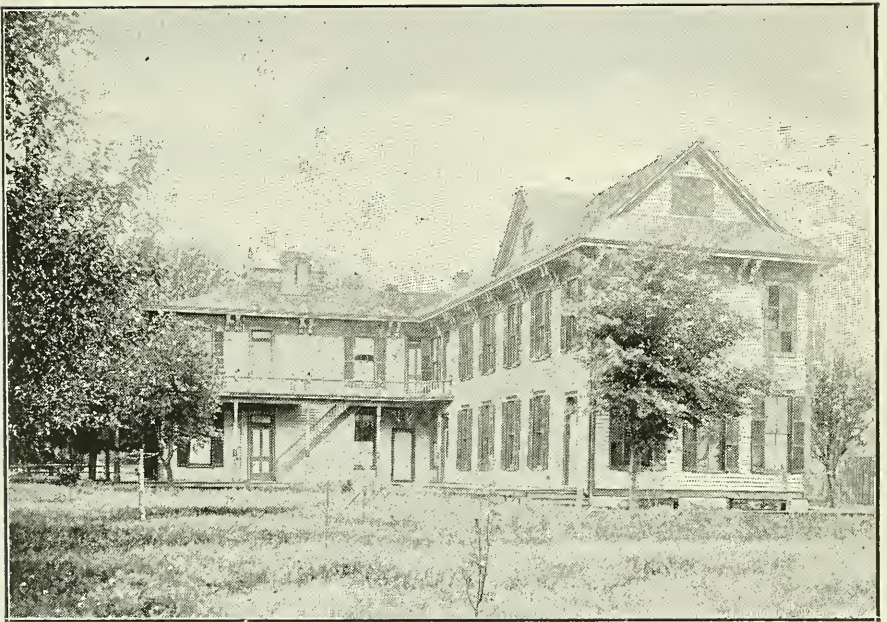
In connection with the main hospital building there was built during the years 1896-97 a two-story brick building for the accommodation of obstetrical cases.

Female Hospital staff: Dr. Nelson J. Hawley, superintendent; Dr. Free J. Taussig, assistant superintendent.

ST. LOUIS MULLANPHY HOSPITAL was established in 1829 by four Sisters of Charity from Maryland, and located at Fourth and Spruce streets. In 1832 a two-story building was erected, another in 1835 and a third in 1838. The hospital staff was self-supporting. A large wing was built in 1840. The hospital was wonderfully preserved in the memorable fire of 1849 by a slight change of the wind, which seemed almost a miracle. This hospital did large work during the Civil War, and in 1872 was removed to its present handsome site on Montgomery street. The institution has changed steadily, improvements being constantly made in accord with the best sanitary science and modern skill. The surgical compliances and conveniences are especially fine. The hospital is not endowed, but has a strong hold upon the public appreciation. Patients are admitted without regard to creed, and outside physicians and surgeons have the benefit of the perfected system and wider experiences of the hospital attaches.

The Sisters of Charity have full control, and their work is held in high esteem. The staff consists of Drs. Gregory, Carson, La Barge, Bryson, Amos, Glasgow, McCabe, Senseney, Caldwell, Bliss, Grinden, Ravold, Pollak and Alt.

ST. LOUIS PROTESTANT HOSPITAL was established in 1888, and is located at 1011 North Eighteenth street. It has forty beds and is under the care of the different Protestant churches of the city, although the work is non-sectarian and undenominational. The Ladies Auxiliary Board has done much to support this worthy institution. There is a "free bed" fund and a well-conducted nurses' training school. New buildings are greatly needed by the Protestant Hospital, and its friends hope to see it better conditioned before long as to site and equipment. The staff consists of Drs. J. B. Johnson, Laidley, Tupper, Moore, King, Hughes, Porter, Post and Shapleigh.



ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, CHILLICOTHE.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS, was first located on Ohio street, and the first patient received April, 1866. Afterwards it was removed to Elm and Sixth streets, in 1870, and to Tenth and St. Charles in 1875. In 1873 the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd from Baltimore took charge, and the next year Dr. J. T. Hodgen was made surgeon-in-chief. On June 26, 1881, the cornerstone of the present hospital was laid at Nineteenth and Washington avenue by Bishop Robertson. The land and a handsome contribution was given by the late Henry Shaw. The structure cost \$43,000, to which has since been added a handsome chapel at a cost of \$11,000, the gift of Mrs. J. Lindell in memory of her grandson, Jesse Lindell January, a former trustee of the hospital. In February, 1889, the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd withdrew from the care of the hospital.

There have been honored names connected with St. Luke's, now held in memory. Among these, Rt. Rev. Bishop Robertson, Very Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, Henry Shaw, Esq., Drs. Hodgen, Barrett, Gill, Alleyne, Mudd and the devoted Sisters Oden and Louisa. The officers and staff are: William H. Thompson, president; S. S. Hutchins, secretary; Dr. H. G. Mudd, chief of staff, and Drs. Baumgarten, Ewing, Fischel, Green, Grinden, Hall, Lemoine, Post, Shapleigh, Tuttle and Valle.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, CHILLICOTHE, MO.—At the solicitation of the Franciscan Fathers, the Sisters of St. Mary of St. Louis founded a branch house at Chillicothe, Mo., on the 2d of July, 1888. A beautiful piece of ground with a large private dwelling house upon it had been secured. In 1892 the debt was liquidated, which had been contracted upon the purchase of the property, and the dwelling was enlarged by a spacious addition. At present St. Mary's Hospital has accommodations for about 35 patients. Since the foundation of the hospital to the close of the year 1899, 901 patients have been nursed there.

The following physicians and surgeons are connected with the hospital: Drs. Minor, Simpson, Jr., Simpson, Stevens, Cherrington, Tracy and Barney.

THE SCARRITT HOSPITAL, KANSAS CITY, is a part of the Scarritt Bible and Training School for Missionaries and other Christian workers, with the addition of a nurses' training department. It is the property of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the M. E. Church South. It was opened September 21, 1892. It has twenty beds. Twelve nurses are in training, and there is an alumnae of 29. Each nurse must be a member of some Evangelical Church.

As the hospital must be self-supporting, the charity work is limited, but each nurse must serve for seven weeks as nurse in the city under the direction of the City Missionary or some physician.

The staff consists of seventeen physicians, and the hospital is well furnished. The location is corner of Harris and Askew avenues. Mrs. M. L. Gibson is principal and Mrs. S. I. Moffat, superintendent.

ST. LOUIS INSANE ASYLUM was founded in 1868, with accommodations for about 250 patients. It was at first a county institution,

but in 1876, when the city of St. Louis was separated from the county, it became a municipal institution. It is located on one of the highest points about St. Louis, is a substantial five-story brick building with grounds covering an area of 29 acres. It contains at present 656 patients and employs 90 attendants. The normal growth of the municipality, bringing an increase of the number of insane and incurables, necessitated an annex to the neighboring Poorhouse, which has now 840 chronic insane.

Dr. E. E. Runge is the superintendent of the St. Louis Insane Asylum.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM NO. 1, FULTON, MO., is the oldest institution of its kind in the State, and for many years the only one. It is now the second in size, containing nearly 900 patients. It is centrally located, but draws principally from the eastern half of the State, exclusive of St. Louis. It was established in 1847, and the commissioners in charge were chosen by the General Assembly. It was opened August, 1851, with Dr. T. R. H. Smith as the first superintendent. Dr. C. H. Hughes was superintendent for a few years in interim. Dr. Smith was a model officer. The office of superintendent was after his death successively filled by Drs. Rodas, Atwood, Wilson and Warden, each in turn introducing improvements that the growing institution demanded.

In 1897, when Gov. Stephens came into office he placed the Fulton Asylum in the hands of a homeopathic board of managers, who elected Dr. J. T. Coombs superintendent. During his administration many improvements were introduced in the sanitary conditions of the buildings and grounds, and the financial management was such that no support was asked from the State, it having become self-sustaining. The death rate is very low and the percentage of cures reported high.

On April 10, 1900, Dr. W. L. Ray was elected superintendent, Dr. Coombs having resigned. The other officers of the institution are Drs. Theilmann, Reily and Tincher; Mr. W. M. Adcock is secretary.

The institution is in a prosperous condition and a new wing is in course of construction, which, when completed, will accommodate 150 additional patients, and other important improvements are being made.

STATE INSANE ASYLUM NO. 2 is located one mile east of St. Joseph, and is supported by appropriations made by the General Assembly. Dr. Catlett was the first superintendent, and the institution was opened March, 1874. In 1879 the building was burned without the loss of a single patient, but immediately rebuilt, and in 1884 an appropriation of \$98,000 was made for additional improvements. In 1891 \$15,000 more was appropriated, and in 1899 another \$15,000. The open door system at nights is provided, and most of the patients have as free access to the halls and toilet rooms as they have during the day. The patients appreciate the privilege and liberty thus given. Employment to patients is given in the various industrial departments. Dr. C. R. Woodson is the superintendent.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM NO. 3.—The Thirty-third General Assembly appropriated for this asylum \$200,000, and the next General As-

sembly an added appropriation of \$149,000. It is located at Nevada, Mo., and was opened in October, 1887. The main building consists of a central structure, four stories high, and three wings on either side, three stories high, with capacity for about 800 patients. Total number of patients treated to January 1, 1900, was 2,802. The total number discharged and restored, was 1,156.

The asylum now contains 710 patients. It is almost self-sustaining (using only about \$5,000 from its appropriation for support over and above its earnings) from receipts from counties, guardians and stewards' sales. The superintendent is Dr. J. F. Robinson.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL at St. Louis was opened and occupied August 1, 1855, by marine patients who were transferred from the city and charity hospitals. The staff consisted of Dr. J. N. McDowell and Dr. Wm. M. McPheeters. The hospital is located upon 17 acres of land at the corner of Marine and Miami avenues. The hospital is a substantial building of three stories.

During the Civil War the premises were converted into and occupied as a military hospital, and a large number of sick and wounded soldiers were treated in the main building. An executive building was completed in 1882. The first floor was occupied by the surgeon's office, dispensary and steward's office and operating room. The old main building is now unsanitary, and has been at times infected. It is to be hoped that the Government will see the necessity for the erection of new and sanitary hospital quarters. Temporary wards have been built and better results obtained than in the hospital proper. This hospital is one of the most important in the department, and should be well supported by the general Government. A temporary space is immediately available for any number of patients, but there is a great demand for a more compact construction of a permanent hospital building. A dispensary office relief was installed in 1875. The results of operations of this hospital from 1857 to the present show a high degree of efficiency. The present superintendent is Dr. Wm. G. Stimpson.

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, KANSAS CITY.—The University Hospital started about 1880, under the name of All Saints', by Drs. Tiffany, Buxton, Sawyer, Campbell, Rev. Gardine of St. Mary's Church, T. B. Bullene and others. The collecting of funds was done by Miss Fitzgerald, afterwards known as Sister Isabell. The management of the hospital was under the auspices of the Episcopal Church for some years. In 1898 the property was leased by the University Medical College of Kansas City, when the name was changed to the University Hospital. In 1899 the University Medical College bought the property and made many repairs, putting the building in a good sanitary condition. They plan a large addition of 60 or 70 more rooms, to cost from \$40,000 to \$50,000, to be erected during the summer of 1900. The hospital is under the management of Dr. Flavel B. Tiffany. Miss Helena Roe as superintendent, two internes and a dozen nurses. Besides the pay rooms there are some free beds, a ward and dispensaries and clinical rooms for charity patients of the University Medical College.

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

The Women and Children's Hospital and its training school for nurses received its charter June 19, 1897. Its first home was located at Fifteenth and Cleveland, in the building formerly occupied by the Maternity Hospital. The hospital takes as patients only women and children. It is strictly a self-supporting institution, except so far as assistance is asked for the maintenance of its free beds for crippled children. Any physician in good standing is invited to bring and treat patients in the wards or private rooms. The regular hospital staff gives medical and surgical attention to those who come in as hospital or charity cases, but has nothing whatever to do with private patients under the care of other physicians.

Hospital staff: Drs. Smith, Cobe, Pearse, Hughes, Chambliss, Foster, Mitchell, Hethering, Van Seoval, Neumeister, Green, Wilson, Richardson, Euz, Dibble, Johnson, Delap, Graham and Weston.

LUTHERAN HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS.—On December 1, 1858, a meeting was called by the members of the First German Ev. Lutheran congregation to consider establishing a hospital, and Rev. I. F. Bunger was chosen president of the meeting. As a result of this meeting two rooms were donated by Mr. Ed Bertram on Carondelet avenue and Emmett street. These soon proved insufficient and more rooms were obtained in the same building.

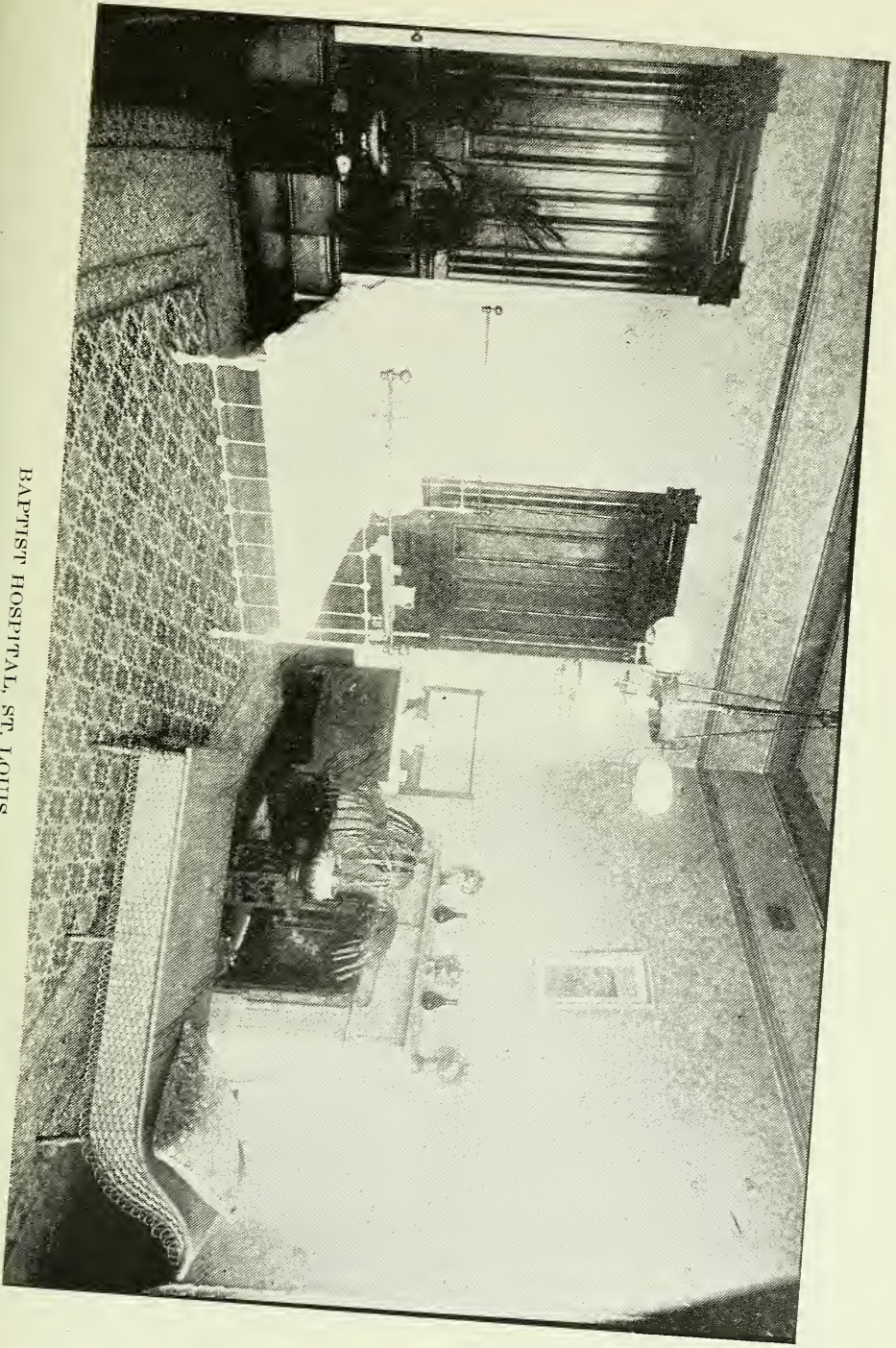
The Lutheran Hospital was now established under the direction of an executive committee, and did noble work, but the work needed more room. A larger building was purchased on Seventh street, near Sidney, and an addition of four rooms was built in 1879. December 1, 1884, the hospital was moved to corner Potomac and Ohio avenue, to a building containing fifteen rooms. In 1890 it was increased to its present capacity by the addition of twelve rooms. The location of the hospital is a very desirable one, in the southern part of the city, and easily reached by three lines of street cars. A number of rooms have been handsomely furnished by the ladies of several of the Lutheran churches.

During the past year (1899) there were admitted 360 patients and there were 197 operations. In connection with the hospital there has been established a training school for nurses, under the tutelage of the superintendent, Miss L. Krauss, and the hospital staff.

The Hospital Association is now contemplating the erection of a \$30,000 addition, for which the plans have already been drawn up. Work will probably begin before fall.

The officers of the institution are: President, William Scheutz; secretary, Theo. Lange; medical and surgical staff, Dr. Harnisch, chief, and Drs. Sapper, Schulz, Amerland and Bernays.

ST. MARY'S INFIRMARY, ST. LOUIS.—The sole occupation of the Sisters of St. Mary was nursing the sick at their homes until, being encouraged by their friends, in February, 1877, they purchased a fine piece of property at Fifteenth and Papin streets from Felix Costa, Esq., formerly occupied by Hon. Carl Schurz. Here they opened a hospital May 24, 1877. During the first year 60 patients were treated, 36 being charity patients. This same ratio has been maintained. In 1896, out of a total



BAPTIST HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS.
(Private Room.)

number of 1,310, 785 patients were "Our Dear Lord's." Additions of ground were demanded and made until the hospital lot had a frontage of 255 feet.

In 1887 a five-story building 80 feet front and 40 deep was begun and completed in 1889. The first year after 333 patients were admitted, and the following year 506, of whom 250 were charity cases. More room was needed, and in 1895 a new wing was added. The previous year 1,025 patients had been cared for, 714 being charity. The great cyclone of '96 damaged the new wing, but it was ready for use in September, and the hospital had accommodations for 150 patients.

The Sisters have conducted a free clinic from 1878 to 1895, during which period 29,608 outdoor patients were cared for. The clinic was discontinued because it interfered with the hospital work and because other clinics were able to do this work. In 1899 there were 1,605 patients in the hospital, one-half of whom were charity. Since the beginning in 1877, 13,569 patients were cared for, 7,436 being charity cases. These figures show what a grand work the Sisters are doing. For themselves they require only what is needed for the maintenance of the order and the necessities of life.

The President is Rev. Mother Seraphia, Superior of the order. The staff is Dr. W. A. McCandless, surgeon-in-chief, and Drs. Neuhoff, Brebach, Roulet, Hickerson, Max Barclay, Henderson and Tiedemann.

CHAPTER XIV.—MEDICAL COLLEGES OF MISSOURI.

Among the many factors which have added to the reputation and influence of Missouri as a medical center, due consideration must be given to our medical colleges. For over half a century St. Louis has been recognized as one of the centers of medical education. Peculiarly adapted by its central location, its clinical resources and hospitals and its host of enterprising and ambitious physicians, this State, and particularly St. Louis, has been the annual home of hundreds of medical students.

Actuated by the desire to further the interests of the medical profession and to open up a field for the many worthy and competent young men of the Central West, the first medical college west of the Mississippi was founded in the city of St. Louis in the year 1840. The promoter of this institution was a man far-famed throughout the land as one of the medical geniuses of his day, Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, and the college which was organized at that time was named after him. The McDowell Medical College (later it was called the Missouri Medical College), and now, fused with the St. Louis Medical College, it is recognized as the Medical Department of the Washington University.

In 1841 the board and faculty of the St. Louis University, even then one of the most thriving institutions of this State, enacted the constitution of a medical department, by which the present St. Louis Medical College first saw the light of day. The management of the college for many years was in the hands of that brilliant surgeon, Dr. Charles A. Pope. Side by side the McDowell and Pope colleges labored in the interest of medical education and in the instruction of worthy young men, to many of whose hands the medical and sanitary interests of our good State are entrusted at the present time.

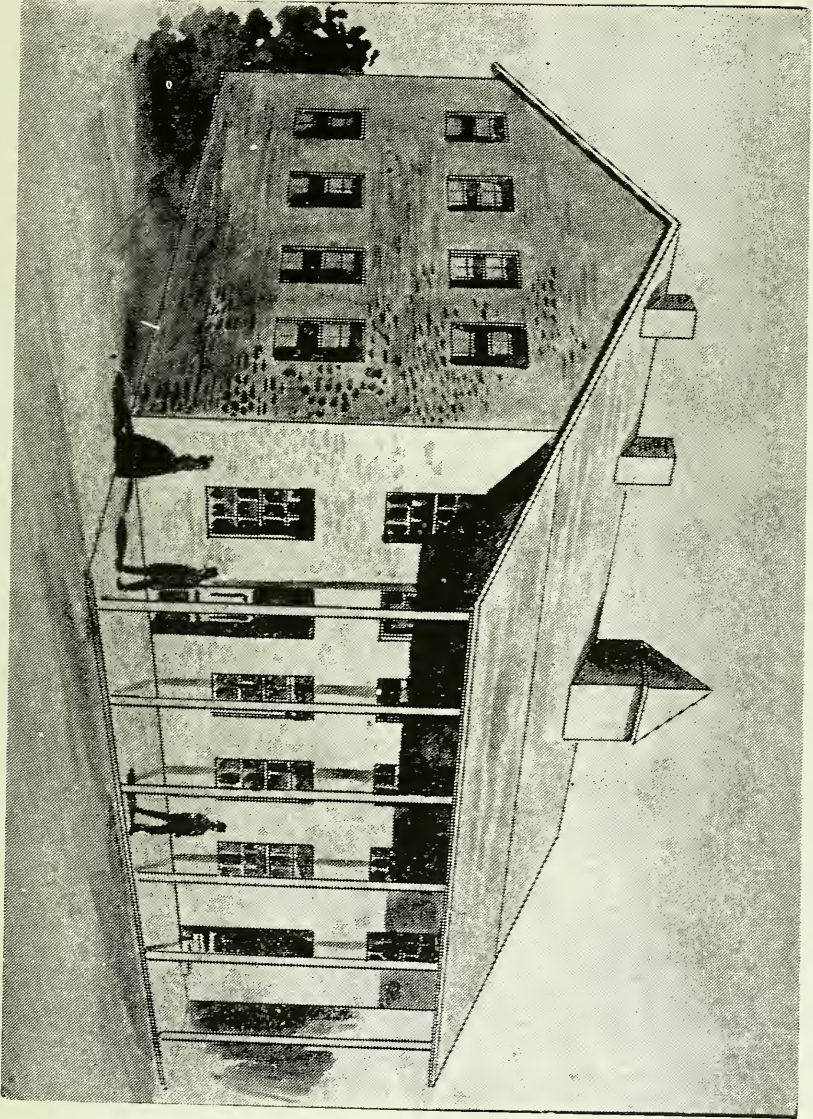
At the time of the origin of these early institutions medical education of this country was practically in its infancy. The modern drift of teaching tends towards adding a more systematic course of instruction, with more time and opportunity granted the student to become proficient in the various branches in the science of medicine.

With the growth of the State and the increased influx of medical students our medical fraternities have shown their enterprise in the establishment of a number of medical colleges, each of which is given special consideration in the following pages:

THE MISSOURI MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The history of medical education in Missouri dates from the organization of the Medical Department of Kemper College in 1840. It was during the winter of 1839 and 1840 that Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell and Dr. John S. Moore conceived the laudable idea and matured the well-laid plans for the establishment of the first medical college west of the Mississippi River.

These two prominent physicians and influential citizens of St. Louis obtained the charter, formed the faculty, laid out the course and opened the first session in November, 1840. Lectures were held in a building at



KEMPER MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Termed McDowell's), St. Louis, 1840—First college in Missouri.

the corner of Ninth and Cerre streets. The structure afterwards became the Wainwright Brewery malt house.

The popularity of the college and the success of the enterprise is evidenced by the class of thirty-seven students which was matriculated. The faculty consisted of the following:

Dr. J. N. McDowell, Dr. J. S. Moore, Dr. Prout, Dr. J. W. Hall, Dr. R. F. Barreti, Dr. John de Wolfe.

Dr. Wolfe was Professor of Chemistry. He was a resident of Vermont, but came to St. Louis each winter and conducted his college work as long as he remained a member of the faculty.

The condition not only of the medical profession, but commercial interests as well, is forcibly set forth in the address which Joseph Nash McDowell, Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy and dean of the faculty, delivered in 1840 at the laying of the corner stone of the edifice of the Medical Department of Kemper College. It manifests the keen interest which public-spirited men took in the future of the Mississippi Valley. Many of the prophecies then made have been realized. The address reads as follows:

M'DOWELL'S PROPHETIC ORATION.

Long, we hope, will this day be remembered by the city of St. Louis. And should our success equal our anticipation, long will the memory of those who have participated in the enterprise of laying the corner stone of the first edifice here dedicated to medicine be gratefully cherished in the bosoms of millions of mankind, who are to figure on the stage we now occupy.

We have placed but a pebble in the edifice of medicine which is to be reared at this spot. A view of what has transpired in the profession and the history of the world can but rivet conviction upon us that our destiny will be great if we but employ the advantages which nature has given us, and which so urgently claim our attention. In the history of the human family there is nothing more remarkable than this prominent fact—that in the progress of civilization and the advancement of science and the arts, mankind have accomplished far more than had been anticipated, and the strides of improvement are not within the calculation of any one, but we have fallen far short, even in our most ardent fancy of what, in after time, is demonstrated by facts that cannot be denied.

When we cast an eye in retrospect we are astonished to see mankind so ignorant of what was immediately in advance of them, of the discoveries which have effected such vast and important revolutions, not only in nations and empires, but which spread their power and influence to the remotest part of our globe, and have risen on the benighted world like the sun, to illumine even the greatest obscurity and open up the day of intelligence contrasted with our previous condition.

Let us look to a few facts in the history of our own particular branch of the human family, the old Scythian stock: Near 2,500 years have elapsed since our ancestors crossed from Asia, the Thracian Bosphorus, and penetrated the forests of Europe, and with a regular unceasing tread they have traveled onward, and swept over and inundated every nation and people which opposed a barrier to their progress. They appear not to have been an ordinary wave of population, which has succeeded another, and lashed itself against the shore of destruction to die away and be gone forever, but, like the swell of the ocean, the flood of people is ever pressed forward, until every nation beside is seen to flee to the mountains as a hiding place, a refuge from their power.

A critical examination of the languages and conditions of the people of Europe and the ancestry of our own people show most clearly that a part of the second great inundation of population in Europe has spread its power in this country, and the same people are now here and coming who hold in their hands at this moment the destinies of the whole world. That wave of population is now with us, and while we but just see and feel the swell, the ocean billow is behind. The vast population which is coming from Europe and from the eastern and northern portions of our continent, and pressing to the south and west, has but commenced to flow in upon us. Like the lightning and the wind in the storm we, as pioneers, have been driven forward to hew out and prepare the way, while the heavy rain and flood of population is to follow. And in a view of the future we as little dream of what is to succeed, of the power and influence that is to congregate here and around us, as our fathers did when they stood on the banks of our mighty river and supposed its giant waters would only be disturbed by the floating barge of the Indian canoe.

We live in an age that is peculiarly active in enterprise, and we are more likely to make improvements than the past, yet we are not prepared to believe this to be true, nor can we calculate what in our age is to be developed, but if we advance only in an equal ratio with the past, what will be our destiny in the next fifty years in point of population, and what must be our extent of improvements? We should be looking, as all nature indicates, steadily for change. The past justifies the conclusion that but just ahead is something which is to be developed; some new discovery, some new change of policy, some new increase of power

that will give us additional force, increase our momentum and mark our onward march with additional glory.

But a few years have elapsed since our fathers made their appearance in this beautiful valley—the richest and by nature the most bountiful on the face of the globe. Then it was the abode of the prowling beast of the forest, and the wild and untutored Indian. What do we now see? The advance of science, the improvement of machinery, the increase of intelligence and the spread of the knowledge has congregated here its millions, and millions are yet to come, and on the eve of coming, who have but as yesterday heard of our delightful abode, of our benign and wholesome laws, and our independence, our glorious liberty—yea, the liberty of conscience, the richest boon of Heaven. Here thousands are daily welcomed to the bosom of a country, the asylum of the oppressed, and in a land where the face of the whole people frowns with indignation and the oppressor. The day is coming when millions on millions will congregate in this, our mighty valley, and concentrate their influence on this, our infant city. That this vast and yet sparsely populated country is to be the great bread-growing portion of our continent there cannot be a doubt, and as the soil is cultivated and commerce increases, so will cities rise, and when the land ceases to be productive they must decline. Asia was the birthplace most unquestionably of the Caucasian varieties of the human family, the stock from which we came, and that portion of the continent in which they commenced their career, now, although abandoned, gives the strongest manifestations of the facts just asserted. There are now the moldering ruins of stupendous cities which were once the abode of millions in Asia, and which once stood encircled by a rich and finely cultivated soil, but as time and cultivation destroyed its fertility the people emigrated, until naught is seen but the sandy waste encircling the deserted city, whose splendid columns lie scattered and broken, the abode now only of the lonely night bird or the beast of prey. Had the soil remained the descendants of the people who reared those splendid structures would now be there.

But these are facts which should encourage us and cheer us onward. We have a soil whose depth and fertility, with proper culture, can never perish, and the vast population which is here to assemble will here remain to the remotest generations. These are facts which should rouse us to deeds of renown, which will make our memory imperishable, and every energy should be employed to transmit to posterity, as the tide increases, that which will impart the greatest blessing to mankind.

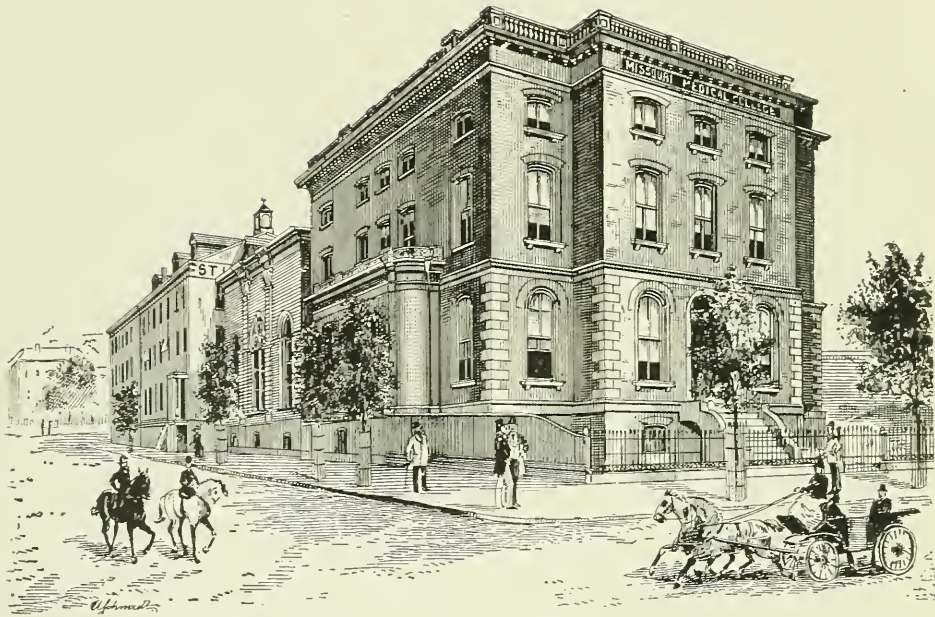
We owe our efforts to the future for what the past has conferred on us, and as we travel on, following in the history of our race, wherever these great duties have not been performed, man by degrees has become degraded.

Referring back to our own history as a people, as the wave of population rolled on in Europe, and its tide of power rose, carrying on its bosom the wreck of nations and of empires and their literature and science, the benighted mass was penetrated with the rays of intelligence, which shot from the nations which their rude power had crushed and for a time extinguished. And in the dawn of learning and intelligence we behold institutions rising, as the glorious sun on the agitated ocean, which has been preceded by the night of darkness and despair.

When the literature of the Greek and the Roman was buried by the avalanche of our Gothic and German ancestors—the old Scythian family—the heaven of science which was then introduced was the reformation of the world. Silently for more than a thousand years it was at work before its power was strongly manifested. But as age after age rolled on, each improving the other, and the last the most cultivated, a few bright spots were seen shining with greater splendor, and thither the more intelligent congregated to enjoy the light of science; a few clear fountains of knowledge burst forth and those who thirsted came to drink and be inspired.

Thus the efforts for the spread of knowledge increased until modern Europe is animated at every point with institutions, the ornaments of the age and the pride and boast of their people. The amelioration of the condition, the advancement and happiness of mankind, appears to have been the elevation of the human family. Our own country, contrasted with the rest of mankind in point of intelligence, is the most striking monument of the fact. Literature, science and the arts and the efforts for the elevation of the condition of man have ever gone hand in hand. But as mankind advanced in the discoveries in physical science, the science of medicine, or its collateral sciences, seems to have been the harbinger in the great work. This fact was most prominent in our early history during the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries, especially after the destruction in the East of the Asiatic or the Saracenic school of medicine. In the twelfth century there was a period of almost total darkness, during which the whole world lay involved in the deepest gloom, ignorance and superstition—a period in which there was scarce an object to attract the lover of science, and scarce a fact can be recorded but those of violence and blood, and all the departments of learning shared a fate which is too degrading to relate, while the bright and green spots in the waste were shrouded with a pall. But the struggle of light and darkness that had so long been contested ceased and the light dawned upon the world, which is destined to increase in brightness until we are perfected in knowledge, or man has approximated as near as his nature will allow, the wisdom of his Maker. The dawn of science, however, was with the development of the science of medicine and its collateral sciences.

At Padua and Salerno in Italy and Leyden in Holland in the early period of European medicine, science among our ancestors appears to have had its first great impulse, and some of the brightest luminaries of the profession have risen, and as we travel onward we find Scotland, England, Ireland, France and our own country have been its most successful cultivators. But wherever, for the time, medicine has flourished, there we have ever had clustering some of the richest gems of literature and the arts. But wherever medicine has been most success-



ORIGINAL MISSOURI MEDICAL COLLEGE, ST. LOUIS.

fully cultivated, where great institutions have risen, it has ever been by the that lofty genius which has towered over the rest has disappeared, whenever energy of those who are engaged in the cultivation of science, and whenever that energy which has characterized every grand improvement, every great achievement among men, has been lost, the seat of science has been transferred. Some point more auspicious for talent, whose views are broader and more comprehensive, more elevated and better adapted to the genius and necessities of the profession or which has manifested more industry or greater facilities have been most successful in the race, and no nation or people has ever been successful in building great institutions of learning who have not with energy encouraged the talent, the native talent of their country, and whose vigor in the prosecution of the work has not been equal to the power and intellect they would employ—

“For the sluggard’s brow the laurel never grows,
Renown is not the child of indolent repose.”

So soon as America was sufficiently colonized to justify the project of a school of medicine that would educate our sons without a tour to Europe, the lamp of medical science was trimmed in our city of brotherly love and some of the brightest lights have risen that have adorned the annals of the human race—lights that have not only illuminated their own country, but have shed their effulgence on the world. The name of Rush, Shippen, Barton and Wister are written on the brightest scroll of medicine, and succeeding them the same immortality will halo those of Jackson, Chapman, McLelland and others, who are still active on the stage. And as the tide of nations rolled on and the billow broke over our mountains and descended into our valley, soon we see an institution planted in the wilderness. It was thought then by some premature, but its success has been unparalleled and its growth vigorous and onward, and some of the brightest ornaments of medicine have risen and adorned and still shed lustre on her halls.

It is the genius and energy of the people and the teachers of the place which is consecrated and dedicated to the profession, and when that spirit departs the sceptre is forever transferred.

The halls that were once filled are deserted, and the place that once echoed with the eloquence of the teacher is the abode of the owl and the bat; the same climate may exist, the same sun may shine and all nature stand as of old, yet the spirit that has brought forth such prodigies has departed and the sun of their glory has set forever, the bright spots of their former existence are sullied by the ignominy of their descendants.

When the great Boerhaave departed and his associates were scattered the enthusiasm in the cultivation of medical science departed also, and the school of Leyden, which was the center of medical education for the whole world, dwindled into nothing. The halls of Leyden now echo with emptiness. Again the light broke forth, and Scotland, rising triumphant, assumed control. No man could be well educated in medicine who had not visited Edinburgh. But when the great Cullen and elder Monroe left the stage and were succeeded by those who were less talented and enterprising, less vigor of intellect manifested by the teachers and less encouragement from the people, the sceptre departed from the hand of the Scot.

So it has been alternately with England and Ireland, when a Cheselden, a Hunter, a Cooper, a Bell, a Lawrence and an Abernathy lectured, and the ardor and enthusiasm of medicine was there, and great minds were employed and respected, England was not inferior to the race. And Dublin was ever crowded when Collis was vigorous and on the stage.

Again we look forth, and in our time the light which France has kindled illuminates the world, and congregating thousands crowd to Paris, now the seat of medical learning for the whole world. Why is this? Because she has caught the fire of enthusiasm as it burned on the altar and kindled it in the hearts of her people, and the Frenchman’s bosom, in the cultivation of medical science, glows with a living flame. Here within a few years have arisen many, very many, of the rarest and most gifted geniuses of the age, whose ardor in science has imparted even youthful vigor to old age, and whose fire of ambition has only been chilled by the damps of the grave. Whose heart, that has felt the first throb for glorious distinction, does not warm in his bosom at the very name of Cuvier, of Bishat, Broysais, Louis Andral and a hundred others, whose fame is co-extensive with the civilized world and around whose names will linger a halo that can never die.

This it is that has given France her superiority, and this it is that will give any institution superiority, no matter where located, whether in the city of Europe, or in the East, or in this our wilderness of the West. It is the superior genius and energy of mind which has effected anything—the determination and perseverance of a people who have said they will succeed, though millions should oppose. A single example will suffice: While Athens, Sparta and their sister republics rose in splendor, and their military prowess spread terror over the earth, who was it that dreamed of the mighty achievements of the little Macedon? Yet Macedon conquered the world. A Philip and an Alexander came, both alike the personification of energy and action itself. And, though unequal in numbers, ever superior in the strife, although surrounded by millions, victory ever perched upon their banner. We can make no calculations for the effective operations of mind, nor set bounds to its achievements. It is that spirit which sits upon the world with a magic spell—it is the electricity which guides and directs the tempest—wheels and steers the storms of mankind, prostrating all that oppose and crushing to the dust everything which offers resistance. When mind of action is employed the world will soon perceive it by its effects, for, while some are waiting for the period of prematurity to pass, mind acts and presses onward with an assurance

of success. What must have been the consciousness of superiority which swelled the bosom of the heroic Alexander when he swam the Granicus at the head of his victorious army and made Persia's millions bow to His Majesty?

But we should ever be mindful that whatever has been achieved has not been by genius alone. Unaided, unfostered, it is like to die with the blight and mildew of neglect; the most promising buds are too often blighted by the cold and unrelenting winter of disappointment. It is not so much the men or the institutions which act in their elevation as the genius and energy which gives birth to them. Great men in every age and nation have risen in times of turbulence and passion and are carried onward and upward by the whirlwind, who would have fallen without a trait of character worthy of notice, without a deed worthy to be recorded, had not the force of circumstances made them what they were. A people who are debased and corrupted will generate by their own feelings and passions men of like mold, and those who are developed among them, and those who assume the control among them, wear the image of those who put them in power, the impress of the age that gave them birth.

The Augustine age of Rome gave birth to men great in eloquence and learning, while a Nero and a Caligula were but the emblems of a people sunk in the abyss of degradation, so low that their own passions, propensities and follies brought upon them the curses which they so richly deserved. Thrown into existence at a period when the whole world was in motion and France was reeling with fanatical intoxication, drunkenness and debauchery, Bonaparte became her master and spread his power over Europe, a power which never could have been achieved had not the circumstances demanded. Napoleon by nature was constituted for the great general, but he could not have been the leader of the veterans of our Revolution nor could he have acted as the chief magistrate of our people. It was vice, anarchy, infuriated passion and misrule which made Bonaparte the Emperor, while predominant virtue and an honest love of liberty developed the character of our immortal Washington. Had Napoleon lived in America he would have been despised for his tyranny; while Washington, if in France, would have been the victim of his virtue, and would have fallen by the bloody guillotine, a martyr of liberty, and been buried in the ruins of his country. And as it is with civil governments, so has it ever been with institutions of learning. It is the people that must give tone—they must sustain and encourage institutions of learning or they perish as the plant in the arid soil.

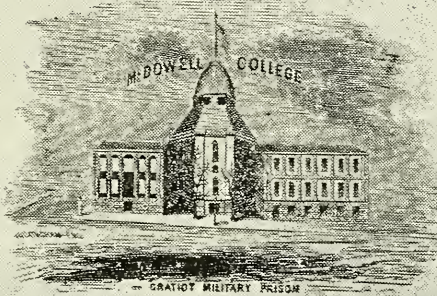
In the history of the world every people and city have their records, and it is natural for us to dwell with rapture and delight on the departed glory of men and feel a deep regret for those who have been led by blind passion to ruin and degradation. Even the earth itself has its records. The antiquarian in his researches finds on the mountain's top the fossil, which tells that once the ocean was there, and revolution has changed its position; and he determines the changes that have been and marks the periods of their durations. He digs up and brings to light cities which have been buried, and determines their advance in science, the cultivation of the people, and by their sculptured columns, their splendid statuary and paintings, their works of art, what was their former grandeur and greatness. The historian records the deeds of vice and virtue of successive ages, and we view them as monuments either of their glory or disgrace. But the smoldering columns and the ruined architecture of the old world only show the alternate elevation or depression of the races. At one time Attica produced the accomplished orator, the profound philosopher or the lovely poet, but it was the taste and genius of the age which gave them birth. Again we behold Attica the abode of the man of ignorance and passion; and in vain do we seek, in lovely Attica, for the eloquence of a Demosthenes, or the philosophy of a Plato, or the dulcet strains of the harp of Homer. The spirit which developed the mighty powers of Greece has departed. No longer are delightful groves the abode of literature and science; no longer her clear fountains sparkle with the waters of inspiration. But she is the abode of the sullen, unlettered Musselman. Should not such records, such recollections, rouse us to deeds of honor? Some future inquirer may ask for our history—perhaps disinter our ruins—and open up, for aught we know, our city, which has been buried by one of nature's dire catastrophes. What, then, will we manifest in our history? What splendid temple dedicated to science would manifest our former patronage of learning? Where would be the deeds recorded of those who would live renowned in story? Where the bright scroll that would transmit to future generations the mind of St. Louis that is to live immortal?

Here we have privileges which, if cultivated, would make us rich in all that is great, and equal in magnificence all that the world hitherto could boast. If, instead of devoting ourselves so much to the enjoyment of ostentation and the gratification of appetite, our efforts be directed to incline the rising generation to the cultivation of mind and the improvement of morals, our country would not only shine in the future history of mankind, but we would contribute largely to the great end of human existence and add with a bounteous hand to human happiness.

Our country is filling up as with the swell of the deep, and demands it of us, and if we do not exert all energies and summon every collateral circumstance to our aid, the mass of uneducated mind which is flowing upon us will obscure that which has already been achieved and greatly retard our future progress.

We hold the man as a traitor to his country and recreant to the high trust transmitted to him and sealed by the blood of his fathers who would refuse to extend a fostering hand to any and every effort that has for its aim the education of any part or portion of our country. And in founding a school of medicine in our city we feel assured that we shall be sustained by the good wishes of our people, and as far as our country's circumstances will allow, receive their earnest encouragement. Why should we not have a school of medicine in St. Louis? It will not only bring to our city large sums of money and enhance greatly our interest in a pecuniary point of view, but it will add to our common stock of knowl-

Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.



ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE REOPENING OF THIS INSTITUTION AFTER ITS SUSPENSION DURING THE WAR.

FACULTY:

JOS. N. McDOWELL, M. D.,
 JOHN S. MOORE, M. D.,
 JOS. N. McDOWELL, M. D.,
 W. M. McPHEETERS, M. D.,
 J. H. WATTERS, M. D.,
 CHARLES O. CURTMAN, M. D.,
 CHARLES C. PUNNING, M. D.,
 JAMES C. NIDELET, M. D.,

Professor of Surgery.
 Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
 Professor of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
 Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
 Professor of Physiology, Pathology and Clinical Medicine.
 Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
 Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
 Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The lectures of the session 1866-7 will begin on the first of October and close on the first of March.

The Faculty has been reorganized; and the well-known College building, on the corner of Eighth and Gratiot streets, having been occupied during the war by the military authorities as a prison, has been thoroughly repaired and fitted up anew.

The Faculty design giving a thorough course in all the branches usually taught in medical institutions in this country. Prominence will be given to Clinical Medicine and Surgery, for which purpose the various large and well-regulated hospitals of the city will be resorted to.

Anatomical material in St. Louis is both cheap and abundant, and every opportunity will be afforded the students to make themselves thorough anatomists.

St. Louis is accessible to all parts of the South and West, by river and railroad. Board can be had at reasonable rates.

Fee for the Lectures (each Professor \$10),
 Matriculation Fee (paid only once),
 Demonstrator's Ticket,
 Graduation Fee,

\$175
 75
 15
 20

Students, on arriving in the city, will call at the College, or at the office of the Dean, No. 28 North Fifth street.

JOS. N. McDOWELL, M. D., Dean.

edge, warm up and excite our citizens and give an impulse to learning in all its departments. This surely cannot be a prejudice, but an advantage that could not otherwise be obtained.

The facilities of access to St. Louis are equal, if not superior, to any inland city on the globe; and for a school of medicine and surgery no point on the continent is superior. Here we combine the dreary North with the Sunny South, with all their varied ills, for the examination of the pupil. We are in the center of the mass of population of the great Southwest, and those who wish to be educated well can as readily obtain their learning here as elsewhere. Shall we decline the contest and leave the palm to other cities? But it is not the spirit of those who have embarked in the enterprise—it is not the spirit of the sons of the Mississippi Valley. When that energy which has brought forth the schools in the eastern portion of our valley has ceased to operate, if we have but an equal amount of talent, they cannot contend against so many important advantages which St. Louis has by nature.

Besides, the history of medical schools is but the history of change in this country. The history of every grand achievement is but the history of mind that has been fostered by a people who glorified in being great, and whose aim was the good of the human family. It is said by some, however, to be premature; but if it be premature to build up a school of medicine here, then it is equally so that we should have made this our home, and premature that we should educate our children at all. There may be some difficulty, some toil in the achievement, but we should remember that the greenest laurel grows on the mountain's brow, and should St. Louis come forth with energy in the work, she will wear the emblem of greatness in proportion to her toil. She will rear here monuments of glory which will stand on the banks of our river, if not in massive piles, to conflict with the elements. She will be remembered as the mother of sons whose renown has covered the earth, and will last when the pyramids of Egypt shall have been swept from their bases by time and the triumphant statue shall have moldered into ruins. What change of policy or revolutions in nations could have affected the names of Hippocrates, Galen and Celsus of the Ancients? Nothing. Still they are admired for their towering genius, and the people that gave them birth for the fostering hand that developed them. They have floated down to us, on the wrecks of nations and empires, as a casket of precious jewels, whose brilliancy could never be effaced and time could not corrode. What revolution can destroy the transcendent distinction of Cuvier and Bishat? France, in all her glory, may be swept from the face of the earth, her language be destroyed and her records perish, still these great names will live standing on a mountain, amid the nations, and their luster increase with the increase of years, as long as man is civilized or the earth is inhabited.

Shall our rich and almost boundless territory go unexplored, except by men from distant lands, or shall we educate our sons for the task? Shall our beautiful prairies waste their sweets in a desert air or forever go untrodden by our educated children? Shall our mineral resources, the richest on the globe, go unexplored and left to sleep on in silence, undisturbed by the energies of our people? There are just around us, as all nature and experience testifies, truths of vast importance which remain undiscovered, truths which have never risen on the horizon of the human understanding; there are regions of truth through which as yet no path has led, bright spots which have not been perceived by the eagle eye of science; truths of greater magnitude than those with which we are familiar, and will hand down the names of those who discover them to the nations, written in the brightest and most enduring characters. These were the opinions of Newton and La Place, who have unfolded so much that was hidden and reflected so much honor on human nature. Let us then encourage our sons, and as their tastes or inclinations lead them, lend them our fostering care. Let us bid them go search here in all the wilderness of nature's meadows, with their shrubs and flowers, and test by knowledge the fruit of their researches. Already the glorious work has begun in the academy of natural sciences by the energy of some of our physicians, and it will be prosecuted. Let us search faithfully and with care—perhaps some plant may grow, some balsam trickle, some gum exude, unheeded in the solitude, which will afford relief to maladies as yet beyond the reach of the profession. Go test the millions of springs on the mountain side and on the plain; on the meandering borders of our endless rivers; perhaps some rivulet or stream, in silence since the world began, has wasted on the unconscious earth its precious waters, the preserver of health and the catholicon of life, which would prolong our existence and which was so ardently sought for by the early cultivators of science. Let us bid them go search in our mountains for treasures which have slept in secret since the morn of creation—perhaps some mineral may be discovered, some medicine be employed that will stay the unsparring hand of the plague and the pestilence and pour the balm of health in the hectic bosom.

Who would be the saggard? And who would not embark on an enterprise from which so little is to be feared and so much is to be gained? Those who shrink from the undertaking will linger on the shore with regret, while those who have ventured will reap a reward that will last as long as time, and ever-blooming flowers will be strewn upon their graves as long as our bountiful soil yields its support to the gathering nations that will crowd upon it or our mighty river rolls to the ocean. Here we will leave monuments to signalize us as a people, and pace St. Louis high on the scroll of fame; and when the steamers of the ocean shall crowd our wharves and our infant city swell to be the London of America and millions of human beings shall stand where we do now, they will admire and applaud our efforts in the wilderness. The roses which we have planted in the bosom of the West will bud afresh in every future generation. The balm which takes root here will be gathered by every age to heal the nations that follow us, and St. Louis will be the Gilead of our beautiful valley.

But to advance the great interest of any people or institution, however, there

should be a steady, persevering co-operation in work; and while a great work is in suspense each man should assiduously labor in his department, and the people should give him that support which will soothe him in his toil. And, although the whole world beside should frown and rival institutions raise a tempest which will terrify, still the ship will be staid amid the storms which agitate the ocean of mankind around us. But should we embark, as if we anticipated no danger, as on a pleasure voyage on an unruffled sea, and expect to quit the ship and make the shore when the first groan of distant thunder is heard, or the old sailor foretells the storm, and allow fright and consternation to sit on every countenance, all will be lost. And when the storm is on us and the wind is splitting our sails and sweeping overboard our masts, and no order, no system, no command prevails, and every one is deserting to fly to another part of the vessel, the helmsman quits his station to go aloft or the old tar who hrows the lead claims a higher privilege and all is confusion and dismay, we are lost, and lost forever. We will be but sport for the tossing billow and food for the hungry sharks that prowl around to feed upon our mangled carcasses.

Our motto must be—peace, and to our posts. People, trustees and professors, each to your respective duties, and the wind of persecution may howl a hurricane and the lightning of malice may fall upon us, but if our good ship be tight and free, our gallant mast may be bent but not broken. And like the proud eagle soaring aloft, she will ride the billow to its top of foam and glory in the strength that overcomes the storm.

The first commencement exercises were held in the Baptist Church February 23, 1841. The inaugural address was delivered by the president of Kemper College, the Rev. S. A. Crane. It was entitled, "Inculcating the Truths of Christianity in Order to Insure the Advancement of Science." After the address Mr. C. C. Carrell read a poem written by a St. Louis young lady. Then came the presentation of diplomas by the president and an address by Dr. J. N. McDowell.

The second session opened in the fall of 1841 with two changes in the faculty. Drs. Prout and Hall resigned their chairs for the purpose of assisting in organizing the St. Louis Medical College, which was established as the Medical Department of the St. Louis University. The vacancies thus occurring were filled by the election of Drs. Thomas Barbour of Virginia and William Carr Lane of St. Louis.

The second annual commencement exercises were held at Concert Hall, Saturday evening, February 26, 1842. The following is the list of graduates:

J. M. Perry, St. Louis.	E. Hildreth, St. Louis.
John Edgar, Iowa.	Chas. W. Stevens, St. Louis.
A. H. Illinski, Illinois.	Samuel Thompson, Illinois.
Douglass Stevens, Missouri.	Beriah Graham, Missouri.
John Morrison, Tennessee.	George Teyman, Missouri.
J. D. Belt, St. Louis.	

The honorary degree was conferred upon Dr. Israel McGready of Missouri.

In 1846 Kemper College went out of existence and the place became the St. Louis Poorhouse. The medical department continued, however, and joined the Missouri State University.

In 1857 the institution severed its connection with the State University and was chartered as the Missouri Medical College.

The annual commencement exercises for 1861 were fraught with unusual interest. They were held at the Mercantile Library Hall, February 28. The valedictory on behalf of the faculty was delivered by Prof. Paddock. The dean conferred the degree upon 26 graduates. After the exercises Dean Joseph N. McDowell held the audience and addressed the class. In the course of his earnest remarks he said that in the contingency of a war between the two sections of the United States he would

St Louis Mo
Dr Lewis Kelly 1/8/66

Dr Sir

Allow me to introduce
to your Polite attention
my friend Dr Lewis Kelly
I have known him
or from boyhood up
to his present position
in Society and in his profession
and can honestly say
I know of no man more
worthy as a gentleman
none that should claim
higher rank as a Physician
& Surgeon, no for him
as you would for me

Yrs J. N. McDowell M.D.
Surgeon & C.

leave St. Louis and act as surgeon in the Confederacy. In view of such a possibility he pronounced a benediction upon the college, its faculty, graduates and friends in general.

After the commencement of the war a few weeks hence the military authorities took possession of the building and converted it into what was known as the Gratiot Street Prison. It was used for this purpose until the close of the war. This was the quaint octagon stone building erected at Eighth and Gratiot streets in 1847. During its construction Dr. McDowell had caused a foundation to be laid in the center for a large column, which was to reach to the roof. Under this niches were to be prepared for the reception of copper vases containing the bodies of himself and members of the faculty. The idea, however, was never carried out.

After Dr. McDowell left for the South and the faculty was dispossessed of their college home, a small remnant of the teachers reorganized and procured temporary quarters on Fifth street, between Chestnut and Pine streets. The classes, however, were small.

In 1865 Dr. McDowell returned to St. Louis and soon reorganized the faculty. Thus the twenty-sixth annual session opened in the fall of 1866. The class numbered more than 100, and the college diploma was conferred upon thirty-three graduates. The annual circular of the Missouri Medical College for 1867-68, in referring to the first class after the war, says: "This class would have been much larger but for the apprehension of pupils arriving in the city that the faculty would be prevented from teaching by the application of the test oath of loyalty required by the Missouri Legislature. But that has been set aside by the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of Missouri, appointed by Gov. Fletcher himself, from which there can be no appeal."

The college continued to prosper and advance its course of instruction in keeping with progress of the times. In 1873 property was purchased on the northeast corner of Twenty-second street and Lucas avenue. Here a very fine building was erected and connected with the St. John's Hospital.

During the spring of 1890 the St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine was incorporated into the Missouri Medical College. This union brought into the faculty Drs. George J. Engelmann, W. C. Glasgow, H. N. Spencer and A. J. Steele. The St. Louis Polyclinic building on Jefferson and Lucas avenues was also added to the teaching facilities.

In 1893 the college erected a new home on Jefferson avenue, adjoining the Polyclinic building, and abandoned the one on Twenty-second and Lucas avenue.

The following is a complete list of those who served as members of the faculty of the Missouri Medical College from its organization in 1840 to and including the session of 1898-99:

Joseph Nash McDowell, G. F. Prout, J. W. Hall, W. Carr Lane, S. Gratz Moses, John De Wolf, Richard Barrett, John S. Moore, Thomas Barbour, J. B. Johnson, J. B. Moore, Edward H. Leffingwell, Charles W. Stevens, James McDowell, Abner Hopton, John T. Hogin, John Barnes, B. T. Cavanaugh, Payton Spence, E. Demming, Drake McDowell, J. R. Allen, E. S. Frazer, W. S. McPheeters, J. H. Watters, Charles O. Curtman, B. F. Shumard, Paul F. Eve, G. M. B. Maughs, P. Gervais Robinson, James E. Drake, R. S. Anderson, A. Hammer, E. R. Clarke, G. W. Hall, A. P. Lankford, J. E. Bauduy, Charles Michel, T. L. Papin, Edward

Montgomery, H. Tuholske, Otto A. Wall, C. A. Todd, T. P. Kingsley, T. F. Prewitt, P. V. Schenck, Ludwig Bremer, G. A. Moses, W. A. Hardaway, Justin Steer, H. N. Spencer, Geo. J. Englemann, Wm. C. Glasgow, H. M. Whelpley, A. J. Steele, W. Hutson Ford, A. V. L. Brokaw, E. W. Saunders, Seldon P. Spencer, Francis Hemm.

Toward the close of the scholastic year of 1898-99 the respective faculties of the Missouri Medical College and the St. Louis Medical College took certain preliminary steps looking to the union of these two institutions. With this end in view both faculties resigned, and in due course combined to form the Medical Department of the Washington University.

THE ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

On October 15, 1841, the board and faculty of St. Louis University enacted the constitution of a medical department and created the institution later known as the St. Louis Medical College.

It was organized October 8, 1842. James H. Lucas was its first president. Col. John O'Fallon and the Rev. Wm. Greenleaf Eliot comprised the faculty appointed by the university.

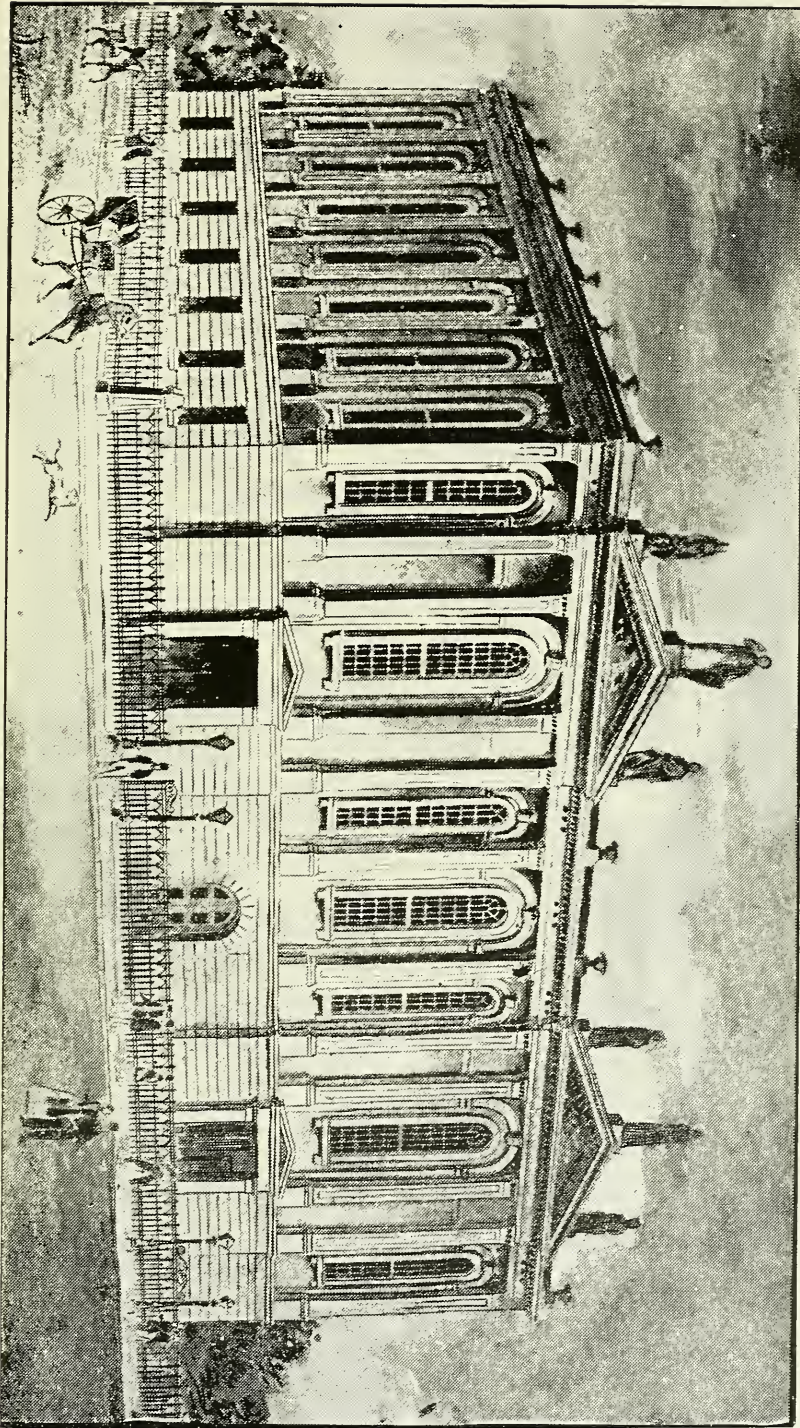
The original faculty consisted of Drs. Josephus Wells Hall, Hiram Augustus Prout, James Vance Prather, Daniel Brainard of Chicago, Ill., and Moses Lewis Linton of Springfield, Ky.

This faculty began the instruction in medicine in a small house on Washington avenue owned by the dean, Dr. Prather. They delivered a course of lectures in the winter 1842-43, and conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the first graduating class of six. The resignation of Drs. Prout and Brainard was filled by Dr. Abram Litton of Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Joseph Grandville Norwood of Madison, Ia., and Dr. Charles Alexander Pope and in the following year by Dr. Moses Montrose Pallen. The faculty was reorganized and separate chairs were charged with the teaching of chemistry and anatomy—two branches in which this school soon became pre-eminent. About this time Dr. Prather erected a small college building on the same lot on Washington avenue.

During the next few years numerous changes took place. Drs. Hall, Norwood and Prather resigned and Drs. Henry M. Bullitt of Louisville, Ky.; James Blake of London, England; Thomas Rayburn, Robert Simpson Holmes, William M. McPheeters, David Prince of Springfield, Ill., and Willis Greene Edwards at various times filled chairs in the faculty over which Dr. Linton and Dr. Pope presided as dean.

The school soon outgrew its modest quarters, and in 1849 entered a new house erected by Col. John O'Fallon on the northwest corner of Seventh and Myrtle. The new college building was one of the conspicuous edifices of the city at that time. The now prosperous school at this time, impelled chiefly by reasons growing out of the so-called Know-Nothing movement in politics, was induced to sever its connection with the St. Louis University. The school was incorporated and assumed the name of the St. Louis Medical College, under a charter granted by the Legislature of the State February 23, 1855. The renown of its dean had already added the by-name of "Pope's College." The faculty consisted of Drs. Linton, Litton, Pope,

ORIGINAL ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE, ST. LOUIS.



Pallen, Holmes, McPheeters, Charles Whittlesey Stevens and John Bates Johnson.

Other changes about this time brought to the college Dr. John Henry Watters, Dr. Ellsworth F. Smith and Dr. E. H. Gregory. The childhood of the school may be said to have ended and prosperity marked the new charter and the new name.

While the War of the Rebellion did not interfere with the regular college work or its prosperity, it led to a number of changes in the faculty, among which we find the name of John Thompson Hodgen, who, on September 15, 1862, was called to the Chair of Physiology and in 1864 was made dean of the college, and held the same until 1882. In 1866 the college allied to itself the Missouri Dental College, which in 1892 became the Dental Department of Washington University. On April 9, 1891, the St. Louis Medical College accepted the offer of alliance with the Washington University as her medical department, because it would serve as a guaranty to the profession and to the public of thorough work.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(The St. Louis and Missouri Medical College.)

Early in the year 1899 the respective faculties of the St. Louis Medical College and the Missouri Medical College took preliminary steps looking to the union of these two institutions. With this end in view both faculties resigned, and in due course combined to form the Medical Department of Washington University.

The Missouri Medical College was founded in 1849, and with the exception of the years of the Civil War had given continuous instruction up to the time of this consolidation.

The St. Louis Medical College was founded in 1842, and has just completed its 58th consecutive annual course. Under an ordinance enacted in 1891 it was created the Medical Faculty of the Washington University, and has continued in that relation up to the present year.

This union of the oldest and most representative of the medical colleges of the West was undertaken and successfully consummated solely in behalf of a broader and more thorough training.

As will be seen, there has been a considerable increase in the size and effectiveness of the teaching force. The university has at its disposal two new and finely equipped college buildings, and the facilities for clinical work have been greatly increased.

The graded course of study now established has been elaborated and extended as experience has dictated and always in the direction of higher standards and broader teaching. Now that four years of attendance prior to graduation have been adopted and required from all candidates, it has become possible to introduce new features in the plan of instruction, by which the student will gain greater leisure for his work and more liberty in the selection of his studies.

A distinctive feature of the Medical Department of the Washington University is the requirement of and full provision for extended laboratory work by every student in all the fundamental subjects of medical study. The extent and scope of the required practical work in anatomy and in chemistry have been greatly enlarged, and full laboratory courses are

given in histology, in medical chemistry, in pathological anatomy and in bacteriology. The actual making of post-mortem examinations by the student himself is a feature of the instruction. In general, the method of teaching pursued in this institution is, so far as practicable, that of direct personal instruction of each student. In addition to the usual methods of lectures, didactic and clinical, there are recitations from the text-books and clinical conferences, in which the student examines the patient and submits a written report of his diagnosis for criticism and discussion.

The Medical Department of Washington University has at its absolute disposal two large and recently constructed buildings. These are the edifices formerly occupied by the St. Louis and the Missouri Medical Colleges. The St. Louis Medical College building, situated on Locust street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, is a spacious and elegant structure, and was erected in 1892 for the conjoint use of the medical and dental departments of the university. In addition to the space devoted to administrative purposes, it contains five lecture halls, three chemical laboratories, two laboratories of physiology, practical anatomy rooms, a laboratory of microscopy, a complete bacteriological laboratory, two dental laboratories and a fully organized clinical department. The various laboratory departments are fully equipped with the latest instruments of precision and with apparatus adapted both for demonstration and for original research.

The Missouri Medical College building, erected in 1895, is directly connected with the Polyclinic Hospital and Dispensaries, so that the lecture halls, laboratories, clinic and hospital rooms are all under one roof. The building is amply provided with well-equipped histological, physiological, chemical, pathological and bacteriological and surgical amphitheaters, lecture halls, general waiting apartments and special clinic rooms.

The faculty is as follows:

Winfield S. Chaplin, LL.D.
 Elisha H. Gregory, M. D., LL.D.
 G. Baumgarten, M. D., Dean.
 H. Tuholske, M. D.
 T. F. Prewitt, M. D.
 W. E. Fischel, M. D.
 Robert Luedcking, M. D.
 John P. Bryson, M. D.
 Justin Steer, M. D.

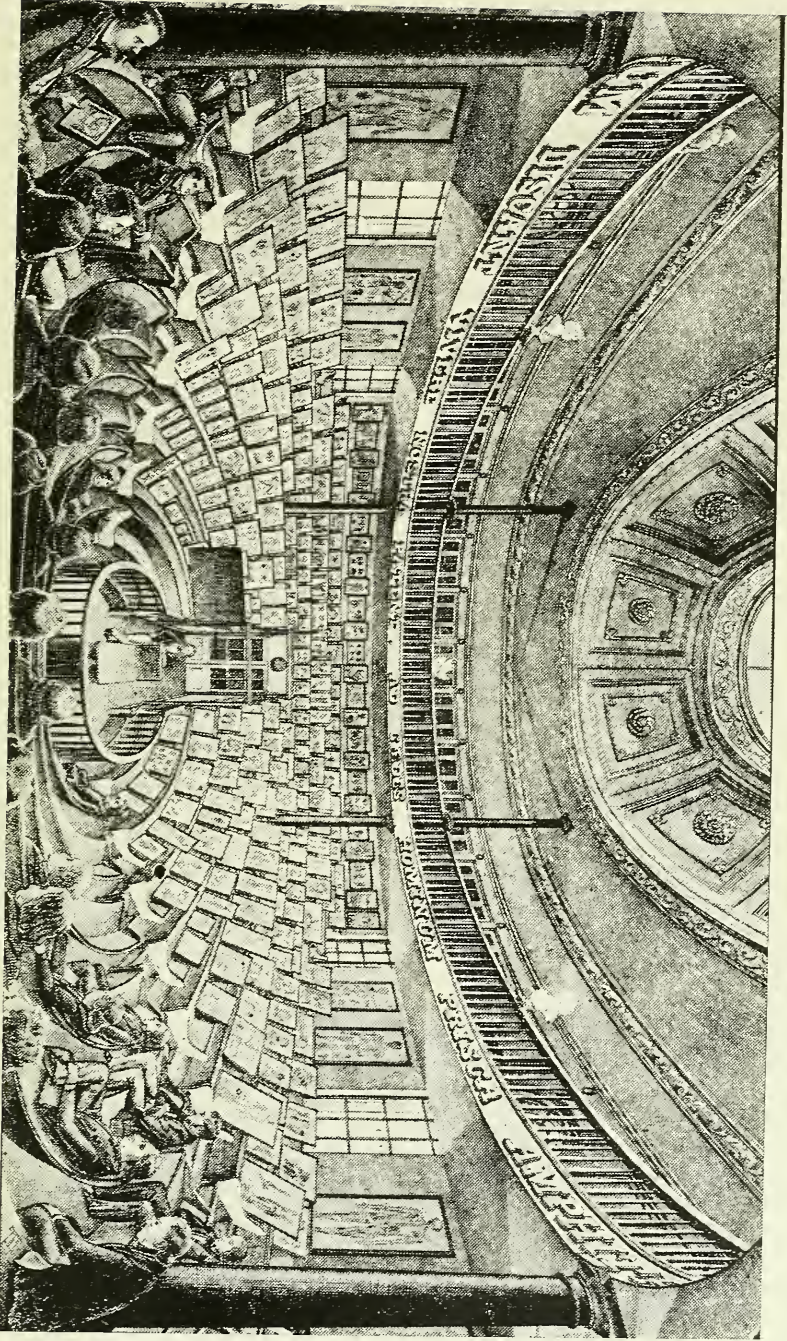
W. A. Hardaway, M. D., LL.D.
 H. N. Spencer, A. M., M. D., LL.D.
 W. C. Glasgow, A. B., M. D.
 Henry Schwarz, M. D.
 Paul Y. Tupper, M. D.
 E. W. Saunders, M. D.
 N. B. Carson, M. D.
 J. B. Shapleigh, M. D.
 Sidney P. Budgett, M. D.

THE ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

This institution was organized in 1878—just twenty-two years ago—by the late “Dr. Louis Bauer and others,” as the certificate of incorporation reads, and has constantly maintained a high rank as an educational institution, its diplomas being recognized in every State in the Union having a law regulating the practice of medicine.

For some years after its organization it was located at the corner of Eleventh and North Market streets, but ten years ago the large building at the southwest corner of Jefferson avenue and Gamble street was erected for its accommodation, and it has since occupied these commodious quarters.

LECTURE HALL, ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.



This building was planned from bottom to top for the sole purpose of conducting a medical college, and was fitted with every convenience which years of experience had shown to be necessary to facilitate instruction in this important science.

As the requirements of an advanced standard of medical education have developed since its opening the college has added to its equipment until it is not surpassed by any school in the West to-day, offering the student all the advantages which are available in any country in the acquisition of a medical education.

In these days the foundation of a medical education is a good, practical, liberal, general education, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons has been constant in its demand for a high educational standard for its matriculates, a condition warranted by the standing of the school throughout the country and fully justified by the reputation of its graduates.

Following is the faculty:

Waldo Briggs, M. D., Dean.	W. J. Miller, M. D.
Elliott E. Furney, M. D., Treasurer.	Rudolph Buhman, M. D.
James Moores Ball, M. D.	W. W. Essick, M. D.
R. M. King, A. M., M. D.	Otho F. Ball, M. D.
W. A. Hall, M. D.	U. S. Boone, Ph. G., M. D.
George H. Thompson, M. D.	K. C. Spain, M. D.
C. W. Lillie, M. D., Secretary.	G. W. Haverstick, M. D.
Edward B. Kinder, A. M., M. D.	Edw. H. Eyer mann, Ph. G., M. D.
Julius C. Hainer, M. S., M. D.,	Henry Kruse, Ph. G., M. D.
LL. B.	J. Heles, M. D.
Wm. Standing, M. D.	F. L. Deck, M. D.
John W. Adams, M. D.	H. P. Mack, M. D.
Arthur E. Mink, M. D.	Jules M. Brady, M. D.
M. J. Epstein, M. D.	R. E. Wilson, M. D.
Otto Sutter, M. D.	E. C. Renaud, M. D.
Oscar F. Baerens, M. D.	W. J. Miller,
J. L. Wiggins, M. D.	Charles Lewis.
Heinrich Stern, Ph. D., M. D.	B. J. Simpson.
A. Fulton, M. D.	

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, COLUMBIA.

The Medical Department of the University of the State of Missouri was organized in 1873 at Columbia, Mo., as an integral part of the educational system of Missouri. In 1846 till 1856 there existed in St. Louis a medical department with only a nominal connection with the university electing a faculty, suspended by board, and when this department was organized in Columbia it was done on the plan that prevailed at the University of Virginia. The leading feature was a full session of nine months. The student was advanced upon examination alone. The first years of its existence there were but few professors and but few students. It had a hard struggle for existence—practically no money to operate on. It had but two laboratories at that time—chemistry and physics. This continued till 1892, when it received some money for equipment. The standard for admission was raised each year, and a graded course of three years, nine months each year.

The year of 1900 now finds preliminary requirement two years in an articulated high school; a graded course, four years of nine months each, and (1) anatomical laboratory equipped to teach anatomy by modern methods; (2), a histological laboratory; (3), pathological laboratory; (4), bacteriological laboratory; (5), physiological laboratory; (6), embryological laboratory; (7), chemical laboratory; (8), one for physics.

It had given it a new hospital (this year 1900), by Hon. William L. Parker of Columbia, Mo., and bears his name. The capacity of this hospital is 100 beds. This is now made a State hospital.

THE MARION-SIMS COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

The Marion-Sims College of Medicine was founded in 1890, and 137 students were enrolled the first session, which began October 1 of that year. At that time the college occupied the four-story building, 60x90, just constructed at the corner of Grand avenue and Caroline street. Two years later the faculty built the hospital, 45x54, adjoining the college building, with a capacity of 40 beds. Two years later an additional purchase of ground was made, increasing the college possessions to almost an acre. A short time after this the college purchased two additional lots, and during the present session (1900) a further purchase of a lot was made, so that now the college owns one and one-half acres of desirable property on the corner of Grand avenue and Caroline street. In October, 1899, the college authorities completed the building for the dental department, which was established in 1894. The college has been wonderfully successful both in its medical and dental departments. It now occupies a high rank among the medical and dental colleges of this country. In the ten years of its existence 596 physicians have been graduated from the medical department and 56 from the dental department. As now constituted the faculty comprises the following:

Young Hance Bond, A. M., M. D., Dean.	Jesse Shire Myer, A. B., M. D.
Jacob Geiger, M. D., LL.D.	Eben Richards, A. B., LL.B.
Carl Barck, A. M., M. D.	Bransford Lewis, M. D.
Josephus Robert Lemen, M. D.	Willard Bartlett, A. M., M. D.
Hugo Summa, A. M., M. D.	A. N. Curtis, M. D.
Benjamin McKendree Hypes, A. M., M. D., Vice-Dean.	Nicholas Clinton Shanahan, M. D.
Hanau Wolf Loeb, A. M., M. D., Secretary,	Malvern Bryan Clopton, M. D.
Robert Chilton Atkinson, M. D.	William Otto Winter, M. D.
Charles Gilbert Chaddock, M. D.	Robert Fleming Amyx, M. D.
Thomas Casey Witherspoon, M. D.	John Douglass, A. B., LL.B.
George Clinton Crandall, B.S., M.D.	Frederick S. Harberle, M. D.
Hermann Hyacinthe Born, M. D., Treasurer.	Hudson Talbott, M. D.
Hugo Maximillian Starkloff, M. D.	Lloyd Simpson, M. D.
Leo Richard August Suppan, B. S.	Robert Roy Keeble, M. D.
Edwin Santer, M. D.	Hubert Beedle, M. D.
Henry Clay Fairbrother, M. D.	William Davis Black, M. D.
Martin Feeny Engman, M. D.	Claude Lester Armstrong, M. D.
	Edgar Pearl Ward, M. D.
	Le Roy White Beardsley, M. D.
	Clarence Edward Walker, M. D.
	Frank Joseph Vockel Krebs, M. D.

Phreeborn Grundy Paugh, M. D.	Harvey Sydney Smith, M. D.
William Tell Hirschi, M. D.	Louis Rassieur, M. D.
Will Rininger, M. D.	Louis Andrew Brandenburger, M.D.
Harlow James Phelps, B. S., M. D.	Duncan Scott Werth, M. D.
Max Washington Myer, A. B., M. D.	Charles Howard Longstreth, M. D.
Clarence Loeb, A. M., M. D.	Erasmus McGinnis, M. D.
Carl Jesse Koontz, M. D.	Henry Schuyler Oyler.

BARNES MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Barnes Medical College was organized June 7, 1892, by Dr. Pinckney French, Dr. A. M. Carpenter and Dr. C. H. Hughes of St. Louis. A charter was granted June 21. Just fourteen days later a site was selected, ground purchased and building erected on the northeast corner Twenty-seventh and Chestnut streets. The building was a handsome five-story and basement structure, containing two large lecture halls, biologic, pathologic and bacteriologic laboratories and all modern conveniences and improvements known at that date. It was built to accommodate 400 students.

This college was conducted from the start on business principles by a board of trustees, and the first year registered 256 students. From the beginning its growth was steady, and increased each year until in 1895 there were 350 students in attendance. After three years this building was found to be too small, and the board again selected the site, purchased ground at Thirtieth and Chestnut, and erected the six-story and basement building it now occupies. The building is 104x120 feet, and is the largest and best equipped building of its kind in the country. It is safe to say that in the construction of the entire building there is nothing more to be desired.

The anatomic laboratory covers a floor space of 90x102 feet (the largest in the world), with tables at which 400 students can conveniently work at the same time. The other laboratories are large, well lighted and ventilated, and every modern convenience has been provided for the instruction and comfort of the student.

The Barnes was the first school in the West to establish the four-year course, systematically arranged.

The college is governed and managed by a board of trustees, on the same lines as universities, and this method has proved satisfactory, as the growth of the school will testify. Last year 600 students were registered and 202 graduated, this being the largest class ever graduated west of the Mississippi.

When the Barnes Medical College was organized in 1892 St. Louis was the ninth city in the United States, and also ranked ninth as a medical center. At this writing (1900) St. Louis is the fifth city in the United States and the Barnes Medical College ranks as the fifth medical college in the United States.

The board of trustees deemed it eminently appropriate to aid in commemorating the name and in perpetuating the memory of one whose munificent generosity, unparalleled in the history of Western philanthropy, made it possible for St. Louis to possess, in the near future, one of the greatest hospitals of this great country, and place the profession of medi-

cine under a lasting debt of gratitude. As an integral part of the medical profession, the faculty, as well as the trustees, would foster that philanthropy which builds abodes for the sick and provides for their care and treatment. Thus this institution was given the name of Mr. Robert A. Barnes, deceased, whose recent devise of a million dollars was made for the perpetual alleviation of afflicted humanity.

Following is the Honorary Board of Trustees:

Rev. John Matthews, D. D.	Hon. Isaac M. Mason.
Rev. J. D. Hammond, D. D.	Rev. Alex. Proctor, D. D.
Gov. Lon. V. Stephens.	Hon. J. H. Alexander.
Rev. S. J. Niccols, D. D.	Rev. S. M. Martin.
Judge W. F. Cowgill.	Dr. E. S. Lemoine.
Hon. R. L. Wilson.	Col. S. E. O'Bannon.
Col. A. C. Avery.	Hon. R. W. Tureman.
Hon. Samuel Dodd.	Col. Thos. W. Crouch.
Hon. W. E. Schweppe.	Hon. J. M. Proctor.
Hon. F. G. Niedringhaus.	Maj. C. A. Connett.
Judge Thomas A. Sherwood.	Hon. Geo. A. Hughes.
Rev. J. H. Garrison, D. D.	S. K. Crawford, M. D.

The Board of Trustees is as follows:

John D. Vincil, D. D., President, St. Louis, Mo.	C. H. Hughes, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.
John C. Wilkinson, Vice-Presi- dent, St. Louis, Mo.	A. M. Carpenter, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.
George A. Baker, St. Louis, Mo.	A. R. Kieffer, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.
W. T. Anderson, Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.	John M. Wood, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.
J. B. Legg, St. Louis, Mo.	Pinckney French, M. D., Secreta- ry, St. Louis, Mo.
John M. Marmaduke, Mexico, Mo.	

Appended is the present faculty:

W. C. Day, M. D.	Chas. R. Oatman, M. D.
C. H. Hughes, M. D., President.	Edwin R. Meng, M. D.
A. M. Carpenter, M. D., Vice-Pres- ident.	Jas. H. Tanquary, B. S., M. D.
A. R. Kieffer, M. D., Recording Secretary.	G. M. Phillips, M. D.
Pinckney French, M. D., Corre- sponding Secretary.	John W. Vaughan, A. M., M. D.
A. W. Fleming, M. D.	S. C. Martin, Sr, M. D.
J. T. Jelks, M. D.	C. H. Powell, A. M., M. D.
M. D. Jones, M. D.	M. Dwight Jennings, M. D.
C. M. Riley, M. D.	W. L. Dickerson, M. D.
R. C. Blackmer, C. M., M. D.	F. L. Henderson, M. D.
	J. Leland Boogher, B. S., M. D.
	John H. Duncan, A. M., M. D.

BEAUMONT HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Beaumont Hospital Medical College, located at St. Louis, was organized in 1886, and the name of "Beaumont" given it in honor of that distinguished physician and surgeon, Dr. William Beaumont.

In the spring of 1900 the college closed its fourteenth session with a graduating class of sixteen.

Its students are drawn principally from the Western States, but it is not an unusual thing to see them registered from all parts of the United States. The building is of modern construction and contains three amphitheatres and three laboratories, a large, well-lighted and ventilated dissecting room, a museum and clinical rooms. The laboratories are equipped with all modern apparatus. The college has under its control a number of hospitals, in addition to its free dispensary and clinics.

Since its opening day the Beaumont College has had for its watchword, "Advancement," and success has followed success from year to year, through the untiring efforts of the faculty to reach the highest attainments in college work and uphold the honor of the name adopted.

The faculty, 1899-1900, was:

W. B. Outten, A. M., M. D.	John T. Larew, M. D.
J. C. Mulhall, A. M., M. D.	C. W. Schleiffarth, M. D.
W. A. McCandless, A. M., M. D.	C. Shattinger, M. D.
W. G. Moore, M. D., Vice-Dean.	M. A. Goldstein, B. S., M. D.
Adolf Alt, M. D.	C. M. Nicholson, M. D.
Leonidas H. Laidley, M. D.	Remy J. Stoffel, M. D.
Frank J. Lutz, A. M., M. D., Dean.	LeGrand Atwood, M. D.
J. B. Keber, A. M., M. D.	Howard Carter, M. D.
Jacob Friedman, M. D.	Sidney I. Schwab, M. D.
Walter B. Dorsett, M. D.	William Porter, A. M., M. D.
J. R. Dale, M. D.	John A. Harrison, A. M., M. D.

CENTRAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Central Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo., was legally chartered under the statutes of the State of Missouri, the 31st day of May, 1894. Its first class was graduated March 1, 1895, this class having taken its former courses in other medical colleges. It owns its own building, located at Ninth and Felix streets, and is well equipped in every particular for teaching modern medicine and surgery, having well arranged lecture rooms, laboratories and every convenience for the education of young men and women in the science of medicine and surgery.

Its incorporators were O. B. Campbell, M. D.; T. E. Potter, M. D.; J. P. Chesney, M. D.; G. L. Sherman, M. D.; G. C. Potter, M. D., and J. B. Riley, M. D.

It has enjoyed a liberal patronage from the first of its existence, and its directors and faculty are pleased to say "that each year its class has gradually increased, so that it was larger than the preceding one." It will require four years of didactic and clinical work before conferring the degree of M. D. from this time on, the year ending March 1, 1900, being the last year it will graduate on the three-year basis.

The faculty is composed of the following well-known gentlemen:

O. B. Campbell, M. D.	J. F. Owens, M. D.
T. E. Potter, M. D.	F. G. Thompson, M. D.
G. L. Sherman, M. D.	C. A. Tygart, M. D.
G. C. Potter, M. D.	H. S. Kelley, LL.D.
S. F. Carpenter, M. D.	S. D. Senior, M. D.
J. M. Bell, A. M., M. D.	Wallace Deffenbaugh, M. D.
M. F. Weymann, A. M., M. D.	L. J. Dandurant, A. B., M. D.
O. G. Gleaves, M. D.	Herbert Lee, M. D.
W. F. Elam, M. D.	Hubbard Linley, M. D.
Hon. S. S. Brown.	C. A. Breckenridge, M. D.

The officers and directors of this institution are O. B. Campbell, M. D., president; T. E. Potter, M. D., secretary, and G. C. Potter, M. D., treasurer, and G. L. Sherman, M. D.

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE OF KANSAS CITY.

Established in 1881, the University Medical College has grown astonishingly. The college draws on Missouri and the surrounding States, in the main, in making up its list of students, although it is not infrequently found that a young man has come all the way from Canada or some far distant State to study under the skillful practitioners who constitute the faculty.

The first graduating class consisted of seven members, and the exercises occurred in 1882, the second year in the existence of the college. In 1883 there were eight graduates, and in 1884 diplomas were received by fourteen students. Each year of life gave the college a larger graduating class than it had the year before, until in 1898 the class numbered sixty-six. This year there are 130 members of the senior class, and of this number nearly all will graduate. The average daily attendance is more than 300.

Dr. James E. Logan is president of the college. Dr. Charles T. Wainright is dean of the college and Professor of the Chair of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis. Dr. John Punton is secretary, and holds the Chair of Nervous and Rectal Diseases. Dr. Samuel C. James, the treasurer, is Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.

The first president of the college was the late Dr. J. W. Jackson. Dr. J. M. Allen succeeded to the presidency upon Dr. Jackson's death. Dr. Wainright was the next president, but was soon after elected dean, which office had become of great importance. Dr. Logan was elected president and holds the position at the present time.

Dr. C. W. Adams was the first dean of the college, and was succeeded by Dr. Wainright. While Dr. Wainright was president, Dr. S. G. Gant held the deanship. Dr. L. A. Berger, deceased, was the first secretary, and at his death Dr. Punton was elected secretary, which position he now holds.

The college building is a handsome four-story structure, convenient and complete as a modern college edifice. It provides a large and airy amphitheater, two lecture halls, large and well furnished chemical laboratories, well lighted and well ventilated dissecting rooms, museum, professors' rooms, reception room and convenient apartments for the college dispensary. With the most modern equipments, the facilities for teaching are greatly amplified and the comforts and attractions for students correspondingly increased.

Recognizing the importance of laboratory work in modern scientific education, a most prominent part has been assigned it in the course from the beginning. The histological, pathological, bacteriological, physiological, chemical and anatomical laboratories, each under the charge of one eminently qualified by training and experience in his department, have been fully equipped with all the most modern appliances of this country and the old, and neither expense nor time has been spared to make this course thoroughly abreast with the best.

The clinical opportunities of this school are of special importance, and it is very doubtful if they can be surpassed by any medical school

in the country. This fact has already become well known throughout the West and Southwest, and has had more to do with the rapid growth of the University Medical College than has had almost any other influence.

In the clinical instruction the students in the University Medical College have the benefit of nearly all the hospitals in Kansas City and Kansas City, Kan. The excellent hospital known as the University Hospital is owned and controlled entirely by the faculty of the University Medical College. It is used as a benefit to the students in the college. The hospital is complete and commodious in all its various departments. It was refitted when the college took charge of it, with the best aseptic and antiseptic appliances for the care and treatment of patients. With its fine operating room and halls; its well ventilated wards and private rooms, it offers to the student during the course the opportunity of witnessing every operation in the range of surgery and gynecology, as well as the treatment of the patients in all departments of the practice of medicine.

In addition to the hospital the college has a free dispensary, consisting of a reception room, drug and consultation room, located in the college building; is open every day for the reception of patients. The dispensary service is free to the poor.

Officers—James E. Logan, M. D., president; C. F. Wainwright, M. D., dean; John Punton, M. D., secretary; S. C. James, M. D., treasurer; Flavel B. Tiffany, member executive committee; S. G. Gant, curator.

THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE.

The Medico-Chirurgical College was organized March 14, 1897, and was known as the Kansas City (Kan.) College of Medicine and Surgery. It was reorganized in 1898 and removed to Kansas City, Mo., and adopted the name of Medico-Chirurgical College.

The first year it had one graduate, the second year it had eight graduates, the third year it had twenty graduates.

It is the aim of the faculty and board of trustees to make this school the peer of any school in the land. Special attention is given to histology, pathology, bacteriology. There will be added to the faculty for the years 1900 and 1901 several men especially fitted for the work.

The Medico-Chirurgical School has made rapid progress since it was first organized. The officers and faculty are:

C. Lester Hall, M. D., President.
 James Thompson, Vice-President.
 B. L. Eastman, Treasurer.
 Blencoe E. Fryer, M. D.
 W. F. Kuhn, A. M., M. D.
 Geo. O. Coffin, M. D., Dean.
 E. R. Lewis, A. M., M. D.
 J. A. Lane, M. D.
 James F. Wood, M. D.

N. J. Pettijohn, M. D.
 Stephen A. Dunham, M. D.
 Julius Bruehl, M. D.
 James Thompson, M. D.
 C. A. Dannaker, M. D.
 J. L. Harrington, M. D., Secretary.
 John M. Langsdale, M. D.
 Hon. R. B. Middlebrook, L. L. B.
 L. B. Sawyer, M. D.

Stanley Newhouse, M. D.	Geo. F. Berry, M. D.
Ralph J. Brown, M. D.	A. W. Thomas, M. D.
Joseph S. Lichtenberg, M. D.	James H. Manahan, M. D.
W. Eugene King, M. D.	J. W. Miller, M. D.
Thos. H. Cunningham, D. D. S.	Park L. McDonald, M. D.
A. Morrison, M. D.	L. G. Taylor, M. D.
H. D. McQuade, M. D.	John T. Mitchell, M. D.
J. R. Mount, M. D.	Joseph S. Lurie, Ph. D.
D. V. Whitney, Ph. G.	J. W. Carter, M. D.
E. E. Hubbard, M. D.	Howard Hill, M. D.
R. B. Tate, M. D.	D. Walton Hall, M. D.
Howard Hill, M. D.	

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The American Medical College of St. Louis is a charter member of the National Federation of Eclectic Medical Colleges, and has conformed strictly to the rulings adopted by the confederation in its requirements for advanced medical teaching. These have been in conformity with the most advanced medical schools and State Boards of Health in the United States, so that its diplomas are acceptable in any part of this country.

The college operated in a downtown building for ten years, but after the streets were paved the noise and other inconveniences were such that a move became necessary, whereupon the present building was erected by the Board of Trustees and Faculty, and has been in use exclusively for college purposes for more than ten years.

The college, in selecting its faculty from time to time, as additions and changes became necessary, has preferred its own graduates, some of whom have proven eminent as teachers.

Dr. John L. Ingram of the class of '84 and Dr. E. Lee Standlee of the class of '86 were elected to membership in the faculty in the fall of 1886, and have continued until the present time. Prof. Ingram as a teacher of physiology is equal to the best. His lectures and demonstrations are clear and decisive, and the subject matter is brought before the student in a manner that is easily grasped and appropriated. Prof. Standlee has for many years been classed among the best teachers of anatomy.

The following compose the faculty:

Albert Merrell, M. D.	J. R. Barry, M. D.
Edwin Younkin, M. D., Dean of Faculty.	John L. Ingram, M. D.
Geo. C. Pitzer, M. D.	J. Moreau Blakemore, M. D.
E. Lee Standlee, M. D.	Harry H. Helbing, M. D.
M. M. Hamlin, M. D.	J. Harvey Moore, M. D.
William F. Francis, M. D.	F. A. Kraft, M. D.
Ira W. Upshaw, M. D.	John T. Sibley, M. D.
	Hon. Wm. M. Kinsey.

ries. The time has arrived when additional room is necessary, and the addition will doubtless be made within the present year.

In order to secure the building no effort was made to secure donations or reliance placed on friendly contributions. Strictly business features were recognized as more likely to result in the gradual and normal growth of the college, as abundantly attested during the last eight years of its history. The Homeopathic College Building Company was organized, with S. C. Delap, M. D., as president, and A. E. Neumeister, M. D., as secretary, and stock to the amount of \$4,000 was authorized. This was subscribed and paid for by ten members of the faculty, and furnished the necessary cash to purchase the lot and begin building operations.

The earnings of the college have sufficed to meet running expenses and liquidate all debts. Next year the college will inaugurate the rather unusual policy for medical colleges of paying the instructors a salary. As a result a fewer number will be employed as teachers and better service will be secured.

During the first year fifteen students were matriculated and four were graduated. Twenty-four were matriculated the second year and seven graduated. The fourth year the course was extended from that of two years to three, and thirty-four were matriculated and six were graduated. The course of instruction has now been extended to four years, and during the year 1899-1900 seventy-six have been matriculated and ten graduated.

The list of graduates now number 118. Of this number thirty-three are women, the college recognizing the principle of co-education from the beginning.

As might have been expected, all was not uninterrupted progress and harmony in the growth of the college. Those who were not invited to join in the work at the outstart only became friends after a place of their own choice had been made for them in the faculty. Others who entered later were not always found adapted to the work or capable of working in harmony with others. Under such circumstances the progress of the college, from its modest beginning to its present substantial position, was greater at times than others, but the fact that it has a serviceable and commodious home of its own, free from debt, with a most respectable alumni list and efficient faculty, indicate that the most has been made of opportunities and that a useful and prosperous future is before it.

The college faculty is as follows:

A. E. Neumeister, M. D., Dean.	W. A. Conuell, Ph. D.
G. E. ApLynne, M. D., Registrar.	Carrie Allcutt, M. D.
Mark Edgerton, M. D., Financial Secretary.	Charles K. Wiles, M. D.
S. C. Delap, M. D.	Schuyler C. Elliott, M. D.
H. M. Fryer, M. D., Secretary Board of Trustees.	W. C. Allen, D. D. S.
Wm. Davis Foster, M. D.	Charles Ott, M. D.
L. G. Van Scoyoc, M. D.	Andrew H. Starcke, M. D.
E. R. Heath, M. D.	E. E. Enz, M. D.
Solon T. Gilmore, A. B., LL. B.	J. C. Stewart, M. D.
G. A. Dean, M. D.	J. K. Radley, M. D.
Sam H. Anderson, M. D.	C. E. Putnam, M. D.
Emily S. Colt, M. D.	S. C. Delap, M. D.
	John T. Boland, M. D.
	E. L. Norris, M. D.

G. E. ApLynne, M. D.
R. V. Ditzler, M. D.
J. H. Nolan, M. D.

Sam H. Clothier, M. D.
L. C. Guggenheim, M. D.

Drs. Heins, Westover and Hall were the first Homeopathic physicians of St. Joseph, all living and doing well.

In Kansas City the first ones in the order of their coming were Drs. Feld, Joshua Thorne and Peter Baker. All are now dead. Up to 1888 the number was less than a score. At this date the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College was organized, and this institution gave an impetus to homeopathy that was before unknown, and the history of the college is virtually the history of homeopathy in this city. There are sixty homeopathic physicians now in the city.

The Kansas City Homeopathic Hospital was organized in 1890 and prospered for several years, but at the end of this period its effects were sold for the debts, and it went out of existence.

Identified with this hospital were Drs. Canfield, Foster and Runnels, with various other members of the school. Unseemly as it may appear, it was the occasion of much discord among the Homeopaths of the city. Several would-be leaders failed to attract a following, and the result was disastrous to the cause.

At present there are three hospitals in the city devoted in whole or in part to the interests of the homeopathic school—the Medical and Surgical Sanitarium at Eleventh and Forest, the Women's and Children's Hospital at Eleventh and Troost and a new Homeopathic hospital at 402 Whittier place.

On several occasions a club has been organized, but it always lacked sufficient cohesiveness to hold together for more than a very few months. The only organization that has been maintained over a half dozen years has been the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College.

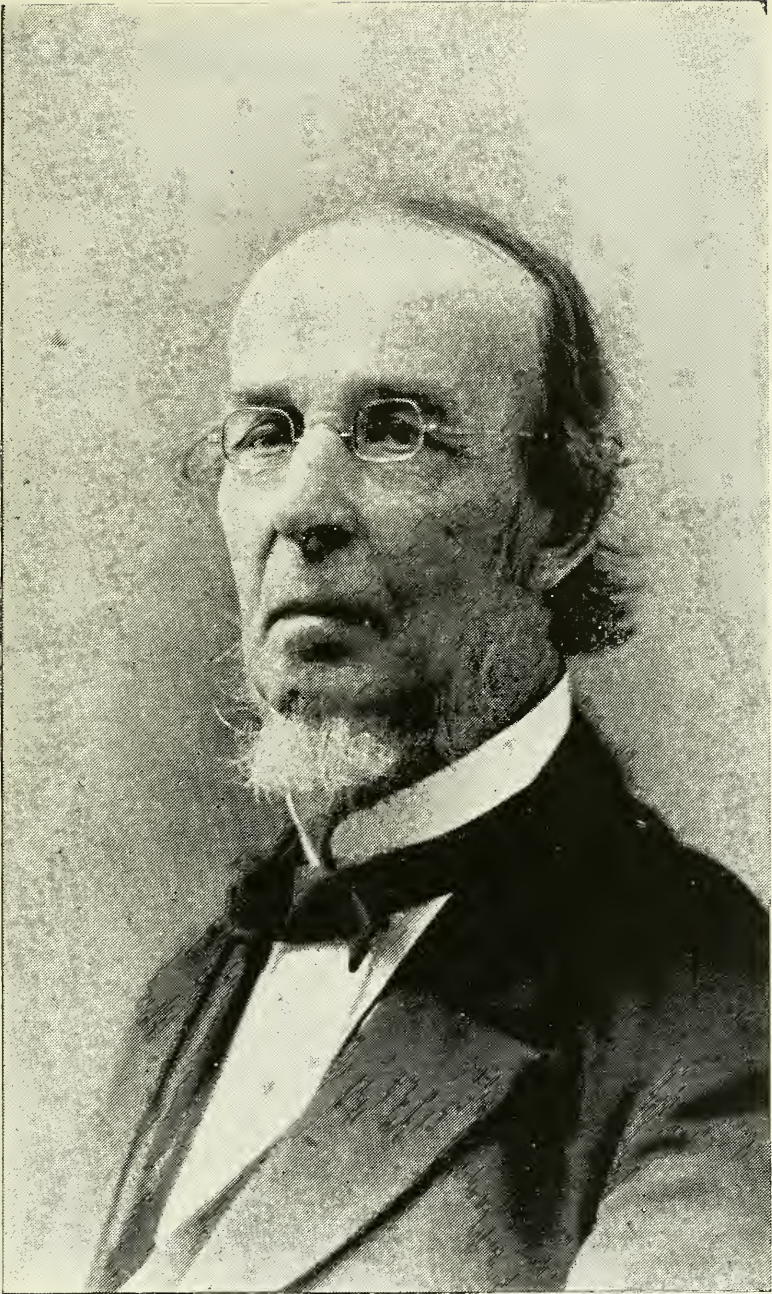
CHAPTER XV.—MEDICAL JOURNALS OF THE STATE.

Since 1843, when the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal was founded, many medical journals have been launched in this State, and while a few have succumbed to the varying winds of circumstance, most still remain and flourish.

There are medical journals of all kinds and types—the weekly, the bi-weekly, the monthly, the quarterly, the general journal, the special journal, the college journal, the proprietary journal and the journal for publishers—all are represented. In fact, it is currently admitted that there are more medical journals published in this State than in any other in the union. St. Louis alone contributes 22; Kansas City, 3, and St. Joseph, 2. While necessarily some are of indifferent value from a standpoint of medical literature, quite a few are leaders of their class. This is particularly true of the special journals published in St. Louis, which include the *Annals of Ophthalmology*, *Annals of Otology, Laryngology and Rhinology*, *Laryngoscope*, *American Journal of Ophthalmology and Alienist and Neurologist*; and what might seem strange at first sight, these journals have few prototypes in this country. Thus there are only two other ophthalmological journals of any standing published in this country (one in Chicago and one in New York) and these have the same relative value as the St. Louis publications. The two nose and throat journals are the only ones of any pretention published in this country. In England there is one of this type, and, according to universal opinion, it is below the standard of the *Laryngoscope* and the *Annals of Otology, Laryngology and Rhinology*. The *Alienist and Neurologist* is a good example of the three American journals devoted exclusively to neurology and psychiatry. The single weekly and bi-weekly and many of the monthlies have a position which seems far beyond the possibilities of a city so far from the original center of medical education and advancement. However, when the improvements which St. Louis and the State have made in these regards are taken into consideration, the reasons are obvious and clear. While no attempt has been made to enter fully into the history of each individual journal, it is hoped that expression of the leading points in the development of the various publications here described may be of service in showing their influence upon the medical profession of the State of Missouri.

THE ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST.

The *Alienist and Neurologist*, a "Journal of Neurology, Psychology, Psychiatry and Neuriatry for the General Practitioner of Medicine," was founded in 1880 by Dr. Charles H. Hughes. The journal referred to is a quarterly, averaging 250 pages, and has been eminently successful from the beginning. There can be no doubt that Dr. Hughes, through the medium of this journal, has reflected great credit upon St. Louis, as the home of his journal, and has been of marked service to the profession. Dr. Hughes, when a very young man in the later '60s, was fortunate in being superintendent and resident physician of the State Insane Asylum at Ful-



ABRAM LITTON.

ton, Mo. He was the youngest man who had been placed in charge of such an institution. This early education and experience developed in him a marked taste and skill for the work. By his prominence and influence Dr. Hughes has been able to secure contributions from the ablest men in America and abroad for his periodical. These articles, together with the splendid editorials that Dr. Hughes himself has furnished, have placed the *Alienist and Neurologist* on a high plane. Dr. Hughes is in the prime of life, unusually young for his years, though very old in experience, and there can be no question that with his splendid magazine he will serve the interests of the profession and the mentally perturbed for years to come.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DERMATOLOGY AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

The American Journal of Dermatology and Genito-Urinary Diseases, a bi-monthly journal, was first published in the month of April, 1897, Dr. S. C. Martin, Sr., being its editor, with Dr. S. C. Martin, Jr., assistant editor in charge of the department of genito-urinary diseases. The importance of these departments of medicine to the profession in general, and the limited supply of literature on the subjects to which this journal is devoted, brought it rapidly before the medical profession and insured for it a brilliant future. The reading matter, which is composed chiefly of original articles from the pens of specialists in these departments and editorials on practical subjects in this field of investigation, fills fifty pages of the journal, while thirty pages are assigned to advertisers. It now enjoys a wide circulation in the profession and is cordially received by all of its readers. The editor of this journal holds the Chair of Dermatology and Clinical Dermatology in the Barnes Medical College, and the assistant editor is a member of the State Board of Health of Missouri.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SURGERY AND GYNECOLOGY.

The American Journal of Surgery and Gynecology was established in 1887 at Kansas City by Dr. Emory Lanphear, then Professor of Orthopedic Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the University Medical College.

In 1894 it was sold (on removal of Dr. Lanphear to St. Louis) to Dr. Herman E. Pearse, Professor of Anatomy in the Kansas City Medical College. One year later it was transferred to Dr. L. A. Schaeffer, who became editor and publisher.

It was purchased in December, 1895, by the American Journal Publishing Company (Dr. George H. Thompson, president; E. Lanphear, secretary; M. A. Lanphear, treasurer,) and removed to St. Louis, since which time it has been edited by Emory Lanphear, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., formerly Professor of Operative Surgery in the Kansas City Medical College and Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, under whose management it has become one of the leading surgical journals of this country.

AMERICAN X-RAY JOURNAL.

The American X-Ray Journal was founded by Dr. Heber Robarts in May of 1897, in St. Louis, Mo., and entered at the local postoffice in the same month.

The editor became interested in X-ray work in the February following the discovery of the X-rays by Roentgen, which occurred in December of '95, and as his work is almost exclusively devoted to the professional line of diagnosis, the journal was founded for the distribution of our knowledge of the advancement in X-ray work and its value in diagnosis and disease. Acting upon this judgment, the first number of *The American X-Ray Journal* appeared in May of '97. The specific purpose of this journal is described on its title page: A Monthly Devoted to the Practical Application of the New Science and to the Physical Improvement of Man. Six issues of the *Journal* appeared in the year of its advent, and it has since been published regularly every month.

The increased demand for this new method of diagnosis has made the general demand and circulation for the *Journal*. Its circulation is not confined to the United States, but extends into all countries of this continent and all regions of the world where English is read. The *Journal* is printed on coated paper and is illustrated with original X-ray pictures. It was the first publication of its kind in the world. The first to follow was "The Archives of the Roentgen Society;" the next two were journals published in Paris and Berlin. The *American X-Ray Journal* is still the only publication in America devoted specifically to X-ray work.

ANNALS OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.

This well-known journal of international reputation was founded in 1891 by James Pleasant Parker, who virtually gave up his life to assure its success. In the earlier years the editor and proprietor denied himself to all the pleasures and many of the necessities of life in order that the journal might be kept up to its outlined standard. In 1896, just as success was crowning his efforts, he succumbed to life's struggles and quietly closed his eyes upon the scenes of his trials, with the knowledge that his work was not in vain and that he had founded a monument for himself in the journal which for the years to come would have the worthy function of distributing the literature of ophthalmology and laryngology. His brother Mr. Jones H. Parker, succeeded him as publisher, and, by applying proper business methods in the conduct of the journal, he has been able, with the hearty co-operation of the editors, to increase its standard and usefulness. In 1897 the journal was divided to accommodate the increasing necessities of the special branches of medicine. Thus the *Annals of Ophthalmology*, with Casey A. Wood of Chicago as editor, was established, and the *Annals of Otology, Laryngology and Rhinology*, with T. Melville Hardie as editor.

Previous to this time Dr. C. H. May of New York acted as managing editor.

Under the chief editorship of Dr. Wood of Chicago the journal continued to grow in influence and prosperity, and when in 1899 he found it necessary to yield the chief position to Dr. H. V. Wurdeman of Milwaukee, he knew that its continued success was assured. Dr. Wurdeman has more than realized the dreams of the founder, and bids fair to carry the journal far beyond the supposed limits of the medical possibilities of America.

THE ANNALS OF OTOTOLOGY, LARYNGOLOGY AND RHINOLOGY.

This journal is the outgrowth of the Annals of Ophthalmology and Otology, founded in 1891 by James Pleasant Parker.

In 1897, when it was found necessary to divide the journal, Mr. Jones H. Parker, who had become the publisher, secured a worthy editor-in-chief in Dr. T. Melville Hardie of Chicago. He continued in this capacity until 1899, when he yielded the position to Dr. H. W. Loeb, who had occupied a sub-editorship upon the journal for more than five years.

He brought to the journal a ripe experience, both in the details of medical journalism and in his acquaintance and relation with the leading nose, throat and ear specialists of this country. Under his editorial management the journal has greatly improved, and now occupies a position in the foremost ranks of the otological and laryngological journals of the world. In this particular work he has been greatly assisted by the associate editors, Dr. T. Melville Hardie, Chicago; Dr. James T. Campbell, Chicago; Dr. George Morgenthau, Chicago; Dr. G. L. Richards, Fall River, Mass.; Dr. J. L. Goodale, Boston; Dr. S. E. Allen, Cincinnati.

CLINICAL REPORTER.

This journal, which is the only homeopathic organ published in St. Louis, was established by Dr. I. D. Foulon, who later sold it to the Schultz Printing Company. They consolidated it with the St. Louis Journal of Homeopathy, with Drs. Edmonds and Kershaw as editors. Dr. D. M. Gibson subsequently became editor and still retains that position.

INTERSTATE MEDICAL JOURNAL.

The Interstate Medical Journal of St. Louis is a publication having a large circulation among the physicians of the Mississippi Valley and Southwest. It also circulates largely among the railway surgeons of the country. Dr. Warren B. Outten, chief surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railway Hospital system, is editor, assisted by Dr. R. B. H. Gradwohl, associate editor, and Dr. Otho F. Ball, managing editor.

This publication was founded at Keokuk, Ia., in 1893, by Dr. James Moores Ball, under the name of the Tri-State Medical Journal. One year later it was removed to St. Louis, from which point it has continued to the present time. In 1896 the Peoria Medical Record and in 1897 the General Practitioner were purchased and consolidated with the Tri-State Medical Journal, but owing to the growth of the publication outside of the tri-State combination (Iowa, Illinois and Missouri), the name was changed to the Interstate Medical Journal, under which title it has continued to exert an influence in its sphere of medical journalism.

The Interstate Medical Journal differs from others of its class in being profusely illustrated—in fact, it is more of a medical magazine than a purely technical publication.

KANSAS CITY MEDICAL INDEX-LANCET.

The Kansas City Medical Index-Lancet was founded by Dr. F. F. Dickman at Ft. Scott, Kan., in 1879 and 1880, and was called The Kansas

Medical Index. In 1883 we find associated with him Dr. W. C. Boteler, with J. R. Cheaney as business editor. In August, 1882, Dr. Boteler retired and the journal was then changed to The Kansas and Missouri Valley Medical Index. In November Dr. Cheaney retired, leaving the publication under the sole editorship of Dr. Dickman. In 1885 the journal was moved to Kansas City and called the Kansas City Medical Index, with an editorial staff of Drs. F. F. Dickman, J. B. Browning, N. A. Drake, J. W. Elston, C. W. Adams. In September Drs. Emory Lanphear and J. W. Elston assumed charge and edited the journal until January, 1887, when Dr. Elston retired, Dr. Lanphear continuing as editor, naming the journal Lanphear's Kansas City Medical Index. In 1894 the journal was transferred to Dr. H. E. Pearse, who assumed control until March, 1899, when Dr. Punton, who was then editor of the Kansas City Lancet, consolidated the two journals and called them the Kansas City Medical Index-Lancet, with J. O. McKillip as business manager.

KANSAS CITY MEDICAL RECORD.

This journal, which is in point of years the oldest in Kansas City, was acquired by the present management in 1894, and since that time has prospered, with A. L. Fulton, M. D., as editor and proprietor. The Record has always been favorably known for the high professional stand it has taken on all subjects.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL JOURNALIST.

This monthly, which is the only one in this country devoted to the interests of medical editors and publishers and advertisers, was established at St. Joseph in 1898 by Charles Wood Fassett, M. D. Its prosperity has been continuous since the very first number appeared.

LARYNGOSCOPE.

In July, 1896, Dr. M. A. Goldstein, in conjunction with Dr. F. M. Rumbold, both of St. Louis, established The Laryngoscope, a 64-page monthly journal, devoted to the consideration of Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear. Apparently there was a fertile field for this journalistic venture, as evidenced by the constantly increasing success of The Laryngoscope.

This journal occupies a special field of usefulness and influence in laryngologic and otologic literature, and it is the only regular monthly journal of its class published in America.

Assisted by an efficient staff of associate editors and a large number of collaborators, representing every prominent medical center in both hemispheres, the Laryngoscope has become an influential factor in progressive otology and laryngology, and is to-day recognized as an international journal of record of the specialties which it represents.

In July, 1899, the interests of Dr. Rumbold were acquired by Dr. Goldstein, who now continues the exclusive management of this journal.

The Laryngoscope is the official organ of several of the representative societies devoted to laryngology and otology, and has received the indorsement of nearly every prominent worker in these fields of medicine in America and England.

THE MEDICAL BRIEF.

The Medical Brief dates its history from 1873, when medical journals were not so numerous as now. The policy that should dominate a medical journal was conceived by its founder and editor, J. J. Lawrence, A. M., M. D., and to his efforts are due the grand consummation of his original idea, which proved to be a correct one. Its popularity has so increased that now the best medical talent in the world send their original communications to its columns, thus making it superior to any text-book published. These contributors hail from all sections of the world where the English language is read. Its subscription list has kept pace with its wide popularity, until the list contains all countries in the civilized world. In the United States its circulation is in excess of 30,000 copies each issue, while its foreign circulation is enormous for an American journal. About 1883 Mr. W. H. Lehman assumed the business management of the Brief, and, being a practical man, has, with the business acumen of the proprietor, made it one of the best journalistic properties in the world. Its financial standing is second to none.

MEDICAL FORTNIGHTLY.

The Fortnightly of St. Louis, which was established by Dr. Bransford Lewis in 1891, appears on the 10th and 25th of each month. Succeeding Dr. Lewis, the editorship passed to Dr. Frank Parsons Norbury, who has since divided the position with Dr. Thomas A. Hopkins. The journal numbers among its contributors many of the best writers of both Europe and America.

MEDICAL HERALD.

The Medical Herald of St. Joseph, Mo., was established in January, 1882, Dr. Frank C. Hoyt being the first editor. He was succeeded by Dr. H. W. Loeb, Dr. Jacob Geiger, Dr. Daniel Morton and Drs. Hiram Christopher and W. J. Bell, who now conduct the editorial management. Chas. Wood Fassett, M. D., has been business manager since its establishment.

MEDICAL MIRROR.

The Medical Mirror of St. Louis, "a Monthly Reflector of the Medical Profession and Its Progress," was founded in 1890 by Dr. I. N. Love, and has been owned and edited by him from the beginning. Dr. Love had been a liberal contributor to the medical press of the country for ten or fifteen years before; was associate editor for many years on the staff of the New England Medical Monthly and other Eastern journals; in 1878 was associate and business editor of the St. Louis Courier of Medicine, which was a journal established by 100 of the leading medical men of the State of Missouri, under the name of the Mississippi Valley Medical Journal Association. This latter journal ceased publication about 1885. Dr. Love was also for several years editor of the Weekly Medical Review and president of the Medical Press Association of St. Louis, which conducted the editorial department of said journal. All of these experiences had made Dr. Love well-known throughout the United States as a medical writer. In 1889 he was elected president of the American Medical Editors' Associa-

tion at the meeting held in Newport, R. I. Learning that he was the first president of said association who did not own and control a medical journal, he determined to establish one, and the Medical Mirror was the result. As announced in his prospectus, he did not establish the Medical Mirror to "fill a long-felt want, but for the reason that he loved the medical profession and medical journalism, and was willing to indulge in the luxury of the Medical Mirror as a medium of communication between the two." Believing that it was necessary to strike out along new lines, with a view to success in establishing the Mirror, he introduced for the first time the artistic features, then becoming popular in literary magazines, into the Mirror, presenting the portraits of leading workers and writers of the profession. He declared that he "would present not only science, but anything and everything likely to be of interest to doctors; that he believed the profession was interested in the personality of its members; that he would not hesitate to be personal in the conduct of his journal, but never unkindly so. He announced his policy to be of a character to make the Medical Mirror interesting—to make it readable. Probably no medical journal ever established in America had more prompt success from the outstart; perhaps no one journal in America has had a better sustained success and is better known than the Medical Mirror.

MEDICAL REVIEW.

The Medical Review enjoys the distinction of being the only weekly medical publication in St. Louis and west of the Mississippi, and with a single exception it is the only one south of Philadelphia. By virtue of these conditions its influence in the Mississippi Valley and south of the Ohio is not divided with any other journal. Its history begins twenty-six years ago, when it was founded by Dr. E. C. Dudley, its first editor. For two years it was published as a semi-monthly. The Medical Review Association then assumed charge of the publication until it passed into the hands of J. H. Chambers & Co., who continued to publish the journal until July 1, 1895, when O. H. Dreyer acquired it. In April, 1899, the journal was purchased by Dr. H. W. Loeb, and it is in his possession at the present time. Since Dr. Dudley assumed the editorial management the following have been editors: Drs. Gamble, Luedeking, Wise, Primm, Porter, Lewis, Dumesnil, Broome, Riesmeyer and Loeb. The following comprises the editorial staff:

Dr. H. W. Loeb, Drs. Willard Bartlett, Y. H. Bond, M. B. Clopton, W. B. Dorsett, Carl Fisch, W. Freudenthal, A. Friedlander, R. B. H. Gradwohl, W. P. Loth, F. J. Lutz, H. N. Moyer, J. S. Myer, B. H. Portuondo, S. I. Schwab, C. Shattinger.

THE NORTH AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DIAGNOSIS AND PRACTICE.

This publication entered the field of medical journalism January 1, 1898, with the following gentlemen as proprietors and editors: Dr. C. H. Powell, Dr. J. G. Ehrhardt, Dr. A. R. Kieffer and Mr. Ben W. Lewis. During the years 1898 and 1899 the Journal continued with the same parties associated with it, but in December, 1899, Dr. C. H. Powell purchased outright the interests of the others, and subsequently sold an interest to Mr. John J. McLean and Mr. J. B. C. Lucas of this city. Com-

mencing with the February issue for 1900 radical improvements were made, making the North American Journal one of the handsomest publications edited in St. Louis. The Journal comprises 64 pages and cover.

ST. LOUIS CLINIQUE.

This journal was established in 1887 as the journal of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. It continued under the college management until 1897, when it passed into the hands of the Clinique Publishing Company, the present proprietors. From 1895 to the beginning of the Spanish-American War it was edited by Dr. Thomas Osmond Summers, whose tragic death last June surprised and shocked the profession. When Dr. Summers entered the service of the Government in the spring of 1898, Dr. C. W. Lillie, Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, took editorial control, a position which is still held by him.

The Clinique is an exponent of progressive medicine and medical science, very popular with the profession and with advertisers.

The editorial office is in East St. Louis, Ill., but the office of publication is at 620 North Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS COURIER OF MEDICINE.

In order to place their scientific work and contributions to medical literature properly before the medical profession the Medical Journal and Library Association of the Mississippi Valley, an organization composed of a large number of the leading members of the profession in St. Louis and throughout the State of Missouri founded the St. Louis Courier of Medicine. The first number appeared in January, 1879. Those who, in an editorial capacity, first moulded its character and shaped the course of its existence were Drs. A. J. Steele, W. A. Hardaway and E. W. Schauffler. To the broad foundation laid by them and to the high standard of excellence which characterized their handiwork was due the marked success which this publication attained. It attracted attention from its initial issue and soon gained the enviable distinction of being recognized as one of the leading medical publications in the United States, a position it has since maintained. In 1880 Dr. E. M. Nelson succeeded Dr. Steele as editor-in-chief of the Courier, aided by Drs. J. P. Bryson, W. A. Hardaway and W. C. Glasgow as associate editors. Under their editorship the reputation and popularity of the journal was widely extended and its high character in every way sustained.

In 1899 Dr. C. R. Dudley was chosen editor-in-chief, with Drs. Joseph Grindon, Elsworth S. Smith and W. A. Shoemaker as associate editors. They have carried on the work along the lines laid down by their predecessors, and have maintained the standard that has always characterized it.

During the many years of its existence the medical profession has accorded to it their co-operation and support, and to this fact in a large measure has been due its success.

THE ST. LOUIS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

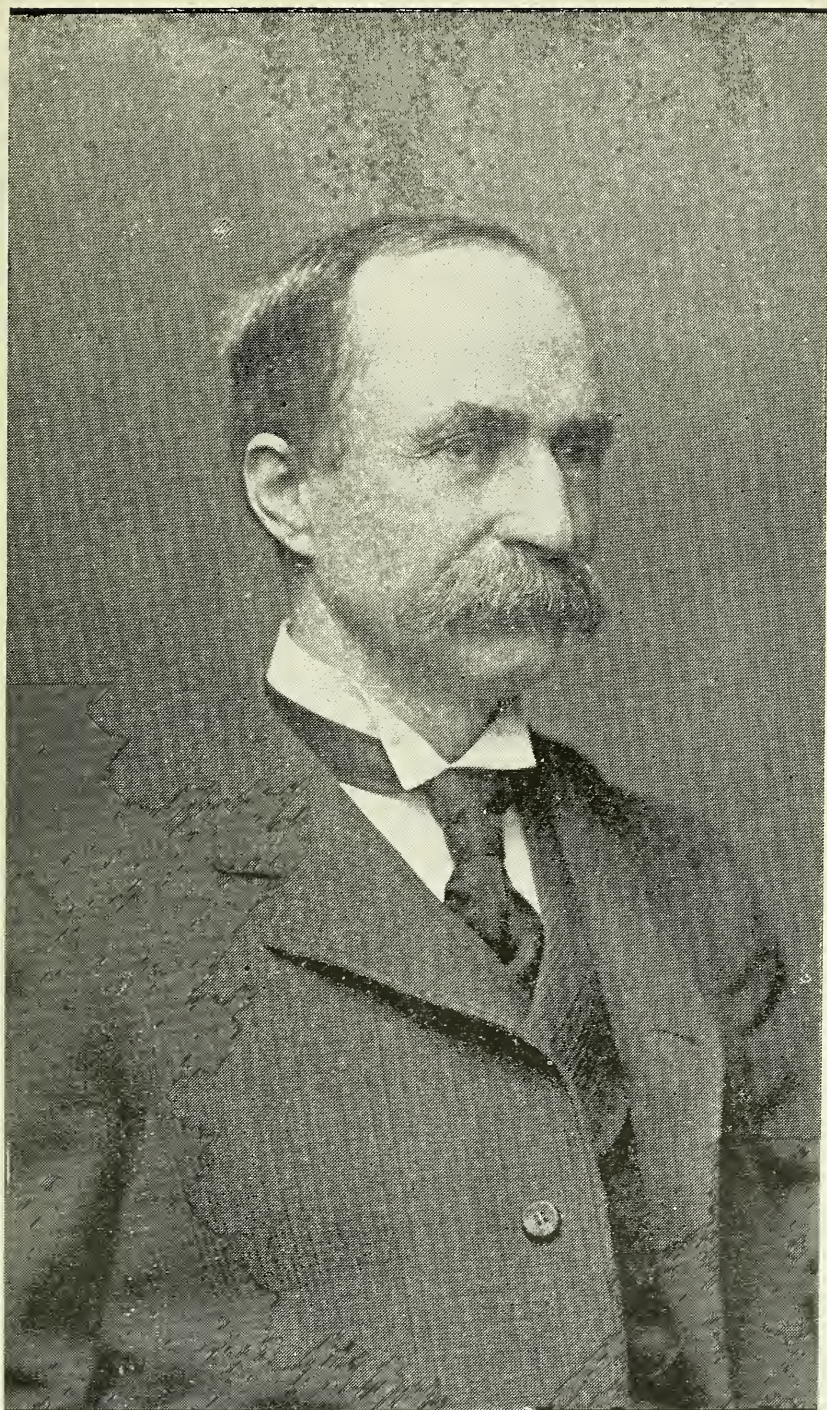
To write the history of the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal would be to give a history of medical St. Louis. The Journal was the first medical publication issued west of the Mississippi River. Its age places it also in the front rank of medical journals which have survived a half-century of existence. The New York Medical Journal was at one time the oldest medical monthly in the United States, but some years ago became a weekly, and this change left the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal the oldest medical monthly, which position it holds to-day, and the only evidence of age which it presents is that offered by the large number of volumes which have been issued.

It was founded in 1843 by Dr. M. L. Linton, the date of the initial number being April. Dr. Linton was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, April 12, 1808. A farmer boy, with but limited advantages in the way of securing an education, he evinced early a desire to study medicine, and read what books he could find when he could snatch a few moments from his arduous labor of felling trees. When he arrived at the age of manhood he studied medicine under Dr. I. H. Pohn, who also instructed him in Latin and Greek. He entered Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky., where he remained for two years. After getting married he went to Europe for one year. Soon after he was invited to take the Chair of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of St. Louis University (later the St. Louis Medical College), which position he occupied for twenty-six years. Dr. Linton was devoted to his profession, made a good editor and was a medical author of no mean importance or abilities.

In 1845, when Volume III. of the Journal began, Dr. William M. McPheeters became assistant editor, and his numerous contributions in the Journal may be easily recognized by his signature, McP. In May, 1845, the Missouri Medical and Surgical Journal was founded, but it did not last long, for we find that three years later it was absorbed by the Journal.

Dr. John S. Moore was editor of the absorbed Missouri Medical and Surgical Journal, and was made an assistant editor of the Journal, which position he held until 1861, the same year that Dr. McPheeters stepped out, both of them acting as surgeons during the Civil War. Another assistant editor was Dr. E. Deming, who assumed the position in 1854, and died in 1855. Dr. Victor J. Fourgeaud was an associate editor with Linton and McPheeters in 1845, but did not long retain the position. He drifted out West, finally settled in San Francisco, and died there in 1875.

We find on the cover of the Journal for 1865 the name of Dr. J. R. Allen in company with Drs. Linton, Moore and Johnston. Dr. Frank S. White became an assistant editor in the same year, but further details are not obtainable. In 1867 Drs. Linton and White continued as editors and Dr. G. Baumgarten became assistant editor. The next year Dr. White retired and Dr. Baumgarten became associate editor with Dr. Linton. In 1872 Dr. William S. Edgar succeeded Drs. Linton and McPheeters as editor of the Journal, and he continued to act in that capacity until 1877, having associated with him Dr. H. C. Gill. In 1877 Dr. Thomas F. Rumbold became editor and proprietor and infused new life into the Journal. During that year he associated Dr. Hiram Christopher as assistant editor, but he resigned upon his removal to St. Joseph. In 1882 Dr. Rumbold ceased editing the Journal and this position was assumed by Dr. Le Grand Atwood, who edited the Journal but for a short time. Dr. John B. Keber



HENRY H. MUDD.

was assistant editor during 1883, and continued for some time, Dr. Frank M. Rumbold being editor in 1884 and until Drs. Frank L. James and Ohmann-Dumesnil became co-editors, Dr. F. M. Rumbold being business manager.

In 1897 Dr. Ohmann-Dumesnil, the present editor and proprietor, acquired the Journal. He has long been identified with the publication, having been a regular contributor since 1877, assistant editor in 1880, and editor since 1887.

The Journal is known throughout the civilized world. It circulates in all the countries included in the International Postal Union, and has been the pioneer in many of the latest medical discoveries. Its pages constitute a veritable medical history of St. Louis, and in them may be found the annals of medicine as it has been in the Mississippi Valley, as well as a record of the achievements of the medical profession.

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL ERA.

The first number of the St. Louis Medical Era, a monthly journal, appeared in September, 1892, with Dr. S. C. Martin, Sr., as editor; Dr. Pinckney French, associate editor, and Dr. S. C. Martin, Jr., business manager. The professional and other duties of Dr. French soon compelled him to relinquish his duties in connection with the Journal, which were immediately assumed by Dr. S. C. Martin, Jr., the position which he vacated being filled by Dr. Clarence Martin.

This journal is issued monthly and is devoted to medicine and surgery. The aim of the management has been to keep a faithful record of the latest discoveries and improvements in all the different departments of medicine and surgery, as well as to furnish the practitioner with the highest standard of current literature on all practical subjects engaging the attention of the medical profession.

It contains 68 pages, about 40 pages of which are devoted to reading matter and 28 to advertisements.

It now has subscribers in every hamlet in the land and is widely known throughout the United States and many parts of Europe. It not only keeps a record of every new development in medical science, but separates the practical from the theoretical in all the progressive achievements of medical science.

STYLUS.

The Stylus, founded in 1900, is a medical journal devoted to the hospital and clinical interests of St. Louis, and giving each month a resume of the best practical methods of treatment, both medical and surgical. The members of the staff represent 1,500 hospital beds, and are active men in private practice. The manager is Mr. C. R. Eiker; editor, Dr. William Porter; assistant editor, Dr. R. M. Ross; editorial committee, Drs. F. J. Lutz, J. T. Larew, W. G. Moore, M. A. Goldstein, C. M. Nicholson.

CHAPTER XVI.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

 Brief Sketches of Well-Known Practitioners, Past and Present.



OLNEY A. AMBROSE.

Twenty-five years ago in the little city of Brookfield, Mo., Olney A. Ambrose was born. Within a few months after his birth the family removed to Stanberry, where young Ambrose spent the early years of his life.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of Stanberry, later attending Northwestern Normal School, from which he graduated, receiving the degree of A. M.

Having decided to study medicine, he in 1895 entered the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis, taking the usual three years' course. Graduating from that institution in 1898, he

at once entered upon active practice in St. Louis.

Dr. Ambrose has devoted his entire attention to general practice, and by hard work and careful attention has met with more than ordinary success. He has continued to study since his graduation and has made a special study of chemistry and toxicology, on which subjects he lectures in the Barnes Medical College, occupying the position of assistant to the professor of that chair.

ROBERT FLEMING AMYX.

The assistant superintendent of the St. Louis City Hospital is Dr.



Robert F. Amyx, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Stockton, Cal., on the 29th day of March, 1866.

As a young man he received a public school education in the Stockton schools. After leaving high school young Amyx received a business education in San Francisco. He was for a time a bookkeeper and afterwards identified himself with one of the largest dry goods houses in Stockton.

In 1894 he decided to come East, and in the fall of that year, carrying out a long cherished hope to study medicine, entered the Marion-Sims Medical College of St. Louis, from which he graduated with high honors in the spring of 1897.

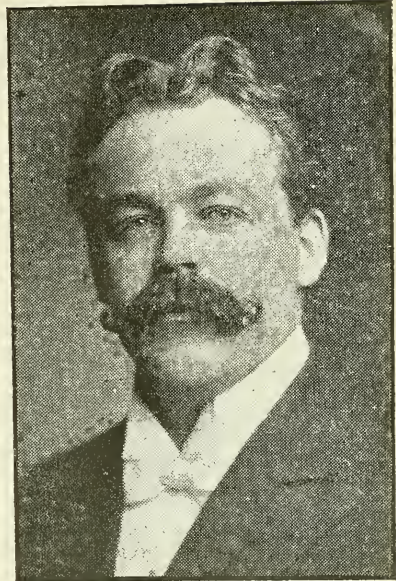
Through his ability to pass a competitive examination he secured an internship in the City Hospital during the same year, and he has been connected with that institution ever since. His complete mastery of the routine of the hospital work and his general good work there made him assistant superintendent, which position he now holds.

Dr. Amyx is regarded as a brilliant executive as well as physician and surgeon. His record in the hospital speaks for itself.

The doctor is an Odd Fellow and a member of the St. Louis Microscopical Society, the St. Louis Academy of Medical and Surgical Science and the St. Louis City Hospital Alumni Medical Society.

GUY ELMONT AP LYNNE.

Dr. Guy Elmont Ap Lynne was born in Mount Pleasant, Ia., thirty years ago. He removed to California early in life, and was educated first at Sturgiss Business College, San Bernardino, and later graduated from Chaffey College at Ontario, Cal. He began the study of medicine in the Hahnemann Medical Col-



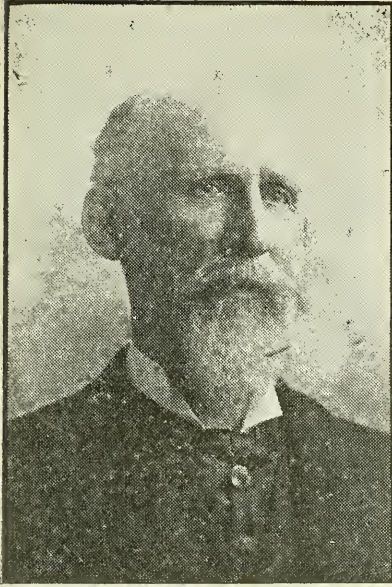
lege of Chicago, and afterward went to Kansas City and graduated from the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College in 1899.

Since his graduation Dr. ApLynne has made a specialty of surgery and the diseases of women, and has identified himself with the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College as registrar of the college and Professor of the Chair of Physiology.

Dr. ApLynne has already established himself as one of the most successful of the young homeopathic physicians and surgeons of Kansas City.

LE GRAND ATWOOD.

One of the "wheel horses" of the Missouri profession is Dr. Le Grand Atwood, who was born at La Grange, Tenn., in 1832. His parents removed to St. Louis when he was but 6 months old. Dr. Atwood's father was a well-known business man of St. Louis. For years he conducted a wholesale drug business in that city. Young Atwood was



educated in the private schools, more especially in that of Edward Wyman, the foremost of the local tutors of that time. At the age of 14 he commenced the study of medicine under his relative and preceptor, Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell. He graduated from the medical department of the Missouri State University at the age of 18, in March, 1851, and commenced the practice of his profession the same spring, forming a business and professional connection with Dr. Charles W. Stevens, then a noted practitioner of Missouri.

Soon afterward Dr. Atwood changed his plans, and, crossing the plains to California, entered upon the practice of medicine in that section of the country. He pursued his professional work there with avidity until 1855, when he returned to Missouri and settled as a practitioner at Marshall, Saline County. Afterwards he returned to St. Louis.

At the outbreak of the war between the States, Dr. Atwood cast

his lot with the Confederacy, and offered his services to the then existing government of Missouri. He was appointed surgeon of the First Missouri Regiment of the State Guard, under Col. Marmaduke, and remained in that capacity until some four months afterwards. After the fall of Lexington, Mo., he was taken prisoner by the Federal forces in Lafayette County and held on a charge of conspiracy against the Federal Government. It is probable that this charge was brought about by the doctor's activity as a Southern sympathizer just prior to the outbreak of hostilities. He was offered his release on taking the oath of allegiance or furnishing bonds for future conduct toward the Government, but, refusing, was kept a prisoner of war for about eighteen months at Booneville, Mo. When his release finally came the circumstances were not favorable for his re-entry into the Confederate service. When war had ended, Dr. Atwood returned to St. Louis, recommenced the practice of his profession there, and has continued so engaged ever since.

He has been vice-president of the Missouri State Medical Association and president of the St. Louis Medical Society, and has always been prominent in medical society circles as a staunch upholder of the ethics of the profession.

As an evidence of the interest that Dr. Atwood has taken in the past in medical educational matters, it may be mentioned that he has filled the chairs of medical institutions of the State in the capacities of Professor of Physiology, of Therapeutics and Toxicology, of Mental and Nervous Diseases and Psychiatry. He was appointed in 1886 superintendent of the St. Louis Insane Asylum, and remained chief of that institution for the succeeding five years. Subsequently he was elected

superintendent of State Asylum No. 1, retaining that position for a year.

Stalwart of build, Dr. Atwood is far from being an old man in appearance and action, although he has known and been associated with many Missouri physicians of note, long since dead and passed out of public memory. His recollections of early professional associations would make a very interesting history in themselves for a Missouriian's perusal.

At this writing Dr. Atwood continues in very active professional work.

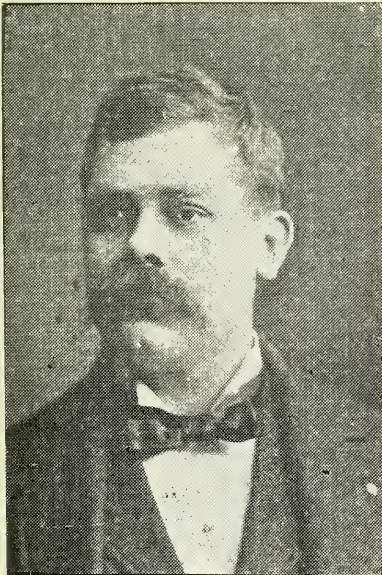
HUGO A. AULER.

One of the successful practitioners of South St. Louis is Dr. Hugo A. Auler, who comes from a family of physicians. His father, the late Dr. Hugo Auler, was at one time Coroner of St. Louis and a man quite prominent in the profession during his lifetime. Dr. Laurence Auler, the grandfather of Hugo A.

Auler, was, up to the time of his death in 1853, also prominent in the profession in St. Louis. The subject of this sketch is a native of St. Louis, and was born September 27, 1867.

He received his preliminary education in the public schools of St. Louis, and when but 20 years old graduated from the Jesuit College at Prairie du Chien, Wis., receiving therefrom the degree of Master of Arts. Later the same college conferred upon Dr. Auler a Ph. B. degree. In 1890 he graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. He immediately began the practice of his chosen profession in South St. Louis, and has been quite successful from the start. He makes a special study of the diseases of women and children, and his practice is largely devoted to that specialty.

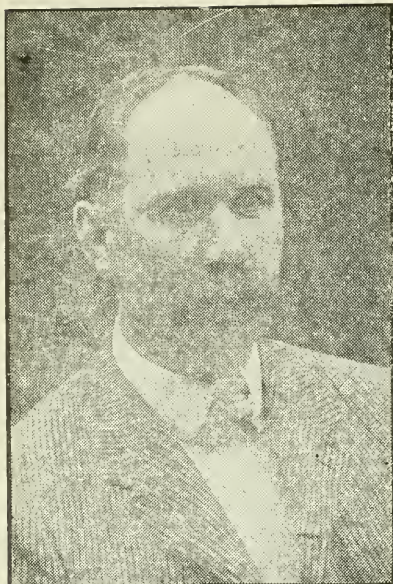
Dr. Auler has been appointed consulting physician to the recently projected Mount St. Rose Hospital for Consumptives, the building now being in progress.



WILLIAM BADGER.

William Badger was born in Metropolis, Ill., April 26, 1866. His literary education was received in the public schools of St. Louis, to which city his parents had removed when he was but 2 years old.

Some years after his graduation from the St. Louis High School he took up the study of medicine, and finally graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri in the spring of 1894. He commenced practice at once, in St. Louis, where he has remained ever since. While engaged in a general practice, Dr. Badger handled successfully a number of cases of cancer, and may be considered expert in that line.



Without any intention of entering the field as a specialist, as the result of years of hard professional work, Dr. Badger has built up a practice that occupies his entire time and attention.

OSCAR F. BAERENS.

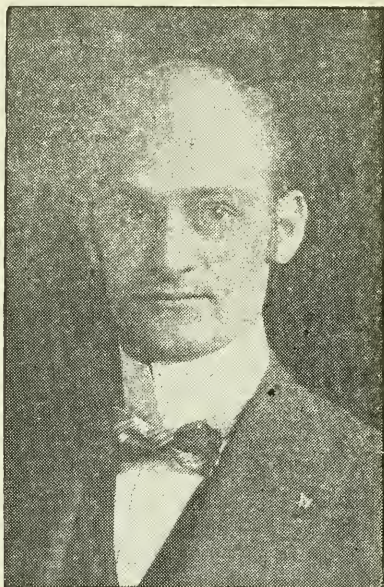
Dr. Oscar F. Baerens, while still a young man, has made for himself an enviable place in the ranks of his chosen profession. He was born and reared in St. Louis, where he commenced his early education in private schools, later entering Toensfeldt's Educational Institution (a noted school in the early '80s), from which he graduated. In 1885 Dr. Baerens attended the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, taking a full course, graduating in 1888, securing the title Ph. G.

In the following year he entered the Beaumont Hospital Medical College of his native city, graduating from that institution in 1892. He immediately engaged in the practice of medicine, locating in the State of

Illinois, remaining there one year. Early in 1893 Dr. Baerens returned to St. Louis, where he has continued to practice ever since.

He has made a specialty of the diseases of the ear, nose and throat, and his successful work during the past eight years, along those lines have won for him the honor of being chosen professor of those diseases in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.

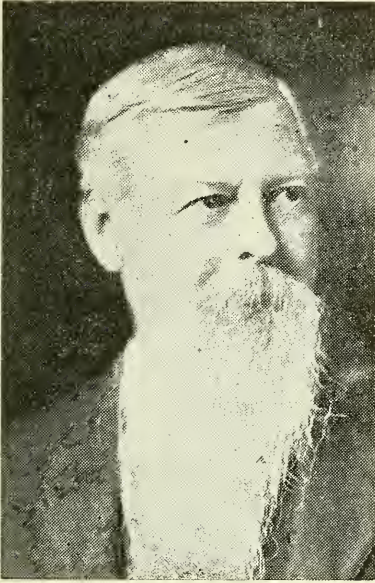
Dr. Baerens is a member of several medical societies, a number of secret orders and has been actively connected with several of the medical journals, contributing a number



of papers of interest to the medical profession.

PRIESTLY A. BAINBRIDGE.

Priestly A. Bainbridge, one of the most prominent physicians of St. Louis, was born in Bainbridge, Williamson Co., Ill., 59 years ago. His early education was received in the schools of Illinois. Later in life he entered the St. Louis Medical College, graduating in 1864.



He immediately entered the United States Army, taking the field as assistant surgeon, having received the appointment from Willard P. Hall. He served until the end of the war, being honorably discharged August 11, 1865.

Soon afterwards Dr. Bainbridge located in St. Louis, engaging in an active general practice, with which he has been eminently successful ever since.

The doctor is a member of several medical societies and secret and patriotic orders.

His long life in the profession has been an honorable career, and he has the esteem of his co-practitioners and patients.

J. J. BANSBACH.

Joseph J. Bansbach was born in St. Joseph, and lived there ever since. His early education was obtained in the public and high schools of his native city, where he received that thorough schooling ev-

ery American youth enjoys at this period of civilization.

Early in life young Bansbach had decided to devote his life to the study of medicine. After finishing his education in the public schools he entered the Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph, taking the usual three years' course, and graduated from that institution in March, 1898.

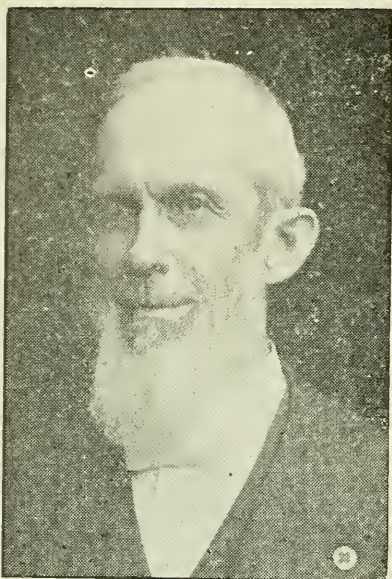
Dr. Bansbach at once began practice in his native city as a general practitioner, and, although a young man, has rapidly risen to the front ranks of his chosen profession by being a close student, faithful and



untiring in his work as a physician, has made him quite successful from the start.

ALGERNON SIDNEY BARNES.

Algernon Sidney Barnes, son of John Barnes, M. D., and Caroline Clark Barnes, both of Philadelphia, was born in Mont Albin, Mississippi, March 8, 1831. He came to Missouri in 1841, and has since that



time resided in St. Louis. He attended a course of lectures in the St. Louis Medical College, session of 1849-50. Attended the medical department of the University of Missouri, session of 1853-4 and 1854-5, and was graduated by that institution in the spring of 1855, has practiced medicine here since that time, and is still practicing. He was one of the early St. Louisians to cross the plains in 1850 with an ox team, via Salt Lake City, to the gold mines of Southern California, returning in 1853 to take up the study of medicine, as noted above.

At the commencement of the Civil War he entered the government service in the capacity of surgeon, and served until the close of the war, during that time acting as surgeon in charge of several military hospitals in St. Louis, as well as attending officers and their families, men on furlough and detached service, and examining for the regular army.

Dr. Barnes also served as surgeon

in the State Militia, holding the commission of Major on General A. G. Edwards' staff. In 1879 he was appointed to a professorship in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, and has since filled the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants. He was also elected to the deanship of the above-named institution, but later compelled to resign on account of professional duties. In 1890 he was chosen dean in the college.

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

Dr. Barnes is prominent in local Masonic circles, a charter member of Tuscan Lodge, and is also a charter member of the Legion of Honor.

He was married April 26, 1859, to Susan C. Bailey of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Three children were born, one of whom died in infancy. Algernon Sidney Barnes, Jr., is a physician practicing in St. Louis. A third son, Percival Clinton Barnes, is a manufacturing chemist. As an eminent physician, Dr. Barnes is known throughout the length and breadth of Missouri—and beyond its borders.

JULES BARON.

Jules Baron is a native St. Louisian, having been born there August 11th, 1859. He obtained a public school education and entered the Washington University after completing the course of the Laclede School. He remained in the Washington University but two years, quitting when in his sophomore year to enter the St. Louis Medical College. He received his M. D. from that college in the spring of 1881. During the summer of 1881 Dr. Baron sailed for Europe, where



Dr. Bartlett has a large general practice, but makes a specialty of diseases of women.

He is accredited the leading physician of that division of the city known as North Springfield. For nine years he has been the house physician at St. John's Hospital in Springfield, and was recently appointed consulting surgeon at the Frisco Railroad Hospital. He is medical examiner for several old line insurance companies. Under Cleveland's second administration he was president of the local Pension Board, and has served one term of two years as County Physician of Greene County.

Dr. Bartlett is at present a member of the Springfield Board of Health.

for the next three years and a half he further pursued his study of medicine in Paris, Vienna and Berlin.

In 1884 Dr. Baron returned to St. Louis and began the practice of medicine. He located in South St. Louis and has ever since been accounted as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of that section of the city.

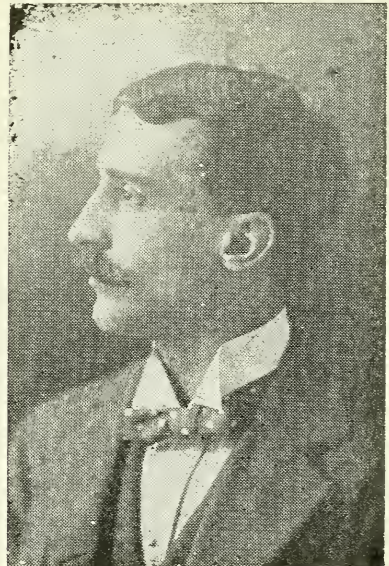
Dr. Baron is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, and he is also prominent in the ranks of the Knights of Pythias of the city.

JAMES R. BARTLETT.

James Ralph Bartlett was born in Marshalltown, Ia., March 21, 1861. In March, 1883, he graduated from the University Medical College of New York City, and in later years took two post-graduate courses—in 1889, surgery and diseases of women at Polyclinic, New York, and in 1890, diseases of women in Carl Brown Clinic at Vienna. He commenced practice at his present location in Springfield in 1893.

KEATING BAUDUY.

The oldest son in each generation of the Bauduy family for the last four decades has been a physician, Dr. Keating Bauduy, the subject of this sketch, being the son of J. K. Bauduy, M. D., LL. D., the distin-



guished alienist and neurologist of St. Louis.

Keating Bauduy was born in St. Louis on New Year's Day of 1866. He received his early education in the schools of that city, attending Washington University prior to the establishment of Smith Academy, afterwards graduating from the St. Louis University. He spent two years in the Jesuit College at St. Mary's, Kan., and the Christian Brothers' College of St. Louis, dividing the time equally between the two. He then entered the Missouri Medical College, and, after finishing the course of study, graduated in 1886 at the head of his class, receiving highest distinction.

He immediately entered upon the active practice in which he has been so successful. The doctor has made a national reputation as an army surgeon and also as a medical expert in many prominent criminal trials.

Dr. Bauduy made his reputation as an expert in famous trials early in his career, and has been associated as a "medical expert" in nearly all prominent medico-legal contests in the past decade. He arrayed the medical evidence and drew up the hypothetical case presented to the jury in the Duestrow trial, which was so much talked of during the early 90's.

At the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, Dr. Bauduy was commissioned surgeon-in-chief, with the rank of Major, and assigned to the Sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry by Gov. Stephens.

During the encampment of that regiment at Jacksonville, Fla., Maj. Bauduy was especially recommended and complimented in the report of the Inspector-General to the Surgeon-General of the Army at Washington, D. C., the report being that the Sixth Missouri Volunteer Infan-

try had the best sanitary laws and regulations of any regiment in the Seventh Army Corps. The Sixth Missouri held the record for health, based upon the sanitary laws laid down by Dr. Bauduy. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Seventh Army Corps, also paid tribute to Maj. Bauduy's efficiency.

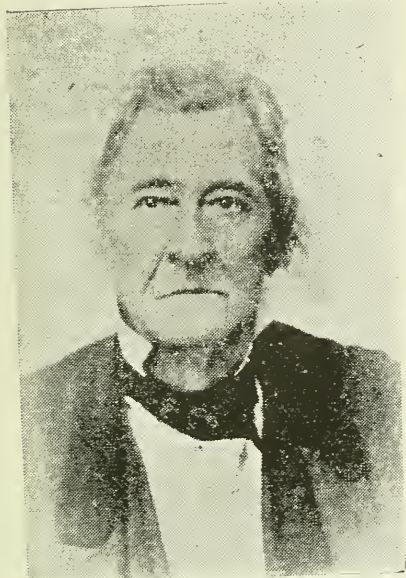
As a surgeon in the army Dr. Bauduy designed the "Geneva Cross Field Hospital," but he won most of his prestige as a surgeon by his famous "individual deposit cover," which, as the composite fever chart of the Seventh Army Corps will show, brought about the termination of the typhoid fever epidemic at Jacksonville. Maj. Bauduy saw service in Havana with the Sixth Regiment. After the regiment was mustered out, Dr. Bauduy returned to St. Louis and resumed his private practice. On December 9 last Gov. Stephens commissioned him medical director, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, of the First Brigade of the National Guard of Missouri.

Dr. Bauduy is a medical writer of some note. He was, for a time, associate editor of the St. Louis Courier of Medicine and the St. Louis Clinique.

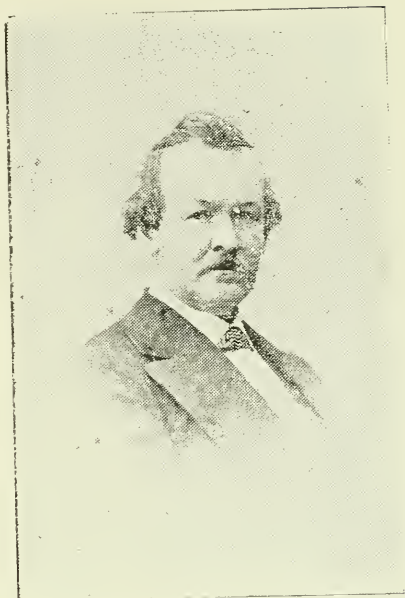
He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, and in 1897 was its vice-president, being the youngest man who ever held that office in the society.

The doctor, during his connection with the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he held the Chair of Nervous and Mental Diseases, was consultant to the City Hospital of St. Louis and the St. Louis Insane Asylum. Later he was assistant to the Chair of Psychological Medicine and Nervous Diseases at the Missouri Medical College and chief of the neurological clinic and on the staff of the St. John's Hospital department of the same college.

EX-PRESIDENTS MISSOURI STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.
(In addition to others whose portraits are elsewhere given.)



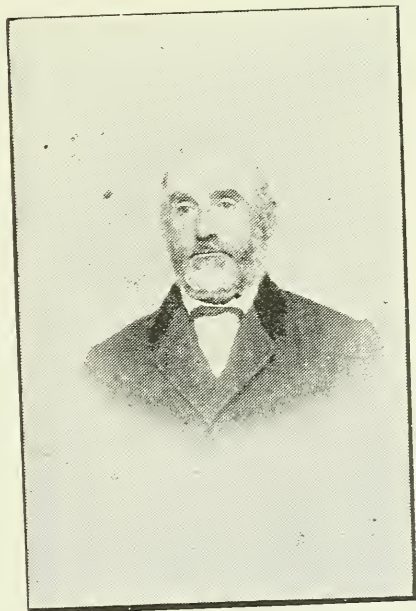
W. G. THOMAS, 1850.



I. P. VAUGHN, 1853.

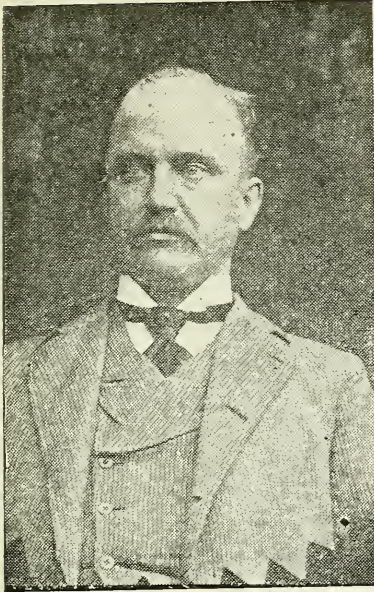


J. B. ALEXANDER, 1854.



G. A. WILLIAMS, 1867.

HENRY W. BEWIG.



BENJAMIN G. BENSON.

Dr. Benjamin G. Benson is a native of the Mound City, having been born here June 6, 1867. After obtaining a preliminary education in Smith Academy and the Educational Institute, both of St. Louis, he entered the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he received his diploma and M. D. degree in March, 1888.

That same year Dr. Benson went abroad, where, until 1890, he further pursued his study of medicine in the famous universities at Kiel and Heidelberg, Germany.

Returning to this country in 1890, he located in the far West, at Green River, Sweetwater Co., Wyo., where he remained for the next two years. During that time Dr. Benson was the surgeon for the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

In 1892 he came to his native city, where he has been engaged in general practice ever since.

Henry W. Bewig was born in St. Clair County, Illinois, on the 2d day of July, 1863. He received his early education in the schools of his native State, and at Central Wesleyan College of Missouri, and previous to his entrance to the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1891, he went through a thorough classical course of study.

After his graduation from what is now the Medical Department of the Washington University, Dr. Bewig became assistant at City Hospital during '91 and '92. Finding that the field there was not broad enough to justify him in remaining, he removed in 1893 to St. Louis, where he has in the meantime built up a large and lucrative private practice.

The doctor is a clinician in the Medical Department of the Washington University. He is also a member of several prominent medical societies, and has contributed a number of valuable monographs to the professional press.

ISAAC H. BIRD.

Isaac Henry Bird is by birth a Canadian, born in the town of Galt, May 6, 1854. He attended Canadian and United States schools, and in 1882 graduated from the Medical College of Ohio.

He commenced the practice of medicine in Cincinnati, Ohio, and continued there until 1896, in which year he became a resident of St. Louis.

Doctor Bird's professional career in Ohio was a remarkably successful one. He was connected with the Cincinnati Hospital for two years; was attached to the medical staff of Longview Insane Asylum, a state institution located in a suburb of Cincinnati, for a period of two



years, and served a two-year term as assistant health officer of Cincinnati. Dr. Bird's Ohio record has obtained for him a ready welcome in the Missouri metropolis.

Acting on the principle that one is never too old to learn, Dr. Bird took a second course of medical study, this time in Barnes' Medical College of his adopted city, finishing in 1898. Dr. Bird has grown in popular favor and is building up a good general practice.

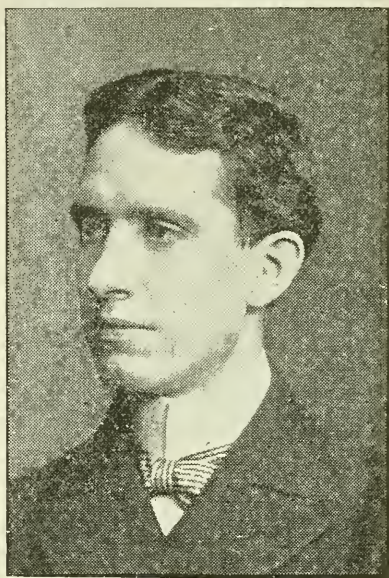
VILRAY PAPIN BLAIR.

Dr. Vilray Papin Blair, one of the young men of the St. Louis practitioners, is a native of that city in all that the word implies. He was born, reared, educated and has, since his entrance into the medical fraternity, always practiced there.

It was on the 15th of June, 1871, that Dr. Blair was born. After a preliminary education in the public and grammar schools of the Missouri metropolis, he became a student of medicine in the medical de-

partment of the Washington University. After completing the course of study there he was granted a diploma and the Doctor of Medicine degree in 1892.

Dr. Blair at once began practicing

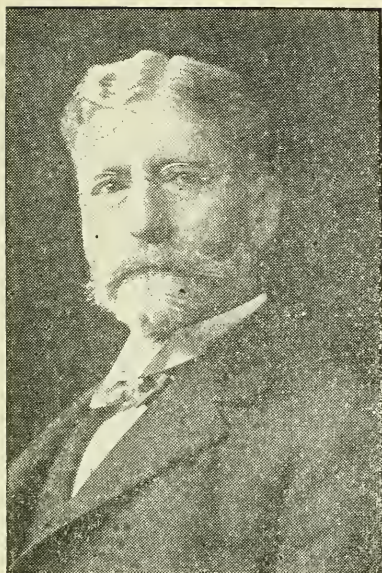


in St. Louis, and he has been quite successful from the start.

ARMENIUS F. BOCK.

A. F. Bock was born in Monroe County, Illinois, in 1846, and received his early education in the public classical schools of that State.

When scarcely 20 years of age the subject of this sketch went to Germany, where he studied medicine in the University of Wuerzburg, in the province of Bavaria. He graduated from that famous seat of learning in 1868, and after spending one year in touring the continent, Dr. Bock returned to this country and located in St. Louis. He has been there ever since, and in his thirty-one years of practice has made for himself an honorable reputation as a gentleman and physician.



Dr. Bock has devoted his entire attention to his general practice.

He is a member of several influential medical societies, both State and local.

The doctor has contributed to medical literature to a considerable extent, both in the magazines and in the societies, and his writings have all been clear and forcible—a good index of his character.

LOUIS CHARLES BOISLINIERE

Louis Charles Boisliniere, eminent as physician, author and educator, was born September 2, 1816, in the Island of Guadeloupe, one of the West Indian possessions of France. His father was the owner of a large sugar plantation on the Island of Guadeloupe. His early education was obtained under private tutors in France, and later he took his degree of Letters and Arts at the University of France. He studied law at the same institution, receiving the degree and license that entitled him to practice in the French courts.

After graduating he returned to Guadeloupe, made an extended trip through South America and, upon his return to Guadeloupe, found the island in such an unsettled condition that he decided to establish his home in the United States.

In 1842 he arrived in New Orleans, soon afterwards going to Kentucky, bearing letters of introduction to Henry Clay and other noted persons of that State. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, studying under the preceptorship of such noted physicians and educators as Drs. Gross, Flint and the elder Yandell. He then went to St. Louis and entered the St. Louis Medical College, graduating in 1848, having been advised to take this step by Dr. Henry M. Bullitt. After graduating he at once entered upon the active practice of medicine in St. Louis, and rendered valuable service to the public during the cholera epidemic of 1849. In 1858 he was elected Coroner of St. Louis County. He was the first physician to hold this office in St. Louis County, and was re-elected to the office in 1860. He had special laws passed governing the office, which were declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the State, and which have guided all subsequent Coroners in the conduct of their affairs. The position has, since his election, always been held by a physician.

While engaged in general practice, he gave special attention to obstetrics and gynecology, and induced the Sisters of Charity to open a lying-in hospital, which was conducted under the name of St. Ann's Asylum, and was the first institution of its kind west of the Alleghenies. For more than twenty years he was the attending obstetrician. In 1870 he was appointed to the Chair of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Diseases of Children in the St.

Louis Medical College, and in connection with this professorship conducted a large gynecological clinic at the Mullanphy Hospital.

He was president of the St. Louis Medical Society in 1878-9, and was for several terms president of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society. In 1879 the St. Louis University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws and certain scientific communications of which he was the author, caused him to be elected an honorary member of the Anthropological Society of Paris.

At a meeting of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, held in St. Louis, he delivered the address of welcome on the part of St. Louis physicians, and was elected to honorary fellowship in that society. He contributed many valuable papers to medical literature, and was the author of the work entitled, "A Treatise Upon Obstetric Accidents, Emergencies and Operations," which met with a cordial reception from the medical profession at large, and is used as a text book by many medical colleges.

Dr. Boisliniere was noted for his great learning and, notwithstanding the exacting nature of his professional duties, he found time during his life to keep up his classical and literary studies, and was always active in matters of public interest. His kindly courtesy and the personal interest he took in each member of the profession endeared him to them all, and he was both beloved and honored by the general public.

As an obstetrician he was aggressive. He was the pioneer of the obstetric forceps in the West, and fought its battle against what seemed insurmountable opposition until the victory was complete, and that great "prime mover of obstetrics and conservator of infantile

life" is found in the obstetric bag of every practitioner.

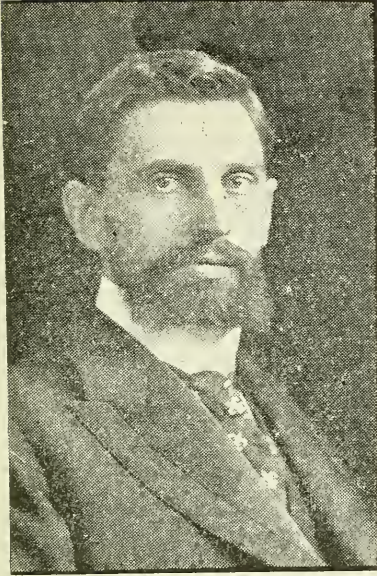
In the early days of this controversy his greatest opponent was the most famous obstetrician in the city, who contended that delivery at the superior strait by means of the forceps was a physical impossibility, but when its possibility was demonstrated beyond a doubt, retreated with the statement, "It was a most hazardous and altogether unwarrantable proceeding."

Another stand taken by Dr. Boisliniere early in his medical career was the ethical wrong and unscientific proceeding of craniotomy upon the living child.

In all his obstetric experience, covering as it did some forty-five years of active obstetric work, both in private practice and hospital service, not once was craniotomy upon the living child resorted to. He defended his position against all comers, ably assisted and encouraged by his friend and colleague, Dr. T. L. Papin of St. Louis. In 1890 he published a pamphlet entitled, "Craniotomy and Caesarean Section," in which the ethical wrong was clearly proven and the operation of craniotomy demonstrated to be unsurgical and scientifically inexpedient and inhuman.

His lifelong battle against this useless sacrifice of human life was—owing to the advance of modern surgery—crowned with success, and he had the satisfaction of knowing that the operation of craniotomy was relegated to the past.

Dr. Boisliniere died in St. Louis, January 13, 1896. His wife and six children survived him, five daughters and a son—Dr. L. C. Boisliniere, Jr. Although he was in his 80th year, he was active to the last. Never having relinquished his practice, he had the satisfaction of dying in the harness.



DAVID S. BOOTH.

Dr. David S. Booth comes of a family of physicians. His grandfather was Dr. John J. Booth, who removed from Philadelphia in 1847 to Fredericktown, Mo., where he practiced medicine until his death.

Dr. Booth's father, Dr. David S. Booth, Sr., began practice in the early part of 1850 in Southwest Missouri, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he was appointed surgeon on the Queen of the West, a gunboat of the Western flotilla.

While the gunboats were attempting to run past Vicksburg, Dr. Booth, pere, was taken prisoner by the Confederates, but was soon released by exchange, and assigned to the position of Surgeon-in-Charge of the General and Post Hospitals at Springfield, Mo., which position he held until the war was ended, when he became a resident of Illinois.

The subject of this sketch was born April 6, 1863, in Enterprise,

McDonald County, Missouri, but when a year old removed with his parents to Sparta, Ill., where he received his early education, graduating in the classical course from the High School, after which he attended the Southern Illinois Normal University. After studying medicine with his father he entered the St. Louis Medical College, and graduated therefrom in 1886. The latter part of his medical course he was a private pupil of the late Dr. H. H. Mudd. Soon after receiving his diploma he became assistant house surgeon and pharmacist in the Missouri Pacific Railway Hospital at Palestine, Tex., and a few months later was transferred to the railway company's hospital in St. Louis. In the latter part of 1897 he returned to Texas to take charge of the Palestine Hospital. Resigning in the spring of 1889, he located in Webster Groves, a suburb of St. Louis, but after three months removed with his father to Belleville, Ill.

In 1891 he accepted a position as assistant to Dr. C. H. Hughes of St. Louis, with whom he was associated until January 1, 1899. During his connection with Dr. Hughes he was business manager and collaborator of the "Alienist and Neurologist."

Dr. Booth has filled the position of Clinical Instructor in Nervous Diseases in Marion-Sims Medical College, and later in the Barnes Medical College.

He is consultant to the Missouri Pacific Railway Hospital and to St. Joseph's Sanitarium and examiner for the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company. He was recently appointed local surgeon to the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company.

Dr. Booth was married in June, 1892, to Basmath Ariadne, a daughter of Dr. W. West of Belleville, Ill.



WALDO BRIGGS.

Those who are acquainted with the medical profession of St. Louis and the State, and who know the merits and demerits of its individual members, rank Dr. Waldo Briggs, Dean of the Faculty of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, as one of the men most prominent in the profession. Certain it is, that his professional life has won for him the regard and esteem of his co-practitioners as well as that of the laity.

Forty-five years ago, at the town of Bowling Green, which is in the heart of the famous blue grass region of Kentucky, Waldo Briggs was born. He received a special course of study which fitted him for entrance in the Medical Department of the Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, Tennessee. It was in 1877 that he graduated from the college.

Soon afterwards Dr. Briggs came to St. Louis, where ever since he has followed the profession of his choice. He has devoted most of his attention to surgery, and so good has

been his work along this line that he is now accounted as one of the foremost surgeons in this section of the country.

Dr. Briggs, in addition to being the dean of the faculty, is professor of surgery in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, with which he has been connected for a number of years past. He is consulting surgeon in the St. Louis City Hospital, the Female Hospital of St. Louis and of the St. Andrew's Hospital located in Murphysboro, Ill. Dr. Briggs is also the chief surgeon of the Jefferson Hospital of St. Louis. These positions are held by Dr. Briggs by virtue of good work in surgery and his originality in performing operations.

As the doctor is now just in the prime of his life, it can be safely asserted that he is destined to be one of the most prominent surgeons that St. Louis has ever produced.

EDWARD BRINKMAN.

The St. Louis Medical College is the institution in which Dr. Edward Brinkman received that early professional knowledge which has since been of material advantage to him and which he has enlarged until he is now regarded as one of the most thorough and scholarly of the physicians and surgeons of St. Louis.

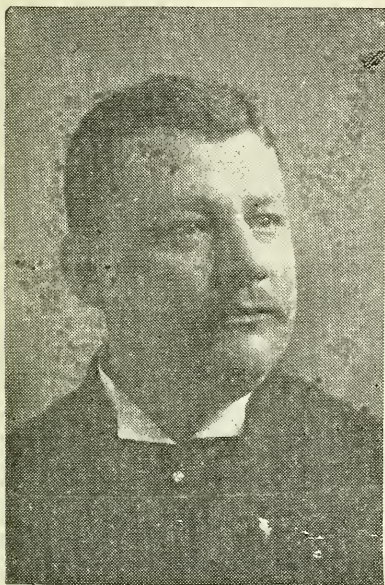
The doctor was born in the town of Edwardsville, in the State of Illinois, on the 18th day of February, 1864. He was the recipient of an early education in the public schools of his early home that paved the way for his future.

After his graduation from the St. Louis Medical, March 6, 1885, Dr. Brinkman returned to his native State, where for the next three years years he engaged in the general practice of medicine.

In 1888 he came to St. Louis, where he has since remained. He

has devoted most of his time to his speciality of obstetrics and gynecology.

Dr. Brinkman is a member of several medical societies and occupies a high place in the affections of his patients and co-practitioners.



A. V. L. BROKAW.

Born in the City Hospital, the son of a physician, it is but natural that his choice of profession was influenced by the paternal bent, and the surroundings. The father, Doctor F. V. L. Brokaw, was Superintendent and Surgeon in charge at the St. Louis City Hospital at the time of the birth of the subject of this sketch.

Augustus Von Lieu Brokaw was born on the 6th day of April, 1863. His early schooling was had in the St. Louis public schools, and followed by the training of Polytechnic and High Schools. He studied medicine, graduating with class honors in March, 1885. He then went abroad in pursuit of further medical education, and

studied in the universities of Berlin and Vienna; there he received a special surgical training. Later, he devoted a year to hospital work in some of the notable institutions of Europe.

Dr. Brokaw began the practice of his profession in his native city in 1887, and has since then received the appointment of surgeon to St. John's Hospital and that of professor of anatomy and operative surgery in the Missouri Medical College. When the "Missouri" was merged in the medical department of Washington University he became Professor of Clinical Gynecology.

Dr. Brokaw is also surgeon to the City and Female Hospitals, chief surgeon of the St. Louis Transit Company and general consulting surgeon to the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, of the Missouri State Medical, the American Medical Association and the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association. In private practice Dr. Brokaw has made a specialty of surgery, and, although not yet in life's prime, he is favorably known throughout the State as an expert.

JOHN YOUNG BROWN, JR.

Dr. John Young Brown claims his birthplace in a State that has furnished Missouri many of her best citizens. He is a son of that other John Young Brown so well known as a one time Governor of Kentucky and a prominent and honored citizen of that State. Another ancestor of Dr. Brown's was Archibald Dixon, who succeeded Henry Clay in the United States Senate and was elected to various State offices in his political career.

John Young Brown, Jr., was born in Henderson, Ky., July 20, 1865.



He received an elementary education in the public schools of the Commonwealth and finished his literary schooling at University School of Petersburg, Va. He read medicine under Dr. Arch. Dixon at Henderson. After a year of such preliminary study he entered Bellevue Hospital College and graduated from that famous medical school in 1887.

He began the practice of his profession in his native town, and acquired and maintained a highly successful general practice during the next five years. He then went East to study and fit himself for special work in gynecology and abdominal surgery. He took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic, and, altogether, spent the major portion of five years in acquiring a thorough knowledge of his chosen specialties. At one time he was the pupil of Dr. Joseph Price, renowned as one of the world's greatest surgeons.

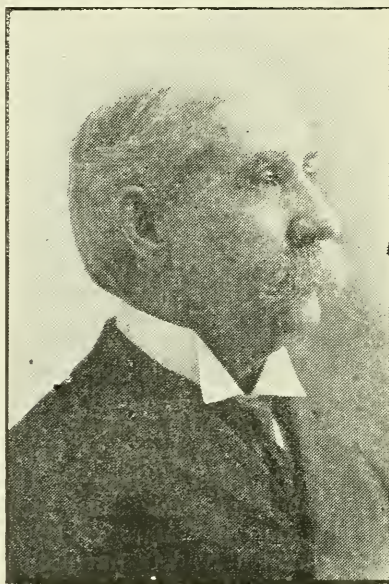
Dr. Brown came to Missouri taking up his residence in St. Louis

in February of 1896. He has become a prominent resident, and has been markedly successful professionally, especially so as an operator in cases which come under the head of his special studies. Dr. Brown is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and of the Missouri State Medical Association. He is also a member of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society and a Fellow of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He is an honored ex-vice-president of the Kentucky State Medical Society, and of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association.

J. C. BROWNLEE.

A well-known physician and surgeon of Kansas City is James C. Brownlee, who comes of a family of long residence in Pennsylvania. Dr. Brownlee was born in West Alexander, Washington Co., Penn., the date being February 9, 1854.

He acquired an excellent literary education in the institutions of his



native State, and after a course of reading preparatory, became a student in Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City.

After his graduation in 1880 he established himself in his birth-place and soon had a lucrative practice.

In 1885, attracted by the great possibilities evidenced in the rise and rapid growth of Kansas City, he removed to that place, and has since resided there, becoming a full-fledged and enthusiastic Missourian.

Dr. Brownlee has been very successful in Kansas City, both from a professional and business standpoint. He has a large general practice, but is best known as an expert in surgical work. In the latter-named branch he has performed many very difficult operations with complete success.

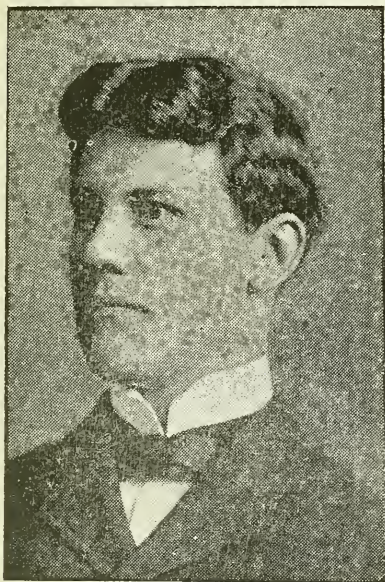
Smith Academy, preparing for a college education. He then entered Princeton University, where he was graduated with the class of 1893.

Having decided to follow the profession of medicine, he entered the St. Louis Medical College Department of the Washington University, taking a full course of studies, and graduated from that institution in 1897, and immediately engaged in the general practice of medicine in his native city.

Dr. Bryan has charge of one of the medical clinics of the O'Fallon Dispensary, a department of the Medical Department of Washington University. He is a member of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis Medical College, a member of the Princeton Club of St. Louis and of the Washington University Association.

JOHN P. BRYSON.

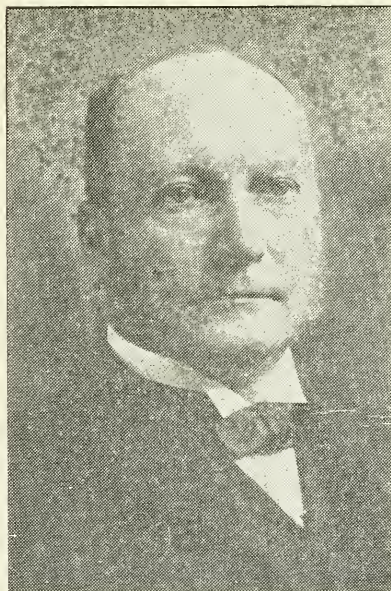
John Paul Bryson is of Southern extraction. He was born in Macon, Miss., April 16, 1846. His early education was acquired in the public



R. SHEPARD BRYAN.

Richard Shepard Bryan is a native Missourian. He was born in St. Louis, August 25, 1870.

After a preparatory course received at Racine, Wis., he attended



and private schools of his native State. The outbreak of the war between the States found our subject too young for military service, but in 1863, when but 17 years old, his partiality for the Southern cause led him to enlist in the Confederate service. He was assigned to the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, attached to Morgan's (afterward Duke's) brigade, and served to the end of the war.

Returning to his home in Macon in 1865, he commenced the study of medicine by a course of reading, pursued under the direction of Dr. S. V. D. Hill, then a well-known Mississippi physician. In 1866 he came to Missouri and matriculated in the Humboldt Medical College of St. Louis. Graduating in 1868, he determined to become a permanent resident, and to that end commenced his professional career in St. Louis. After serving for a year as a City Hospital interne, Dr. Bryson began the building of a private practice, which has since grown to large proportions. His specialty is surgery, principally that of the genito-urinary organs.

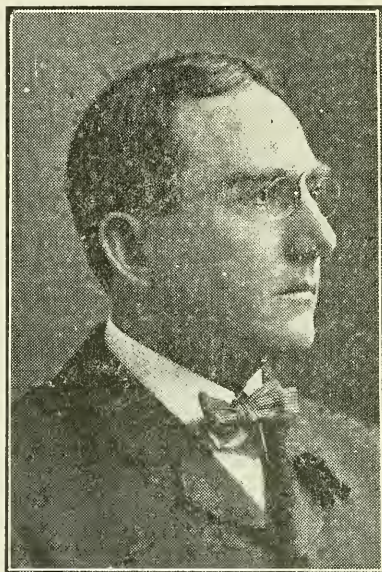
In 1882 he became a lecturer in the St. Louis Medical College on diseases of the genito-urinary organs, and in 1886 became Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery, and is now filling that chair in the Medical Department of Washington University, of which the old St. Louis Medical has become a part. His connection with the St. Louis Medical College antedates the period of his lecturate by about ten years.

Dr. Bryson was a prominent member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of St. Louis, and is now a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, of the Missouri State Medical Association, of the American Medical Association, of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons and of the Southern Sur-

gical and Gynecological Society. He is also a member of the St. Louis City Hospital Alumni and surgeon to St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital.

EDWIN CLARK BURNETT.

Edwin Clark Burnett was born at Mansfield, O., Jan. 19, 1854. Shortly after his birth the family removed to Olney, Ill., where the early



years of his life were spent attending the public schools and receiving the education offered the average American youth.

In 1880 he went to St. Louis and entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which, after a three-years' course of study, he graduated in 1883, having been fitted for his course of study there by a preparatory work given him by a preceptor under whom he studied for three years previous to his entering the St. Louis Medical College.

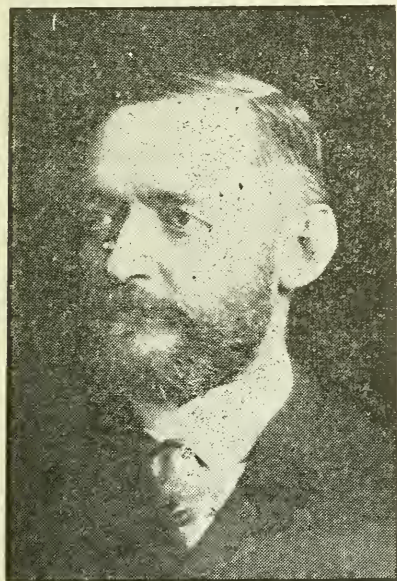
After graduating Dr. Burnett practiced for one year at Olney, Ill., after which, in 1884, he located in St. Louis, where he has continued to practice ever since.

He has made a specialty of genito-urinary surgery. Dr. Burnett is lecturer in the Medical Department of the Washington University and Chief of Clinic for Genito-Urinary Diseases.

He is a member of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons and also of the St. Louis Medical Society.

I. H. CADWALLADER.

Isaac Henry Cadwallader was born in Waynesville, O., August 29, 1850. When he was but seven years old his parents removed to Illinois, in



which State, after short residences at Canton and Havana, the family settled in Lincoln. Here young Cadwallader received the greater part of his literary education, finishing a course in Lincoln University, an institution under Presbyterian auspices, in 1868.

His father, who was a physician, during his residence in Lincoln was proprietor of a drug store, and the subject of this sketch for several

years was a pharmaceutical clerk in this store. As a result of such employment he gained much practical knowledge of medicine, and supplemented that experience by a course of reading along the same lines. His maternal grandfather had been a physician, as also were several other members of his mother's family. So it naturally followed that his choice of a profession was easily determined. He finally matriculated at Rush Medical College in Chicago, and graduated therefrom in 1875.

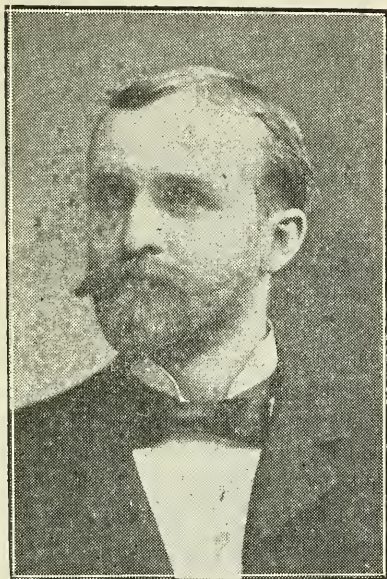
On March 10, in the year of his graduation, Dr. Cadwallader came to Missouri, and, locating in St. Louis, engaged at once in the practice of his profession, and has been continuously so engaged ever since, moving his office location only to follow the natural "residence section" changes incident to the growth of an American city.

While engaged in general practice, and not seeking to become a specialist, the specialty has come to him in the shape of "diseases of women," in which he has developed considerable skill. As an instructor Dr. Cadwallader was for three years connected with the Woman's Medical College, lecturing on materia medica and therapeutics. For the past ten years he has been on the active medical staff of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, and a part of his work there has been to lecture before the nurses of that institution.

Dr. Cadwallader has a large clientele in the State outside of the city of St. Louis, and is a busy man. He has always been a hard worker. During the year of the typhoid fever epidemic he contributed his full share of professional work, handling over 100 cases.

Dr. Cadwallader is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, and always among the foremost to take advantage of any discovery, inven-

tion or other improvement in the practice of the healing art.



WM. M. CAMPBELL.

William Muse Campbell, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of St. Joseph, Mo., was born in Robinson, Brown County, Kan., March 17, 1873.

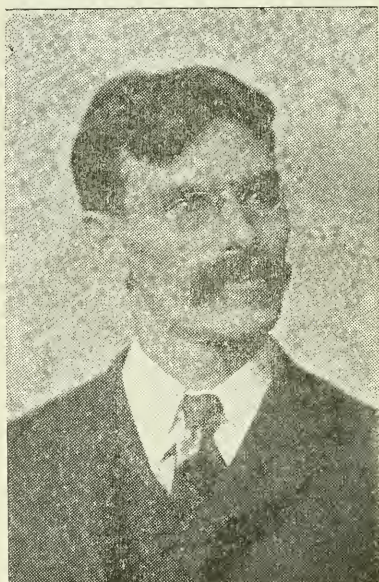
His father, the Rev. William G. Campbell, was a minister of the M. E. Church in Kansas, a member of the Kansas Conference. He died in 1889. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Muse and she was the daughter of Joseph Muse, a resident of Western Pennsylvania. Our subject was educated in the public schools, and at the age of 17 he began the study and practice of medicine, and graduated from the Northwestern Medical College of St. Joseph in 1893. He then engaged in practice at Fairview, Kan., where he remained two years and obtained a large practice. He then left for Philadelphia, Pa., where he attended Jefferson Medical College, and while there was elected to the Chair of

Physiology in Central Medical College, St. Joseph.

He returned to St. Joseph, forming a partnership with his uncle, Dr. O. B. Campbell. In 1897 Dr. Campbell left St. Joseph on account of poor health and traveled a couple of years. Returning to St. Joseph, he again took up the practice of his profession. His fame, both as a physician and surgeon, is widespread, and he is often called in consultation and to perform difficult operations at distant points. Dr. Campbell is a member of the Masonic Order, Odd Fellows and a number of other fraternal orders. In his early struggles he received every encouragement and sympathy from his mother, a woman remarkable for her energy and lofty ambition, for her nobility of purpose and strength of character, and he naturally feels proud when he sees in his successful present the fruition of her prophecies and his hopes.

L. CAPLAN.

Dr. L. Caplan is one of the most prominent of the ear, throat and



nose specialists of the city of St. Louis.

He was born in Russia on the 15th day of May, 1865, and received his early education in that and other European countries.

After taking the prescribed course of study in the University of Vienna, from which he graduated in 1890, he further pursued the study of medicine in various European capitals. After the three years' additional work in Europe, which he devoted to a special study of diseases of the ear, nose and throat, Dr. Caplan came to America and located in St. Louis.

The thorough education he had received abroad placed him almost immediately in the front rank of the profession here.

He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and from 1894 to 1898 was connected with the old Missouri Medical College.

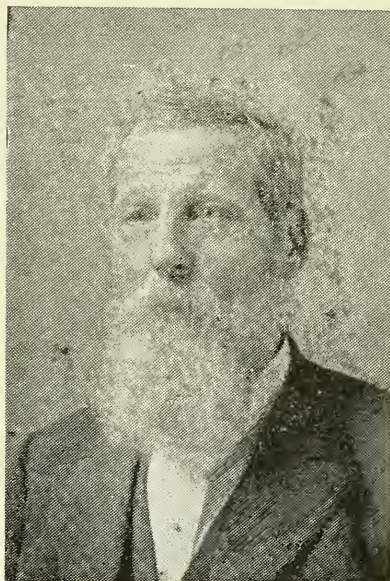
Dr. Caplan is also the aurist and laryngologist of the Bethesda Institute and the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum as well.

CHARLES L. CARTER.

Charles Leonidas Carter was born in Dayton, Tenn., on the 1st day of March 1832. He is the son of William and Ruth B. McFarland Carter. The father was a Virginian. The mother was born in Scotland, but came with her parents to Abbeville, S. C., when an infant. She was a blood relation of the famous Calhoun family. William Carter, father of the subject of this sketch, was elected sheriff of Bradley County, Tennessee, but died during his term of office in the year 1836, when Charles L. Carter was but 4 years old. The father's estate, which was ample, was squandered by bad management of the administrator, so that the widowed mother of four

small children was left in straitened circumstances.

At an early age Charles developed a love for books, and became a devoted student. By teaching school and other work he acquired the means to obtain for himself a liberal literary education. Medicine had always been his goal, so he prepared himself by a course of scientific reading and study for entrance to the St. Louis Medical College, from which institution he gradu-



ated in 1862. But he had some years previously successfully passed an informal examination on merit, and had acquired a large and lucrative practice.

In April, 1863, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the Sixth Cavalry Regiment, M. S. M., after he had declined a similar position in the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, having passed the examination with a marking 24 points above the requirements of the service. After about a year's service Dr. Carter resigned on account of failing health. His health improving after

a few months, he passed the examination taken by applicants for regular army surgeonships and was assigned to the Clay General Hospital in Louisville, Ky. From there he was sent to Marietta, Ga., and placed in charge of the sick and wounded officers of the Seventeenth Army Corps, with the superintendency of the corps hospital. His health again failing, he resigned after the fall of Atlanta.

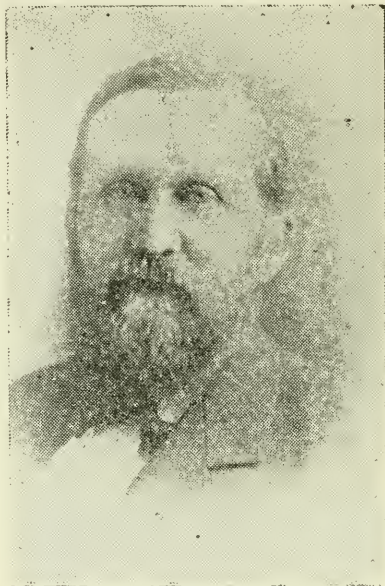
In 1866 he wrote a treatise on "General Pathology," which was made a text book in several medical schools, and is now in the second edition. Dr. Carter is a concise and cogent writer, and was formerly one of the editors of the St. Louis Medical Record. In 1867 he was tendered the Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the St. Louis Medical College.

He was married to Virginia Haynes at Holden, Mo., February 24, 1875. Two children are the result of the union. Socially, financially and professionally, Dr. Carter's life has been a success. He is now (1900) living in comfortable retirement at Warrensburg, Mo.

GEORGE CALMESE CATLETT.

George Calmese Catlett, M. D., was born June 20, 1828, in Union Co., Kentucky. He was associated with the following medical associations: Shreveport, La.; St. Joseph, Mo.; the State Society of Missouri, American Medical Association and the Association of Asylum Superintendents. Dr. Catlett was a frequent contributor to medical periodicals, these treatises being for most part on nervous diseases. He entered the Confederate Army, was with Gen. Sterling Price in that officer's Missouri campaign, then he became field surgeon with Gen. Bragg until the fall of Vicksburg, at which time he was appointed sur-

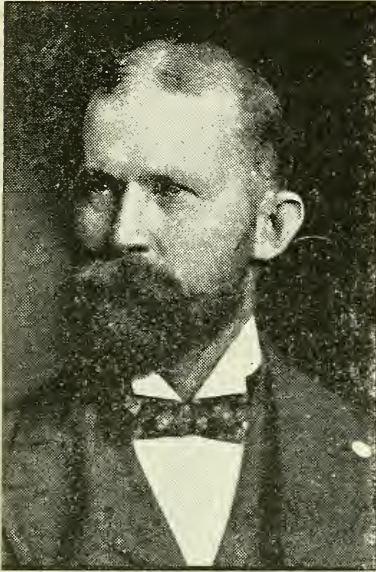
geon of hospitals and inspector and medical purveyor for the Trans-mississippi departments under Gen. E. Kirby Smith. In 1874 he was elected superintendent of State Lunatic Asylum No. 2 at St. Joseph, Mo., in which position he remained until his death, May 19, 1886.



During the greater part of his life after attaining manhood he was a zealous member of the order of Free Masons. He belonged to the St. Joseph Lodge, No. 78, A. F. and A. M.; St. Joseph Royal Arch Chapter, No. 14; St. Joseph Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, and Eminent Commander of Hugh de Payne Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, of St. Joseph.

Dr. Catlett married Miss Pamela Culver, November 9, 1854, daughter of Dr. Henry Culver, Prince George County, Maryland. His family consisted of three children—Corinne Belle, Harry Middleton and George Calmese, Jr. Dr. Catlett came to Missouri when a boy, and with the exception of his service in the army,

he made St. Joseph his home, and died at the State Lunatic Asylum, No. 2, May 19, 1886, at that place, and his body rests in a vault in beautiful Mount Mora.



F. E. CHASE.

Frank E. Chase was born May 23, 1866, in Carbondale, Ill. After the usual early training to be had under the American public school system, he entered Chaddock College, located at Quincy, Ill.

When he had pursued a general course of study for three years he attended the medical department of the same college, graduating in March, 1890. The following year he took a post-graduate course in the American Medical College, graduating in June, 1891, and after some further preparation in bacteriological and microscopical work at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, commenced the practice of medicine, establishing an office on Clayton road in St. Louis in July, 1891. In January, 1895, he changed

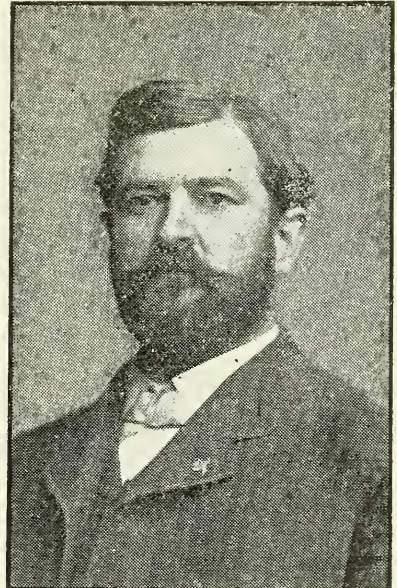
his office to its present location on Chouteau avenue.

Besides being engaged in general practice, Dr. Chase is Medical Examiner for the Protective Home Circle, A. O. U. W. and Degree of Honor. He is a thorough, conscientious worker in his chosen profession, and possesses the physique and temperament which enter largely into the make-up of the successful physician.

GEORGE O. COFFIN.

Dr. George O. Coffin, city physician of Kansas City, was born at Danielsville, in Northampton Co., Pennsylvania, August 4, 1858. His early education was received in the public schools of his native State and under private tutelage. He early in life took up the study of medicine, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1879, in Marshall County, Kansas, where he maintained himself successfully for a number of years.

In 1886, attracted by opportuni-



ties offered to ambitious professional men in Kansas City, Dr. Coffin took up his residence there, and soon proved to his own satisfaction and that of the community that his removal to the city on the Kaw had been a wise one. He served as house surgeon in the City Hospital during the years 1894 and 1895, and in the latter year became city physician, which position he has filled in a manner most acceptable to the citizens of Kansas City. He remains in that position at this writing (1900).

In medical educational matters in Missouri Dr. Coffin has taken an active interest. He is Professor of Surgery in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Kansas City and Dean of the faculty of that institution.

He is a member of the Jackson County Academy of Medicine, of the Missouri Medical Association and of the American Medical Association. Dr. Coffin practices surgery especially. He is a graduate of the Kansas City Medical College.

T. G. COMSTOCK.

T. Griswold Comstock was born in Leroy, Genessee County, New York, July 27, 1829, son of Lee and Sarah Calkins Comstock, both natives of Connecticut. His father was a brother of Dr. John Lee Comstock, who was a surgeon in the U. S. Army in the War of 1812, and author of "Comstock's Philosophy," "Comstock's Chemistry," "Comstock's Geology," and other text books on mineralogy, physiology, natural history and physical geography. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Daniel Calkins, an accomplished and celebrated physician of that time in New London County, Connecticut, and a descendant in the sixth generation of one of the Mayflower Puritans.

Young Comstock was reared and

had his academic education in his native town. He later came West to St. Louis, and soon after his arrival began the study of medicine under Dr. J. V. Prather, one of the founders of the St. Louis Medical College. He attended a course of lectures in that institution and received his first doctor's degree therefrom.

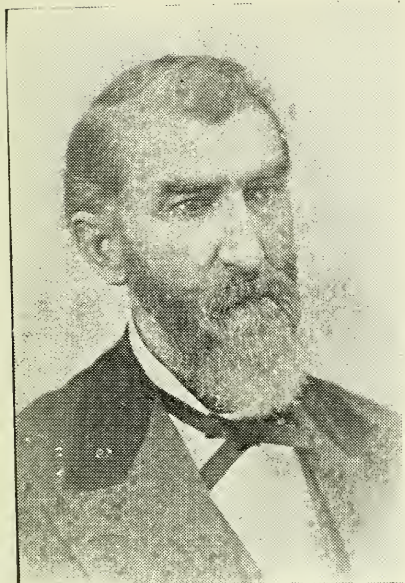
Subsequently he took up homeopathy under the direction of Dr. J. T. Temple, finishing with a course in the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. He



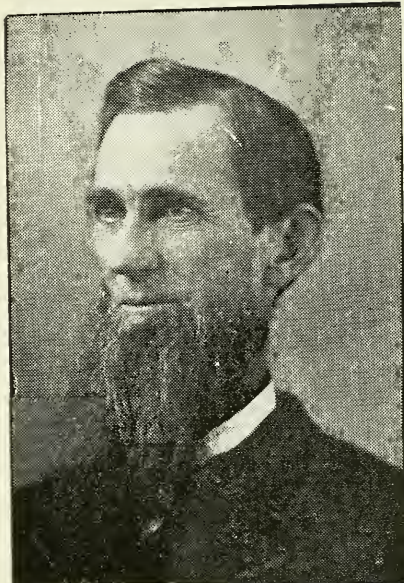
graduated there in 1854. He immediately began to practice in St. Louis, but in a short time went abroad.

He visited prominent hospitals in Europe, spending some time at the clinics in London, Paris, Berlin and Prague. From thence he went to Vienna and matriculated at the University of Vienna, where he studied specially obstetrics and gynecology. He passed an examination in the German language before the faculty of the university, and

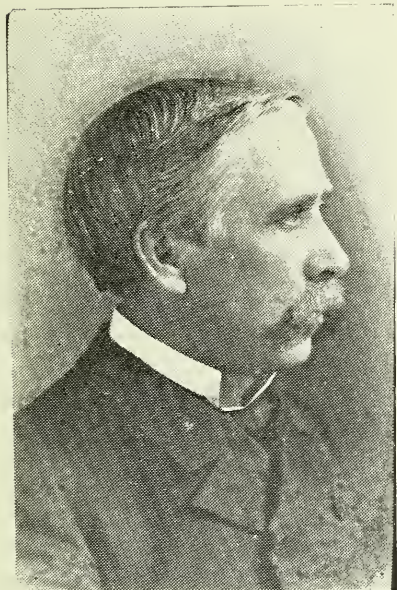
EX-PRESIDENTS MISSOURI STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.
(In addition to others whose portraits are elsewhere given.)



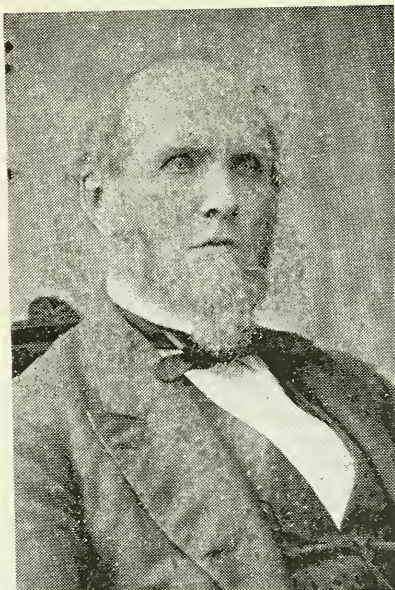
C. F. CLAYTON, 1869.



T. B. LESTER, 1870.



J. E. TEFFT, 1871.



E. MONTGOMERY, 1872.

graduated as Master in Obstetrics or Doctor in Midwifery.

Dr. Comstock resumed practice in St. Louis in 1858, and took high rank among the local leaders in the profession. He has been conspicuous in medical, educational and hospital work, and is one of the representative physicians of his school in the West. He has been honored by the St. Louis University with the degree of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, and has held the Chair of Professor of Obstetrics in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons—later merged with the Homeopathic College of Missouri.

In 1862 he served a short time as surgeon in the First Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He was for twenty years primarily physician on the staff of Good Samaritan Hospital, and is president of the medical staff of the St. Louis Children's Hospital. He is also one of the founders of the Humane Society of Missouri.

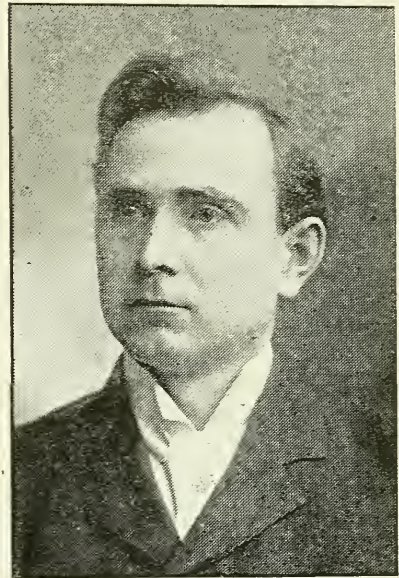
While engaged in general practice, Dr. Comstock is authority on obstetrical and gynecological surgery. He is the possessor of one of the finest medical libraries owned by any doctor in the West.

GEORGE CLINTON CRANDALL.

George Clinton Crandall was born near Elgin, Ill., 35 years ago. At an early age his parents removed to Michigan, and in that State he received his early education, graduating from the High School and Scientific College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science previous to his entrance into the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. In 1890 he graduated from the university, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was appointed on the medical staff of the Northern Michigan Insane Asylum shortly afterwards. He held

this position from 1890 to 1894 inclusive, resigning in the latter year that he might go abroad, where, until his return to America in 1895, he further pursued his study of medicine under the masters of Europe.

Upon his return to this country Dr. Crandall came to Missouri and located in active general practice in St. Louis, where he has ever since remained. The doctor has made a specialty of nervous and mental diseases, and has divided his practice



between that specialty and his general work. The success he has had with his specialty is indicative of the growth of his practice, and his work along that line has made him well-known, both to the laity and the profession.

Dr. Crandall is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Medico-Psychological Association, the St. Louis Medical Society and the St. Louis Microscopical Society. In the spring of 1899 Dr. Crandall was elected president of the last-named society. The

doctor is also Professor of the Chair of General Medicine in the Marion-Sims College of Medicine of St. Louis.

ARTHUR N. CURTIS.

Dr. Arthur N. Curtis is one of the most prominent of the younger physicians of South St. Louis. He has been practicing there for the past seven years, and has always been regarded as a man of unusual ability by those who know his capabilities.

Dr. Curtis was born near Boston, at Brookfield, Mass., and his early life was spent in that and other Massachusetts towns, where he received the education that fitted him for entrance of the Medical Department of the Columbia University (the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City), from which he graduated in 1888.

His record as a student there won for him an internship in the Bellevue Hospital of New York City, where he remained for the ensuing year.

For the next four years Dr. Curtis took post-graduate courses in medicine in the colleges and hospitals of Berlin and Vienna. Returning to this country in 1893, he located in St. Louis, where he still is.

His practice is a large one, and he is enabled by his thorough knowledge of medicine to readily grasp the contingencies that may arise in it.

CHARLES OTTO CURTMAN.

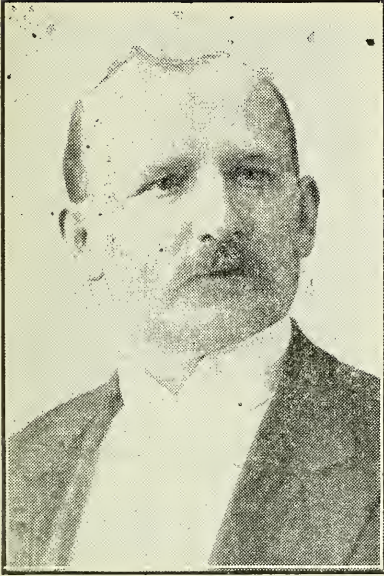
Charles Otto Curtman was born July 30, 1829, in Giessen, Germany, the small city where Justus von Liebig established the first chemical laboratory in the world. His father was a prominent director in the gymnasium, and young Otto had the advantage of a thorough educator in the teachings of his father. A

good foundation having thus been laid at home and in the gymnasium and realschule at Giessen and later in Offenbach, Curtman commenced the studies of chemistry at Giessen.

Having finished his university studies, he went to Antwerp, Belgium, and when but 20 years old came to the United States, and landed in New York in 1849, shortly afterwards engaging in the drug business in New Orleans. When the Civil War broke out Curtman first acted as army surgeon in a Confederate Cavalry Regiment, but at the request of Gen. Price established laboratories at Arkadelphia, Ark., and Tyler and Marshall, Tex., producing on the one hand deadly munitions of war and on the other medicines for the sick and wounded in the interests of the Confederate Army. At the close of the war Curtman lived for a short time in Memphis, but soon came to St. Louis through the solicitation of Dr. J. N. McDowell to co-operate in the reorganization of the Missouri Medical College. It was at this time that he began studying medicine, receiving the degree of M. D. in the proper course of time.

Although he was most successful as a practitioner, yet he never liked the work and made known that he would no longer practice, and raised his fees to prevent people calling, yet such was his personal magnetism that many insisted on getting his medical advice as long as he lived. He was Professor of Chemistry in the Missouri Medical College and the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. As a teacher he had no equal, as many thousands of students could testify. His early contributions to literature are widely scattered through medical, chemical and pharmaceutical journals.

He died April 22, 1896, at his home in St. Louis, mourned by thousands of friends.



H. C. DALTON.

Aberdeen, Miss., is the birthplace of H. C. Dalton, now one of St. Louis' most prominent physicians. He was born May 7, 1847, and obtained a liberal education at the University of Alabama previous to the Civil War. After the close of the war Dr. Dalton came to Missouri, and in St. Louis received his medical education.

He graduated from the Missouri Medical College in 1870, and began practice at once.

In 1872 he was appointed assistant physician in the St. Louis City Hospital, serving in that capacity during the ensuing year. From 1886 to 1892 Dr. Dalton was superintendent of the City Hospital, which position he filled with credit to himself and the advancement of the efficiency of the institution.

The doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the Tri-State Medical Society and the St. Louis Medical Society.

CHARLES B. DE GROAT.

Charles B. De Groat was born in New Orleans, La., February 10, 1857. He obtained his early education in the public schools of his native city, after which he graduated from the Cheshire Military College of Cheshire, Conn. He then engaged in business, but gave that up in 1892 to enter the Marion-Sims Medical College of St. Louis, from which he graduated three years later.

Soon after his graduation from college, Dr. De Groat began practice in Hannibal, Mo. Later he removed to Kansas City, where he was connected with the Kansas City Hospital. In 1899 Dr. De Groat went to St. Louis and located on the South Side.

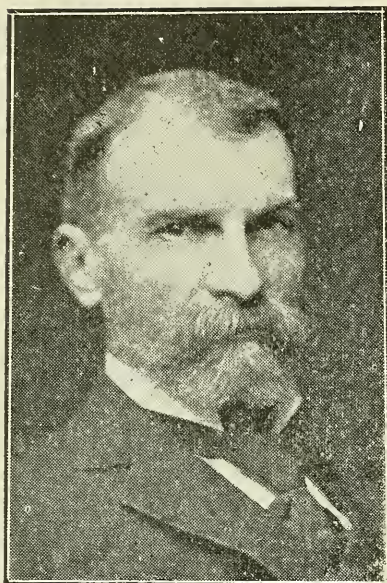
Dr. De Groat is connected with the staff of the Rebekah Hospital, and also serves in a like capacity in the United States Marine Hospital. He has made no specialty, preferring to devote his entire attention to his general practice.

ARMAND DERIVAUX.

It was in the Province of Alsace, that bone of contention between France and Germany, and on the 19th day of September, 1849, that Armand Derivaux was born. His early life was spent in his native country, and he served in the French army in the war of 1870-71. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Paris (France) University in 1876.

The following year Dr. Derivaux settled in St. Louis, where he has been ever since. He has built up for himself in his twenty-three years of practice a large clientele. He has made a specialty of obstetrics, and is President for the present year of the St. Louis Obstetrics and Gynecological Society.

Dr. Derivaux is quite proud of the



fact that his grandfather helped to free the Americans from the British yoke when they were struggling colonies. Maj. Mathieu Derivaux, the grandfather, was a surgeon in Rochambeau's Corps during the closing battles of the War for Independence, when the French allies so valiantly aided the colonists. He witnessed and took a hand in the dramatic finale at Yorktown, when Cornwallis and his troops laid down their guns and silently marched between the French and American armies—prisoners of war.

WILLIAM S. DEUTSCH.

Of the young men who have rapidly pushed their way to the front none are held in higher esteem, both by the profession and laity, than Dr. William S. Deutsch.

The doctor is of German descent, and was born in St. Louis 29 years ago. After a course of instruction in the grammar and high schools of his native city, young Deutsch, in 1889, entered the famous old Missouri Medical College.

While there his conscientious application to his work won for him the well-deserved approbation of his instructors.

Graduating in 1892, Dr. Deutsch afterwards immediately began the practice of medicine. He has made a specialty of surgery, and his original and clever work along this line



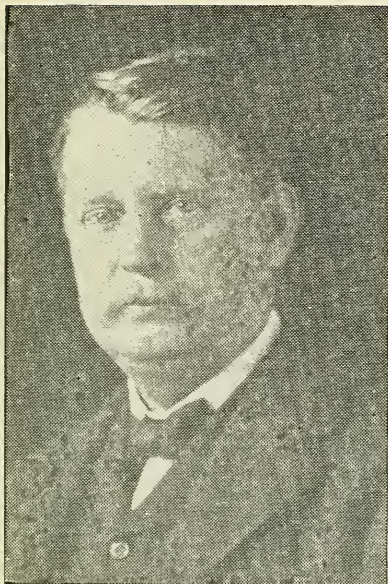
has pushed him into the front rank of the surgeons of St. Louis.

CHARLES H. DIXON.

Charles H. Dixon was born in Paterson, N. J., on the 23d day of August, 1856. He obtained a thorough early and classical education in the schools of St. Louis, whither his parents had removed when he was still a boy.

After receiving his preparatory training he entered the Missouri Medical College, graduating therefrom with the class of '78.

It was in 1881 that Dr. Dixon commenced practicing in St. Louis, where he has since remained. He has devoted most of his attention to



surgery, and his successful work is a matter of history.

Dr. Dixon is chief of surgical clinics and clinical lecturer on surgery in the Medical Department of Washington University and surgeon to the Bethesda Hospital, a member of the Association of Military Surgeons, a member of the prominent medical societies, and has contributed considerable to the medical literature of the day.

JOHN DOOLEY.

The subject of this sketch is by birth an Englishman, born at Burton-on-Trent, Feb. 12, 1834. His early education was acquired in private schools of his native country. He studied medicine under able preceptors, and was a practicing physician when he came to the United States in 1863.

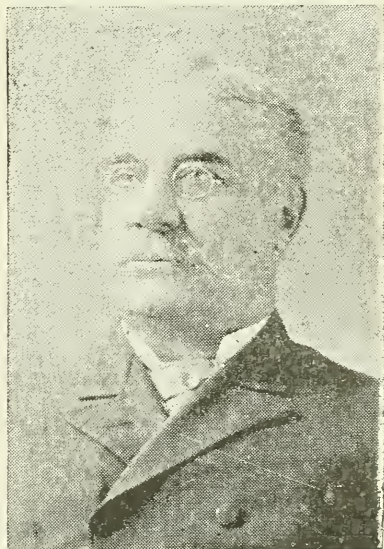
After stopping for about six months in Illinois he proceeded to Kansas, settling first in Shawnee County. He "pioncered" in Kansas until 1879, practicing in different

parts of the section in which he had settled. In those days the Western country doctor thought nothing of traveling twenty and thirty miles to attend a single patient, and Dr. Dooley's circuit was a large one.

He removed from Leavenworth, where he last practiced in Kansas, to Kansas City, and remained in the latter location until 1887, when he was compelled to give up his practice on account of an accident, by which the doctor became almost totally blind. He went to Los Angeles, Cal., and rested from his professional labors for a period of two years. Meanwhile he had regained the use of his eyes through a skillful operation.

In 1889 Dr. Dooley came to Missouri and recommenced the practice of medicine in St. Louis. While engaging in general practice, his specialty has been gynecological surgery. He is one of those called "natural born physicians," and has been very successful throughout his professional career.

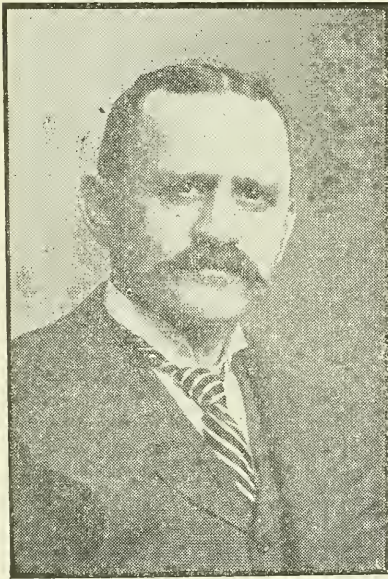
He graduated from the Physio-Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati in 1876, and in 1890 finished



a further course in the American Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati.

WALTER B. DORSETT.

The present president of the Missouri State Medical Society is Dr. Walter B. Dorsett, a man who, by sheer force of energy, backed by a great deal of natural ability, has in twenty-two years of practice risen to the high position he now occupies in the profession.



A native of St. Louis County, Dr. Dorsett obtained his education in the public schools, Washington University and the St. Louis Medical College. Before taking up the study of medicine Dr. Dorsett engaged in the commission business for a short time. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Le Grand Atwood in 1875, and shortly afterwards matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College, graduating therefrom with the class of '78.

The same year in which he graduated as a physician Dr. Dorsett

was appointed as an interne in the St. Louis City Hospital, which position he held for the ensuing year. From 1879 to 1887 he was physician at the St. Louis City Dispensary. He resigned this latter position in the spring of '87 to accept the superintendency of the St. Louis Female Hospital, where he was for the next five years.

In April, 1892, Dr. Dorsett retired to devote his whole time to his private practice, after having been almost constantly in the service of the city of St. Louis from the time of his graduation, some fourteen years.

Dr. Dorsett makes a specialty of gynecology. He has been unusually successful with this work, and his practice is devoted almost exclusively to it. Along this line Dr. Dorsett has come into a national reputation through his scholarly treatises on the diseases of women. By virtue of his success and the reputation he has acquired, Dr. Dorsett was first made a member of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, and later of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He is now (1900) the president of the former, and was in 1898 elected vice-president of the latter society. He is also a member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society.

The doctor is an ex-president of the St. Louis Medical Society and a member of the American Medical Association.

Ever since he became a member of the Missouri State Medical Association Dr. Dorsett has been prominently identified with the progressive element of that society, and he has always been one of its best counselors. He is one of the most popular men in the organization, and at the meeting in 1899 was chosen president for the ensuing year. He has made himself almost

indispensable to the association, not only by his fine conception of the code of ethics and his conscientious insistence of its workings in every detail, but by his masterful executive ability as well.



THOMAS H. DOYLE.

November 5, 1840, is the date and Doylestown, Franklin Co., Pa., the place of birth of Thos. H. Doyle, now one of the most prominent of the present generation of physicians of St. Joseph, Mo.

He received from the schools of his native State the education that is the birthright of every American youth. It was the University Medical College of the city of New York that gave to young Doyle his diploma and degree of Doctor of Medicine, which he received in March of 1865, later on, in 1868-9, taking a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York.

For the following four years Dr. Doyle practiced in the East, coming West in 1869, when he located in St. Joseph, then but a small town.

The growth of the town to the city has been typical of that of Dr. Doyle's professional career from the humble practitioner to president of the faculty of the Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph.

Patient and earnest, striving after all that is best, has won for the doctor high honors in his profession. For some years past he has been president of the faculty of the Ensworth College and Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. These are but two of the many honors which have been thrust upon him.

He is a man who not only commands the respect of the students with whom he comes in contact in his official capacity at the college, but from the profession at large, because of his indefatigable efforts in its behalf.

Dr. Doyle was Health Officer of St. Joseph from April, 1886, to April, 1878, and Mayor of St. Joseph from April, 1886, to April, 1888, and was president of the United States Pension Examiners' Board of St. Joseph during both terms of President Cleveland's administration. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Missouri Valley Medical Society and of the St. Joseph Medical Society.

F. B. DRÄSCHER.

Frederick B. Drescher was born on Missouri soil, at St. Louis, Sept. 4, 1861. His literary education was received in the public schools and at Washington University at St. Louis. Later he obtained employment as a drug clerk, serving about three years in that capacity. He became a student at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and graduated "Ph. G." in 1882. He then entered the Missouri Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1884.



He commenced the practice of his profession at Danville, Ill., having been appointed house surgeon to the Wabash Railroad Hospital. He returned to his native city in May of 1885, and has remained in St. Louis ever since, engaged in general practice.

From November, 1887, to December, 1890, Dr. Drescher served on the medical staff of Alexian Brothers' Hospital as attending physician. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and of the Alumni Associations of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and the Medical Department of Washington University. Dr. Drescher is a popular physician in South St. Louis, where he has a large clientele. He has been very successful.

CLIFTON ROGERS DUDLEY.

Clifton R. Dudley, recording secretary of the St. Louis Medical Society and editor of the St. Louis Courier of Medicine, was born at Palmyra, Mo., December 24, 1867.

He lived in that city until he was 18 years of age, when he entered the University of Virginia, from which he graduated, with an academic degree, in 1889.

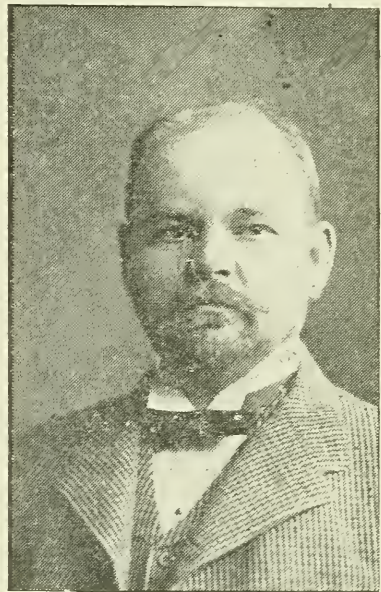
He then entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, graduating two years later.

This college conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

For the next 18 months Dr. Dudley served as interne in the Charity Hospital and in the New York Maternity Hospital of New York City. He completed his term of service in the fall of 1893, and came to St. Louis, where he decided to locate, in March, 1894.

Until recently Dr. Dudley has devoted his entire time to his large general practice. Now, however, he has specialized in gynecology and is giving most of his attention to that.

Dr. Dudley is at present (1900) instructor in obstetrics in the Beaumont Hospital Medical College of St. Louis and a member of the staff of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium.



The doctor is also a member of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society and of the St. Louis Medical Society, of which he has twice been elected recording secretary, and is now serving in that capacity.

In addition to these numerous duties, Dr. Dudley edits the St. Louis Courier of Medicine, where his thorough knowledge of medicine and his literary ability have won for him an honored place among the medical writers of the present generation.

JOHN HARRIS DUNCAN.

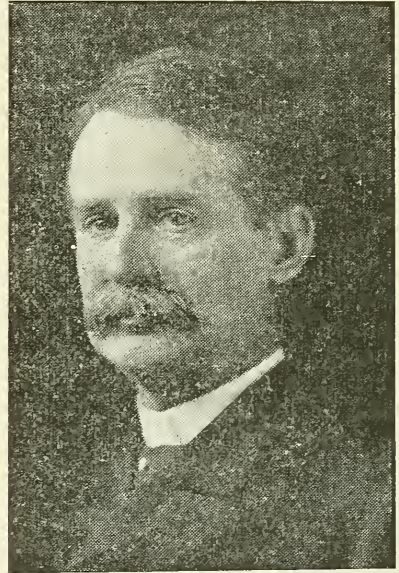
The name of John Harris Duncan is one of the best known to the profession of the State of Missouri. For twenty-five years, ever since he began his practice, he has been a prominent educator and a man who has always connected himself with whatever was for the advancement of the profession and for its best interests.

Dr. Duncan was born in the university town of Columbia, Mo., on the 16th day of August, 1852. His father was Dr. William Henle Duncan of Virginia, and his mother was Susan Woods Harris. He received his early education in that town at the Baptist College, now known as the Stephens College. In 1865 young Duncan entered the academic department of the State University of Missouri, which is located in his native town. After four years' study there young Duncan entered the William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri. Three years later, in 1872, he graduated from that college, receiving the degree of Master of Arts. This was the first A. M. degree granted by that college after the close of the war.

Deciding to enter the medical profession young Duncan studied in the Medical Department of the Mis-

souri State University, graduating in 1874, and in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, where he received a diploma the following year.

From 1875 until 1883 Dr. Duncan attended to a large general practice in Columbia, Mo., lecturing on physiology in the Medical Department of the State University at the same time. In that latter year he went to Kansas City, where, for the ensuing ten years, he practiced



and occupied the Chairs of Physiology and Dermatology in the University Medical College of that city. Ever since he located in Kansas City Dr. Duncan has made a specialty of dermatology.

It was in June, 1893, that Dr. Duncan removed from Kansas City to St. Louis, where he has been ever since. In 1896 he was elected president of the Missouri State Medical Association, which position he held for the ensuing year. During the year of 1893-94 he was the Professor of Physiology and Dermatology in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. He re-

signed that honor in 1894, announcing at the same time his intention to devote his entire time to his practice. However, in 1898, he was prevailed upon to take the Chair of Physiology in the Barnes Medical College, which position he still (1900) holds.

Dr. Duncan is a member of the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Association and the St. Louis Medical Society, and at the time he left Kansas City for his larger field in St. Louis he was the president of the Academy of Medicine in the former city.

ADDISON ELSTON.

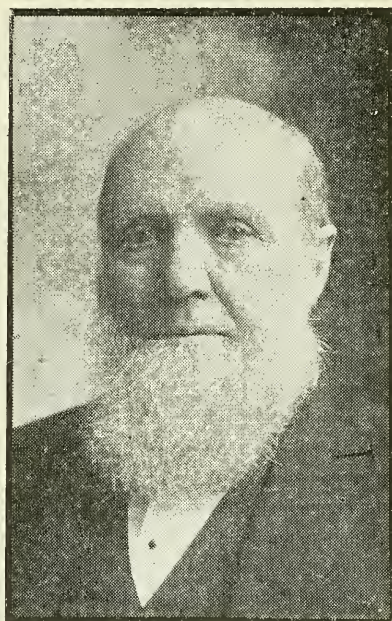
Addison Elston was born on the 6th day of December, 1830, at Elston Station, Cole County, Mo. As a boy he received a public school education, but further pursued his studies along classical lines by himself. He was a hard student and a thoroughly conscientious one, so that it is his boast, on occasions, that he learned more in his work by himself than he could have acquired by attending an academy or college.

Dr. Elston followed various pursuits until some time after the firing on Ft. Sumter, when he entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in 1864. He was immediately appointed a surgeon in the United States Army. After the close of the war he returned to his boyhood home, where he practiced until 1870, when he removed to Jefferson City. He has been there ever since, and has built up for himself a reputation for honesty of purpose, both with himself and his patients.

EDWIN C. EVANS.

Edwin Chalmers Evans was born in Washington, D. C., October 29, 1828. In 1832 the family moved to

Central Missouri, the subject of this sketch being about three and one-half years old. His early education was received at private schools. The first school attended by young Evans was in a log hut which he helped to build, the nails used being made by the village blacksmith and the boards on the roof held in place by poles laid upon them, one door with wooden hinges and one window



containing a half-dozen 6x10 lights of glass.

In 1854, after six years of study and practice with his father, he graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. He took his *adeundum* degree at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1858. Then in 1865-66 took a course at Bellevue Medical College, New York City, and a special course on the eye and ear at the New York Ophthalmic College, where he graduated in 1866.

Dr. Evans began practice in Otterville, Mo., on January 1, 1850. He moved to Boonville in 1862,

where he practiced until 1873, when he located in Sedalia, where he has continued ever since. While he has given special attention to surgery and ophthalmology, he has always done a general practice, and his success in his professional work has gained him a reputation not only throughout the State, but in many of the adjoining States as well, having made many of the most important and difficult operations, amongst them two lithotomys, using instruments made by a blacksmith, both cases speedily recovering and without a drop of pus, and a record of 100 per cent is to his credit in the treatment of malignant diphtheria by the use of anti-toxine. He was the first physician to use chloroform in Pettis County, which he did in 1849, while his father amputated an arm. He also did the first military surgery west of the Mississippi, during the Civil War, at the battle ground termed "Cold Camp Massacre," in 1861. He has been accorded the credit of having been the first to suggest laparotomy for the relief of obstruction of the bowels, which he did in his graduating thesis at St. Louis Medical College in 1854, which thesis was published in the medical journals. Dr. Ewing has been in the harness over fifty years, and during all that time has taken only four weeks' recreation, always cheerfully responding to the calls of the sick in all kinds of weather, both day and night.

He has ever taken a deep interest in charity work. He is a member of a number of medical societies—county, district, State and national—and has read many papers of interest before them, some of which have been published.

FAYETTE C. EWING.

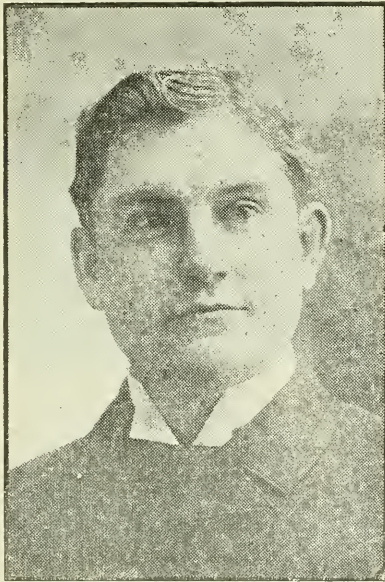
Born in La Fourche Parish, La..
Dr. Fayette Clay Ewing, the subject

of this sketch, was educated in the University of the South, Tennessee, and the University of Mississippi. Exhibiting a preference for the science of medicine he entered the Medical Department of Tulane University, New Orleans, and later continued his studies in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. A diploma was issued to him by that institution in 1884, and in 1885 he located himself for the practice of



his profession in Washington, D. C. After four years of successful practice in the National Capital he turned his face westward and took up his residence in the growing metropolis of Kansas City. Three years later he determined to practice a specialty and moved his family to London, where the year 1893 was passed in special study in the London hospitals and attending the London Post-Graduate School. Another year was spent in Vienna and New York; then he resumed practice in St. Louis, which offered the inducement of a larger field for special work. Dr. Ewing has prospered,

making many professional and social friends for himself. Dr. Ewing is a Fellow of the British Rhinological, Laryngological and Otological Association, and with one notable exception is the only American having that honor. He is identified with many special and general medical societies in America, and is abstract editor of *The Laryngoscope*. Dr. Ewing is a man of scholarly tastes and varied reading, and his medical writings have been largely quoted. In study and practice he is a specialist in diseases of the nose, throat and ear and consultant in affections of these organs to a number of the most prominent St. Louis hospitals.



WILSON J. FERGUSON.

Dr. Wilson J. Ferguson is a native Missourian, having been born at the little town of Maud, in Nelson County.

The year in which he attained his majority, 1887, Dr. Ferguson graduated from the Kansas City Medical College. During the ensuing

year he practiced in Peters County, and then went to New York City, where for the next two years he took post graduate work in medicine, and was house surgeon in the Polyclinic Hospital.

In 1890 Dr. Ferguson returned to Missouri and established himself as a general practitioner in Sedalia. His success there has been merited and is attested to by his practice.

The doctor is the city physician of Sedalia and secretary of the Board of Health of that thriving city, as well as a member of several medical societies.

C. FISCH.

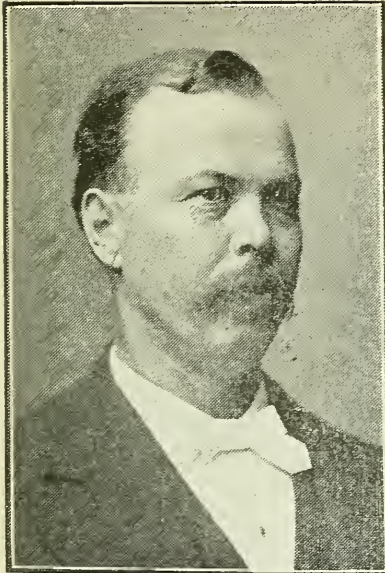
A native of Germany, Dr. C. Fisch was reared and educated in everything but medicine there. He was born on the 17th day of August, 1859, and received his early education in the public schools of his Fatherland, later attending the universities of Strasburg, Wuerzburg and Berlin. In 1885 he had the



degree of Doctor of Philosophy conferred upon him.

Later in life, after his student days in Germany were over, Dr. Fisch came to America, located in St. Louis and, after three years of work in the Missouri Medical College, graduated with the M. D. degree in 1894.

Dr. Fisch immediately began practicing in St. Louis, and he has been uniformly successful from the start. He is a constant student and keeps in touch with the progression of the profession.



A. W. FLEMING.

A member of the faculty of the Barnes Medical College and a thorough scholar in his writings and teaching, Dr. A. W. Fleming occupies quite a prominent position in the profession in St. Louis.

He was born in Corsica, Jefferson Co., Pa., on the 22d of April, 1860, and in that town received the major part of his boyhood education. After obtaining in college a classical knowledge which well fit-

ted him for medicine, he entered the Missouri Medical College, from which he graduated with honors in 1887.

By reason of his high standing in a competitive examination, Dr. Fleming was soon afterwards appointed assistant physician in the St. Louis City Hospital. After three years of service in various city institutions the doctor retired from public to private practice. He has made no specialty, devoting his entire time to his general practice.

Dr. Fleming fills the chair of operative surgery in the Barnes Medical College, and is accounted one of the best men in the faculty by reason of his broad knowledge and ability to impart the same.

C. O. FOREMAN.

Dr. C. O. Foreman was born at Charleston, W. Va., October 15, 1844. Charleston was at that time in the Old Dominion, so that at the breaking out of the Civil War young Foreman cast his lot with the Confederacy. Although but 17 years of age, he was enlisted in the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, which served all through the war under the command of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. In 1862 young Foreman was captured and made prisoner of war until his exchange, about a year later.

After the close of the war Dr. Foreman came to Missouri and located in St. Louis. He began his practice of medicine in 1870, under a certificate from the faculty of the Missouri Medical College, in which school he had taken a one year's course. Later he matriculated in the same college and graduated in 1878.

That year Dr. Foreman moved to Warren County, where he has practiced ever since. In the early '80s Dr. Foreman began his practice in Warrenton, the county seat of the county.

The doctor has devoted all his time to his general practice, at which he has been unusually successful.



OTTO E. FORSTER.

Otto E. Forster is a native St. Louisan, having been born in Missouri's largest city on September 21, 1859. His father was born in Bavaria and his mother early in her life came to America from Switzerland.

Dr. Forster's early education was obtained in St. Louis, and he graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1881. For the following five years Dr. Forster studied abroad—in the German universities of Strasburg and Bonn and the University of Vienna. While abroad Dr. Forster took a special course in the diseases of the ear, nose and throat.

Returning to this country in 1886 he engaged in active practice in St. Louis. From 1887 to 1890 Dr. Forster had charge of the ear, nose and throat clinic of the Missouri Med-

ical College. Later he was a member of the City Board of Health.

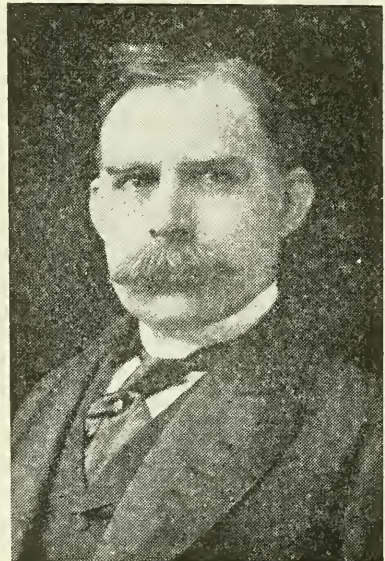
Dr. Forster has done considerable writing, confining his attention to treatises on the polyps of the nose, the treatment of tuberculosis and on Dr. Koch's lymph.

The doctor has earned for himself a well-deserved reputation as a physician, specialist, educator and writer. His ability is highly regarded by his co-practitioners, and he is, as a result, a member of several medical societies.

CHARLES A. FRANK.

Charles A. Frank was born, raised, educated and has always practiced medicine in St. Louis. He was born June 16, 1858. He obtained a thorough education in the public schools of St. Louis.

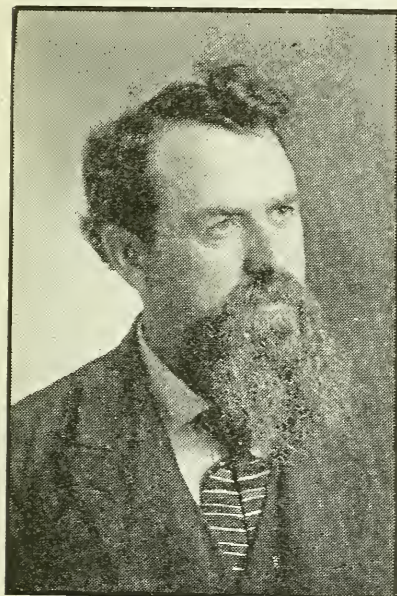
In 1883 Dr. Frank began his study of medicine, and three years later graduated from the Missouri Medical College. He immediately entered into an active general practice that has been successful from the start.



In 1888 Dr. Frank was appointed post-mortem physician to the city of St. Louis, which position he occupied for the next four years, in which time the doctor made all the post-mortem examinations at the Morgue and city institutions. For a time the doctor was the Professor of the Chair of Bacteriology at the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.

During 1890 Dr. Frank spent some months in Europe, where he made a special study of bacteriology and microscopy under the famous Prof. Koch in the University of Berlin.

The doctor is a member of the American Medical Association and the St. Louis Medical Society.



JOHN ANDREW FRENCH.

John Andrew French was born in Gentryville, Gentry County, Missouri, September 8, 1853. At the beginning of the Civil War his father enlisted in the Confederate Army,

under Gen. Cal Price, his mother, with seven children, removing to Randolph County, where the subject of this sketch received his early education in the common schools, afterwards preparing himself for the study of medicine by serving several years in the drug business. In 1878-9 he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Ia., and in 1879 attended the spring term at the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis. In 1879 he entered the Hospital Medical College at St. Joseph, taking two courses, and graduated from that institution in 1880.

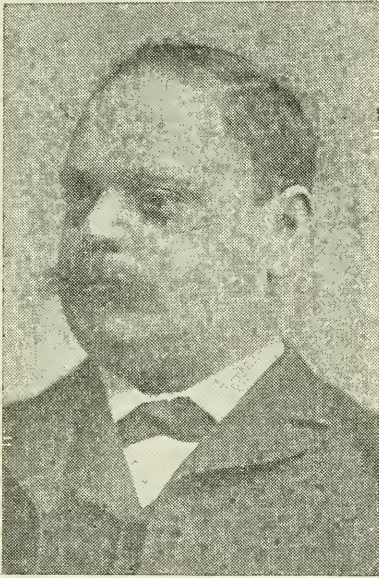
Dr. French at once began the practice of his profession in St. Joseph. In 1892 he took a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic of New York.

Dr. French has been prominently identified with the Northwestern Medical College, both in building the college building and in filling the Chair of Professor of Diseases of Women and Clinical Surgery. He was the founder of the St. Joseph Private Hospital and Medical Training School for Nurses, and is surgeon to this institution. He also founded and is editor of the St. Joseph Medical Journal, a member of the St. Joseph Medical Society, and in 1893 he was elected one of the executive counselors of the North Missouri Medical Association. Dr. French served two terms as Health Officer of St. Joseph, and in 1892 was appointed by Gov. Crittenden as assistant surgeon of the National Guard of Missouri, with rank of captain. While doing a general practice, the doctor is favorably known among the best gynecologists of the West, to which he gives special attention.

He is prominent in secret societies, being a member of the order of Odd Fellows, the Red Men and several others.

JACOB FRIEDMAN.

Jacob Friedman, one of the most prominent of St. Louis physicians and a member of the faculty of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, was born in St. Louis 44 years ago. He received his early education in the public schools, graduating from the St. Louis High School in 1873. The same year he entered the collegiate department of the Washington University, graduating from that institution and receiving the degree of



chemist three years later. During those three years Dr. Friedman taught in the night schools that he might be enabled to meet the expenses he incurred as a result of his entrance into the Washington University.

After his graduation from that institution he matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College, from which he received his diploma in 1878. In March of the same year Dr. Friedman was appointed an interne in the City Hospital of St. Louis, and later in the same year he

was appointed interne in the Quarantine Hospital, where he served during the yellow fever epidemic. He quit the service of the city in the fall of '78 to accept the position of Demonstrator of Chemistry in the St. Louis Medical College, and some five years later was elected adjunct Professor of Chemistry in the same college. This position he resigned in 1892 to accept the Chair of Chemistry and Diseases of Children in the Beaumont Hospital Medical College. This professorship Dr. Friedman held until two years ago, when he was elected to fill the Chair of Chemistry and Clinical Medicine in the Beaumont Hospital College.

In November, 1899, Dr. Friedman was appointed chief physician-in-charge of the Medical Department of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital of St. Louis.

Dr. Friedman in 1886, and again in 1894, went to Europe, where, in the University of Vienna, he completed his medical education.

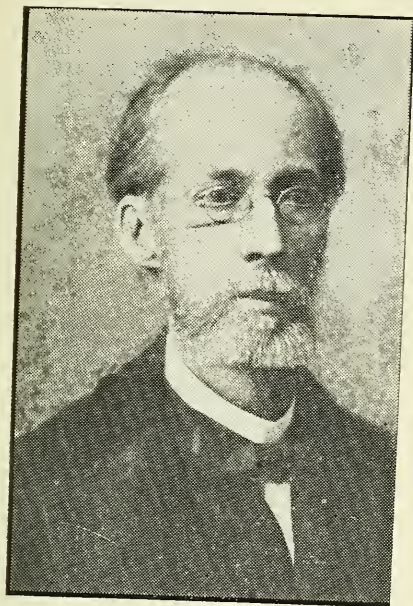
The doctor has devoted attention privately to a general practice that is both satisfactory and remunerative, and he has as yet made no specialty.

FRANK R. FRY.

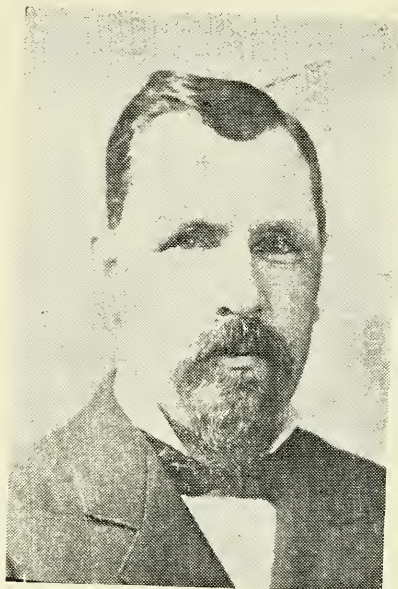
It is through the good work of just such men as Dr. Frank R. Fry that St. Louis has taken the position she occupies in the medical world. His researches in the specialty of the diseases of the nervous system have made for him a national reputation as an authority upon neurology.

Dr. Fry was born in Cincinnati, O., 45 years ago. When he was quite young his parents moved to St. Louis, where he received an education at Smith Academy preparatory to his entrance of the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, O., from which he graduated in

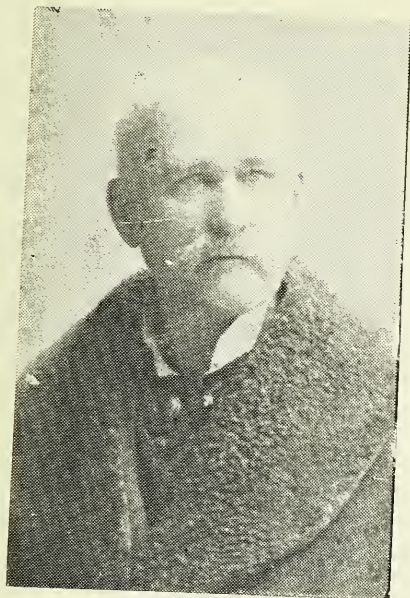
EX-PRESIDENTS MISSOURI STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.
(In addition to others whose portraits are elsewhere given.)



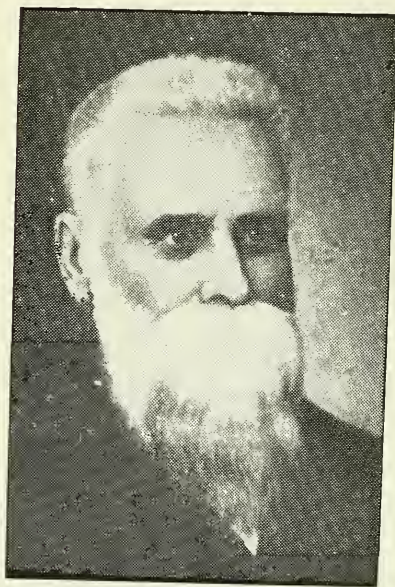
S. S. TODD, 1873.



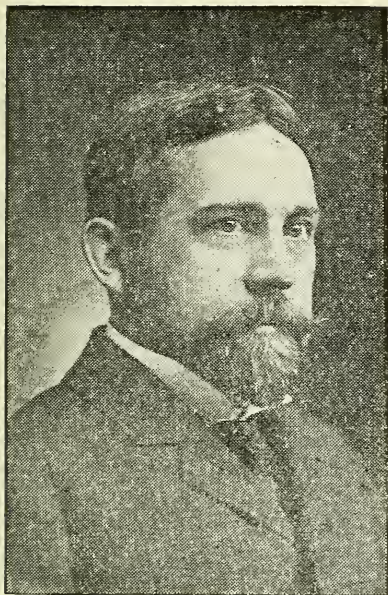
W. O. TORREY, 1874.



J. W. TRADER, 1876.



F. M. JOHNSON, 1877.



1877. Dr. Fry received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the old St. Louis Medical College. After the lapse of a year he was appointed as an interne in the City Hospital of St. Louis, in which capacity he served for the ensuing year. At the close of his term of service in that institution he began the practice of medicine in St. Louis.

He early made a specialty of diseases of the nervous system, to which he confines his practice.

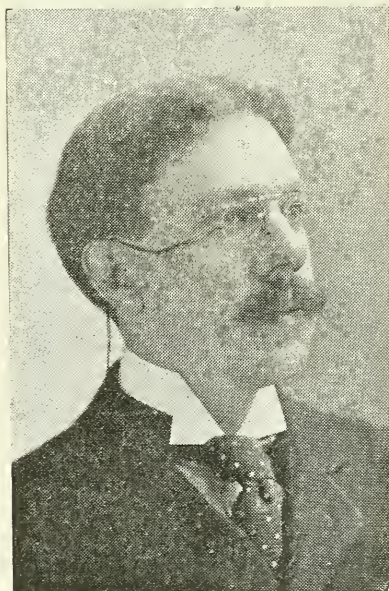
He was appointed Lecturer on Anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College soon after his graduation, and later took the Chair of Neurology in the same institution, which he held up to the time of the consolidation of the St. Louis and Missouri Colleges and their affiliation with Washington University as its medical department. When that came about he accepted the Chair of Nervous Diseases in the new college.

Dr. Fry has contributed largely to the medical literature of the country on neurological subjects.

He is a member of the American Neurological Association, the Missouri State Association, the St. Louis Medical Society and the Alumni Society of the City Hospital.

P. P. FULKERSON.

Dr. P. P. Fulkerson is one of the young men of St. Joseph, Mo., who is rapidly pushing his way to the front ranks of the medical profession in the State. He received his medical education in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, graduating therefrom in March, 1896. He made a special study of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, taking a special course of study in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and has followed that line of work since he has been practicing. After his graduation he went back to St. Joseph, the city of his birth, to practice. He is one of the young men who are using the newer methods of treatment, and his work has been

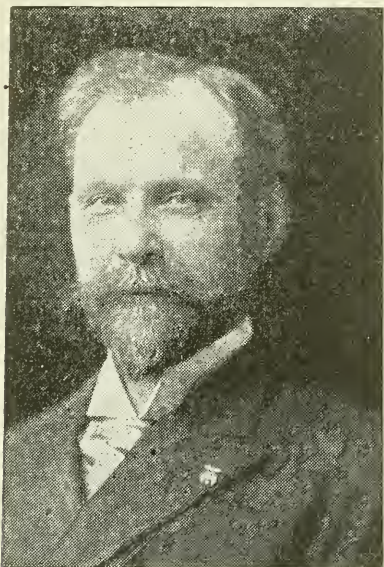


more than ordinarily successful as a result.

Dr. Fulkerson was born in St. Joseph, September 20, 1871, and obtained the preliminary education there which has to a certain extent fitted him for his life's work.

ROBERT M. FUNKHOUSER.

Robert Monroe Funkhouser was born in St. Louis, December 10, 1849. His father was Robert M. Funkhouser, a well-known city mer-



chant and banker. His mother was a Selmes, a descendant through the maternal line of the Spencer and Russell families of England. Ancestors of hers in America served with distinction in the Revolutionary and Civil wars.

The son's early educational training was had in the St. Louis public schools, and under the tutelage of the late Bishop Dunlap. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia and in 1871 finished a course in the Dartmouth College, of Hanover, N. H. He next attended the Columbia Law School of New York, and graduated from that institution

in 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to practice law at the bar of New York State, and later of Missouri.

Soon after he took a course of study in the Medical Department of the University of New York, graduating in 1874.

He commenced the practice of medicine in the city of New York, but at the end of a year returned to St. Louis, where he at once became identified with medical educational work. His private practice in the city of his birth soon grew to large proportions.

He was for three years assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in Missouri Medical College, and in 1876 helped to found Beaumont Hospital Medical College of St. Louis, and filled the Chair of Clinical Surgery in the latter-named institution until 1891. He has also been consulting physician to the City and Female Hospitals.

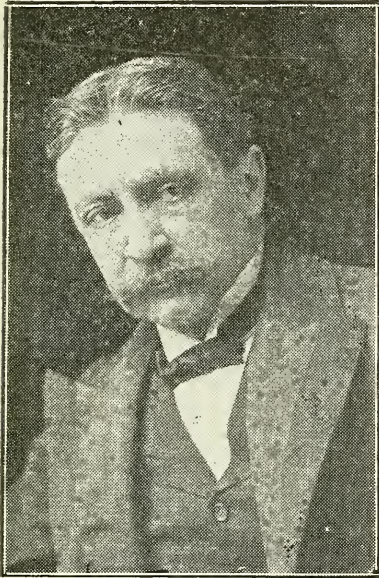
Dr. Funkhouser is an active member of the American Medical Association, the State Medical Association, the St. Louis Medical Society and the Medico-Chirurgical Society of St. Louis, and is president of the St. Louis Medical Society and one of the trustees of the St. Louis Medical Library Association.

In social life he is prominent in Masonic circles, and is a member of the Legion of Honor, Royal League and the Society of Sons of the Revolution.

Dr. Funkhouser has contributed to medical literature various papers, notably those the result of original researches in physiology, psychology and surgery. He has given freely of his time and labor to numerous charitable and beneficial institutions of the city and State.

His private practice is confined principally to surgery and the diseases of women, and in this field is one of the most prominent of West-

ern physicians. Dr. Funkhouser is one of the most progressive of Missouri practitioners, and it is safe to assert that no physician in St. Louis holds to a greater degree the confidence of his patients, friends and the public in general.



EUGENE C. GEHRUNG.

Eugene Charles Gehrung was born June 10, 1840, in Alsace, then a part of France. In 1870 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (original) of St. Louis. He began practice in Denver, Colo., in the same year, and in 1876 came to St. Louis, where he has practiced ever since, and five years ago moved his office and residence to its present location on Westminster place and Vandeventer avenue.

Dr. Gehrung is widely known as a specialist in gynecology and obstetrics.

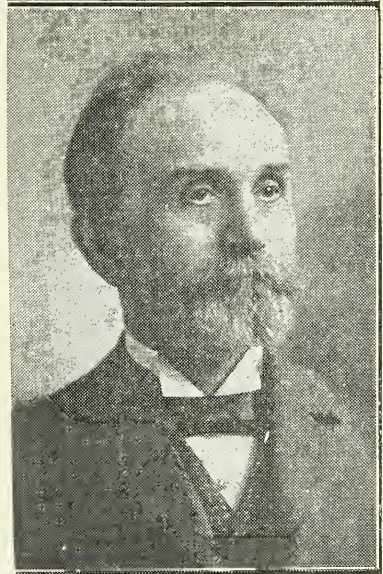
He is a Fellow of the American Gynecological Society, member of the American Electro-Therapeutical Society, member of the American Medical Society, Fellow (representing the United States Government

in 1896) of the International Periodical Congress of Gynecologists and Obstetricians, corresponding member of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Society of Paris, France, titular member of the Electro-Therapeutic Society of France, ex-President of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, ex-President of the South Side Dispensary. He holds membership and honorary membership in other societies.

JACOB GEIGER.

Dr. Jacob Geiger, one of the most prominent surgeons of the Northwestern part of Missouri, medical writer and educator of note, is a native of Germany, having been born in Wuerttemberg on the 25th day of July, 1848. His father was a prominent and prosperous real estate dealer in the city of Dr. Geiger's birth, but he died three years after the birth of Jacob.

In the fall of 1856 young Geiger, in company with his mother, set sail from Havre for America, reaching here after a lapse of 46 days. They



joined the two older brothers of the subject of this sketch, who were at that time located in Champaign County, Illinois. In the spring of 1858 the entire family removed to Brown County, Kansas, where the mother died the following fall. Jacob then went to St. Joseph, where he worked for a dairyman, two years later removing to Illinois, where he worked on a farm during the summer and attended the public schools in the winter. After completing the course of study in the district schools, young Geiger entered Homer Seminary, from which he graduated just about the time of the close of the Civil War. Returning to St. Joseph, he clerked in his brother's grocery store, attending at the same time Bryant's Business College, from which he graduated in 1866.

The following year found him employed as a clerk in a pork packing establishment in St. Joseph. While acting in that capacity he began his study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Galen E. Bishop. In 1868 he clerked in a drug store, that he might be enabled to obtain enough money to pay his tuition and expenses in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, which college he entered in 1870, and from which he graduated some two years later.

Upon his graduation Dr. Geiger returned to St. Joseph, where he established himself in general practice. This he gave up in 1890, that he might devote his entire attention to surgery, which he had made a specialty.

Dr. Geiger was the prime mover in the organization and establishment of the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College, where he filled the Chair of Anatomy. In 1883 Dr. Geiger also organized, was made dean of and appointed to fill the Chair of Surgery in the St. Joseph

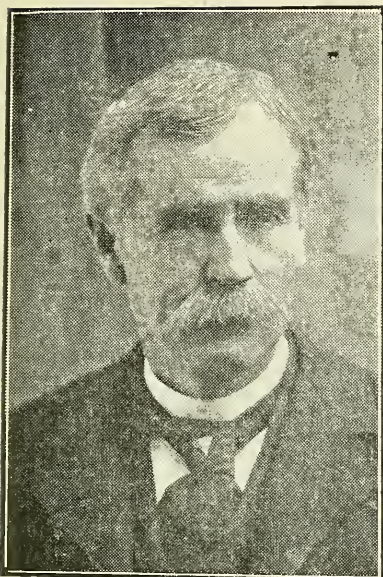
College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1889 those two colleges were consolidated and the name changed to the Ensworth Medical College, in honor of Samuel E. Ensworth, who had liberally endowed the college. Dr. Geiger is a life trustee of this college. In 1890 Dr. Geiger was one of the organizers of the Marion-Sims College of Medicine of St. Louis, where he delivered two lectures a week on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Dr. Geiger was one of the founders of the Medical Herald, which was first published in 1887. He is still the editor of the surgical department of the journal. He received the degree of LL. D. from Park College in 1897.

The doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley and Tri-State Medical Societies, the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association and the Association of the Surgeons of St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad Company; was president of the Missouri State Medical Association in 1897, and is now (1900) president of Missouri Valley Medical Society and the St. Joseph Medical Society.

MARTIN L. GEROULD.

The town records of Medfield, Mass., show that in 1700 a Dr. Gerould settled there and practiced medicine. He was a French Huguenot, and is the first Gerould to settle in this country. From that stock came the Geroulds who fought for American liberty in "the days that tried men's souls." Such were the ancestors of Martin L. Gerould, the subject of this sketch. He was born at Alstead, N. H., ten days after the Fourth of July of 1841. His father was the Rev. M. Gerould and his mother, as well as his sire,



can find among her ancestors those who fought with Washington.

Dr. Gerould received a public school and academical education. He commenced studying medicine just before the beginning of the Rebellion and attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College. From April until September, 1863, he served as a medical cadet, United States Army, in the Columbia Hospital at Washington, D. C. Dr. Gerould saw active service as acting assistant surgeon in the navy, serving in the Mississippi Squadron from the time he left the Columbian Hospital until the close of the war. After receiving his discharge from the navy he entered the Medical Department of Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1866. Immediately after graduation Dr. Gerould went to Webster Groves, Mo., and commenced his practice. This he gave up in 1879, when he went to Arizona, where he engaged in cattle ranching and mining for the next five years. He then settled in Kirkwood, Mo., where he has been ever

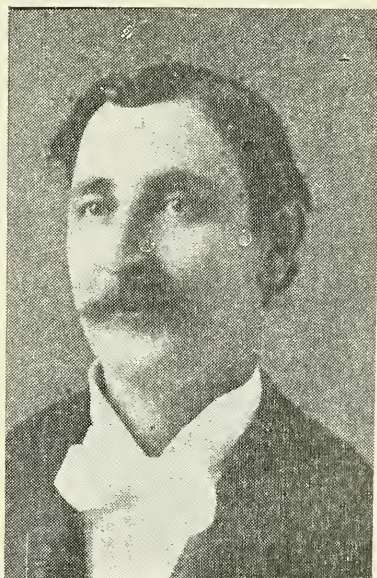
since. In 1889 Dr. Gerould married Miss Helen M. Bartlett of Auburn, N. Y. Dr. Gerould has devoted all of his professional life to general practice.

D. M. GIBSON.

David M. Gibson was born in Illinois and had an elementary education in the country schools and in the High School at Sparta. He attended the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, and graduated therefrom in March, 1890. Soon after his graduation Dr. Gibson was appointed resident physician to the St. Louis Children's Hospital. He remained in that capacity for the four years that followed.

In 1894 he was made an assistant to the chair of surgery in his alma mater, and later received the appointment of professor of principles and practice of surgery in the same school. In 1899 he became junior surgeon on the staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital.

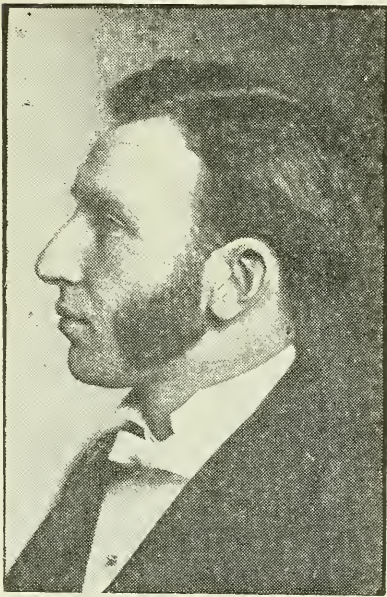
At this writing Dr. Gibson is the



editor of the *Clinical Reporter* and President of the Alumni Association of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri. He is a member of the St. Louis Homeopathic Society, of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy and the American Institute of Homeopathy. He is well and favorably known among his professional brethren in Missouri.

MAX A. GOLDSTEIN.

Dr. Max A. Goldstein is a native of St. Louis, and was born April



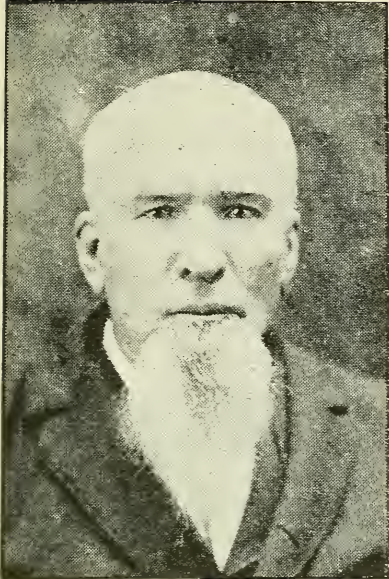
19, 1870. His father, William Goldstein, for many years a prominent wholesale merchant of St. Louis, emigrated as a mere boy from Northern Germany, and soon after the Civil War settled in St. Louis. His mother, Hulda Loewenthal, was the daughter of a German rabbi, who came to the city of New York with his family early in the '60s.

The subject of this sketch re-

ceived his early school training at Wyman's Institute of Alton, Ill., and the public schools of St. Louis, graduating from the High School in 1887, and then attended the Washington University.

Two years later he was matriculated as a student of the Missouri Medical College and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1892. Entering by competitive examinations, he served a term of one year as house physician to the City Hospital. In 1893 he continued his studies abroad, spending two years in the universities and clinics of Berlin, Strasburg, Vienna and London in preparation for special work in diseases of the ear, nose and throat.

Upon his return he began the active practice of otology and laryngology. In the spring of 1895 he was elected to the Chair of Otology and Clinical Microscopy in the Beaumont Hospital Medical College. During the same year he was married to Miss Leonore Weiner. In the past few years Dr. Goldstein has been active in the literary work of his specialties, and in July, 1896, in conjunction with Dr. F. M. Rumbold of St. Louis, he established and began the publication of "The Laryngoscope," a monthly medical journal, devoted exclusively to the diseases of the nose, throat and ear. In July, 1898, he acquired Dr. Rumbold's interests, and has since managed and edited this journal. At present Dr. Goldstein is president of the Western Ophthalmologic and Oto-Laryngologic Association; holds membership in the various local, State and national medical societies. In addition to his private and clinical practice, he is consulting aurist and laryngologist to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, St. Mary's Infirmary and aurist and laryngologist to the Terminal Railroad Association.



ABNER E. GORE.

Abner E. Gore was born in Shepardsville, Bullet Co., Ky., Oct. 12, 1823. His early education was commenced in the public school of his native town.

In 1834 the family removed to Missouri, settling in Monroe County, where he continued his education in the public schools and later attended the Boone Fame School in Boone County, an institution noted for its educational advantages in those early days.

In 1843 and 1844 he attended the Missouri College in Mason County. In 1846 he entered the Louisville University Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1848. Returning to Missouri, he located at Paris, and at once began the practice of medicine, where he has continued ever since.

Dr. Gore has at this writing (1900) resided and been in practice over fifty-two years, and, although past 77 years of age, still attends to his regular practice.

In 1882 he was elected president

of the Missouri State Medical Association, of which he is a member, as well as several other medical societies.

CHARLES W. GOWANS.

Charles W. Gowans was born on the 13th day of October, in the year 1875, in the State of New York. He spent the first eight years of his life in the city of New York, where his early education was commenced in the public schools.

In 1883 he removed to St. Clair County, Illinois, where he continued his studies in the public schools, later entering the Marissa Academy, from which he graduated in the spring of 1895.

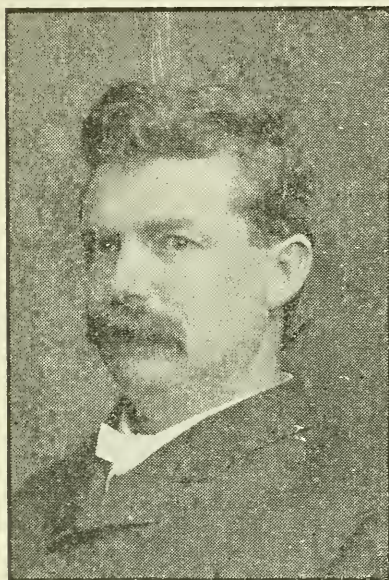
Preparatory to his entering upon the study of medicine and surgery, which he had decided to adopt as his profession in life, he spent one year at Monmouth College.

In the fall of 1896 young Gowans entered the St. Louis Medical College, and, after a three years' course, graduated from that institution in 1899.



Dr. Gowans immediately commenced practice in St. Louis, giving his full attention to the general practice he is engaged in.

Dr. Gowans in 1899 served as interne at the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium. He is physician to the St. Joseph Orphans' Home and is a member of several medical societies.



JOHN M. GRANT.

John M. Grant was born January 11, 1864, at Williamsburg, Mo. He received his early education in the public schools of that little city, and was fitted for entrance to the Missouri Medical College, from which he graduated in 1889, by a classical preparatory education.

Dr. Grant practiced two years as interne at the City Hospital, St. Louis, after receiving his diploma from the Missouri Medical College.

Then he began private practice in St. Louis, and has remained there ever since.

His work has always been of the best, and his large practice attests to this.

He at once began private prac-

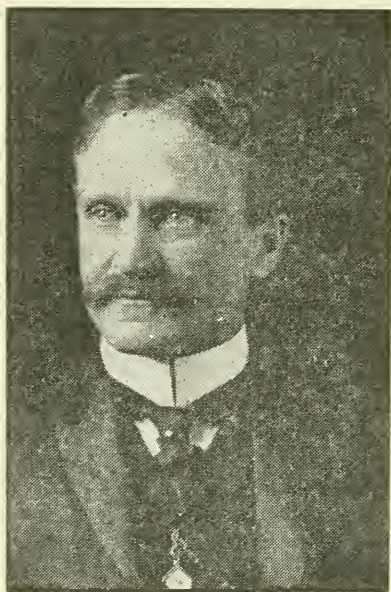
tice in the city of his adoption as a general practitioner and has remained there ever since.

Dr. Grant's close attention as a student and the devotion of his entire time to his practice has resulted in a large and continually growing practice. His work has always been of the best and has placed him in the front ranks of Missouri physicians.

SPENCER GRAVES.

Spencer Graves, one of the prominent physicians of St. Louis, and a member of the faculty of the Beaumont Medical Hospital, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, on the 6th day of June, 1858.

He received his elementary education in the public schools of his early home and was prepared for his entrance in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City by a thorough classical education at Cornell University. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the New York College



of Physicians and Surgeons in 1883, and for the next two years was house surgeon in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, New York City. In 1886, Dr. Graves' hospital term having expired, he came West, locating the same year in St. Louis, where he has since remained. In the time that has elapsed since, Dr. Graves has built up a large general practice, although he has devoted much of his time to surgery, which is his specialty.

Not only is Dr. Graves well-known because of his ability as a surgeon, but for his work as an educator and medical writer. He occupies the Chair of Surgical Technique in the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, and has contributed largely to the medical literature of the day.

E. H. GREGORY.

One of the most widely known and highly respected members of the profession in Missouri is the son of Charles and Sophia Gregory, both natives of Fredericksburg, Va., who emigrated to Kentucky in 1820 and in 1833 settled in Missouri, in which State the subject of this sketch, Elisha Hall Gregory, who was born at Hopkinsville, Ky., in 1824, got his early education, and studied medicine with Dr. F. W. C. Thomas of Boonville, then a physician in high standing in that section.

Young Gregory had some experience in practice in Morgan County in 1844, and in 1848 took up his residence in St. Louis, where there was greater scope for his abilities.

He graduated from the Medical Department of St. Louis University in March, 1849.

At the very beginning Dr. Gregory took first place in the ranks of Missouri physicians, and as a citizen of St. Louis, in which city he has

been a practitioner and teacher since 1849. Sterling, earnest, conscientious qualities win places for men, and, possessing these, he became eminently successful as a doctor, surgeon and teacher.

He carries the degree title of LL. D., conferred upon him by St. Louis University, and has been a member of the St. Louis Board of Health, president of the State Board of Health and twice elected president of the St. Louis Medical Society. He was president of the State Medical Association when, in 1886, he was elected to the presidency of the American Medical Association.

He is Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of Washington University, a position which he has occupied and filled with much credit, both to himself and the college, for half a century.

Dr. Gregory was married April 15, 1845, to Miss Joel Smallwood, of a Maryland family, but a native of Cooper County, Missouri. Twelve children have been born to the couple, seven of whom are living. Dr. Gregory is still engaged (1900) in active general practice.

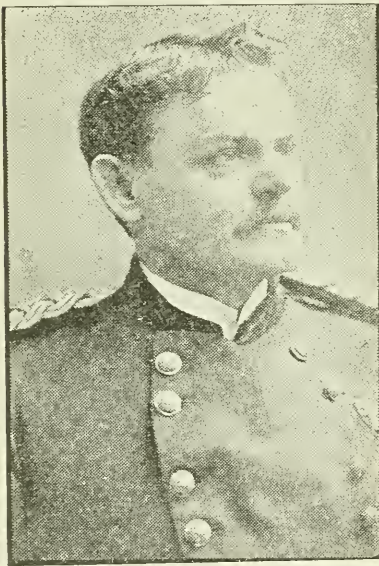
J. D. GRIFFITH.

One of the leading practitioners of Missouri, and perhaps the most prominent in the profession of the western part of the State, is Dr. J. D. Griffith of Kansas City. He is president of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States and medical director of the First Brigade, N. G. M. His father was Brig.-Gen. Richard Griffith, a warm and lifelong friend of Jefferson Davis, his trusted companion in the Mexican War, and, it is related, commanded his regiment at Buena Vista gallantly, leading the charge that saved the day for the Americans. Gen. Griffith was a West Point man, an officer in the United States Army before the war; but,

believing with many others that his State had first claim to his allegiance, cast his lot with the Southern Confederacy, and, like many another gallant gentleman, gave his life for the "Lost Cause."

Gen. Griffith was killed at Savage Station. His eldest son, who was in the Confederate Army also, was killed at Shiloh.

Jefferson Davis Griffith, the subject of this sketch, was born in Jackson, Miss., February 12, 1850. At the close of the war, in which



he lost his father and eldest brother, young Griffith obtained employment in a drug store in Jackson, preparatory to his taking up the study of medicine. He began his collegiate medical education in 1868 in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and finished in the Medical Department of the University of New York in 1871. He had previously, in 1870, entered Bellevue Hospital as an interne, and was afterward made house surgeon of the third division of that celebrated institution.

In January, 1874, he came to Missouri, and, settling in Kansas City, entered into partnership with Dr. John W. Elston, another young physician, also a stranger in the West. This partnership lasted until 1877, since which time Dr. Griffith has practiced alone. In 1874 he became a lecturer in the Kansas City Medical College on Physiology. Later he was made Demonstrator of Anatomy and successively filled the Chairs of Physiology, Anatomy and the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and was honored by being elected dean of the college.

He gave up the general practice of medicine in 1887, since confining himself to office practice and surgery. He is a firm advocate and believer in medical societies, and is a member of the following, in which he is an active participant: National Association of Railroad Surgeons, American Orthopedic Association, American Association of Gynecologists and Obstetricians, American Medical Association, Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Missouri State Medical Association, American Public Health Association, Kansas City District Medical Association, Jackson County Medical Association and Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association. He is consulting surgeon to several of the hospitals of Kansas City.

Since the first few years of his practice, Dr. Griffith has been a busy man, with little time for cultivating social graces, although by nature most genial, hearty and fond of the society of his fellow-kind. Loyalty to his profession and the prosecution of its study in its ever-unfolding and enlarging fields of labor prohibits his devotion to society.

Dr. Griffith has always possessed a fondness for military affairs. Perhaps the seeds were sown during the

last days of the Civil War that have since developed into fruition, and, being a physician, his attention was naturally directed to the medical department of military life. His first connection with the National Guard of his adopted State dates from February, 1866. Since then he has served successively as assistant and first lieutenant of the First Battalion, surgeon and major of the Third Regiment, volunteer aide on the staff of the First Brigade and lieutenant-colonel and medical director of the First Brigade.

In March, 1889, he was commissioned by Gov. D. R. Francis Surgeon-General of Missouri. He served until the expiration of Gov. Francis' term of office, when he resigned his commission. Dr. Griffith served as surgeon in the volunteer army during the Spanish-American War with distinction. When the Missouri volunteer regiments were mustered out of the United States service Dr. Griffith returned to Kansas City, where he has since been engaged in professional work.

E. A. GRIVEAUD.

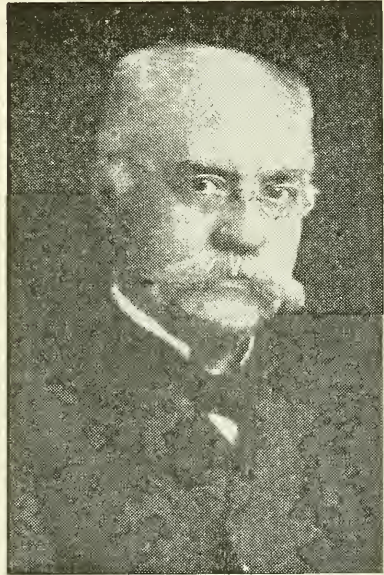
Emmanuel A. Griveaud was born at Villeurbonne, in France, January 12, 1841. His parents emigrated to America in 1849, first settling in New Orleans. Young Griveaud's primary education was had in his French home and in New Orleans. When he was 11 years old the family removed to St. Louis, and young Griveaud's education was continued in the Christian Brothers' College of that city. He also attended a business college.

When the Civil War commenced, in 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Union Volunteer Army. He served until the end of the struggle, and was mustered out in 1865 with the rank of First Lieutenant.

For the next few years our subject

was employed in business walks. He finally decided to take up the study of medicine, and so entered the St. Louis College of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons. He graduated in 1871, and commenced practice in St. Louis in the same year. In the years 1872-3 he attended the St. Louis Medical College.

In 1874 Dr. Griveaud spent some months in Arkansas, with headquarters at Chicoto, studying and



gaining by observation practical knowledge of swamp fevers.

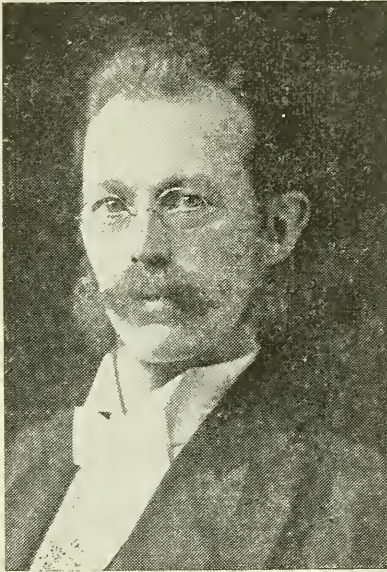
At one time he gave particular attention to cases of deformity, but for the greater part of his professional career he has been engaged in a general practice, which has included considerable surgical work. In 1873 he was assistant surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, St. Louis. From 1875 to 1877 he was physician to the Worthy Women's Home and physician to the French Society de Bienfeven, also Professor of National Philosophy, Chemistry and Toxicology in the

Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.

Dr. Griveaud is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and of local societies, and is well and favorably known locally.

F. WILLIAM GRUNDMANN.

One of the distinguished physicians of the school of homeopathy in Missouri is Dr. F. William Grundmann, whose labors in the paths first mapped out by Hahnemann entitle him to a place in history. He was



born in Westphalia, Germany, October 16, 1858, and is the son of William and Louise Grundmann. His primary schooling was had in his native country.

When a youth, in company with a brother, he emigrated to this country, and in 1881 we find him in St. Louis, attending night school in order to perfect himself in the study of the English language. Later he took a business college course, and from 1883 to 1886 he attended the Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton, Mo.

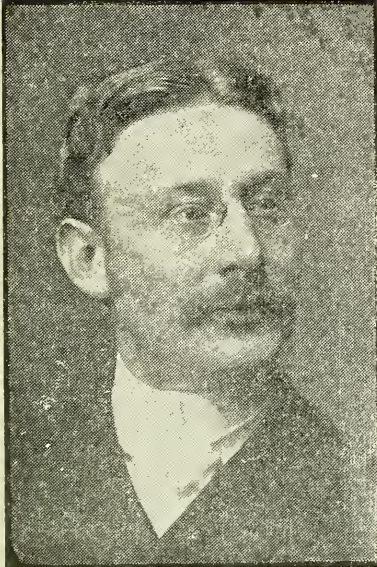
Having decided upon medicine as his future life work, he entered the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, and graduated therefrom with honors in 1888. While a student at the Homeopathic College, Dr. Grundmann had attended at different times the Good Samaritan Hospital, Valley Park Sanitarium and the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, where he became thoroughly grounded in the practical part of his chosen profession. In 1891 he took a post-graduate course at the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was graduated in the same year.

From 1889 to 1892 Dr. Grundmann was physician to the Good Samaritan Hospital, and in the last-named year organized the present medical staff, acting as its chief until March, 1899. In 1893 he was Lecturer on Anatomy and Histology and since 1894 has occupied the Chairs of Pathology and Bacteriology in the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri. He is an active member of the St. Louis Society of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons, of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy and the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Aside from his professional work, Dr. Grundmann is a valued and esteemed citizen, always to be found among the leaders in any movement tending to improve and elevate and make prosperous the city and State of his adoption.

JOHN O. GUHMAN.

John O. Guhman was born in St. Louis, January 29, 1870. He is the eldest son of Dr. Nicholas Guhman of honored memory. His literary education was received in the public schools and at St. Louis University. Following the family bent toward the profession of medicine, he early prepared himself for study



in that science, and finally graduated from the Missouri Medical College in the spring of 1889.

Since then he has risen rapidly in his profession, and at this writing bids fair to attain at least a share of the prominence that his father held in the community.

He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, and in the years 1890-91 was recording secretary to that body.

Since 1892 he has been physician-in-charge at St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, a position that his father held for eighteen years. His practice is principally in surgery.

MATTHEW GEORGE GUHMAN.

Matthew G. Guhman is a native of the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. He was born on the last day of June, 1872.

When but 19 years of age he graduated with honors from the Old Missouri Medical College. His education previous to his entrance of the medical college was obtained in

the St. Louis University and Mound City Commercial College.

After receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he began the general practice of medicine, to which he has devoted himself ever since. Dr. Guhman has always practiced in St. Louis, and is a thorough St. Louisian in every sense of the word. He is one of the younger generation of men in the profession who are forging their way rapidly to the front. His work speaks for itself



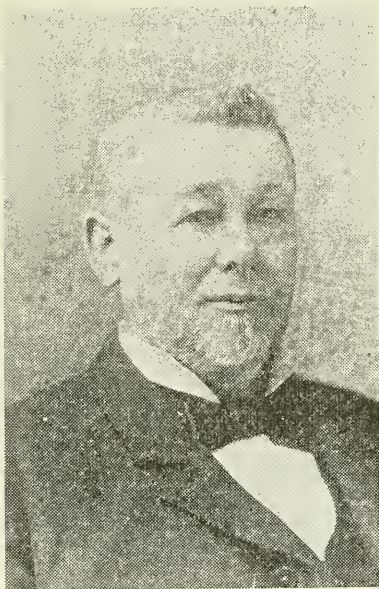
and stamps him as a physician who will soon have won for himself an enduring place in the profession.

NICHOLAS GUHMAN.

The Guhman family are well represented in the ranks of the medical profession in Missouri. The pioneer of the family in America was Nicholas Guhman. He was born in Gleisweiler, in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, September 22, 1833. His was an old and distinguished German family. His parents were John Jacob and Margaret Guhman,

the father being a prosperous wine grower. Our subject received a liberal education and prepared himself for the study and practice of medicine in his native country. But the troublous condition of affairs in Germany at that period changed his plans, and at the age of 19 he emigrated to this country, and settled in St. Louis. Not having the means to pursue his medical studies upon arrival, he for several years employed himself in various business vocations.

Finally, in 1858, he matriculated



in the St. Louis Medical College, and received his diploma in 1861. Immediately after his graduation Dr. Gulman was appointed an assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and entered upon service in the Union forces in the war between the States. After the fall of Vicksburg he was assigned to hospital duty at that point, and served there continuously until the close of the war, when he returned to St. Louis and began the practice of his profession as a private citizen. His

subsequent career as a physician in the city of his adoption was a most successful one.

For eighteen years he was physician-in-charge at St. Vincent's German Orphan Asylum. He was also connected in a professional capacity with many charitable institutions, and always gave liberally of his services and means for such purposes. He was vice-president of the St. Louis Medical Society in 1888. From 1869 to 1873 he was a member of the City School Board of St. Louis, and as such accomplished much for the cause of public education.

He was married in 1856 to Henrietta Ernestine Meisner. Seven children were born of that union, and two sons, John O. and Matthew G. Gulman, are now practicing physicians in St. Louis.

He continued in active practice until 1893, when he died, September 22 of that year, after a most useful life. His memory is honored in St. Louis, both in the capacities of physician and citizen.

EDWARD P. HALL.

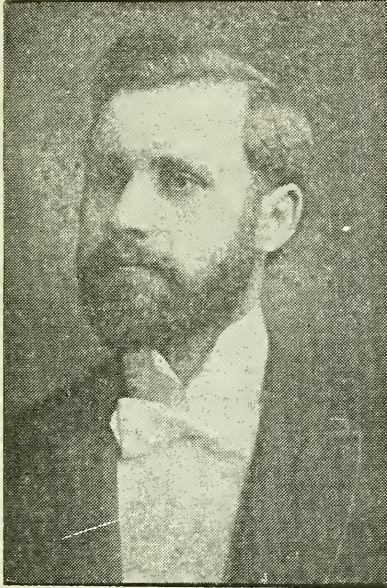
Edward Peeks Hall is a young physician and surgeon of St. Joseph, whose brief professional career is full of the promise of great achievements. He was born in St. Joseph, and received a common and high school education in that city. In 1897 he graduated from the Ensworth Medical College.

Immediately upon his graduation he went to New York, where for the year following he was clinical assistant to Prof. R. C. Myles and Prof. Francis J. Quinlan at the Polyclinic. At the same time he was taking a post-graduate course of lectures at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Before engaging in active practice at St. Joseph, where he opened his office in October, 1898, Dr. Hall was an attendant at the dispensary

of the Medical Department of the Northwestern University of Evanston, Ill. His thorough education has well fitted Dr. Hall for his professional work.

He makes a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose, and is accounted one of the best of the young practitioners in that line of work.



W. ANTOINE HALL.

W. Antoine Hall was born on the 3d day of October, 1869, in Clinton County, Missouri, where, in the public schools and on the farm, he received a liberal early education.

After deciding to follow medicine, young Hall went to St. Louis, and, after three years of work there, graduated from the Marion-Sims College of Medicine in 1893.

Immediately thereafter he engaged in general practice near his early home.

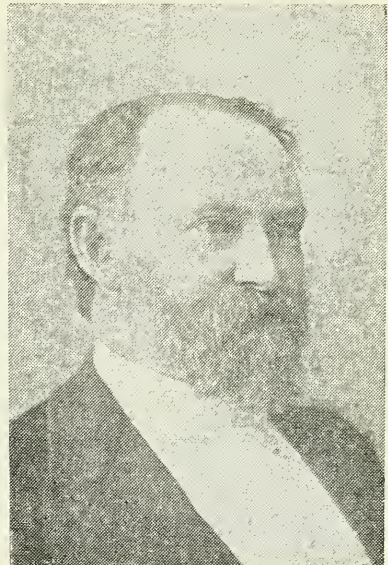
In the three years he practiced there Dr. Hall obtained a great deal of practical knowledge, which has proved valuable to him since he has been located in St. Louis, where he

has been practicing since 1896, and has done remarkably well, both from the financial and professional points of view. The doctor has made no specialty of any special disease, but has followed the lines of a general practitioner., and this alone makes him a very busy man.

WILLIAM G. HALL.

William G. Hall of St. Joseph is one of the prominent homeopathic physicians of the State. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, having been born in that State's "Smoky City" September 10, 1831.

He received his boyhood and classical education in the schools of Pittsburg, later entering the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, from which he graduated with the class of '58. He began his practice of medicine in Western Pennsylvania, but shortly afterward located at Chagrin Falls, O., where he remained for the next seven years, including his term of service as assistant surgeon in the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.



In 1865 Dr. Hall removed to St. Joseph, in which city he has since practiced. The doctor has made a specialty of gynecology and orificial surgery, and his practice along those lines, coupled with his large general practice, make him a very busy man.

Dr. Hall is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, past president and member of the American Association of Orificial Surgeons and the Missouri State Institute of Homeopathy, a member of the Kansas State Medical Society and an honorary member of the Nebraska State Medical Society. He was at one time a member of the Missouri State Board of Health. His long professional career has been full of good work done, and now, in the autumn of life, he enjoys the fruits of the harvest of the good deeds he has sown:

GEORGE HALLEY.

Among those who are best known for merit in the profession, Dr. George Halley of Kansas City stands pre-eminent as a surgeon, physician and a thorough gentleman.

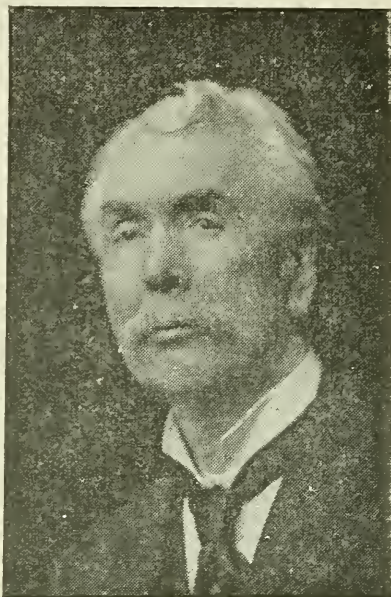
He is a Canadian by birth and education, having been born at Aurora, in the Province of Ontario, on the 10th day of September, 1839. His boyhood education was received in the schools of his native town, and in May, 1869, he graduated from the medical department of Victoria College in Toronto.

A year later Dr. Halley decided to come to "the States," and he located in Kansas City. The growth of the city on the Kaw is typical of Dr. Halley's rapid strides to the front in the profession. He has always been identified with its progression, not only along professional, but other lines.

Dr. Halley has made a specialty of surgical work, and his practice is

devoted to that and consultation exclusively. Along surgical lines he has always been known as an originator, not an imitator, and the work he has done speaks for itself.

The doctor is a prominent mem-



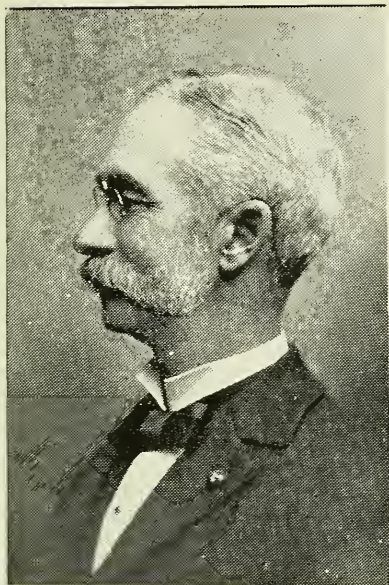
ber of the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Jackson County Medical Society and the American Gynecological Society.

HENRY W. HANPETER.

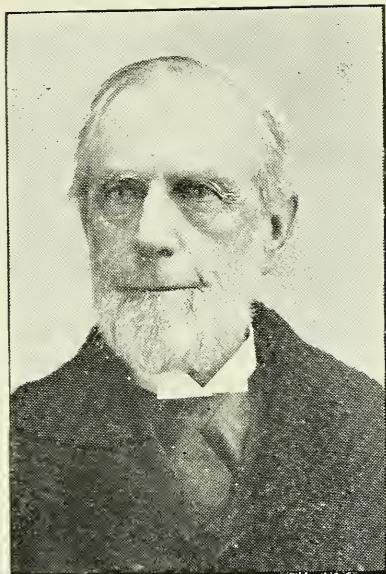
Although but 28 years of age, Dr. Henry W. Hanpeter's work in the profession has been more than ordinarily good; it has been meritorious. It has been of such merit that it has made him a member of the editorial staff of the newly organized medical department of the Washington University.

Dr. Hanpeter was born in St. Louis on the last day of May, 1872, and received his preparatory education in the public and grammar schools of St. Louis. In the fall of 1891 he matriculated in the old Mis-

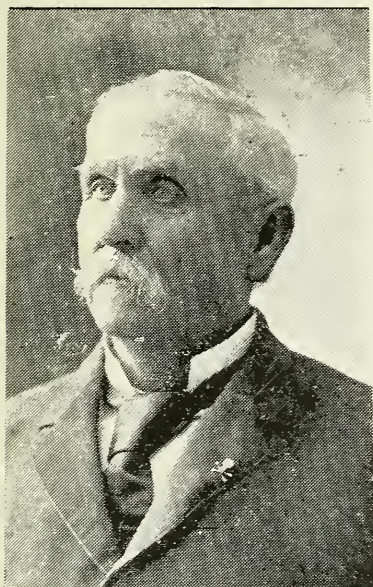
EX-PRESIDENTS MISSOURI STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.
(In addition to others whose portraits are elsewhere given.)



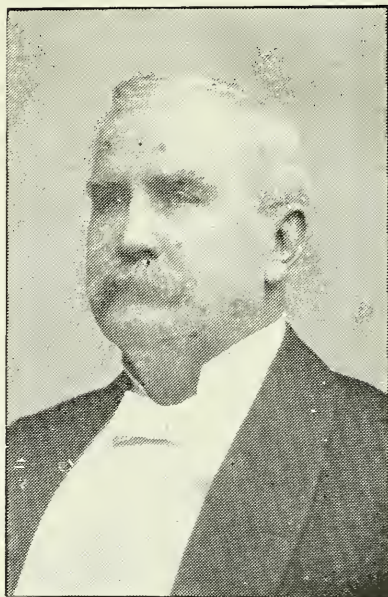
E. W. SCHAUFFLER, 1878.



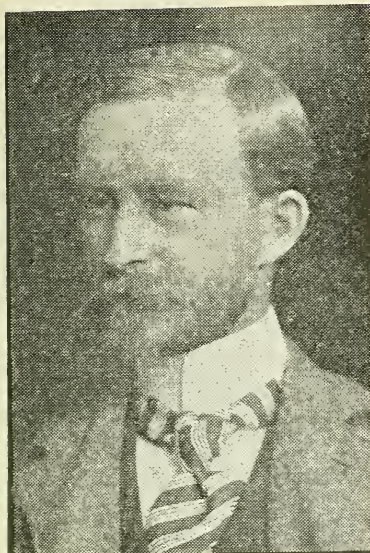
G. M. B. MAUGHS, 1879.



J. M. ALLAN, 1880.



WILLIS P. KING, 1881.



served several months as physician in the Poorhouse. This service was followed by one of two years as physician and superintendent of the Quarantine Hospital.

Dr. Hardy began practice in his present location in St. Louis in May, 1895, and has since that date

souri Medical College, now affiliated with the Washington University, and, after the required three years' course, graduated with honors in the spring of 1894.

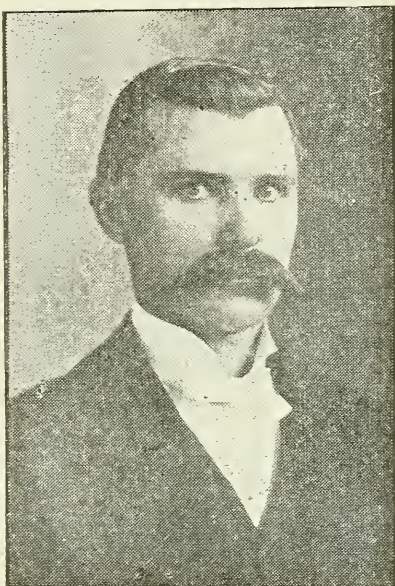
He immediately began the active practice of medicine in the city of his birth. Later he was made assistant in the aural department of the St. Louis Medical College, and when that college and his Alma Mater joined forces as the Medical Department of the Washington University, Dr. Hanpeter was retained as a member of the clinical staff.

JOSEPH HARDY.

The subject of this sketch, Joseph Hardy, is a native Missourian, born in Ralls County, February 17, 1861.

After an educational foundation laid in the public schools of his native State he prepared himself for the study of medicine. He finally became a student in St. Louis Medical College and graduated therefrom in 1892.

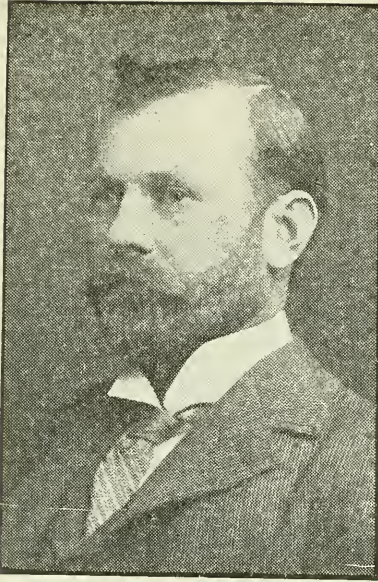
His first professional work after was as interne at the St. Louis Female Hospital, 1892-93. He also



devoted his whole attention to a growing private practice.

JAMES L. HARRINGTON.

Cincinnati, O., is the birthplace of Dr. J. L. Harrington of Kansas City, Mo., and he was ushered into the world on the 30th day of August, 1857. In 1869 his parents removed to Kansas City, where he obtained the education which fitted him for entrance into the University Medical College of his adopted city. After the prescribed course of study he graduated from that college in the spring of 1889 with honors. After graduation he was appointed assistant city physician in Kansas City, in which capacity he served one year.



In 1890 he moved to New Mexico and entered the practice of medicine in that field as a country doctor. He was acting coroner of Valencia County four years. In 1892 he married Miss Viola Greenwald of Los Limas, New Mexico. After remaining there six years he returned to his old home, Kansas City, Mo., and made special effort in the line of genito-urinary surgery and skin diseases.

In 1897 he, together with several prominent physicians and surgeons of Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., organized the College of Medicine and Surgery of Kansas City, Kan., and was elected secretary of the board of trustees and faculty and Professor of Genito-Urinary and Skin Diseases. After two years this college was moved to Kansas City, Mo., and the name changed to the Medico-Chirurgical College, where he now holds the same position and chair in faculty.

His works along the line of genito-urinary diseases and dermatology were original and commended him

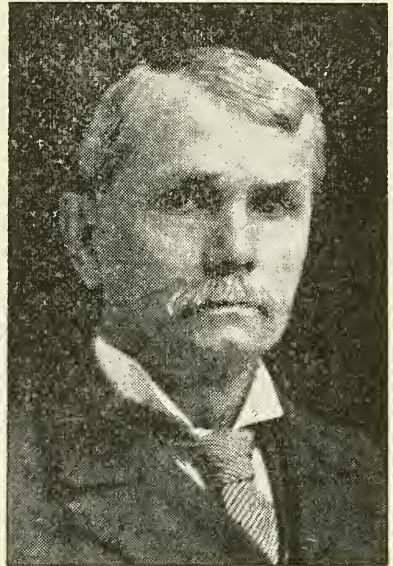
to the City Physician of Kansas City, Mo., when the recent epidemic of variola spread over the country, and he was placed in charge of the quarantine and St. George Hospital of that city, where the mortality rate of this dreaded disease was reduced to one-half of one per cent. Dr. Harrington has been as successful in his work as an educator as he has been in his practice.

JOHN J. HARRIS.

Buchanan County, Missouri, is the birthplace of Dr. John J. Harris, who is, although a man well along in years, comparatively a newcomer in the ranks of the profession.

As a youth Dr. Harris was educated in the public schools of his native county, and later, in 1861, graduated from the Kentucky Military Institute, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

He immediately entered the Confederate Army, serving as drillmaster in Gen. W. G. Slack's division



of Gen. Sterling Price's army. At the battle of Pea Ridge the then Capt. Harris was an aide-de-camp to Gen. Slack. During the war Dr. Harris had the misfortune of being captured and was held as prisoner of war in St. Louis for some three months.

After the "unpleasantness" was over Capt. Harris studied pharmacy, which profession he followed until 1897. From pharmacist to doctor of medicine is a natural evolution, and it is not strange that Dr. Harris should have studied medicine. After taking the required course he received his diploma from the Barnes Medical College in 1897, and immediately began practicing in St. Louis.

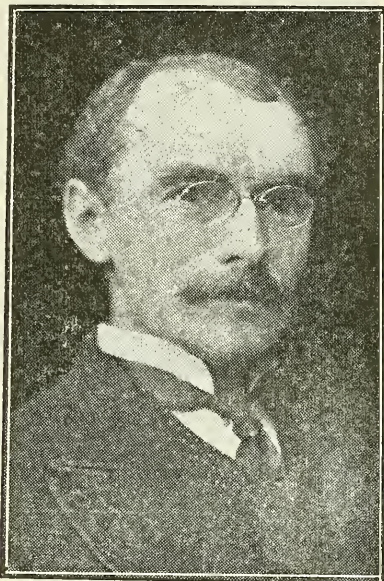
Dr. Harris is an apostle of alkaloidal therapy, external and internal hydriatics, lacteal inunction, dairy alimentation, sun-bathing and solar sanitation.

W. JOHN HARRIS.

In Shrewsbury, England, June 17, 1852, was born William John Harris, now a well-known physician of St. Louis. He was the son of Thomas and Martha Rebecca Harris. Young Harris' early education was acquired in the schools of his native country, finishing at the City London College.

After coming to this country and deciding to make it his home he took up the study of medicine, and graduated from the Homeopathic College of Missouri in 1875, after which he began the practice of his profession at Carondelet (South St. Louis.) In 1880 he visited the large hospitals of London, England, and in 1882 attended the first post-graduate given at the Missouri Medical College. Dr. Harris is a member of the St. Louis Society of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons, of the American Institute of

Homeopathy and of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy. He is also Professor of Special Surgery in the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, and is the author of a number of works on medical subjects.

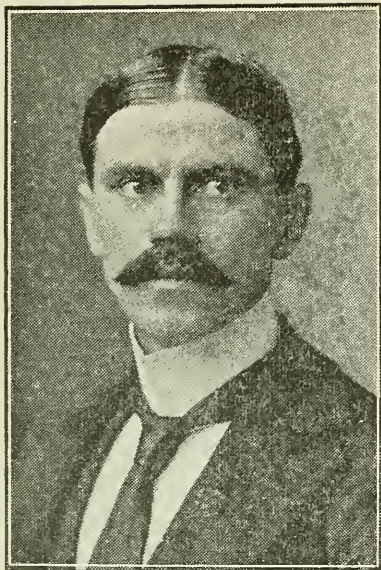


On September 26, 1878, Dr. Harris was married to Jessie Fremont Gibbs.

GEORGE W. HAVERSTICK.

George Walter Haverstick was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 8, 1869, and as a boy enjoyed the usual educational advantages of American youth. He graduated at Cape Girardeau State Normal School in 1890 and from the Beaumont Medical College of St. Louis in 1895, and commenced practice in that city in the same year.

In May, 1895, he moved his office to its present location. Dr. Haverstick was for a period of two years connected with the Alexian Brothers' Hospital of St. Louis. He has also been clinical lecturer of



diseases of children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Although a comparatively young physician, he has already made for himself an enviable professional record, and has a steadily growing practice.

Dr. Haverstick's specialty is diseases of children.

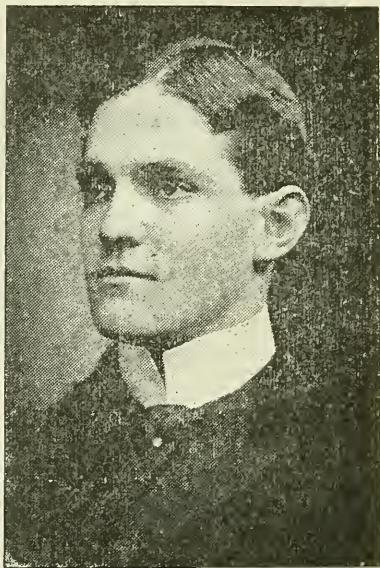
WILLIAM HARRISON HAYS.

Hannibal, Mo., is the birthplace and has always been the home of William H. Hays. He was born there on the 29th day of April, 1875, and received his early education in that town.

After receiving a public school education there he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father, who was a noted surgeon of that section of the State. Later he entered the Medical Department of Washington University, graduating in April, 1898. Very soon after his graduation Dr. Hays located in his native city, engaging in a general practice of medicine, which has since proven quite remunerative.

At present Dr. Hays is the City Physician of Hannibal, as well as President of the Board of Health. In the latter capacity Dr. Hays was largely instrumental in improving the sanitary conditions of Hannibal by giving it what its citizens facetiously refer to as "a thorough whitewashing."

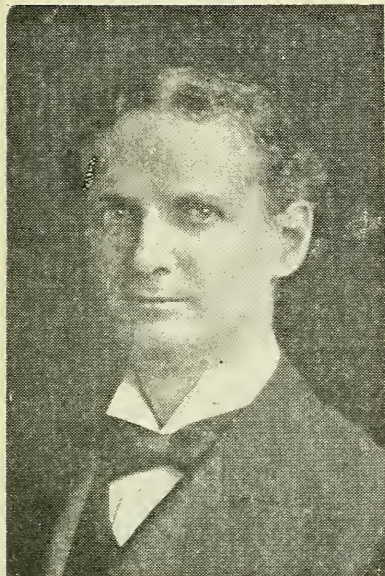
In public life, as well as in his private practice, Dr. Hays has always thoroughly diagnosed each case that



came to his attention, and has then shown what a good physician he is by applying the proper remedies.

FRANK L. HENDERSON.

Frank L. Henderson was born in St. Louis, Mo., March 18, 1865. He was educated at the University of Missouri and the Missouri Medical College, graduating from the latter March 8, 1888. For over a year he served as an acting assistant surgeon in the regular army, and then went to Europe for post-graduate instruction. Upon his return he entered the service of the Great Northern Railway as division surgeon, and



Bellevue Hospital Medical College, taking the degree of Doctor in Medicine; also special courses in surgery, diseases of women and children, diseases of the ear, nose and throat and physical diagnosis. He removed to Carrollton, Mo., in 1888, where he now lives.

He was president of the North Missouri District Medical Society in 1894, the Surgical Society of the Wabash Railroad in 1898 and of the Missouri State Medical Association in 1899.

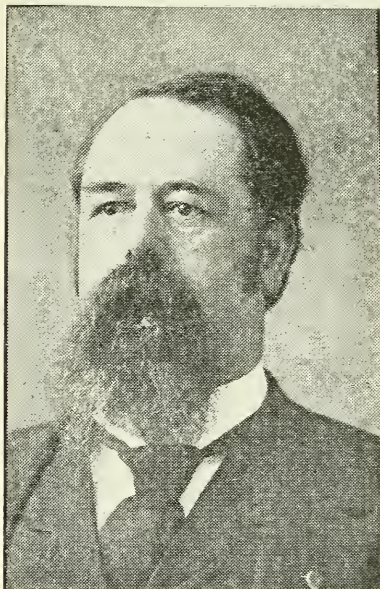
He is regarded as the special champion of the country practitioner, claiming that in many instances physicians located at the crossroads in the country are the peer of the best men in the cities. He is not a voluminous writer, but his contributions are among the higher class, in a literary and scientific sense. His style is peculiarly his own. The following are the titles of some of his contributions to medical and surgical literature: "That Sort of Thing." "A Single Dressing After Amputations." "Ligatures Cut

later joined the medical staff of the C., B. & Q. Ry.

In 1893 Dr. Henderson took up diseases of the eye as a specialty, and after preparation in New York and abroad, located in St. Louis. He takes an active interest in all professional affairs, having been corresponding secretary of the St. Louis Medical Society, and being now its Vice-President. He is secretary of the St. Louis Medical Library Association, and for the past five years has been Professor of Ophthalmology in the Barnes Medical College.

GEORGE R. HIGHSMITH.

George R. Highsmith was born in Savannah, Ga., on the 4th day of December, 1848. His early education was obtained in the usual manner followed in those days, after which he entered the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, graduating in 1875. He at once began practice, locating at De Witt, Carroll County, where he remained until 1882. He then took a post-graduate course at



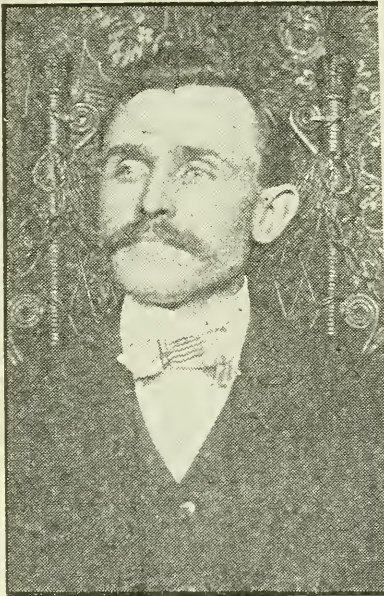
Short," "The Country Practitioner," "Gynecological Humbugger," "The General Practitioner," "Dreams That Came True," "Does Missouri Need a Home for Epileptics?"

He is also the author of the following addresses and lectures: "Chips and Whetstones," "Development," "The Relation of the Medical Profession to Popular Education," "Heredity and Crime," "Contributions of the Medical Profession to General Literature and Collateral Sciences," "The Doctor in Literature."

tion in that and other Illinois towns.

After obtaining a classical education Dr. Holt was engaged in business pursuits until 1895, when he decided to take up medicine. He accordingly matriculated in the Barnes Medical College, from which he graduated three years later.

Though a young man, Dr. Holt's good work has placed him in the front ranks of the rising generation of Missouri physicians.



ELMER ELLSWORTH HOLT.

Dr. Elmer E. Holt is a graduate of the Barnes Medical College, receiving his diploma on April 13, 1898. He began practice the same day, locating in St. Louis, where he has since remained, devoting his entire attention to a general practice, which is both remunerative and satisfactory to him.

The doctor was born in Salem, Ill., on the 23d day of November, 1867, and received his early educa-

HUREL PERRIE HUEYETTE.

One of the rising young physicians of Kansas City is Dr. H. P. Hueyette, a native of Paris, France. He was born there March 7, 1867. After receiving the education that the French youths obtain, young Hueyette came to this country. He was in turn newspaper man and lecturer until 1894, when he entered the Kansas City Medical College. He graduated in 1899 and located in Kansas City.



His work has been devoted entirely to diseases of the nervous system, mind psychoses, digestive ills and to general practice, at which he has been unusually successful. This is accredited to his untiring devotion to study not only along the special lines he has adopted, but to the general study of medicine. This, with careful, conscientious, practical work, has steadily advanced him from his graduating to the present day, and has won him the esteem of those older in the medical field.

CHARLES H. HUGHES.

Charles Hamilton Hughes is a native Missourian, born in St. Louis. His ancestry in this country antedates the Revolutionary period, one of his forefathers having served with distinction in the struggle for independence.

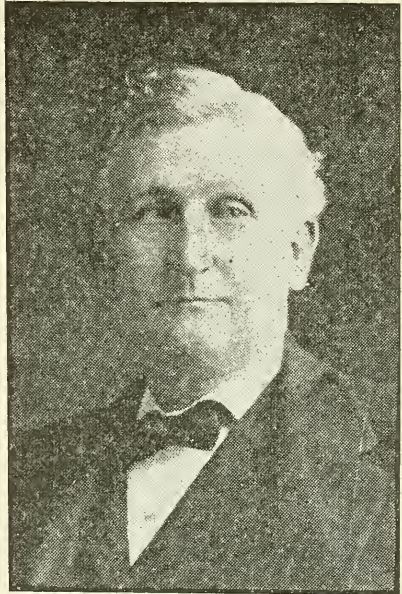
Dr. Hughes' parents came to St. Louis from Ohio in 1836. When the boy Hughes was 9 years old the family removed to Rock Island, Ill., where his early schooling was continued at Dennison Academy. After finishing the academic course he entered Iowa College, then located at Davenport, but now at Grinnell, Io.

In 1855 he began reading medicine in Davenport, and in 1857 entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which institution he graduated March 3, 1859, and in the same month began the practice of medicine.

In 1858 he was acting assistant physician in the U. S. Marine Hospital. Later he practiced in Warren County, Missouri.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Dr. Hughes was appointed an assistant surgeon in one of the Missouri volunteer regiments, and in 1862 was commissioned full surgeon, with the rank of major. He served four years, and during that time was in charge of many hospitals and camps in Missouri and the West.

In 1863, by order of Brigadier-General Davidson, Dr. Hughes was assigned the duty of vacating a disreputable row of houses on Poplar street, St. Louis, and converting them into hospital wards for the treatment of the decrepid, disabled and sick, who flocked or were brought into the city from among the civilian population at the time of the Confederate General Sterling Price's invasion of Missouri. The whole block was overhauled, reno-



vated and filled to overflowing with the fleeing victims of fright before a marching army, and gave a picture of distress and misery and despair pitiable to witness.

He was surgeon-in-chief of the Hickory Street General Hospital and McDowell's College Prison Hospital, surgeon-in-chief of Schofield Barracks, and was early connected in a military medical capacity with the United States Marine General Hospital at St. Louis after its conversion into a Government military hospital. He was chief military surgeon of the Iron Mountain Rail-

road throughout 1863, having his hospitals at Victoria, De Soto and Pilot Knob. He has been on the medical staff of most of the city, public and corporate medical institutions, and though much engrossed with his private, professional and business affairs, still retains active connection with some of them. He will be on the staff of the new Centenary Hospital, connected with Barnes Medical College.

After the war he resumed practice in private life, but in 1866 was again called into public service in the capacity of medical superintendent of the Missouri State Insane Asylum at Fulton, continuing as such until 1872.

His return to and permanent location in his native city dates from 1872.

Dr. Hughes is President of Faculty and Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases of Barnes Medical College. While not a specialist, he is a practitioner whose practice is now and has been for the past 25 years, confined chiefly to affections of the nervous system.

He contributes largely to the periodical publications of the country which are devoted to the subjects of which he has made a life study.

As a practitioner, author and educator, Dr. Hughes occupies a place in the front rank of Missouri citizenship.

GEORGE F. HULBERT.

The ancestors of George F. Hulbert came originally from the borderland between Scotland and England. He was born in that part of New York State commonly known as the "Holland Purchase," on the 11th day of August, 1855. When he was but a lad his parents removed to Hannibal, Mo., and later, in 1869, they moved once more, this time to St. Louis, where his father engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Young Hulbert obtained a public schooling in Hannibal and St. Louis which fitted him for entrance into the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated, after diligently pursuing the studies of its curriculum.

Shortly after his graduation in medicine Dr. Hulbert was made



surgeon-in-chief of the St. Louis House of Refuge, which position he held from 1880-81. In 1882 he was appointed Superintendent of the Female Hospital of the same city, and served in that capacity for the ensuing five years. For a time he was Professor of Gynecology in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, and afterward held the Chair of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at the Marion-Sims Medical College.

During its existence Dr. Hulbert had charge of the St. Louis Woman's Hospital, being one of its founders.

With his withdrawal from active work at the latter institution to attend to his constantly growing prac-

tice, the Woman's Hospital lost much of its prestige and was finally closed altogether.

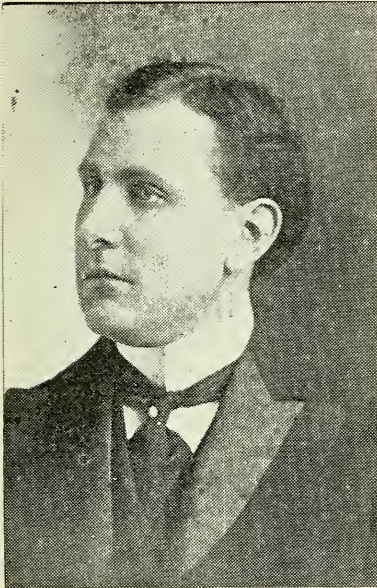
The doctor is a consulting surgeon at the Missouri Pacific Railway Hospital and the examining surgeon for the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Hulbert is wont to say that he obtained a great deal of his knowledge of medicine and surgery during his service at the United States Marine Hospital under Dr. Wyman, now the Surgeon-General of the United States.

ated in St. Joseph. Up to the present time Dr. Humfreville has attended only to general practice, but is devoting what spare time he can to a special study of diseases of the stomach and intestinal tract, which he ultimately expects to make his specialty, by his devotion to his chosen profession he has won the admiration of the older members of the profession. He is a close student, not only of the special work he has in mind, but of the general practice of medicine as well.

EDWIN E. HUNTER.

Edwin E. Hunter was born in Auburn, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1864. Early



DANIEL L. HUMFREVILLE.

Waterville, Kan., is the birthplace of Dr. Daniel L. Humfreville, one of the younger physicians of St. Joseph, who is rapidly gaining a well-deserved reputation for himself. Having been born December 19, 1874, Dr. Humfreville was not 22 years of age when he graduated from the Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1896.

After a few months of practice in his native State Dr. Humfreville lo-



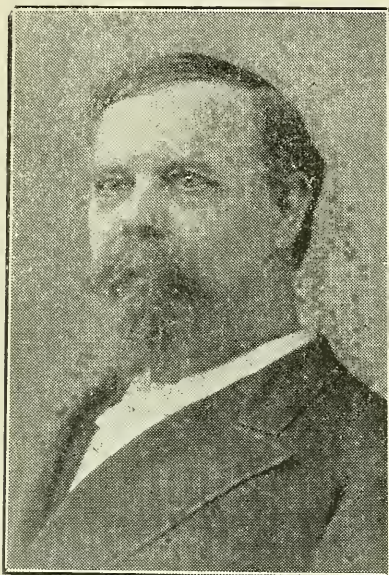
in life he came to Missouri, and on March 17, 1887, he graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. He practiced pharmacy for the next twelve years, devoting, however, a great deal of his time to analytical chemistry.

After locating in St. Joseph Dr. Hunter decided to study medicine. He accordingly entered the Ens-

worth Medical College of St. Joseph, from which he graduated March 14, 1899. He almost immediately began the practice of medicine in St. Joseph.

His work in analytical chemistry won for him the position of lecturer on chemistry in the Ensworth Medical College.

All of Dr. Hunter's private practice has been general in its nature, and he has built up for himself quite a paying business.



BENJAMIN MURRAY HYPES.

Although his parents were Virginians, Dr. B. M. Hypes, now one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of St. Louis, was born in Lebanon, St. Clair Co., Ill., to which place his parents had moved shortly before his birth. It was on the last day of July, 1846, that Dr. Hypes was born.

He received a public school and classical education in his native town, graduating when but 19 years of age from the McKendree College there, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two years later he received

the Master of Arts degree from the same college.

He was for a time after his graduation from the McKendree College a professor in the Arcadia Seminary at Arcadia, Mo. This position he resigned to study medicine, which he began at the Rush Medical College of Chicago, Ill. After attending a course of lectures there he matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College, from which institution he graduated with honors in the class of 1872.

Upon a competitive examination in the same year Dr. Hypes was appointed as an assistant physician in the St. Louis City Hospital, where he remained until 1874. He then resigned from the staff to engage in active general practice. He established himself in South St. Louis, and has been there ever since, building up in the meantime a lucrative general practice.

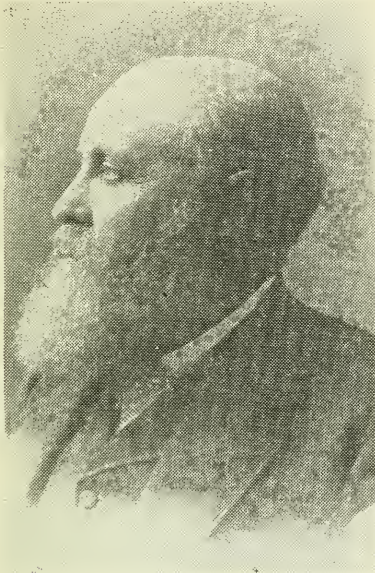
Dr. Hypes was one of the founders of the Marion-Sims Medical College, and at present (1900) is the vice-dean of the faculty and Professor of Obstetrics in that institution.

The doctor has been a benefactor of McKendree College and a number of charitable institutions. His worth as a physician, gentleman, educator and scholar has already been established.

JOHN WESLEY JACKSON.

John Wesley Jackson was born in Clark County, Maryland, Nov. 6, 1834. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his native State and was supplemented by a course in the Charlestown University, West Virginia. He removed to Franklin County, Missouri, in 1859, where he commenced the study of medicine that year under the preceptorship of Drs. George Johnson and J. T. Matthews. He attended two courses of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College from

1861 to 1863. He then began practice in Franklin County, and in the spring of 1864 he entered the United States Army as post surgeon at Columbia, Tenn. He served his country with credit and honor, and at the close of the war located at St. Louis, but returned to Franklin County in 1869, where he was married to the daughter of Judge North of that county.



About that time a disastrous railroad wreck occurred on the Missouri Pacific, and many passengers were killed and wounded. Dr. Jackson was called to render aid to the injured, and so well did he acquit himself that he attracted the favorable attention of the officials of that road, making him popular with all classes of people.

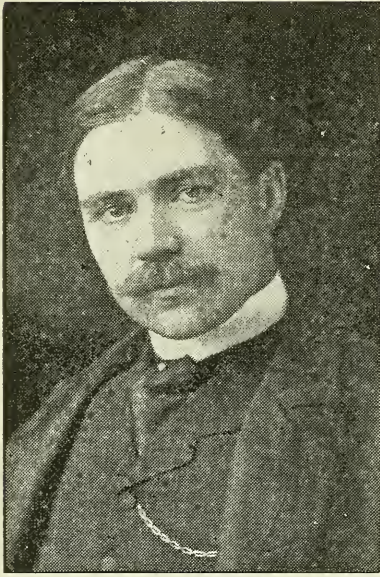
He was already considered one of the rising surgeons of the State, but desiring still more light, he went to New York, where he attended a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the winter of 1873-74, graduating with high honors. Returning to Missouri, he was at once appointed

chief surgeon of the Missouri Pacific. He inaugurated the first railway hospital system east of the Rocky Mountains; in 1879 he built the first railway hospital at Washington, Mo., where he operated until 1881, when his jurisdiction was again enlarged so as to embrace the entire Gould system except the Iron Mountain Railroad, and in 1884 the Wabash system west of the Mississippi River was placed under his care. In February, 1885, he resigned the Missouri Pacific and took charge of the whole Wabash system. In 1880 he was elected to the Chair of Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Kansas City, and was its president in 1890. In 1885 he located permanently in Kansas City, where he remained until his death, which occurred March 13, 1890, from blood-poisoning.

Dr. Jackson was a pioneer in railway surgery, and was the father of the railway hospital system in the West. He was president of the Missouri State Medical Association in 1886, and was the first president of the National Association of Railway Surgeons at its organization in Chicago in June, 1888. He held the positions of president of Wabash Surgical Association and first vice-president of the American Medical Association at his death. Dr. Jackson was one of nature's noble men, whole-souled, open-hearted, genial, generous, affable and kind-hearted; the poor as well as the rich received his best skill and attention. His death was sad and pathetic; while he saved a life by a skillful operation, he lost his own.

JNO. A. JAMES JAMES.

Jno. A. James James is a native of Iowa, having been born in that State in 1866. He received his early education there, and graduated from the Iowa State College with the class of '86, receiving



the degree of Bachelor of Science. Shortly after that he came to St. Louis and entered the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1891.

For the next two years Dr. James was associated with St. Mary's Hospital, and later took a course of study in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Manhattan Throat Hospital of New York City. He made a study of the diseases of the ear, throat and nose while there, and has confined his practice to that specialty since engaging in private practice.

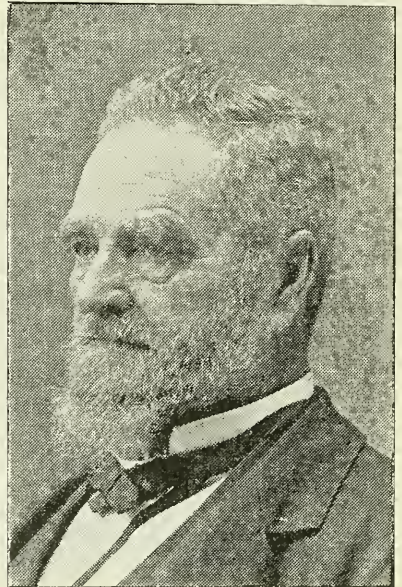
Dr James occupied the chair of the diseases of the ear, throat and nose in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1895 to 1898, and he is now the consultant on those diseases in the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railway Hospital.

CHARLES M. JOHNSON.

Dr. Charles M. Johnson of St. Charles was born in Virginia, and

came to Missouri when a mere child. After attending public schools he was a student at the St. Charles College for two years. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated from that institution in 1850. He practiced medicine for a short time in Warrenton and Troy. During the war he was captain in the Confederate service. Immediately after the war was ended he located at St. Charles, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of medicine.

Dr. Johnson has always attended—and though 74 years of age is still attending—a very large practice. He goes to the rich and poor alike; he believes that there is something more in the practice of medicine than the mere making of money, and feels that the “consciousness of deeds well done” affords pleasures at least equal to those money can purchase. To the young men in the profession he has always been exceptionally kind and helpful. He was twice elected president of the

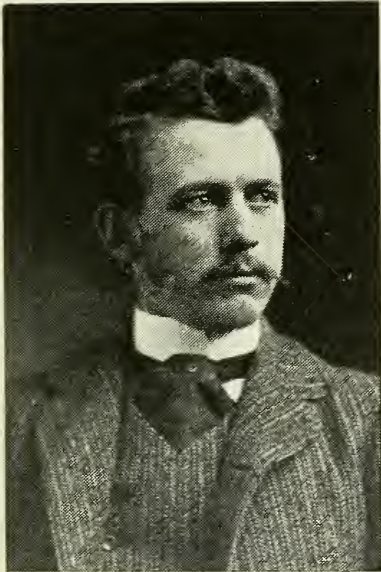


St. Charles County Medical Society.

As an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by his colleagues, it may be mentioned that recently, on the occasion of the celebration of the 74th anniversary of his birthday, all the regular physicians of St. Charles met at his home to extend congratulations.

E. HORACE JOHNSON.

St. Louis, 1872, define the place and year of birth of the subject of this sketch, Dr. E. Horace Johnson.



After availing himself of the advantages offered to St. Louis youths in the public school system of that city, he entered the American Medical College.

Graduating from this institution in 1895, he in the same year commenced the practice of medicine in Medoc, Jasper County, Mo.

Not satisfied with the medical training already had, Dr. Johnson returned to St. Louis and entered Barnes Medical College, graduating in 1897.

This time he did not look about for a location, but recommenced practice in the city of his birth and boyhood, and if appearances and common report are worthy of credence, Dr. Johnson has never regretted his second location. He is one of the rising young physicians of St. Louis, and is a member of Medico-Chirurgical Society and various other medical organizations.

J. B. JOHNSON.

One of the old guard of St. Louis is Dr. J. B. Johnson, who has been a prominent physician and honored citizen there for half a century.

Dr. Johnson's father, John Johnson, was a native of Norway, who came to America in 1801, settled in Massachusetts and married Harriet Bates, daughter of Capt. Joseph Bates, distinguished for military service rendered his country in the Revolutionary War.

John Bates Johnson was born in Fairhaven, Mass., April 26, 1817. His early education was had at the Friends Academy in New Bedford, Mass. The death of his father and his mother's delicate health retarded the taking up of a collegiate course for some time, but young Johnson continued literary and classical studies at home until 1835, when, in accordance with plans long formed, he began reading medicine in the office of Dr. Lyman Bartlett, and a year later entered Berkshire Medical College. He graduated from that institution in 1840, and subsequently was honored with the medical degree conferred by Harvard.

The young doctor laid a further foundation for later professional success by serving a year in the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he associated with the leading physicians of Boston.

In 1841 Dr. Johnson came to St. Louis and established himself in

residence and the practice of his profession. His ability was soon recognized, and it was not long before he had an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1846 he began his career as a teacher and lecturer. He was first chosen Adjunct Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy in the Medical Department of Kemper College, which afterward became the Missouri Medical College, and filled this position until 1854, when he was elected professor in the St. Louis Medical College, now a department of Washington University.

Dr. Johnson assisted in forming the National Medical Association in Philadelphia, 1847, and in 1850 was elected one of its vice-presidents. He was also one of the organizers of the Missouri Medical Association, and in the early '50s was its president. During his career as a St. Louis physician he has been prominently identified with hospitals of that city as a promoter and active worker; and in the Civil War period founded several military hospitals and served on the United States Sanitary Commission. He was married in 1851 to Nancy, daughter of James H. Lucas, a distinguished citizen of St. Louis. Three sons and eight daughters have been born of that union.

WM. JOHNSTON.

One of the oldest physicians living in St. Louis, both in point of age and years of professional service in that city, is William Johnston, who was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, August 19, 1814. His father was Pearson W. Johnston, a Virginian. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania.

His early education was received at a county school, and in one of the old-time private schools.

He began the study of medicine at Floyd'sburg, Oldham County, Ky.,

under Dr. Robert Miller. In 1836-'7 he took a course in medicine at Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., and in 1838 received his doctor's degree from the Medical Department of the University of Louisville.

He commenced practice at his old home, and continued there until 1844, when he removed to Nicholasville. As a Kentucky physician, Dr. Johnston attained considerable prominence, and he accumulated a comfortable fortune, derived from a lucrative practice.

In 1850 he came to Missouri and located in St. Louis, in which city he has been engaged in practice ever since. He has been a member of the St. Louis Medical Society since 1851, has served as president and vice-president of that body and is one of the most honored physicians which have been identified with that organization.

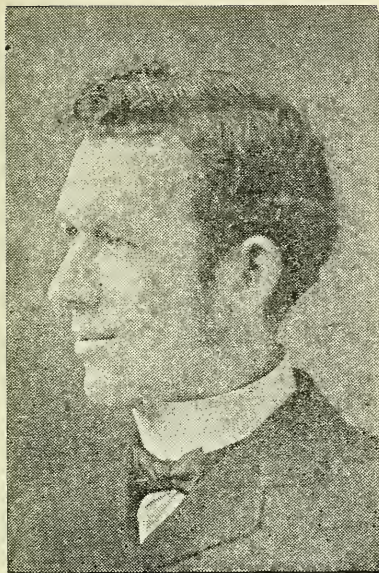
Dr. Johnston is one of those quiet, conscientious family physicians of the old school, known everywhere among his clientele as a valued counselor and friend.

WILLIAM F. KEITH.

Dr. Wm. F. Keith, a well-known young physician of the city, and for several years connected with the St. John's Hospital, was born at Louisiana, Pike County, Missouri, March 14, 1876. His father and grandfather were physicians before him. His mother was a daughter of Capt. George Bernard, a wholesale druggist and early river man of St. Louis, whose boats had the first government contract to carry mail on the Upper Mississippi.

His maternal grandmother was a Miss Jackson, a cousin of Gen. Andrew Jackson, and his grandmother on his father's side a cousin of the author, Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens).

The Keith family came to Mis-



souri from Virginia about the time the territory was admitted as a State to the Union, some members of the family being government surveyors.

The Bernard family settled in St. Louis in the early '30s, originally coming from Massachusetts.

Young Keith received his early education at Louisiana, Mo. graduating from the High School in 1891. He then began a clerical career, devoting his spare time to the study of medicine under the directions of his father. In 1894 he entered the Missouri Medical College, from which he graduated in 1897. During the college course he received a highly valued prize and honorable mention on two occasions for proficient work.

Immediately after graduating Dr. Keith spent a year as an assistant in the different clinics of the college hospital. In 1897 he was appointed in charge of the clinic for deformities and diseases of joints at St. John's Hospital. This he held for two years, when he identified himself with the eye clinic of that insti-

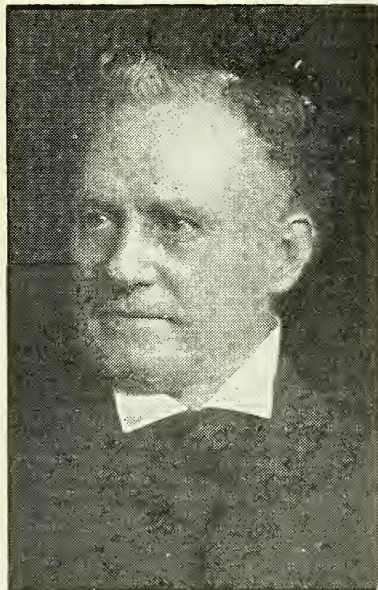
tution, to which he continued to devote an hour each day. Dr. Keith is largely a self-made man by choice, beginning at the age of 14 to make his own way. Dr. Keith is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Washington University Medical Alumni Society and the St. Louis Physicians' Club.

He is surgeon for the Mercantile Protective Association, oculist to the American Mutual Aid Society and examiner for the Modern American Fraternal Insurance Company.

J. MARTINE KERSHAW.

"He is a thorough St. Louisan," said another prominent physician to a representative of the Star, in speaking of Dr. J. Martine Kershaw, one of the leading homeopaths of Missouri; "and he has ever allied himself with all that is best for the profession and the city."

The gentleman's assertion is borne out by a study of Dr. Kershaw's career. He was born in St. Louis, his parents being James M.



and Margaret E. Kershaw. His classical and professional education was obtained in the Mound City. After obtaining the thorough early education offered by the public schools of the city young Kershaw began his medical training and studies under the preceptorship of that renowned surgeon, Prof. Joseph E. McDowell, who was then in charge of the famous old Missouri Medical College. Later Prof. E. C. Franklin became his tutor, and after a course of study with him young Kershaw entered the Homeopathic College of Missouri, from which he graduated in 1869.

From that time Dr. Kershaw has devoted himself to his profession. He has made a specialty of diseases of the throat, nose, ear and lungs, at which he has made a great reputation.

He has found time to contribute liberally and learnedly to the medical literature of the country, the following brochures being from his pen: Tonsillitis, The Curability of Consumption, The Relation of Nasal Catarrh to Sleeplessness, The Medical and Surgical Treatment of Catarrh of the Ear, Nose, Throat and Respiratory Apparatus; The Medical and Surgical Treatment of Abscess of the Brain, Due to Purulent Disease of the Middle Ear; Foreign Bodies in the Ear; Asthma, Its Relation to Diseases of the Nose; Early Treatment of Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear; Grave Brain Diseases that Arise From Inflammation of the Middle Ear; Is the Tonsillotomy the Best Means of Removing Enlarged Tonsils? Removal of Adenoid Growths From the Throat, The Treatment of Pneumonia, Chronic Purulent Otitis Media, Symptoms of Abscess of the Brain, Due to Inflammation of the Middle Ear.

Dr. Kershaw is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy,

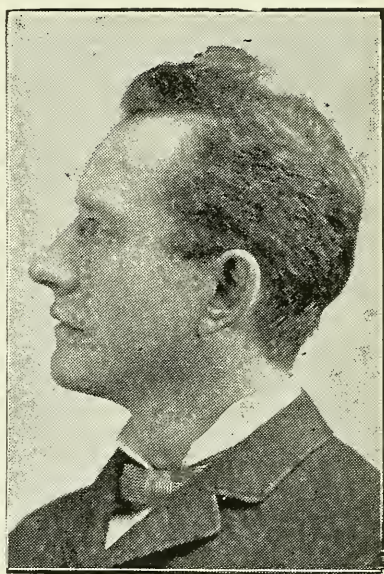
the Western Academy of Homeopathy and the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, as well as the St. Louis Society of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons. He has served as president of the St. Louis Society and the State Institute of Homeopathy.

Dr. Kershaw was for a time Professor of the Chair of Diseases of the Brain, Spine and Nervous System in the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.

He is also the author of chapters on diseases of the brain in Arndt's "System of Medicine."

WM. F. KIER.

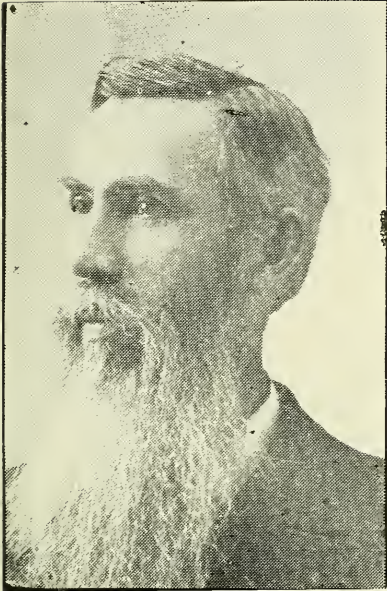
One of the leading physicians of St. Louis is William F. Kier, who



was born in Leechburg, Pa., August 4, 1849. His father was a physician, and it was in his office in Detroit, Mich., that young Kier first studied medicine.

He received his education in the public schools and at Richie College at West Newton, Pa., where he took

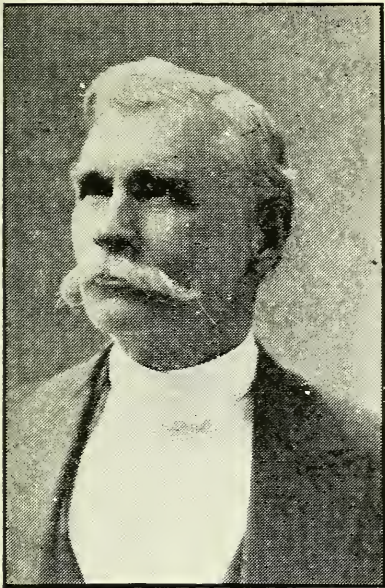
EX-PRESIDENTS MISSOURI STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.
(In addition to others whose portraits are elsewhere given.)



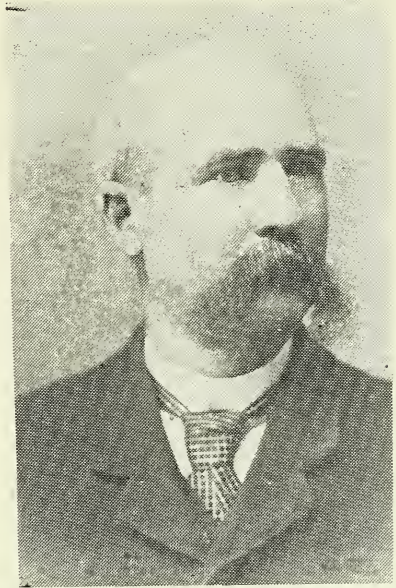
A. W. McALESTER, 1888.



L. I. MATTHEWS, 1889.



T. F. PREWITT, 1891.



W. H. EVANS, 1893.

a literary course, finishing in the latter part of 1864.

He took the regular medical course at the St. Louis Medical College and graduated in the class of 1871. He at once commenced practice in the city where he received his diploma, and has continued ever since, with an office in the same location in the city, devoting his entire attention to the care of a general practice, which has grown to large proportions.

He is a member of the local medical society and of the American. Without laying claim to a title as a specialist, Dr. Kier has paid more attention to gynecology than any other branch of his profession. As a physician, and socially, Dr. Kier is well and favorably known in Missouri.

GEORGE A. KREBS.

One of the young leaders in the profession in South St. Louis is George A. Krebs, who was born in the Missouri metropolis May 12, 1868.

His early schooling was had in the public schools and other educational institutions of the city. Following the bent of his mind toward medicine, after some preparatory study under the tutelage of Prof. W. B. Hazard, he matriculated at the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. He graduated with first honors in 1888, and commenced practice, after being associated with Dr. Bernays for several years, in his present location in South St. Louis.

Here Dr. Krebs continued in professional work until 1891, when he found himself able to satisfy a long cherished ambition to take post-graduate courses in European centers of medical education. He went to Berlin and studied there and at Heidelberg, supplementing his studies by observation tours, in which he visited some of the leading hospi-

tals and colleges of the continent. After spending nearly three years abroad, Dr. Krebs returned to America in 1893 and recommenced practice at his old location, where he has since remained. His particular study is physical diagnosis and nervous diseases.



Among those who know him personally it is not necessary to recommend Dr. Krebs as a gentleman admirably equipped, mentally and physically, for his calling. He devotes his entire time to his clientele, and such devotion is commanded by a large and steadily growing practice.

WILLIAM J. KRESS.

William J. Kress was born in Vancouver, Wash., Sept. 6, 1873.

He received a good literary education and prepared himself for the study of medicine. He became a student in Missouri Medical College, and, after finishing the regu-



lar course, received his diploma from that institution March 26, 1894.

After taking a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic, he located in Butte, Mont., and opened an office and commenced the practice of medicine in that town in November, 1895.

He remained a resident of Butte for three years. At the end of that time he removed to St. Louis, where he entered the office of Dr. A. C. Bernays, whom he assisted in professional work until September, 1899, when he opened an office of his own and engaged in general practice.

Dr. Kress is a local surgeon for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, besides attending to a promising private practice.

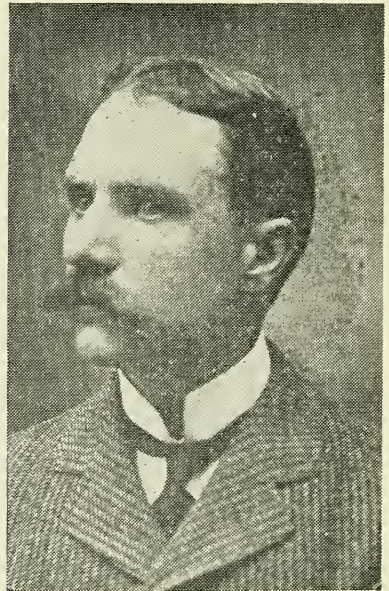
ALFRED W. LATIMER.

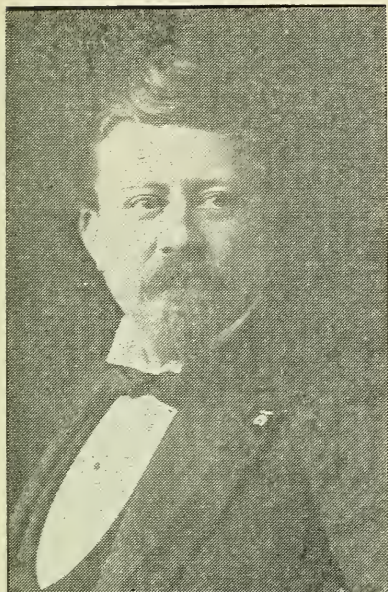
Alfred W. Latimer is one of the young men in the ranks of the profession of St. Louis who has already ably demonstrated his worth as a physician and a surgeon.

Born in Rock Island, Ind., he received the education in the public schools there that is the heritage of all Indiana youths.

After obtaining a complete classical education, young Latimer entered the Beaumont Hospital Medical College of St. Louis, graduating in the spring of 1893.

Through his ability to very successfully pass a rigid competitive examination, Dr. Latimer was appointed an interne in the City Hospital of St. Louis, which position he held for the ensuing year. The following year found him serving as an assistant physician in the Female Hospital of St. Louis. He resigned this position in the spring of 1895 to enter upon active general practice. He has devoted his entire attention to general work, and, thanks to the experience he gained in his service with the city institutions, and his thorough knowledge of medicine, Dr. Latimer has built up a large and well-paying practice.





JOHN C. LEBRECHT.

John C. Lebrecht, a native of St. Louis, was born July 28, 1859. He was educated in the common and grammar schools of the city previous to his entrance of St. Louis University, from which he graduated in 1879. Later in the same year he matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College, and for the following three years pursued the course of study prescribed by that institution. Soon after his graduation from the medical college in 1882 he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, locating in South St. Louis, where he has remained ever since.

Dr. Lebrecht has made a specialty of the diseases of women and children from the start, and his practice is largely of that class of work.

Dr. Lebrecht is a member of three medical societies, namely, the St. Louis Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society and the St. Louis Medical College Alumni Society. He is also quite prominent

in secret societies. He is a Shriner and a Knight Templar of the Masonic Order, and is prominent in the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Besides these Dr. Lebrecht has identified himself in times past with the St. Louis Turnverein and several of the large singing societies of his native city.

JOSEPH R. LEMEN.

In the medical fraternity, as well as among the laity, Dr. Joseph R. Lemen is held in the highest esteem. His career in the profession and his worth as a gentleman, physician and educator justify this opinion.

Dr. Lemen was born in Madison County, Illinois, June 5, 1853. His family removed to St. Louis shortly after his birth, and there, in the Smith Academy and Washington University, he received the education preparatory for his medical training.

It was in 1875 that Joseph R. Lemen received his diploma and



degree of Doctor of Medicine from the famous old Missouri Medical College, where he had attended lectures and studied for some years previous to that time.

Two years of service in the St. Louis City Hospital had its share in fitting Dr. Lemen for the large private practice in medicine which he now enjoys. Since he has been practicing Dr. Lemen has made a specialty of diseases of the heart and lungs, and his practice is largely confined to them.

Dr. Lemen is Professor of the Diseases of the Heart and Lungs in the Marion-Sims Medical College of St. Louis and a member of the American Medical Association and the Medical Society of the Alumni of the St. Louis City Hospital.

While it may be tautology to say that Dr. Lemen has risen rapidly in the twenty-five years of his practice, his success justifies the repetition. Those twenty-five years of practice in St. Louis have done much for Dr. Lemen. and he, in turn, has done much for the profession and the laity in that time.

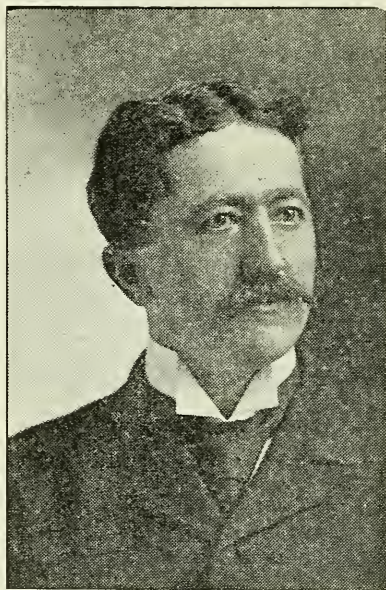
P. I. LEONARD.

A German by birth, and American by choice and education. That may possibly account for the success of Dr. P. I. Leonard of St. Joseph, Mo., who has, in his fourteen years of practice, risen to the top rank of the profession in that city. His fame has extended throughout the State as well, for he is acknowledged as one of Missouri's foremost oculists and aurists.

Born in Hesper, in the Province of Luxembourg, Germany, October 9, 1862, Dr. Leonard early came to this country. He received a public school education in New York and graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City in 1885. One year afterwards Dr. Leonard settled in St. Joseph,

where he has been practicing ever since.

Dr. Leonard is the Professor of Pathology, Otiology and Rhinology in the Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph. He is the examining oculist and aurist of the Chicago,



Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and expert to the United States Pension Office in his adopted city.

Dr. Leonard is now (1900) president of the St. Joseph Medical Society, a member of the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

BRANSFORD LEWIS.

Dr. Bransford Lewis, a son of Judge Edward A. Lewis, who for twelve years was a member of the Court of Appeals, was born in St. Charles, Mo., in 1862. He obtained his preliminary education in the public schools and Smith Academy in St. Louis, whither his parents had moved shortly after his birth.

Before entering the old Missouri Medical College, from which he

graduated with honors in 1884, young Lewis was for two years a student in the academic department of the Washington University in St. Louis.

Immediately upon his graduation from the Missouri Medical College, Dr. Lewis entered upon his professional career as an interne in the St. Louis City Hospital. He was connected with that institution for five

years, serving in turn as junior assistant, senior assistant and assistant superintendent. His conscientious application to the routine of his daily work won for him the approbation of his elders in the profession.

Upon entering private practice, Dr. Lewis made a specialty of genito-urinary surgery, and was in 1889 made a lecturer on that branch of surgery in the Missouri Medical College. He resigned from that position in 1894 to accept the same professorship in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1896 he resigned from the faculty of that college to accept the profes-

sorship of genito-urinary surgery in the Marion-Sims Medical College of St. Louis, which chair he still occupies.

Dr. Lewis was for a while the genito-urinary surgeon of the Baptist Sanitarium and the Baptist Hospital, and now holds the same position in the Missouri Pacific Railway Hospital, St. Mary's Infirmary and the Rebekah Hospital, besides being the consulting surgeon on genito-urinary diseases in the City Hospital of St. Louis.

In 1891 Dr. Lewis made a trip to Europe and studied surgery in the clinics and hospitals of Vienna, Paris and London.

Dr. Lewis organized the Medical Society of the Alumni of the St. Louis City Hospital, and has ever since been active in that organization. He was in 1899 the vice-president of the St. Louis Medical Society, an honorary member of the St. Charles County Medical Society, a member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, the Southern Illinois Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Association. In addition to these honors, Dr. Lewis was chosen, in 1893, a member of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, which is composed of but fifty of the most prominent genito-urinary surgeons of the United States and Canada. He was also for some time a member of the American Medical Association, but he resigned from this body a little over a year ago.

Dr. Lewis' young shoulders bear many honors, as can be seen from the above, and the future has much in store for him, judging from the past.

GUSTAVE LIPPMANN.

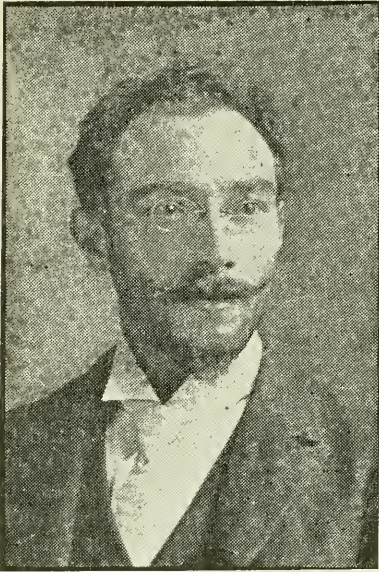
Gustave Lippmann was born in Neuwied, Germany, July 11, 1868. He early displayed an inclination towards the profession of medicine,



and studied to that end.

He graduated from the University of Bonn in 1892, and came to America and located in St. Louis in the same year.

Dr. Lippmann is a specialist in internal medicine and diseases of the eyes. He is a valued member of the St. Louis Medical Society, of the St. Louis Biological Society and of the St. Louis Microscopical Soci-



ety. He has been for six years an assistant ophthalmic surgeon in the St. Louis Polyclinic Eye Department.

Dr. Lippmann is well liked by his professional brethren for his scholarly and other qualities, and is socially a popular figure in the city of his adoption; a close student, untiring in his efforts to gain further knowledge along his particular line of work, makes him quite a busy man.

ABRAM LITTON.

Dr. Abram Litton, the subject of this sketch, was born in Dublin,

Ireland, May 20, 1814, being the youngest of nine children. When a child two years of age his father removed with his entire family to the United States. He first settled in Pittsburg, Pa., but, remaining but a short time, ultimately moved to Nashville, Tenn., which permanently became his residence. Dr. Litton received his early education in small private schools of Nashville, and in 1829 entered the junior class of the University of Nashville, from which institution he graduated in 1831, being then 17 years of age.

The next year we find him teaching school at Paris and Jackson, Tenn. In 1835 the doctor was elected to and accepted the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the university from which he graduated. This position he held three years, and then instructor in the branch of science, which became his life study, namely chemistry. In order to perfect himself in this study he visited Europe and studied in London, then in Paris, where he remained six months; then to Gussne, Germany, where he spent six months with the first Liebig, and worked under him in his laboratory, next taking a six months' course under Rosa at Berlin, and finished his European studies with Doller at Gothirgin. On his return to Nashville he married Julia Alice Manning, shortly afterwards accepting the position of Professor of Chemistry at the St. Louis Medical College, and moved to St. Louis. This position he held for an uninterrupted period of forty-nine years. Aside from his work at the medical college he taught one summer session at the Columbia State University and became chemist to the Belcher sugar refinery at St. Louis.

On the founding of Washington University in 1856 he became the first Professor of Chemistry, and held this chair until 1891. His first year at the university he taught

for little or nothing in the way of a salary, even giving his time and money in order to visit Eastern laboratories for the purpose of superintending the building of a laboratory for St. Louis.

His summer vacations were spent in work for two seasons with Richard Dale Owen, making a geological survey of Mississippi.

During his early life it was his ambition to become a physician, and after graduating in medicine, which he studied while teaching, he practiced for a short time. Not thinking himself fitted for the vocation, he went back to his first love, chemistry, and the balance of his life has been devoted to chemistry and other sciences.

He again visited European institutions in 1871, returning with a large supply of instruments and books on his special subject. During his life he accumulated one of the finest scientific libraries in the State, which he gave to the State University in 1898.

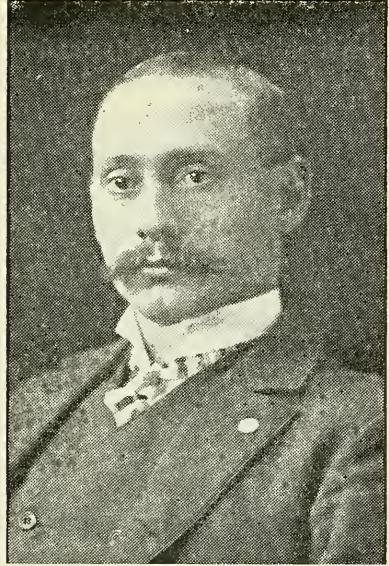
Dr. Litton can point with pride to the St. Louis High School. He was first to suggest and use his influence as Superintendent of the Public Schools, which position he held for one term; thus the establishment of the High School in St. Louis is credited to his endeavors to advance the public school pupils.

Dr. Litton was twice married and had three children—Joseph Norwood Litton, who was a lawyer, and filled a bright position in the St. Louis bar; Charles Manning Litton, a physician, and Alice W. Litton. Of these, the daughter only is living. Dr. Litton, although now in his 86th year, retains his mental faculties, and is still interested in his scientific studies. One can still find him busy with his microscopical and spectroscopic investigations. He has lived a life devoted to science, and has always been a gentleman of the old school. As a teacher he has

had no peers and few equals, as thousands of his students can testify. As a man he has held honor and duty above all else and has lived a life accordingly.

HENRY LLOYD.

On March 6, 1866, and at Belleville, Ill., Henry Lloyd first saw the light of day. He received a common school and High School education



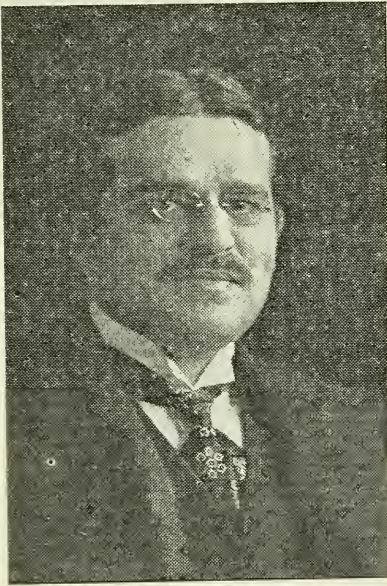
previous to his entrance of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which college he graduated in March, 1890. He immediately entered into the practice of his profession in St. Louis, and for two years Dr. Lloyd was the assistant of Dr. A. A. Henske, Professor of Gynecology in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Lloyd, when in private practice, makes a specialty of gynecology.

In June, 1895, Dr. Lloyd was appointed Chief Deputy Coroner by Dr. W. J. Wait. He held this position under Dr. Wait until November, 1898, when he was elected Coroner to succeed that gentleman.

Almost immediately after his election Dr. Lloyd entered upon a vigorous crusade against the Christian Scientists, Faith Cure Healers and the many others who are styled charlatans by the reputable body of the profession. In dealing with these people Dr. Lloyd has shown a singleness of purpose that has won for him the approbation of his brethren in the profession and the public.

H. W. LOEB.

As a physician, educator and editor, Dr. Loeb is well known in Mis-



souri and adjoining States as a thoroughly competent man in any or all of these capacities.

Hanau Wolf Loeb was born in Philadelphia, August 25, 1865. His parents came to Missouri when he was but a babe in arms.

His literary education was had in the public schools and at the Missouri State University, where in 1883 he received his "A. B." degree and in 1886 his "A. M." Taking up the study of medicine he was first

graduated from the St. Joseph Medical College in 1887, and later from the Medical Department of Columbia University of New York in 1888.

Dr. Loeb began the practice of his profession in St. Joseph, but in 1890 removed to St. Louis, where he has remained in practice ever since.

He is a specialist in nose and throat diseases, and laryngologist to the St. Louis City Hospital, Rebekah Hospital and Grand Avenue Dispensary. As an educator he is Professor of Diseases of the Nose and Throat in the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, also serving as secretary of that institution.

In the journalistic field Dr. Loeb is widely known as an able writer along his special lines. He is editor of the Medical Review and of the Annals of Otolaryngology and Rhinology.

His belief in organizations for the promotion of medical science is attested in the appended list of medical societies of which he is a member: The St. Louis Medical, East St. Louis Medical, Missouri State Medical, Illinois Medical, American Medical, Mississippi Valley Medical, American Academy of Medicine and the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otolaryngological Society.

JAMES E. LOGAN.

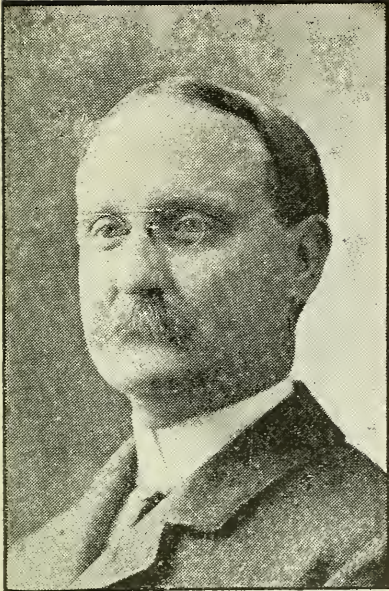
The subject of this sketch was born in Kentucky, Oct. 16, 1861, where the first ten years of his life were spent. In 1871 the family removed from their Kentucky home to Missouri, where they have since remained.

He took his first course in medicine at the Missouri State University in 1881-2. He then entered the University Medical College of Kansas City, graduating from that institution in 1883. The following year he spent at the Bellevue Medical College of New York City, where

presidency of his college, a position he now enjoys.

JOHN S. LONG.

Dr. John S. Long was reared at Verona, Miss., passing through the schools of that thriving little village during his boyhood days. He graduated in 1879 in the classical department at the head of his class from East Tennessee University. He then taught school for some years to enable him to complete his medical education. He entered New York Medical College, was elected president of his class, graduating in the spring of 1892. Early after graduating he was elected by competitive examination to an internship in the Jersey City Hospital. This he resigned for a similar position in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he served respectively as ambulance surgeon, house physician, then as house surgeon. He left New York for Southeast Nebraska, where he soon built up a lucrative practice. Because of

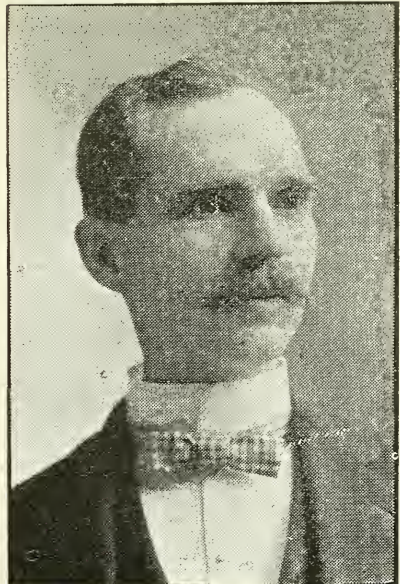


he graduated with honor in the class of 1884.

He returned to Kansas City and established himself in business with his father, Dr. W. G. Logan, with whom he remained in general practice for two years. He then devoted himself to the special practice of laryngology, being the first to establish himself in that special work in that city. In 1885 he was elected lecturer to the Chair of Physiology in the University Medical College, under the professorship of Dr. John H. Duncan, now of St. Louis, Mo. Two years thereafter, upon the resignation of Dr. Duncan, he was given full charge of the Chair of Physiology.

In 1886 he was elected Professor of Laryngology in this institution. He has been a member of the board of trustees of this college since 1887, and has lent every effort to the upbuilding of what is now one of the best medical institutions in the West.

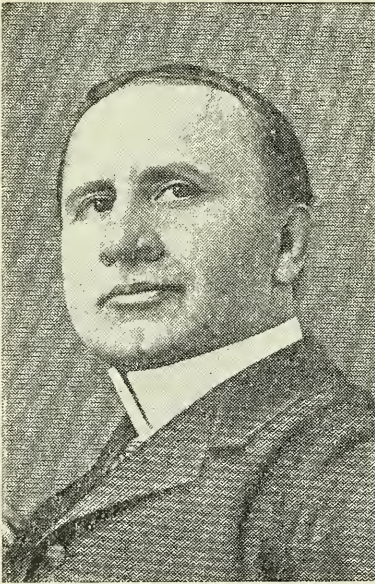
In 1899 he was honored with the



the drouths of '94 and '95 he moved to Joplin, Mo. He is a member of the South Methodist Church, local railroad surgeon for the Kansas City & Memphis system, enjoys an extensive practice and is prominent in all things tending towards the best interests of his church and country.

I. N. LOVE.

Perhaps no Missouri physician is better known within or without the borders of the State than Dr. I. N. Love. He was born at Barry, Pike



Co., Ill., September 13, 1853. His father was Isaac Newton Love, originally from Virginia; his mother, Nancy January Porter, from Kentucky.

Death claimed both of his parents when he was quite a small boy, and he became a member of the family of his relative, the late Dr. John T. Hodgen of St. Louis. His admiration and love for the latter early determined him to make his life work that of a physician.

After proper preliminary training under his relative, who was at that time president of the St. Louis Medical College, now the Medical Department of Washington University, he entered and graduated therefrom in 1873.

After graduation he passed a successful competitive examination for admission as assistant resident physician of the St. Louis City Hospital, and took up his residence and remained in the hospital in professional capacity for two years.

For a year thereafter he had his office as special assistant with Dr. Hodgen. Later he was appointed city physician by Mayor James H. Britton, but resigned the office at the end of a year and entered private practice.

He located in the rapidly growing West End of the city and soon built up a very lucrative practice.

In 1887 Dr. Love was elected president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, and served as secretary of the section on diseases of children in the Ninth International Medical Congress. In 1889 he was elected president of the section on diseases of children in the American Medical Association and a member of the board of trustees of this national body, and is still serving in that capacity. At a meeting held in Milwaukee in June, 1893, he was elected vice-president of the association.

Dr. Love has for several years been a teacher in the medical college circles of St. Louis. He was a charter member of the faculty of the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, and has a national reputation as a special worker in the field of diseases of children. Another one of his specialties is the department of "internal medicine."

For a number of years he was an associate editor on several medical journals. He is the author of nu-

merous monographs on medicine. In 1890 he established a medical journal of his own, *The Medical Mind*, which he still edits. In 1889 he was elected president of the American Medical Editors' Association, and still holds that office (1900).



W. N. LOWRY.

W. N. Lowry is a Kentuckian by birth, having been born in Ghent on December 13th, 1859. He received his boyhood education in the public schools of his early home and later prepared himself for entrance to the Kentucky School of Medicine of Louisville, from which he graduated in June, 1882, by a thorough classical education.

Dr. Lowry, immediately after obtaining his degree of Doctor of Medicine, began the practice of medicine in Ghent, but five years later he removed to St. Louis, where he has since been.

His practice has ever been general in its nature, and he has been eminently successful with it, especially in St. Louis.

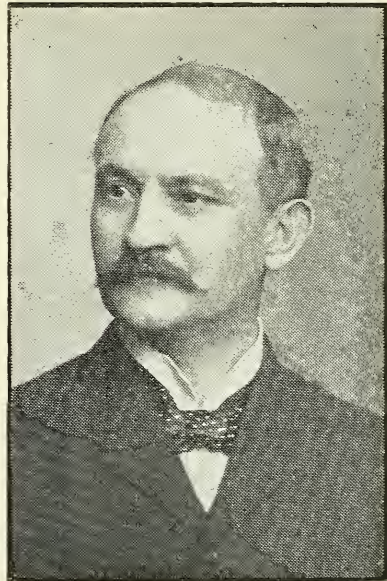
The doctor is the lecturer on

Surgical Technique at the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis. He is also a member of several prominent medical societies and a contributor of some note to various medical journals.

FRANK JOSEPH LUTZ.

Dr. F. J. Lutz early in his career made his impress upon the profession as a surgeon of more than ordinary ability, and his success since then has simply been additional testimony in his behalf as one of the most noted surgeons the city of St. Louis has ever produced. Dr. Lutz enjoys a national reputation because of his devotion to his work, and he has ever been deemed one of the best surgeons in the State of Missouri.

In addition to his reputation as a surgeon, Dr. Lutz won for himself, while a member of the State Board of Health from 1893 to 1897, the heartiest approbation of his co-practitioners and the laity as well, by his unflinching efforts to raise the stand-



ard of the profession. This he did by drawing up and having passed through the Legislature a bill which specified certain requirements from all prospective physicians.

Dr. Lutz's career has been indissolubly associated with St. Louis and Missouri. Born in the metropolis of the State on May 24, 1855, he received a public school and classical education there, receiving from the St. Louis University in 1873 the degree of Bachelor of Arts. That constituted his preparatory work for entrance of the St. Louis Medical College, where he received his diploma and degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1876. He was immediately appointed assistant surgeon to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital of South St. Louis, and he has ever since been more or less prominently identified with that institution. Indeed, its efficiency is largely due to the interest Dr. Lutz has taken in its welfare, he having made several trips abroad in order that he might be enabled to introduce all of the European innovations and conveniences in the hospital.

During the four years that elapsed from 1893 to 1897, Dr. Lutz served as Surgeon-General of the Missouri State Guard.

He is at present (1900) Professor of the Chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine at the Beaumont Medical College and dean of its faculty.

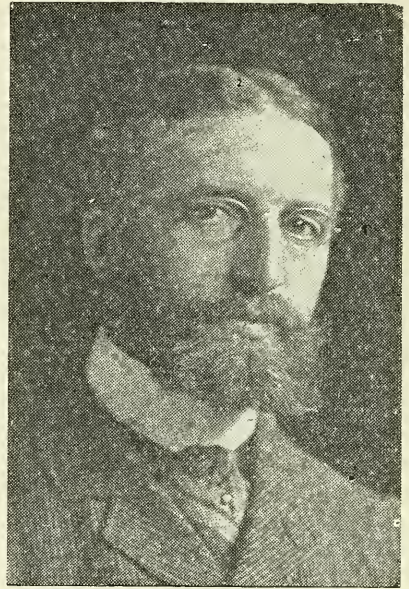
He is a member of several medical societies. In 1889 he was president of the St. Louis Medical Society, in 1893 the president of the Southwestern Association of Railway Surgeons, in 1896 he served in a like capacity in the National Association of Railway Surgeons and the next year was president of the United States Board of Pension Examiners at St. Louis.

Dr. Lutz is the chief surgeon of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company.

HARTWELL NELLIS LYON.

Dr. Hartwell N. Lyon was born in Leavenworth, Kan., on the 19th day of October, 1864. The education received by him in his youth and young manhood was with a view to fitting himself for a course in medicine, which profession young Lyon early exhibited a desire to follow.

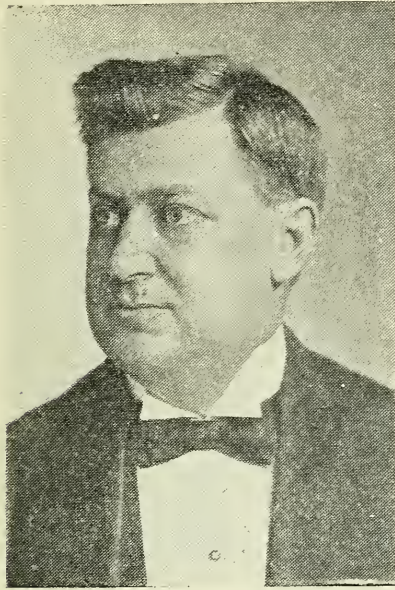
After the required attendance on lectures and the prescribed course



of study in the college, Hartwell N. Lyon was graduated from the medical department of Columbia University (The College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City) in 1891. For the next three years Dr. Lyon was abroad, where, in European capitals and colleges, he earnestly pursued advanced medical work. He returned to this country in 1894 and entered upon a general practice of medicine in St. Louis, where he has ever since remained.

Dr. Lyon is the chief of the Bethesda Clinic, and he has been the assistant professor of the Chair of Pediatrics in the Medical Depart-

ment of the Washington University of St. Louis ever since it was formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and Missouri Medical Colleges.



E. H. McCULLERS.

Eugene Herbert McCullers is a native of North Carolina, born at Clayton, November 13, 1863. As a youth he enjoyed excellent educational advantages and graduated with the degree of A. M. from Wake Forest College of North Carolina.

In 1888 he graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and, returning to his home in North Carolina, commenced the practice of his profession. Dr. McCullers was also a graduate in pharmacy, and became a druggist at this time.

Later our subject took a course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and in 1890 attended the New York Polyclinic.

Dr. McCullers became a resident of St. Louis in 1893. In 1894 he went to Stockholm, Sweden, and studied "Mechanico-Therapeutics" in paralysis, rheumatism, spinal curvature and deformities—by the

Zander Swedish Movement Cure by mechanical means and Electricity and Hydro-Therapy. His professional work in St. Louis has been along those lines.

Dr. McCullers is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, of the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

CALVIN DAVIS McDONALD.

Dr. Calvin Davis McDonald was born in York County, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1835.

He received his early training in a country school, attending only the winter terms. Before he reached his majority he became a country school teacher in the woods of Pennsylvania. Later he entered the office of Dr. Park Loring of Kenton, O., and began the study of medicine under his care. In 1862 he entered Ann Arbor University and took a classical course. The next fall he enrolled in the Starling Medical College, Columbus, O., where, March 1,



1864, he graduated with high honors.

Upon receiving his diploma, Dr. McDonald settled in the little town of Mt. Blanchard, O., where he lived several years until, in 1869, he brought his family to Carrollton, Mo. Here he pursued his chosen calling nearly two years, whereupon he again moved, this time to Kansas City, Mo. Soon Dr. McDonald built up a large practice, and was until his death, June 19, 1898, one of the most prominent physicians in the State.

Dr. McDonald was a general practitioner, but was considered especially skillful in the treatment of the diseases of children.

Dr. McDonald's two sons, Chett and Park Loring McDonald, have followed in his footsteps, and to-day are successful in the profession their father followed so honorably.

Dr. McDonald held several political offices and belonged to various clubs, orders and societies.

CHETT McDONALD.

Dr. Chett McDonald was born in Mt. Blanchard, Hancock County, Ohio, December 22, 1864. Dr. Calvin Davis McDonald, the father of Chett McDonald, was one of the most prominent physicians in Missouri. Mary Shields McDonald, his mother, was a woman of very lovable character, simple in her tastes, generous in her judgments, tranquil in temperament and perfectly engrossed with the interests of her home.

Chett was educated in the public schools of Kansas City. He did not enter High School, but worked at various avocations until he enrolled as a member of the University Medical College, from which institution he graduated in the class of '91.

During the terms he attended

college Chett served as druggist in the Health Department under his father, who was then City Physician. Three days after he left college he was tendered the position of Assistant City Physician by Dr. E. R. Lewis, and upon the expiration of his term of office he began the general practice of medicine with his father and brother, with whom he was associated until his father's death, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, the brothers continuing to occupy the original suite of rooms.

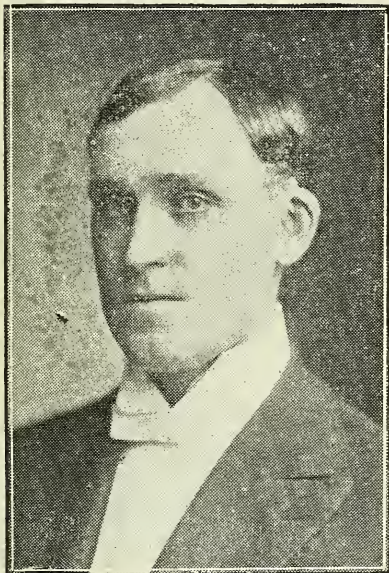
July, 1897, Chett was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Board of Pension Examiners, and upon organization of the board he was elected secretary, which position he still holds.

Dr. Chett McDonald is a member of several political clubs and also belongs to organizations of other character.

April 5, 1899, Dr. Chett McDonald was married to Miss Georgie Warner Williams, only daughter of the late Marcus T. C. Williams, one



of the most distinguished members of the Kansas City bar. Her mother was a daughter of Col. William A. Warner of Lexington, Ky., and a granddaughter of Gen. Leslie Combs of that same celebrated city. Her paternal grandfather was Dr. Charles Mansfield Williams, one of the best-known physicians in the State of Ohio.



PARK L. McDONALD.

Dr. Park L. McDonald was born at Kenton, O., on the 28th day of July, 1862, and he received his public school, classical and medical education in Kansas City, whither his parents had removed when Park L. was quite young.

He commenced his study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father, at one time a prominent physician and surgeon of Kansas City, and later, in 1886, he entered the University Medical College of Kansas City. After receiving his diploma, some three years afterwards, Dr. Park L. McDonald began the practice of medicine in the office of his father. Under that gentleman's

able instruction the young man soon perfected himself in the practice as well as theory of medicine, and after his father's death was fully fitted to step into the practice left him as a heritage.

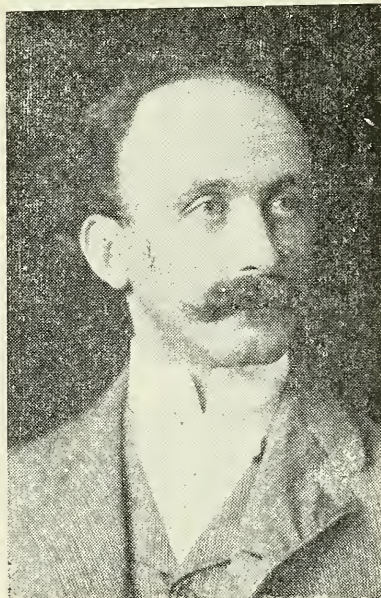
Dr. McDonald has always devoted his time exclusively to the general practice of medicine, and has enlarged his father's practice considerably by his skillful handling of individual cases.

EDWARD J. McGRATH.

A native St. Louisian, Edward J. McGrath, received his public school, classical and medical education in that city, and he has, since his graduation from the American Medical College, practiced his profession in that city.

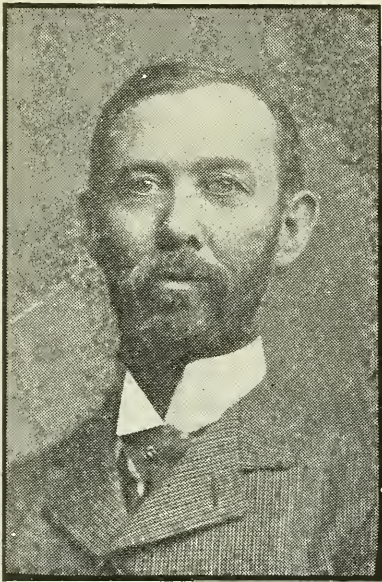
After receiving a thorough public schooling and the preparatory classical education he entered the American Medical College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1895.

Dr. McGrath has devoted all of



his attention to general practice, and his large and constantly growing clientele speaks volumes for his success in medicine.

The doctor is a member of several of the prominent eclectic medical societies and a contributor of some note to medical literature, and take great interest in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the medical profession at large and naturally special interests in the progress made by his particular school of medicine.



JOSEPH W. McKEE.

Born in Summerfield, Ill., on May 5, 1854, Joseph W. McKee received a thorough preliminary education before entering McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., from which he graduated in 1876, receiving the degree of A. B. and A. M. In 1884 Dr. McKee graduated from the Medical Department of Northwest University at Evanston, Ill. He located in Kansas City soon after receiving his degree, and has been there ever since. Dr. McKee, soon after entering upon his professional

career, took up eye and ear work, taking post-graduate course in New York City, and has since become one of the most prominent oculists and aurists in Kansas City and the State. He has been the oculist and aurist to the School for the Education of the Blind in Kansas City, Kan., for the past few years.

Dr. McKee enjoys a private practice that is a large and remunerative one.

WM. M. McPHEETERS.

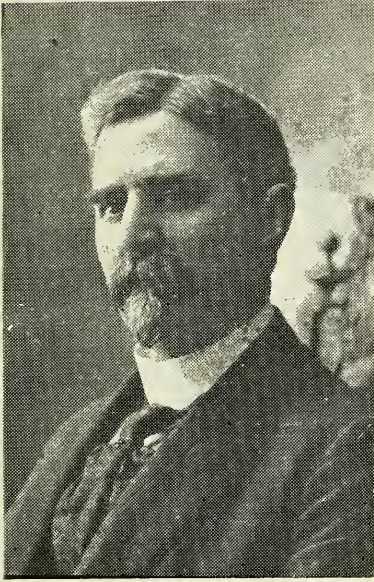
No Missouri practitioner is more widely known than William M. McPheeters of St. Louis. He was the son of Rev. William McPheeters, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman of much prominence in North Carolina in the early part of the century.

The subject of this sketch was born in Raleigh, N. C., December 3, 1815. After fitting himself for a collegiate course he attended the University of North Carolina, and then began the study of medicine under Prof. Hugh L. Hodge of Philadelphia. Later he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated therefrom in 1840.

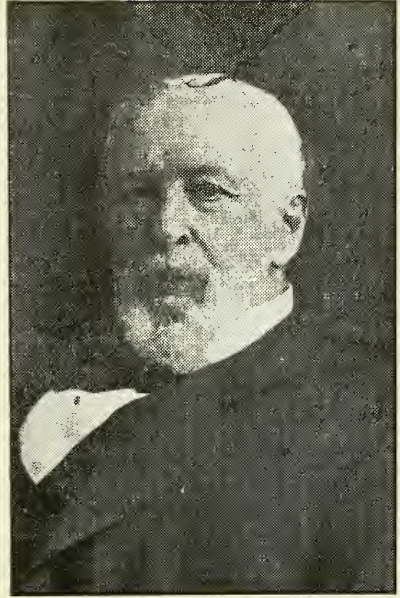
His first professional experience was as a hospital physician in Philadelphia. In 1841 he came to Missouri, arriving in St. Louis October 15 of that year, and soon came into prominence as a practitioner in the city of his adoption.

In 1848 Dr. McPheeters was chosen Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy in St. Louis Medical College and a year later was appointed to the Chair of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine, holding this position until 1861.

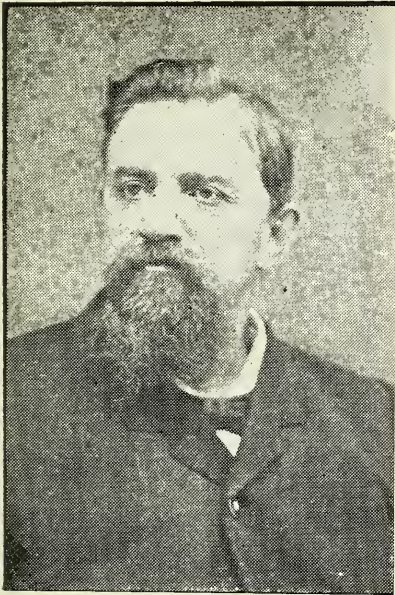
At the outbreak of the Civil War he cast his fortunes with the South, and, resigning the position of surgeon to the United States Marine Hospital, which he had filled since



C. LESTER HALL,
President Missouri State Medical As-
sociation, 1895.



T. L. PAPIIN.



DAVID S. BOOTH, SR.



GEORGE ENGELMAN.



1856, became a surgeon in the Confederate Army. During the progress of the war he held many responsible positions in the military service, notably that of medical director on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Sterling Price.

At the close of the struggle Dr. McPheeters returned to St. Louis and resumed practice. In 1866 he was appointed Professor of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics* in the Missouri Medical College, and acted in that capacity until 1874, when he resigned to accept the medical directorship of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

It is in the literary field that Dr. McPheeters has particularly shone. In 1845 he became co-editor with Dr. M. L. Linton of the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, and continued his connection with that publication until 1861. In the terrible cholera epidemic of 1849 he served in the front rank of the brave physicians who battled with the dread scourge in Missouri. In 1850 he used the experiences and observations of the previous year as a nucleus for a paper on "Epidemic Cholera in St. Louis."

Dr. McPheeters was one of the organizers of the Missouri Medical Association, and one of its earliest presidents; was a member—and for several years president—of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Society of St. Louis, and has been president of the St. Louis Medical Society and vice-president of the American Medical Association. He is also an honorary member of several medical societies of Arkansas, North Carolina and other States.

Dr. McPheeters has twice been married. Six children were born of the second union. He is of pronounced Christian character, and has been and is a most useful citizen of Missouri.

HUGH P. MACK.

Dr. Hugh P. Mack was born, raised, educated and has always practiced medicine in the city of St. Louis.

He was born January 20, 1863, and was a student in the public and High Schools, entering the old St. Louis College in the fall of 1881, when but 18 years of age.



Three years later he graduated, and immediately entered upon the general practice at which he has since been so successful.

Dr. Mack is the assistant to the Chair of Obstetrics at St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. He commands the respect of the men and students with whom he comes in daily contact, and his personality, as well as his ability, have helped him to build up his practice and made it a large and lucrative one.



ALBERT S. MACKEY.

One of the oldest and most prominent of the practicing physicians and surgeons of Pike County is Dr. Albert S. Mackey, who resides in the quaint old river town of Louisiana. The doctor is a native West Virginian, having been born in Hancock County on the 21st day of August, 1844.

In the early '60s Dr. Mackey came West, locating in Clark County, Missouri. From '73 to '76 inclusive Dr. Mackey attended lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Ia., and in the latter year located near Oskaloosa, Ia., and practiced medicine until fall of 1878, when he returned to Keokuk, Ia., and attended another course of lectures, graduating in the spring of 1879.

He then changed his location, settling in Louisiana, where he has ever since been, building up in the meantime an extensive and lucrative practice and establishing himself in the position he holds there in

the hearts and minds of his co-practitioners and clientele.

Dr. Mackey is a member of the United States Board of Examining Surgeons, the Tri-State Medical Society and the Military Tract Association.

His son is to follow in his footsteps, and is now preparing himself at the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.

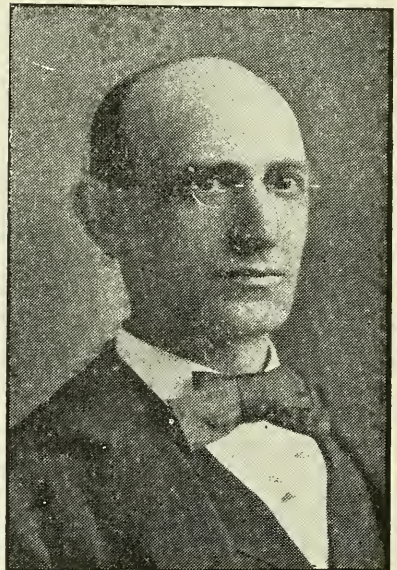
HEINE MARKS.

Heine Marks was born December 8, 1859, at Lake Providence, in East Carroll Parish, Louisiana.

He received an elementary education in the New Orleans (La.) and Memphis (Tenn.) public schools.

He studied medicine and surgery from 1875 to 1878, graduating from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in the last-named year. Shortly after receiving his diploma he came to Missouri and commenced the practice of his profession in St. Louis, August, 1878.

He was a close student, and by



applying himself diligently to his calling, rapidly won his way to a good practice and the respect and esteem of his medical brethren. He became a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and was Vice-President of the same in 1893; was elected one of the board of managers of the House of Refuge, serving for a term of two years. He is a member of the Missouri State Medical Society, also of the American Medical Association. In 1892 he was appointed superintendent and surgeon of the St. Louis City Hospital, and held that position several years, discharging his duties so efficiently as to win from his professional brethren special recognition and most favorable comment. Since leaving the Hospital Dr. Marks has devoted all of his time to his practice and private interests. He makes a specialty of surgical work.

SOLOMON C. MARTIN.

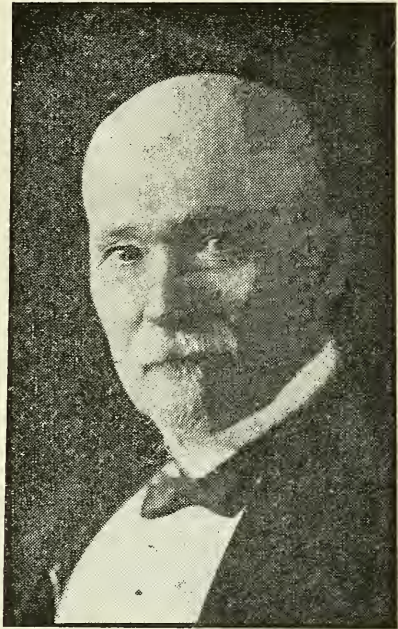
Solomon Claiborne Martin was born in Claiborne County, Miss., on the 26th day of October, 1837. He was the recipient of that early education that the youths of the South obtained in those days, including a thorough course of instruction in the University of Michigan and two years of subsequent study in Europe. In 1865 he graduated from the Medical Department of the Louisiana State University. Before locating in St. Louis in 1872, Dr. Martin laid the foundation for the success he has since attained here by practicing in his native State.

Dr. Martin, since he located here 28 years ago, has made rapid strides in his chosen profession. He early made a specialty of skin diseases, and was so successful with this branch of his practice that he was appointed Professor of Dermatology of the Barnes Medical College of St.

Louis, which position he still occupies.

Besides his professional work Dr. Martin is a writer of ability.

He is the editor of three magazines, namely, The St. Louis Medical



Era, The American Journal of Dermatology and Genito-Urinary Diseases, and The Climate.

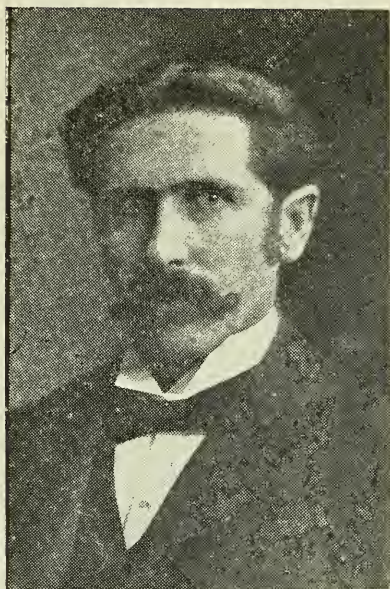
Dr. Martin devotes most of his time to his specialty, and through it has built up a large and lucrative practice.

E. B. MAYFIELD.

Eli Burton Mayfield was born near Patton, Bollinger County, Missouri, January, 1861. He is the son of G. W. Mayfield and grandson of Stephen Mayfield, a Revolutionary soldier.

His early education was obtained in the public schools, the Mayfield-Smith Academy at Marble Hill and the State Normal School at Cape

W. H. MAYFIELD.



Girardeau, Mo. He afterwards engaged in teaching, both in his native and adjoining counties, and was an educator of recognized ability. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city, and received a diploma from that institution March, 1886. After graduating Dr. Mayfield engaged in the practice of medicine in a suburban town, where he soon had a large and lucrative practice.

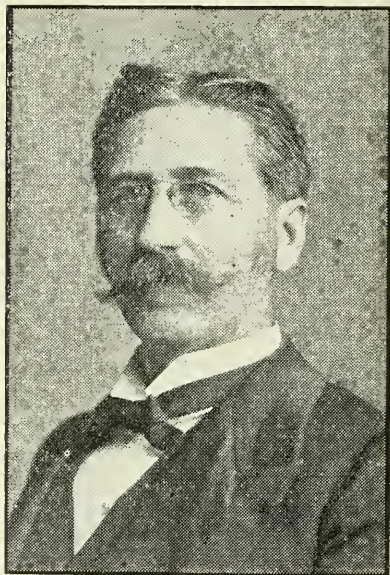
In 1893 he took a general post-graduate course in New York City, also a special course in surgery, gynecology and diseases of the chest.

Dr. Mayfield returned to St. Louis the same year and located at 4484 West Belle place, where he still resides. He was appointed assistant surgeon to the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, a position which he held until the erection of the Mayfield Sanitarium in 1896, when he became assistant surgeon and house physician to that institution. He has also established a large and growing private practice.

The subject of this sketch is of American ancestry, running back to and antedating the revolutionary period. His paternal grandfather, Stephen Mayfield, served in the patriot army through the entire seven years of the struggle for independence.

William Henderson Mayfield, son of George W. and Polly Cheek Mayfield, was born in Patton, Mo., January 18, 1852. His early scholastic training was had in the public schools and at Carleton Institute and at Fruitland Normal Institute. At the age of 17 he was teaching school, and continued his studies while so engaged, thus fitting himself for a professional career by process of self-education.

He began the study of medicine at Sedgwickville, Mo., in 1874, under Dr. H. J. Smith. Several years later he took a three-year course in St. Louis Medical College, graduating in 1883. The bent of Student Mayfield's mind was toward surgery, and he fully developed his ambition



in that branch under the tutelage of Dr. J. J. McDowell and Dr. John T. Hodgen. Thus he began his professional career admirably equipped for operative surgery.

He began practice at Mayfield, Mo., but at the end of a year moved to St. Louis and established himself there, accepting the Chair of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Diseases of Children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

In 1834 Dr. Mayfield founded the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, and was superintendent of that institution from the date of its opening until the spring of 1896, when he resigned to build and take the active management of Mayfield Sanitarium, with which institution he has since been connected in both professional and business capacities.

Dr. Mayfield is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. He is an active member of the American Medical Association. He is a charter member of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, and has much to do with charitable work. Mayfield-Smith Academy of Marbie Hill, founded in 1878, is a fine example of Dr. Mayfield's work as an educator.

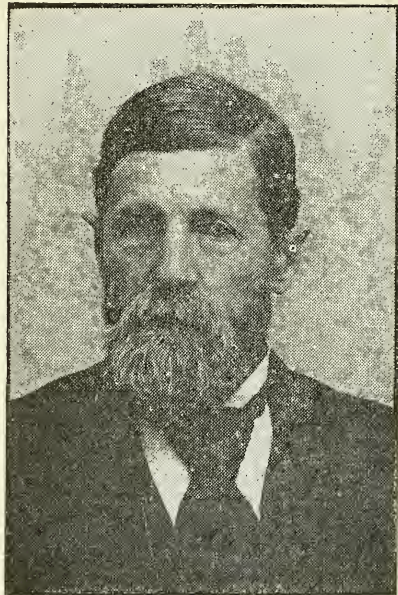
HENRY H. MIDDELKAMP.

Warren County, Missouri, January 27, 1839, was the place and date of the birth of Henry Herman Middelkamp, his parents being natives of Germany.

He was educated in the public schools of Missouri, later receiving private instruction and in 1891 received the honorary degree of A. M. from the Central Wesleyan College of Warrenton. He began to read medicine at Warrenton in 1862 under Dr. John E. Hutton, later entering the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in

March, 1864, and in the same month began to practice at Warrenton. He later took a post-graduate course at the St. Louis Medical College.

He was the founder of the Linton District Medical Society, November 19, 1872, and was its president in 1874; was a member of the Missouri State Medical Association, president 1884-85; was also vice-president of same for two years; was a member of the American Medical Association, of the Ninth



International Medical Congress, of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, of the St. Louis Medical Society, of the Wabash Surgical Association, of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, honorary member of the St. Charles County (Mo.) Medical Society and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Dr. Middelkamp was lecturer on Surgery, Medical Department, University of Missouri, Columbia, 1876-79, medical examiner for the department, 1876-80, and curator of the university, 1877-79.

He was a member of the Board of Health of Warrenton, 1892-94; physician to the County Poor Farm, 1879-80; county superintendent of public schools, 1870-72, and was surgeon to the Wabash Railway from 1884 to the time of his death. Dr. Middelkamp performed all the critical operations common to railway surgery and devised special apparatus for wounds and fractures.

An address Dr. Middelkamp delivered when he retired from the presidency of the State Medical Association, entitled "A Higher Standard for Medical Education," and the ideas there advanced have been adopted by all colleges of any prominence. This, with the following others, have been published: "Personal Qualifications of the Surgeon," "Immediate Amputations," "Mississippi Valley Medical Association," "The Ideal Physician," "Treatment of Typhoid Fever" (bathing), and many other papers.

He died April 19, 1897, at his home in Warrenton, Mo.

ALBERT H. MEISENBACH.

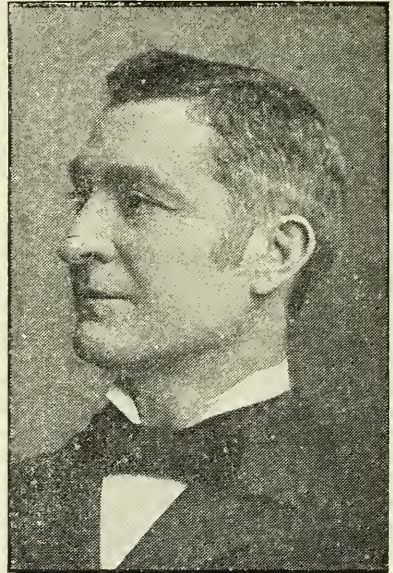
When he was but 3 years of age, the parents of Albert H. Meisenbach, in 1855, moved from his birthplace, St. Louis, to Mendota, Ill., where he received an early public school and classical education, graduating from the Wesleyan Seminary of that town when but 17 years old.

Young Meisenbach one year later began his study of medicine under Dr. E. P. Cook, at that time one of the most prominent physicians of Northern Illinois. Later the subject of this sketch entered the St. Louis Medical College, now Medical Department of Washington University, from which he received his diploma and degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1876.

He won, immediately after his graduation, through a competitive

examination, a position as assistant physician in the Female Hospital of St. Louis. Later he accepted a similar appointment in the St. Louis City Hospital.

One year later, in 1877, Dr. Meisenbach severed his connection with that hospital in order that he might start in active practice for himself. He began his practice of medicine in Mascoutah, Ill. He returned to St. Louis, where he has remained



ever since, with the exception of one year which he spent abroad. While in Europe Dr. Meisenbach studied in the universities at Berlin, Vienna, Paris and other noted medical educational centers.

Returning to St. Louis in 1890, Dr. Meisenbach re-established himself in the practice which has since proved so remunerative.

From 1890 to 1892 he was Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery in the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, and since the latter date has occupied the Chair of Special and Clinical Surgery and Surgical Pathology in the same college, until

lately he severed his connection with said institution.

Dr. Meisenlach is a member of several medical societies, namely, the St. Louis Medical Society, the Medical Society of the Alumni of the St. Louis City Hospital, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association and the American Medical Association. In all of them he has made himself felt as a medical writer of ability and a thoroughly conscientious and capable physician, and takes a leading rank among the surgeons of the city.

C. A. MERIDITH.

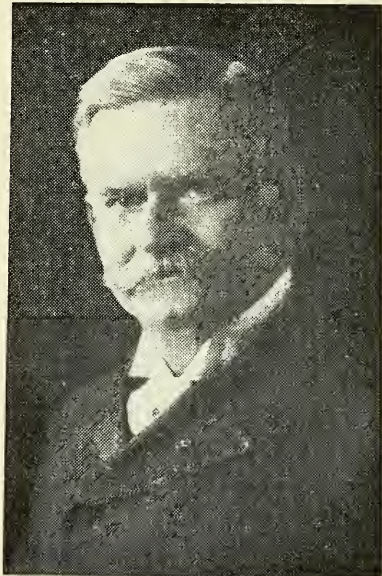
Charles Arthur Meridith was born on a farm in Pulaski, Ia., April 21, 1868. His early education commenced in the public school of his native place, where he received the usual "district" schooling afforded the American farmer boy. His early life was spent on the farm, in assisting his father, until he had reached his 17th year. The education received up to this time (about three months each year) only created in young Meridith a thirst for a more thorough schooling. In 1885 he became a student in the Southern Iowa Normal School at Bloomfield. A recital of his struggle to maintain himself and gain the education necessary to give him a place in the world of knowledge during these years at the Normal School reflects credit upon the subject of this sketch. After graduating from the above institution young Meridith went West in search of wealth and health, the last named the result of overstudy, and after several years spent in Montana he returned East and renewed his earlier determination to study medicine by entering the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis, taking a three years' course, graduating from that institution in 1893.

Dr. Meridith at once began prac-

tice in St. Louis, where he has continued in general practice, and is renowned as a very successful practitioner of the younger generation. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society.

ALBERT MERRELL.

Dr. Albert Merrell, who has been a most useful citizen of Missouri, both in public and private capacities, was born in Cincinnati, O., February 18, 1843. His early education



was acquired in the city of his birth. He attended the public schools and graduated from the Cincinnati High School in 1861, when high schools were graded much higher than they are now.

His further education was interrupted by enlisting to take an active part in the Civil War, then in progress. He became First Lieutenant of Battery H, First Light Artillery, Ohio Volunteers. At Cold Harbor, Va., he received wounds which compelled his resigning from the service in October of 1864.

Returning to his home he began the study of medicine while actively engaged in business as a manufacturing chemist, in which he obtained a wide experience. From 1865 to 1871 he had charge of the laboratories of William S. Merrell & Co. (now William S. Merrell Chemical Co.), Cincinnati, O., the establishment founded by his father. Later he decided to enter actively into medical practice, and, having removed to St. Louis, he graduated from the American Medical College in 1875. Dr. Merrell, in addition to a successful general practice covering twenty-five years, has done much special work in medical and analytical chemistry; has lectured for twenty years on chemistry and obstetrics in his Alma Mater, and has given special study to public health questions.

He served twelve years on the State Board of Health of Missouri, and will have completed eight years' service on the St. Louis Board of Health at the expiration of his present term.

Dr. Merrell has made several contributions to literature along the lines of his experience. He is the author of a 500-page work, entitled, "A Digest of Materia Medica and Pharmacy," and of many papers on mineral and potable waters, public health questions, etc.

A. B. MILLER.

The professional reputation of Dr. A. B. Miller is not confined to Macon City, his home, nor yet to that northern section of Missouri in which he is best known, but extends over the entire State.

Dr. Miller was born in Palmyra, Mo., on the first day of February, 48 years ago. After receiving a public and high school education in his native town, young Miller entered the Central College at Fayette, Mo., which he left to enter the

Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa.

Receiving his diploma and degree from that institution in 1878, Dr. Miller returned to Missouri, where, in the same year, he began the active practice of medicine in Shelbyville. Four years later he removed his office to Macon City, where he has ever since been.

Dr. Miller early identified himself



with the progressive, earnest men of the profession by his election to membership in both the Missouri Medical Association and American Medical Association. He was chosen president of the former society in 1892, serving in that capacity for the ensuing year. He is also a member of the Northern Missouri Medical Society and the Macon County Medical and Surgical Society as well.

In 1884 and for the next three years, Dr. Miller lectured on gynecology in the Medical Department of the Missouri State University. For some time past Dr. Miller has been the local surgeon for the Hannibal

& St. Joseph Railroad Company at Macon.

Dr. Miller is a scholarly gentleman, well versed in the literature of the profession and in the affairs of the day. He takes a keen interest in men and affairs, and has always identified himself with whatever was for advancement in his profession.

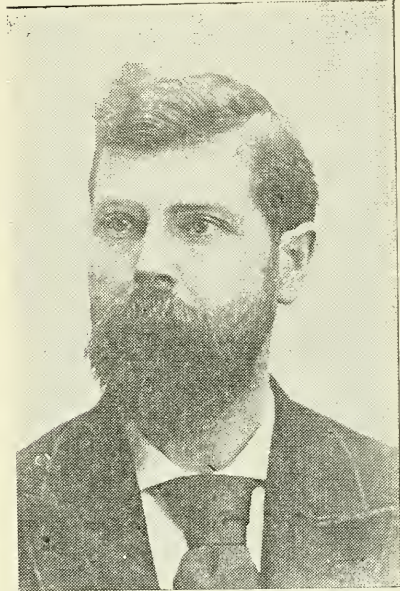
ISAAC N. MILLER.

Dr. Isaac N. Miller was born near Greenfield, Hancock County, Ind., September 18, 1857. His parents were among the early settlers of that then "far West" State. His father, Benjamin Miller, inherited the sturdy characteristics of his German ancestry, and loyalty was an innate principle of his nature. He served in the Mexican War under Taylor, and when there was a call for volunteers in 1861 he was among the first to respond.

His mother, whose maiden name was Taylor, was a cousin of President Zachary Taylor. In religion she was a strict Quaker, having descended from the William Penn branch of the Quaker Church. The simple truths she taught and the noble life she lived made a deep impression on the mind of her youthful son.

In 1866, with his parents, Dr. Miller, then 9 years old, emigrated to Nodaway County, Missouri, and for the following five years was on a farm, attending the public school in the winter months if there was nothing else to do. When any work on the farm could be found, school must wait. As the mind of the growing boy developed it was evident that he had ambitions beyond farm life, and in 1871, at the age of 14, he left home to make his own way in the world. He began work in a drug store at Mound City, Mo., receiving his board and clothes for the first year's wages. He soon be-

came a trusted prescriptionist, and remained in the business for six years, thus receiving a thorough knowledge of the composition of drugs and their chemical, physiological and therapeutical action. When he was 21 years old he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. P. Jackson, a prominent physician of Kansas City, Mo., but at that time of Mound City, and in 1879 he entered the old school College of Phy-



sicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Ia., which then was the best school west of New York City.

In February, 1882, Dr. Miller, having received his degree, returned to Mound City, where he successfully engaged in general practice for about nine years. Reviewing the vast field of medical science, and believing that one man could not successfully work it all, he decided to prepare himself for practice in special lines, and took private instruction from such men as Prof. A. M. Carpenter, Prof. J. J. N. Angear, H. T. Cleaver, M. D., and Dr. Joseph M. Matthews. After locating

in St. Joseph in 1890, Dr. Miller made specialties of diseases of women, diseases of the rectum and chronic and nervous diseases of both sexes. After ten years of hard but successful work we find him not only one of the leading specialists of that city, but of the State, having by his work and professional ethics gained the respect of the general regular practitioners, who now send the doctor much special work.

Dr. Miller has kept in the front, being a leader rather than a follower, and much of his success in his profession is due to his original inventions, chief of which are his anchor rectal bougie and medicine applicator and the anchor rectal suppository, the use of which by the medical profession lessens by 90 per cent the necessity for surgical operations in the treatment and cure of all rectal diseases.

ARTHUR E. MINK.

Dr. Arthur E. Mink was born in Lyons, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1863. At the age of 7 his parents moved to Rochester, and his earlier education was received in the public schools of that city. From 1879 his education was pursued under the direction of his father and private tutors. He early developed a marked aptitude for scientific studies and the acquirement of foreign languages. He became proficient in the principal European languages, as well as Greek and Latin, and was thoroughly trained in chemistry, physics and biology in a laboratory which he had equipped by his own exertions, aided by his father.

In 1884 he matriculated in the College of Medicine, University of Syracuse, graduating from this institution in 1887. He then commenced practice in Rochester. In 1889 he moved to Hamlin, N. Y., and there engaged in country prac-

tice until the beginning of 1891. He then accepted a position as assistant physician in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, and later on was assistant physician to the Long Island State Hospital for the Insane. Resigning the latter position in 1893, he removed to St. Louis in 1894 to practice as a specialist in mental and nervous diseases.

Dr. Mink was engaged by the



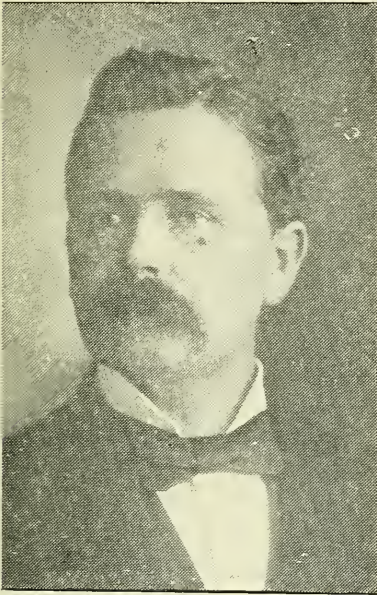
State as an expert witness in the celebrated Duestrow case. His reputation became widespread through this case, and the jury that convicted Duestrow said they paid most attention to Dr. Mink's testimony.

The doctor has been and is frequently called into consultation as an expert in his branch of medicine. He has been a liberal contributor to the literature of his profession, and has been widely quoted as an authority. He has been for the last five years Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is neurologist to the St. Louis

City Hospital and is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and of the American Medico-Psychological Association.

C. COLUMBUS MORRIS.

C. Columbus Morris, M. D., was born in Putnam County, Indiana, December 27, 1858, and is of English descent. He attended the public



schools of his native State until 17 years of age, when he came to Missouri, where he finished his education in the Missouri State University. In June, 1884, he graduated with the first honors of his class from this institution, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Marion County, Missouri, building up in a few years a large and lucrative practice. In 1889 he was elected to the Professorship of Physiology in Chaddock College, Quincy, Ill., which position he filled for one year. He then went East, taking a post-graduate course in the New York

Polyclinic, making surgery and clinical microscopy a specialty.

In 1891 he located in St. Louis, and being well and favorably known, soon acquired a practice that increased with great rapidity. In 1893 he assisted in the organization of the St. Louis Baptist Hospital, and was elected superintendent, which position he still holds. The success of this institution is largely due to his careful and judicious administration.

From 1895 to 1898 he held the Chair of Gynecology in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.

In 1897 he was elected surgeon-in-chief of the St. Louis Baptist Hospital, and he now devotes his time almost exclusively to surgery.

He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and honorary member of the Adams County Medical Society, Quincy, Ill.

WALTER BROWNING MORRIS.

Walter Browning Morris was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, February 18, 1809. After receiving the benefits of the common schools of his native county he attended the grammar school at Castle Mountain, Madison County, Va., qualifying himself as a teacher.

When about 21 he went to Ohio and settled near Steubenville. He first engaged in teaching school, then entered into politics, representing his county in the Legislature for four years, and was a member of the National Constitutional Convention called to revise the Constitution of the United States, representing his district in the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, which nominated James K. Polk for President. He then attended the Cincinnati College, graduating in law, taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws, March 2, 1843. After this he attended the Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., where he graduated in medicine March 7, 1844, such well-known

names as those of Bishop H. B. Bascom, Dr. B. W. Dudley, Dr. Elisha Bartlett and Dr. W. H. Richardson appearing on his medical diploma.

After graduating in medicine he returned to his native State and removed with his family to Missouri in 1845, where he devoted himself to the practice of medicine. In 1852 he was elected to the State Senate from St. Louis County and city, which honorable post he held for twelve successive years. He was chosen Speaker of the Senate one term and he was also three years in the House. Dr. Morris was a man of varied attainments. His library showed him to be a student of no circumscribed sphere, and in conversation he revealed breadth and exactness of information. As a parliamentarian he had few equals. As a public speaker he was able to measure swords with the strongest of his time. Dr. Morris was a patriot; he loved his country, as was shown by his always taking a deep interest in politics.

As a physician, however, he was best known and will be longest remembered, for in his profession he especially excelled. The people trusted him for his broad and deep knowledge of medicine and for his integrity. They loved him for his untiring devotion to their welfare.

He was never too weary, the roads were never too bad nor the nights too dark for him to go and see the humblest and poorest. Money seemed to have been entirely overshadowed by the higher motives of benevolence. A more unselfish physician was never known, and in his honored profession many noble examples are known. Dr. Morris was never married. He lived in Bridgeton and practiced there 42 years; was a member of the Methodist Church and an earnest Christian. He was taken to St. Louis for special treatment and died in that city

November 29, 1887, at the age of 78. The only surviving member of the family was a brother three years his senior, living in Virginia, but the friends who loved him were numberless. His name will long be remembered and honored. He was president of the Missouri State Medical Association in 1868.

HENRY H. MUDD.

Henry Hodgen Mudd was born at Pittsfield, Ill., April 27, 1844. Dr. Mudd received his academic education in the St. Louis public schools and Washington University of this city. He studied medicine under his uncle, John T. Hodgen, and at the St. Louis Medical College, receiving his degree from the latter institution in 1866.

After graduating he devoted some months at clinical work at the St. Louis City Hospital. In 1867 he was appointed acting Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Sherman's old regiment, the Thirteenth United States Infantry, and went to Montana with this regiment.

Returning to St. Louis, he began on January 1, 1869, the general practice of medicine and surgery with his uncle, Dr. Hodgen. Like his uncle, however, Dr. Mudd's inclination was all for surgery, and he soon confined himself exclusively to that branch of the work.

Dr. Mudd was Prosector and Demonstrator of Anatomy at the St. Louis Medical College from 1872 to 1883. He was made Professor of Anatomy in 1880, and in 1883 was made both Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery at the institution, and continued in that capacity until 1886. He was then made Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, remaining as such until 1890. In that year he was made dean of the college, and continued as Professor of Clinical Surgery.

Largely through his efforts the consolidation was effected of the St. Louis Medical College, which for several years past had been the medical branch of Washington University, and the Missouri Medical College, the two oldest schools of medicine in the city. They were combined under the title of the Medical Department of Washington University, and Dr. Mudd was made dean of the new college and also Professor of Clinical Surgery, which positions he held at the time of his death.

As a surgeon he was one of the best known men in America, and was called into consultation in surgical cases throughout the entire West.

At the death of his uncle, Dr. John T. Hodgen, Dr. Mudd succeeded him as surgeon-in-chief of St. Luke's Hospital, and held that position continuously up to his death. He was ex-president of the St. Louis Medical Society, and has contributed numerous articles to various medical magazines. He was the author of the articles on Hernia in Wood's Reference Hand Book of Medical Sciences, and on Surgery of Mouth and Tongue in Dennis' System of Surgery, two standard medical works, and these articles by Dr. Mudd are his most noted contributions to medical literature.

Dr. Mudd was also a member of the American Surgical Association, a very exclusive organization of surgeons.

He died in St. Louis, November 20, 1899.

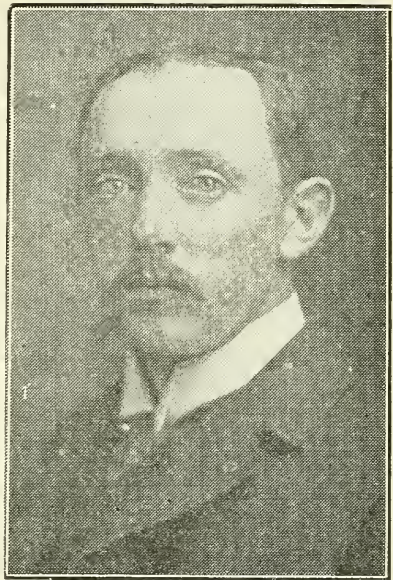
R. BRENT MURPHY.

R. Brent Murphy is a native of Missouri, having been born at Old Mines, in Washington County, February 16, 1867. He is a son of Judge William S. Murphy of St. Louis County, and the late Dr. T. L. Papin of St. Louis was his uncle by marriage.

Dr. Murphy is a graduate of the Christian Brothers' College of St. Louis—June, 1884.

After debating with himself the question of his future occupation in life, he finally decided to follow the profession of medicine, and prepared himself to that end.

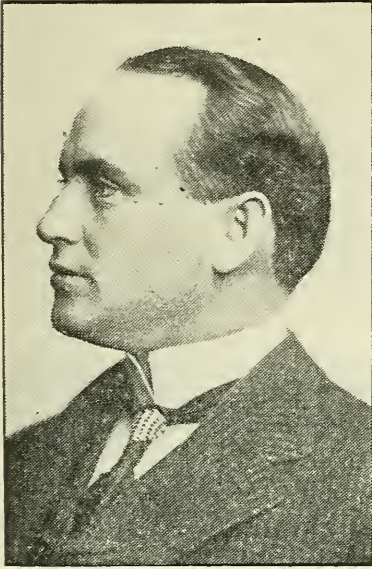
He took a course in medicine in St. Louis Medical College, and on March 14, 1889, received his diploma from that institution.



After graduation he served one year as assistant physician at St. Louis Female Hospital. In May, 1890, he commenced private practice, with an office at his present location on Manchester avenue. Dr. Murphy is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, and was elected to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of its corresponding secretary in 1893, and was re-elected and served as corresponding secretary in 1894.

He is one of St. Louis' successful physicians.

L. E. NEWMAN.



E. J. NEVILLE.

Born of New England parents, in the metropolis of that section of the country, Dr. E. J. Neville obtained the excellent public school and classical education which all New Englanders can obtain, especially if they are raised in Boston.

Later in life young Neville removed to St. Louis, where he took up the study of medicine, entering the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in 1892.

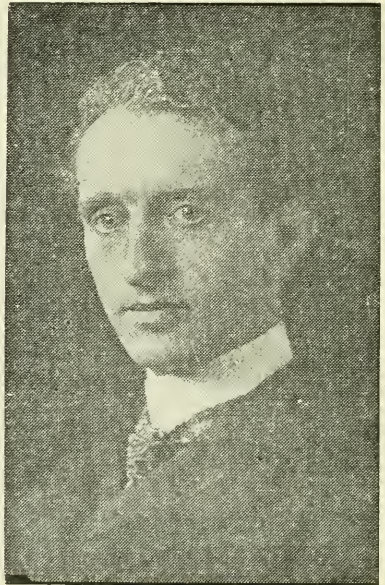
For the two succeeding years Dr. Neville further pursued his study of medicine in the famous medical department of the University of Berlin, having as instructors some of the most noted savants of medicine in Germany.

In 1894 he returned to America and located himself in St. Louis, where he entered upon an active general practice of medicine. The thorough knowledge he had of all the branches of his chosen profession made him well fitted to take care of the practice which has since become quite large.

Louis E. Newman was born September 3, 1861, in South St. Louis (then Carondelet). His early education was obtained in private schools. He afterwards entered the St. Louis University, and graduated therefrom in 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later the same institution conferred on him the M. A. degree. Subsequently he studied medicine under the preceptorship of the late Dr. A. P. Lankford and attended his first course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College. He took the regular course at the famous Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1883.

To further qualify as a practitioner, Dr. Newman spent the two years following his graduation in Europe and continued his studies in the medical educational centers of the continent.

He returned to this country in 1885 and established himself in practice in his native city. In 1891



he moved his office to its present location.

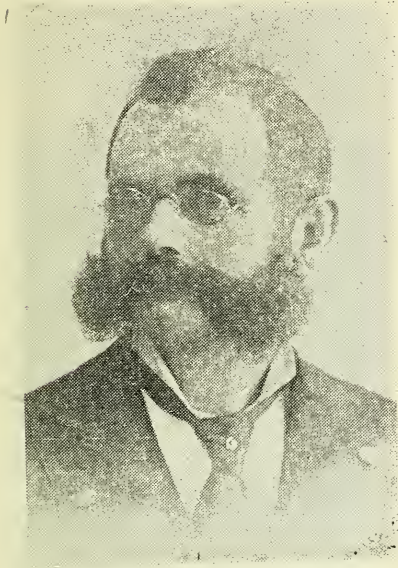
Although a comparatively young practitioner, Dr. Newman is recognized by the profession and laity as a physician of superior education and attainments. He is engaged in general practice.

Homeopathy and of the Kansas State Homeopathic Society. He is president of the Hahnemannian Medical Society of the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College and dean of the college.

C. M. NICHOLSON.

Clarence M. Nicholson, physician, was born January 15, 1868, in Kansas City, Mo., son of Judge E. P. and Elizabeth (Griffin) Nicholson. His paternal grandfather was Isaac P. Nicholson, born in 1789, who, after serving on the bench as circuit judge in Mississippi, was elevated to the Supreme bench of that State, and acquired enviable distinction as a jurist. His father served in the Civil War in the rank of Colonel, and later occupied the circuit bench.

Dr. Nicholson obtained his academic education in Kansas City and St. Louis, and began the study of medicine at the Missouri Medical College, where he graduated in the class of 1891.

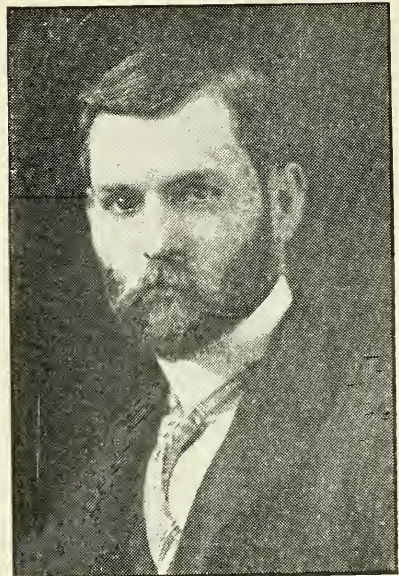


ANTON E. NEUMEISTER.

Anton E. Neumeister is a native of Saxon-Germany, the date of his birth being November 22, 1842.

In 1885 he graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic College, but had previously studied medicine and commenced practice in 1878. In 1886 he located in Kansas City, and at once commenced the practice of medicine and surgery. Dr. Neumeister is a specialist in surgical gynecology, and is a professor of and has held the chair of gynecology in the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College since its organization in 1888.

He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy; also of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, Missouri Valley Institute of



Immediately afterward he became a teacher in that institution. While he has engaged in general practice, his strong predilection has been toward surgery, and his practical experience has been supplemented in this field of medical science by post-graduate courses of study in New York and Philadelphia and at the hospitals and clinics of London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin. In 1893 he was appointed junior surgeon to St. John's Hospital, in 1895 surgeon to the Emergency Hospital, in 1896 secretary of the State Anatomical Board, in 1897 director of the Beaumont Dispensary and at the present time (1900) he occupies the Chair of General Descriptive Anatomy and Clinical Surgery at the Beaumont Hospital Medical College. As indicated in the foregoing, Dr. Nicholson, while engaged in general practice, is best known as a surgeon. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, and has made many contributions to medical journals, and is a department editor of *The Stylus*, a medical periodical published in St. Louis.

Dr. Nicholson married in June, 1899, Miss Clara Colman, daughter of ex-Gov. Norman J. Colman, and has one child, a son.

H. L. NIETERT.

Dr. H. L. Nietert, the present superintendent of the St. Louis City Hospital, is a native of Illinois, having been born at Edwardsville, in that State, February 22, 1866.

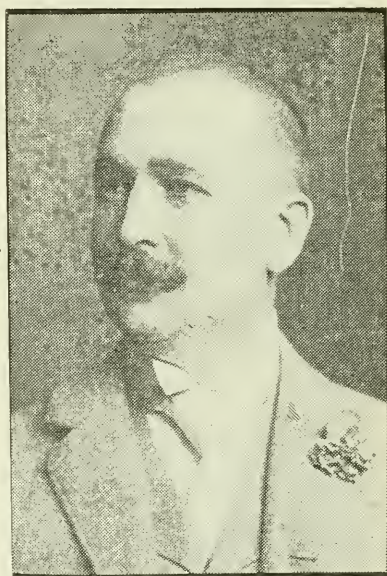
The doctor's early education was received in the public and high schools of his boyhood home, after which he took a course of study in Shurtleff College in Northern Illinois.

In 1886 he came to Missouri, where he entered the old St. Louis Medical College, from which he grad-

uated with honors in the class of '89.

Dr. Nietert, when abroad during the summer of 1889, further pursued his study of medicine in the universities of Heidelberg and Vienna. He remained one year in each university, returning to this country in 1892.

Coming to St. Louis he began the general practice of medicine. He was so successful with his private practice that he was chosen super-



intendent of the City Hospital, which position he accepted January 5, 1899.

Dr. Nietert is acknowledged to be one of the best superintendents the City Hospital ever had. He has brought the efficiency of the staff up to a high standard, and is at the same time conducting the hospital on a most economical basis.

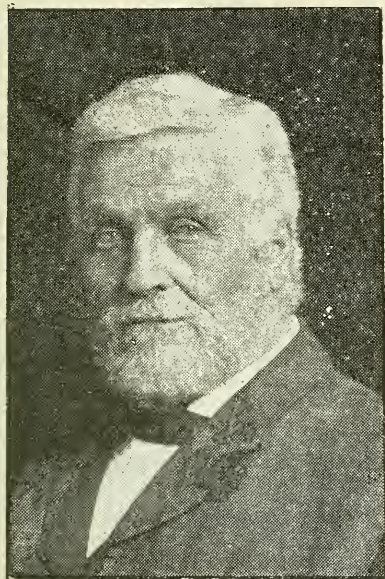
The doctor is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and the Medical Society of the Alumni of the St. Louis City Hospital.

THOMAS O'REILLY.

Dr. O'Reilly is of a very old Irish family, which suffered in the Cromwellian wars. Thomas O'Reilly was born in Virginia, County Cavan, Ireland, February 11, 1827.

In his youth he evinced great precocity by reading and translating Latin literature.

Before the age of 13 he had begun the study of medicine, and had passed the examination of the court of examiners of Apothecary's Hall



in Dublin. He then obtained a position in an apothecary shop, where he gained a thorough and practical knowledge of drugs.

After serving some time in this capacity he became assistant to Dr. John Francis Purcell of Carrick-on-Suir, a celebrated Irish physician of that day.

He later went with his patron to Dublin, and there continued his medical studies in the Meath Hospital, where he was made assistant and afterward chief clinical clerk, under the celebrated Dr. Stokes, also serving Sir Philips Crampton, and

while in this service was a student in the "Original School of Medicine." His hospital work lasted four years, and during this time occurred the great famine in Ireland, which began in 1845. Destitution was everywhere, and the hospital became a veritable charnel house.

At about this time the French Government sent a commission of medical men to Ireland to investigate typhus and typhoid fever conditions of the island and report results to the French Academy of Medicine. Dr. O'Reilly was appointed anatomist to this commission, but its work was effectually stopped by the sudden prostration of all the members with the diseases they were investigating.

At this period of his life, O'Reilly's studies suffered an interruption, while the subject of this sketch took part in the revolutionary movement of the Young Ireland party. Later they were resumed, and after a finishing course in the College of Surgeons of London, graduated with the doctor's degree in 1849.

Soon after he came to America and commenced a tour westward in a search for relatives. Arriving at St. Louis he decided to locate there. Since that time he has become one of Missouri's most famous practitioners.

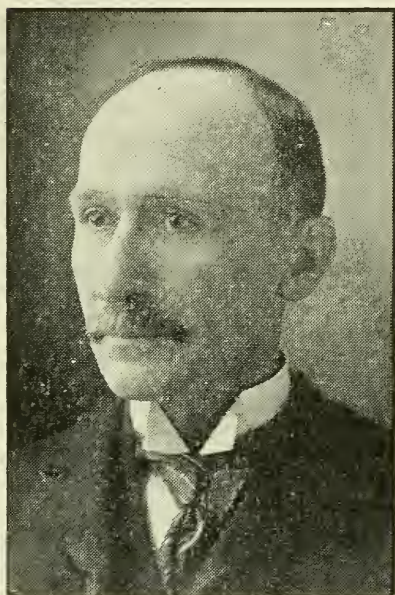
At the beginning of the Civil War Dr. O'Reilly was visiting in his native land, but he hurried home and offered his services to the Federal Government. His proffer of services was gladly accepted, and he was employed on many important missions. While loving and lending aid to Ireland, Dr. O'Reilly was none the less an American patriot.

In the literary field he has made many valuable contributions, which have received publication in the medical press of the State and nation. Notable among those which have attracted attention are: "Beneficial Influence of Tobacco as an

Antidote for Strychnine Poisoning" and "The Influence of Rest and Recreation as a Cure for Nervous Prostration."

He has also received wide commendation from his professional brethren and the general public for a paper on "Hygiene."

Dr. O'Reilly's practice has long been one of the largest in the West.



G. W. OVERALL.

The early life of Dr. G. W. Overall was spent in Tennessee, his native State. He was born at Murfreesboro on the last day of the year 1849. After completing a course of studies at the Union University he entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He received his diploma in 1875 and began practice in the same year. For 20 years he occupied a place in the front rank of Memphis physicians, and for seven years of that time held a chair in one of the medical colleges of Tennessee.

In 1898 he came to Missouri and

located in St. Louis about October 1 of that year.

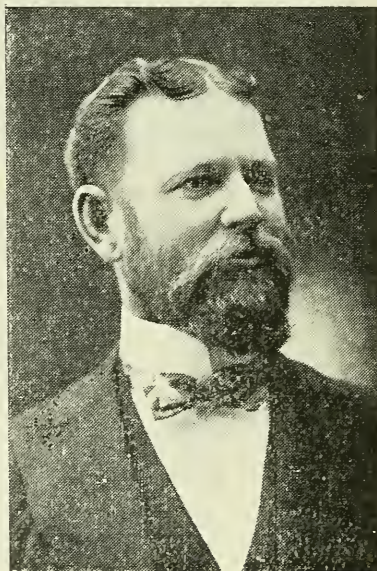
In a short time he has made a place for himself in the same relative position, professionally, that he occupied in Tennessee.

Dr. Overall is a close student and hard worker in his profession. He is well-known particularly as the author of a work on "Practical Electricity in Medicine and Surgery," and several other literary efforts are the products of his pen.

Dr. Overall makes a specialty of treating genito-urinary diseases by electrolysis and cataphoresis, which is attracting much attention in the progress of medical science.

CHARLES O. OZIAS.

Charles O. Ozias, a leading physician and surgeon of Warrensburg, Mo., was born in Lewisburg, Preble Co., O., November 16, 1861. His grandparents were pioneer settlers of the Buckeye State. His father's father was a native of France, and spent some time in North Carolina



before settling in Ohio in the year 1805. His mother was the daughter of Dr. J. M. Pretzinger, a prominent physician, who emigrated to this country from Germany in 1836, and settled in Euphemia, O., in whose family were eight physicians, and from them it is probable that Dr. Ozias inherited the desire to follow medicine.

In the spring of 1868 the Ozias family moved to Missouri, and settled near Centerview when the subject of this sketch was in his seventh year.

Young Ozias received the usual schooling which fell to the lot of boys reared on the farm, and in 1880-1-2 he attended the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Mo. He took up the study of medicine under Dr. J. H. Kinyon, a prominent physician of Centerview, and later studied in the office of Dr. J. D. Griffith of Kansas City, Mo. In March, 1892, he graduated from the Kansas City Medical College, commencing the practice of medicine the same year in connection with his brother, Dr. N. J. Ozias, at Rosebury, Ore. He finally settled at Warrensburg, near his old home. In the spring of 1898 he spent some time in Chicago taking a post-graduate course at the Chicago Clinical College.

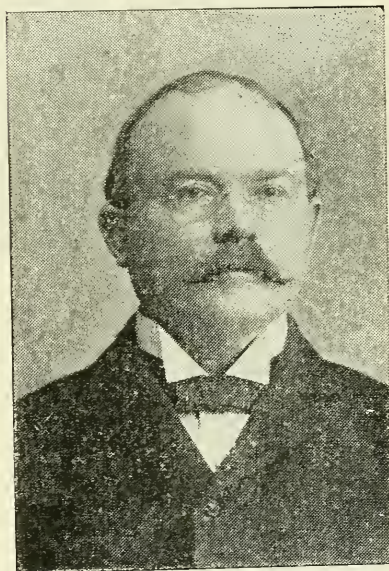
Dr. Ozias enjoys a large general practice in and around Warrensburg. He makes a specialty of treating cancer and rectal diseases.

He is a member of the American Animal Therapy Association, manager of the Roberts Lymph Institute and medical examiner of a number of old line and fraternal insurance companies. He is also an Odd Fellow and a member of several other secret orders.

JOHN PINCKNEY PARDUE.

John Pinckney Pardue, one of the prominent physicians of the

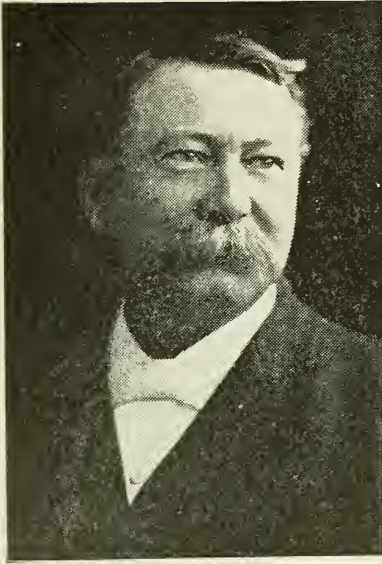
West End, was born in Alabama, and received his early education in that State. August 20, 1854, is the date of Dr. Pardue's birth. After receiving his education he entered the Missouri Medical College, from which he graduated in 1880. He began the practice of medicine in his Alabama home the same year and was health officer there when, a year later, he decided to return to St. Louis to study in



the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. He received a degree from that college in 1882 and was shortly afterward called to fill the Chair of Materia Medica and Hygiene. His practice soon demanding all of his time, he resigned his college work and has since been engaged in general practice in St. Louis. He has been quite successful in his practice and stands well with his co-practitioners.

J. G. PARRISH, SR.

J. G. Parrish comes from one of the "first families" of Virginia, and he was born at Fredericksburg



in that State in November, 1842. He received his early education under a tutor and in the famous White Hall Seminary, from which he graduated just previous to the breaking out of the Civil War.

When the "rumors of war" rent the Union in 1861, Dr. Parrish, then a young man of 19 years, elected to "go with his State," and enlisted as a private in Company B of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry. All through the war he served as a scout and guide to Gen. Robert E. Lee.

After the close of the war Dr. Parrish returned to his early home only to find that he, like the majority of his compatriots, had lost everything. After casting about in several business fields Dr. Parrish came to Missouri and located in St. Louis. By dint of hard work he was enabled to make sufficient money to enter the Missouri Medical College, from which he graduated in 1872. He at once began practicing in St. Louis, and has remained there ever since.

Dr. Parrish makes a specialty of the diseases of women and children.

REINHOLD PASSLER.

Reinhold Passler is a native of Germany. He was born in Leipzig, April 21, 1860, and his early education was received in the gymnasium there. At the age of 14 he removed with the family to Dresden, where he finished the gymnasium course, and afterward attended the Veterinary College for four years. In 1882 he became a surgeon in the German army, and served until 1884.

In 1886 he emigrated to America, and upon landing in this country came at once to Missouri and took up his residence in St. Louis. He employed himself profitably for a few years and then entered the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, from which institution he graduated in 1892.

He began the practice of his profession at once in St. Louis, where he has since remained, engaged in



general practice. Dr. Passler has a numerous clientele, drawn from the so-called German population.



CARL PESOLD.

Carl Pesold was born February 1, 1858, in Eisfeld, Germany. He obtained an excellent literary education in the schools of his native country, his last schooling there being an attendance at a course of lectures in the University at Gena.

Coming to this country at the age of eighteen, he settled in St. Louis and secured employment as a chemist. In this capacity Dr. Pesold has had nearly 20 years' experience. By reason of this experience he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons much better equipped than the average medical student.

Receiving his doctor's degree in 1890, he commenced practice at once; his practice is general.

Doctor Pesold is a member of the St. Louis Academy of Medical and Surgical Sciences, and has been elected a vice-president of that body.

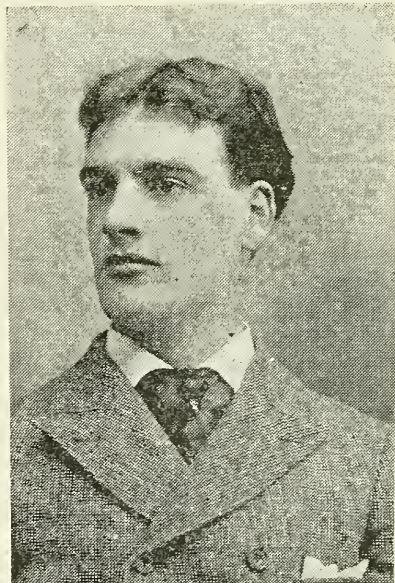
He is also a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, of the Tri-State Medical Society and other professional bodies.

The doctor takes an active interest in military matters. He was an examining physician for Missouri volunteers in the Spanish-American war, and is the present Major Surgeon of the 1st Regiment, N. G. M.

LOUIS T. PIM, JR.

Dr. Louis T. Pim comes by his medical predilections honestly enough, for his father was one of the best known of the physicians of St. Louis a generation ago. The younger Pim was born in St. Louis on the 20th day of January, 1872.

After a course of study in the public schools of the city he entered the St. Louis University, from which he graduated in 1887. He then entered Notre Dame University at Notre Dame, Ind., where he remained for the next two years. At the expiration of that time he entered the old Missouri Medical



College, from which he graduated in 1892.

Immediately upon receiving his diploma Dr. Pim entered upon the active practice of medicine, associating himself with Dr. A. V. L. Brokaw of St. Louis. Four years later Dr. Pim opened an office for himself, and has built up in the interim a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Pim has been connected with the surgical clinics at the St. Louis Polyclinic and the Missouri Medical College; the ear, nose and throat clinic at the St. Louis Polyclinic, and the children's clinic of the Missouri Medical College. He is now connected with the St. John's Hospital, and during the last few years of the life of the old Missouri Medical College was the assistant to the Professor of Operative Surgery on Cadaver. He is also assistant surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant, to Battery A of the Missouri State Guards.

Dr. Pim is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His work speaks for itself, and he occupies the position in the ranks of the present day profession that his father held during his lifetime.

LOUIS T. PIM, SR.

Dr. Louis T. Pim, Sr., was born in West Chester, Pa., on the 9th day of March, 1828. Shortly after his birth his parents emigrated to Louisiana and later to Missouri, where he was reared and educated, graduating from the Kemper College in St. Louis in 1846. In the meantime he had begun the study of medicine under the preceptorship of the famous Dr. Joseph N. McDowell, and after being admitted to practice, became associated with him.

After studying under Dr. McDowell, Dr. Pim entered the old Missouri Medical College, from which

he graduated with the class of '47. He then went to Philadelphia, where he took post-graduate work in the Jefferson Medical College, and when through there made a special study of clinical surgery in the hospitals of the large cities, both in the East and the West.

After a term of service in United States Marine Hospitals, Dr. Pim settled in St. Louis to begin a private practice, which he gave up, however, in order to accept an appointment from the President of the United States as chief physician to the Delaware and Shawnee Indians, who were quartered on a reservation near Westport, Mo.

In 1850 he resumed practice in St. Louis, only to give that up a few years later in order to be with his mother during her declining years at her home in Southern Missouri. After her death Dr. Pim traveled through this country and South America, and in 1857 again located in St. Louis. In 1858 he accepted the assistant professorship of the Chair of Surgery in the Missouri Medical College, which position he held until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he joined the forces of the Confederacy, serving as Brigade Surgeon in the army under Gen. M. D. Frost. He, with the rest of his command, was captured in 1861 by Federal troops, and confined to military prison in St. Louis. He escaped, however, and was fortunate enough to make his way South, where he joined Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's army, in which he was made Regimental Surgeon. Soon afterwards he was appointed medical examiner on Gen. S. B. Buckner's staff. While acting in this capacity Dr. Pim established and had charge of the Confederate army hospital service.

After the war Dr. Pim settled for the third and last time in St. Louis, and resumed his private practice. He continued in active general prac-

tice until a few years before his death, when he retired.

He died June 22, 1888.

SIMON POLLAK.

The oldest physician in St. Louis, and in many respects the most prominent, is Simon Pollak, who was born at Prague, in Bohemian Austria, April 14, 1814.

His early training and academic education was had in Prague and Vienna, his parents having removed to the latter-named city when he was quite young.

He adopted medicine as his profession and became a medical graduate of the University of Vienna in 1835. Following his graduation he was for thirteen months an interne in the Vienna Hospital. Eighteen months more were spent in touring Europe, visiting hospitals of the different capitals and adding to his store of medical knowledge.

As it had been one of his earliest ambitions to become a citizen of the greatest republic, he took the first opportunity offered by his resources and emigrated to this country, landing in New York in 1837.

After spending some time in the nation's metropolis and becoming discouraged by reason of financial reverses met with there, he started on a tour of the country with the view of seeking a favorable location for one of his professional attainments. He first visited New Orleans, and from there journeyed up the Mississippi until he reached Tennessee, in which State he took up professional work, at first under the patronage of a planter whose acquaintance he had made in New Orleans, but subsequently locating in Nashville (1841), and remaining there four years.

Again the spirit of travel came upon him, and he returned down the river and bought an estate in Louisiana. He had been living there

but a few months when a crevasse swept away his all. He then visited New Orleans, and while there determined upon the step which has resulted in his permanent residence in St. Louis.

He became a Missourian in 1845, and after a few months spent in forming acquaintances and associations which soon evidenced their value, the newcomer began to acquire a practice which had the pleasant attendant feature of a steadily increasing income. It would take up a considerable space in the average volume to tell in detail the story of Dr. Pollak's life in St. Louis, but a few of the notable portions may be mentioned here.

In association with Drs. Pope, McPheeters, J. B. Johnson, S. G. Moses and Joseph Clark, he established St. Louis' first private dispensary. In 1850, in company with James E. Yeatman, Hudson E. Bridge, Joseph Charless, Robert Holmes and the Rev. Dr. Potts, he founded what has since become a State institution under the name of the Missouri State School for the Blind. For years Dr. Pollak was its chief promoter and attending physician, and he is still a trustee (1900).

It was while engaged in this work he began to study for special work as an oculist and aurist, and to further perfection in these studies he in 1859 went abroad and spent 22 months in Europe.

Returning in 1861 he opened the first eye and ear clinic to be established west of the Mississippi. This clinic is now held in Mullanphy Hospital, and Dr. Pollak still devotes a portion of his time to service in the clinic. Since its inception, upwards of 40,000 patients have been treated in the clinic. Dr. Pollak's services in this connection are, and always have been, gratuitous.

During the war Dr. Pollak served

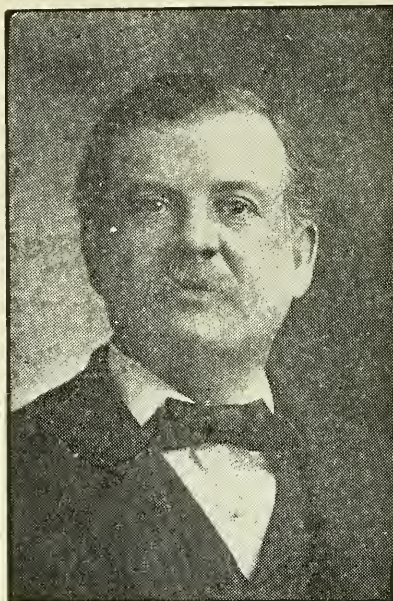
on the Sanitary Commission. He was appointed a Government hospital inspector, and so great was the confidence placed in him by the War Department that he had carte blanche in the ordering of such supplies for the sick and wounded sufferers as he deemed necessary for their comfort.

Sixteen years of Dr. Pollak's life in St. Louis were spent as a resident in the Planters' Hotel, and during that time his office was in the immediate vicinity. Excepting some professional work of a charitable nature, Dr. Pollak has retired from active practice, and is spending the evening of a well-lived life and enjoying a deserved rest in his comfortable home on North Grand avenue, St. Louis. He was early married and has several adult children.

WILLIAM PORTER.

March 18, 1852, was the date of William Porter's birth, which occurred at Beaver, Pa. Early in his boyhood the family removed to Elderton, Pa., where he received his early education at Elderton Academy, afterwards continuing his studies and graduating from the Westminster Literary College. Following the bent of his inclination he in 1873 entered the Jefferson Medical College, taking a two-years' course. He spent several years in study in Europe; was assistant to Sir Andrew Clark at the London Hospital, and for two years assistant to Sir Morrell - MacKenzie at the Golden Square Throat and Chest Hospital in London, afterwards taking a special course in Berlin, Paris and Vienna. Returning to America in 1878, Dr. Porter at once located in St. Louis and began the practice of medicine, making a specialty of throat and chest diseases and physical diagnosis, and has built up a large and profitable practice. Dr.

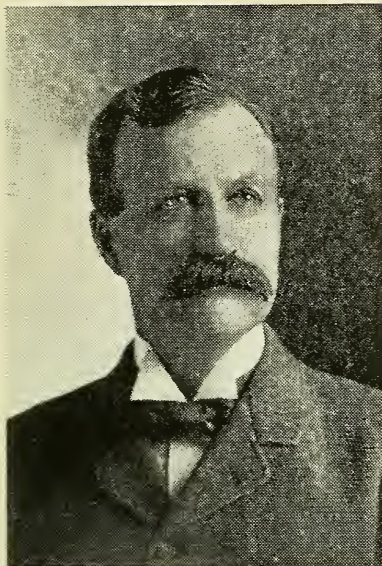
Porter is physician in charge of Mt. St. Rose Throat and Chest Hospital, clinician in physical diagnosis St. Louis City Hospital, physician to



the Protestant Hospital, also at St. Joseph's Hospital, and is a Fellow of the American Laryngological Association.

THOMPSON E. POTTER.

Thompson E. Potter was born in Clinton County, Missouri, Dec. 18, 1849. Shortly afterwards his parents removed to De Kalb County, Missouri, where, on a farm near the little town of Maysville, his early life was spent. He attended the common schools until his 16th year, when he entered McGee College, which was at that time located near Macon City, Mo. There he completed his literary course, and soon after his graduation he began teaching, at the same time commencing the study of medicine under a preceptor. Overcoming many obstacles, young Potter entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadel-



In 1894 he, with several other gentlemen, organized the Central Medical College of St. Joseph, and in 1889 he started the Western Medical and Surgical Reporter, of which he has since been the editor. The doctor is now the Professor of Surgery in the Central Medical College, and he is also one of the surgeons to St. Joseph Hospital.

He has always been a member of the prominent State and local medical organizations, and is widely known through the professional press, to which he has always been a valued contributor.

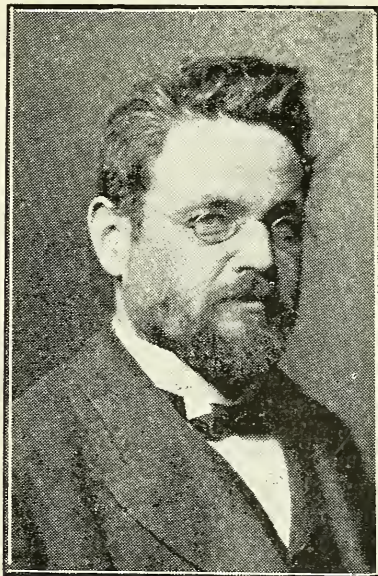
C. H. POWELL.

Charles H. Powell is a native born Missourian. He first saw the light in Normandy, March 13, 1864.

After an elementary education received from private tutors he entered St. Louis University, was graduated from that institution in 1884, and received the degree of A. M. in 1886. He had already determined the profession he was to

phia in 1873. He took two winter courses and one summer course in that institution and graduated in March, 1875, taking a \$50 prize offered for the best thesis on "Descriptive and Relative Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus."

Directly after graduating he returned to Missouri, and located at Cameron, where he remained for the next eleven years. While there he was called to the Chair of the Diseases of the Nervous System in the Northwestern Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo. He occupied this position until 1884, when he resigned in order that he might give his entire attention to his large and constantly growing practice. In 1882 Dr. Potter was appointed local surgeon to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, which position he held until he resigned some four years later. Upon the creation of the Pension Examining Board for the Third Missouri Congressional District, President Arthur appointed him a member. When he removed from Cameron to St. Joseph in the year 1886 he resigned this position.



adopt, and in line with this determination became a student in the St. Louis Medical College. He finished the medical course and was handed his diploma in 1887, and commenced the practice of medicine in St. Louis the year following.

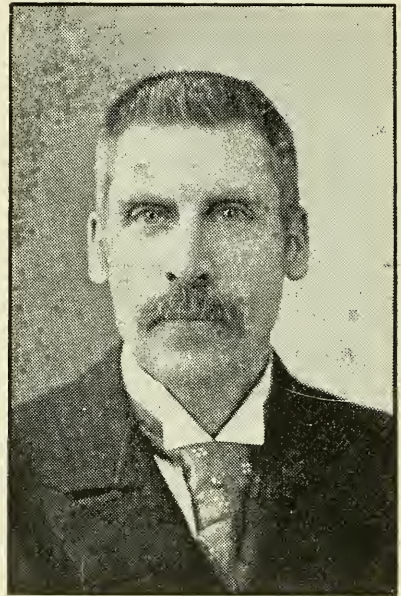
Dr. Powell served as interne to the St. Louis Female Hospital shortly after his graduation in medicine. After leaving the hospital he entered upon active professional work. He edits the North American Journal of Diagnosis and Practice, fills the Chair of Physical Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine in Barnes Medical College, which position he has occupied for eight years past; is alternate physician to the St. Louis City Hospital, obstetrician to St. Joseph's Sanitarium, visiting physician to the Carmelite Convent and to Convent of Oblate Sisters of Providence and is clinician to Barnes Medical College Dispensary.

As the result of many years of hard professional work Dr. Powell has a large general practice. He makes a special study of diseases of the heart and lungs, although in general practice.

JOHN PUNTON.

It was in the year 1856 and on the 12th day of July in the city of London, England, that John Punton was born. He received his early education in the public schools of his native country. At the age of 16 he came to America and located in Jacksonville, Ill., in 1872, where he was soon employed as druggist to the Insane Asylum, and remained there a number of years. It was while filling this position that he commenced the study of medicine. After taking one course of study at Ann Arbor, Mich., he decided to enter the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, O., where he continued his studies, graduating with honors

in March, 1883. He at once began practice in Lawrence, Kan., remaining there one and a half years, during which time he was appointed city physician. He later received an invitation from the State Board of Charities of the State to take charge of a new building in connection with the Insane Asylum. Accepting the offer, he removed to Topeka, and remained there three



years. In 1888 Dr. Punton decided upon Kansas City as his future home, and during the twelve years he has been in Kansas City has built up a large practice. For eight years he limited his practice to nervous and mental diseases. Since graduating Dr. Punton has taken special courses in both polyclinic and post-graduate in the medical schools of New York, and has made two trips to Europe in pursuing his studies, the entire year of 1892 being spent there. He is a member of the American Medical Association, American Neurological Association, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Missouri State Medical

Association, Jackson County Medical Association, Kansas City Academy of Medicine and the Kansas State Medical Association, and is an ex-vice-president of the Missouri State Medical Association, ex-president of Kansas City Academy of Medicine and Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases of the University Medical College, and editor of the Medical Index-Lancet.



ONEY C. RAINES.

The town of Emerson in Marion County, Missouri, is the birthplace of Dr. Oney C. Raines, who is one of the most promising young physicians and surgeons of St. Louis. He was born on the 13th of December, 1876, making him in his 24th year at present. His boyhood schooling was obtained in La Grange College, La Grange, Mo., and in Foster's Academy, St. Louis, until 1894, when he matriculated in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. His talent was shown first in that college, where his thorough scholarship made him as popular

with his fellow-students as he was with his instructors.

He graduated in March, 1897, and was immediately appointed house physician in the St. Louis Baptist Hospital, where he had been an assistant the two years preceding. The same fall he was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy and Assistant Demonstrator of Osteology in his Alma Mater, and was also appointed assistant superintendent of the St. Louis Baptist Hospital. In July, 1898, he bought half interest in the St. Louis Hospital Association, now located at 3035 Bell avenue, which is the largest institution of its kind in the West.

Dr. Raines is devoting his whole time to surgery, and has one of the finest operating rooms in the United States.

Dr. A. M. Raines, the father of Dr. Raines, is also a physician of high standing. He graduated at the old McDowell College, now known as the Missouri Medical, in 1860, at the age of 33. He immediately took charge of the army hospital at La Grange, Mo., and remained there until the war closed, when he removed to Emerson, Mo., where he still practices.

Dr. Raines is of aristocratic parentage, being an offspring of the old Raines and Johnson families of Virginia and of the Van Cleve and McPike families of Kentucky. He is a relative of George Washington, his great grandmother and George Washington being first cousins and the most intimate friends.

His great grandfather on both his father's and mother's paternal side fought in the Revolution.

CHARLES T. REMME.

One of "The Old Guard" of St. Louis deserving of especial mention is Dr. Charles T. Remme, who was born in that city Dec. 17, 1849. At the age of 13 years he engaged



place which will be readily understood by the reader. He enjoys a large general practice in St. Louis, not confined to any one locality.

JOHN M. RICHMOND.

In speaking of the life of Dr. John M. Richmond of St. Joseph, it is but just to him to repeat what the Medical Mirror said of him in one of its recent issues. It said: "Dr. Richmond has been a practitioner of medicine for more than thirty years. * * * He is a charming, cultivated gentleman of the old school; the soul of honor and with a keen pride in his profession."

Thus it will be seen that Dr. Richmond is a prophet with honor in his own and other localities.

The doctor is a Southerner by birth and education. Born in Fairfield, S. C., he received his early education in that State and later entered the University of North Carolina, graduating therefrom in

as clerk in an apothecary shop located at 409 South Fourteenth street, and on the second floor of the same building is his first and only office location.

The interval from 1862, the date of his entrance as general utility boy in the drug store, and his graduation from the Missouri Medical College in 1877, is doubtless filled with many interesting reminiscences of a time best remembered for the "struggles and triumphs" of the average young seeker after knowledge of that period.

Dr. Remme, upon graduating, at once located his office over the scene of his early labors.

In 1880 he went to Germany and took post-graduate courses at Strassburg.

Although many of his early neighbors and brother physicians have removed to the more aristocratic West End, Dr. Remme still maintains an office and consulting rooms at the old location, having a sentimental attachment for the



1858. He then took a course in the medical department of the University of New York City, obtaining its diploma in the spring of 1861.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion young Dr. Richmond entered the field in the medical service of the Confederacy and served all through the Rebellion with their armies.

Soon after the close of the war Dr. Richmond went abroad, where for the next few years he studied in European countries.

On his return to this country he located, in 1872, in St. Joseph, where he has ever since been. Dr. Richmond has always allied himself with whatever was for the best interests of the profession. He is a contributor to many of the leading medical journals of the country and a man who always has been an original investigator in medical work.

In 1894 Dr. Richmond was elected president of the Missouri State Medical Association, and served in that capacity for the ensuing year. He is a member of several other medical societies as well.

E. L. C. RICHTER.

Edward L. C. Richter was born, reared, educated and advanced to citizenship in St. Louis, and he is now practicing medicine in a part of the city not far from the scenes of his boyhood.

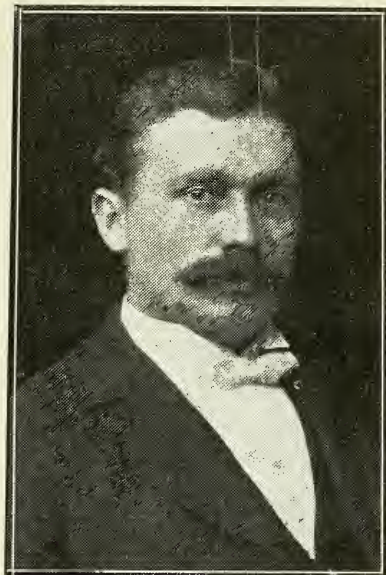
He early availed himself of public school advantages, and further pursued a course of studies which prepared him for entry to Beaumont Hospital Medical College, in which institution he finally matriculated.

He graduated in the spring of 1897, at the age of 29 years, and at once established himself in private practice in his present location.

Later in the same year Dr. Richter was appointed physician to the

St. Louis House of Refuge, a position which he still holds (1900).

While engaged in general practice and having no intention of entering the field of specialties, Dr. Richter, like many of his professional brethren, has his pet branch of the science, of which he is a professor. He makes a special study and has shown considerable skill in



the treatment of diseases of children.

As Dr. Richter is a thorough St. Louisian, and a well-known figure in social circles in South St. Louis, he has had no trouble in already securing the foundation of a practice which shows every evidence of future steady growth with attendant prosperous features.

A. C. ROBINSON.

Although christened Anslem Clark, the subject of this sketch is best known to Missourians, particularly in the east portion of the State, as Dr. "Tom" Robinson, "Tom" being a nickname received in child-



hood and retained through life. Dr. Robinson is the son of Rev. John W. Robinson, a clergyman who was formerly a prominent member of the M. E. Conference of St. Louis. He was born November 13, 1851, in St. Charles, and received his primary schooling in a private school in his native town. The family removing to St. Louis when our subject was 14 years old, his education was continued in a German school known as Gimbel's Institute. Here he remained for a period of three years and then became a student in Washington University.

He left the university when in his sophomore year and began the study of medicine under Dr. Herman Tuholske.

Later he entered the Missouri Medical College and graduated therefrom in 1874. He at once obtained employment at the City Dispensary, and remained there until 1881, filling all the positions in the Dispensary during this period.

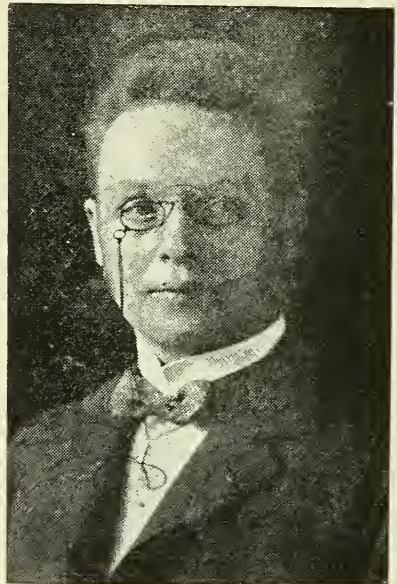
Dr. Robinson began his private

practice in 1881, and has been remarkably successful in his subsequent professional career. He makes a special study of the diseases of women and children. He served four years as a member of the St. Louis Board of Health. He was appointed by Mayor Noonan and served a part of his term under Mayor Walbridge's administration. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, of the Missouri State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Robinson is prominent in Masonic circles, being a Knight Templar and a Shriner. His immediate family consists of wife and two daughters, one married.

EDWARD C. RUNGE.

Edward C. Runge, superintendent of the St. Louis Insane Asylum, was born in the land of the "Great White Czar," at St. Petersburg, Sept. 7, 1856. He is of German parentage. He acquired his early education in St. Petersburg schools.



He emigrated to America in 1883, coming almost direct to the city of St. Louis. There he obtained employment and later took up a course of reading along medical lines, finally matriculating at the St. Louis Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1891. He commenced practice in the same year in which he received his doctor's degree in the city of his adoption, and besides starting a private practice, served as assistant physician to the St. Louis Female Hospital. He was instructor in physiology at the St. Louis Medical College, 1892-95, and also acted as assistant clinician in the clinic for nervous diseases in the same institution and during the same period.

On May 16, 1895, Dr. Runge was appointed to the superintendency of the St. Louis Insane Asylum, and holds that position at this writing (1900). This in itself seems a sufficient guarantee of the doctor's abilities as a physician and qualities as a gentleman to need further notice here.

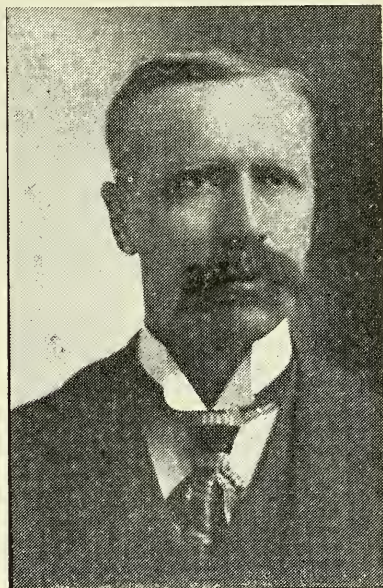
Dr. Runge is a member of the American Medico-Psychological Association and of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences. He is also a member of the "Verein Deutscher Aerzte." In the field of specialties he is a neurologist and psychiatrist.

J. H. SAMPSON.

J. H. Sampson is a native of Missouri. He was born in Buchanan County on the 29th day of January, 1857. As a youth Dr. Sampson received a thorough preliminary education in the schools of the county of his birth. He decided when hardly out of his "teens" to enter the medical profession. After the required course of study he received the diploma of the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis on March 2, 1881. In April of the same year young Dr. Sampson entered upon

the practice of medicine at New Market, Mo., where he remained until March, 1885. For the next 11 years Dr. Sampson pursued his work in De Kalb, Mo., whither he had gone after leaving New Market.

It was on February 19, 1896, that Dr. Sampson opened his office in the larger city of St. Joseph. His success there was assured from the start. With the experience he had acquired from his fifteen years of



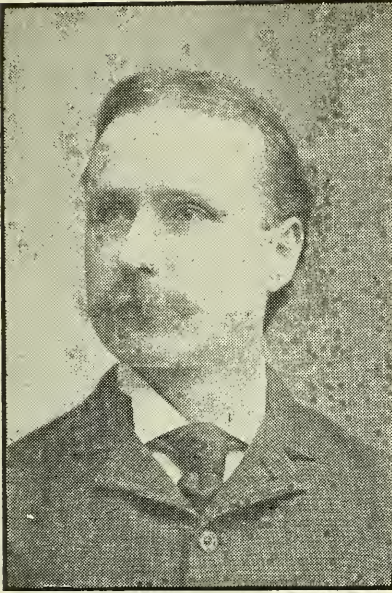
practice elsewhere, Dr. Sampson made rapid strides in his adopted city. He devoted his time to his general practice and made a specialty of surgery.

Dr. Sampson's personality and success won for him the Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph, which professorship he has held with credit to himself and the college from the start.

WILLIAM J. SAY.

William J. Say comes of New England stock. He was born in Boston

WILLIAM F. SCHMID.



William F. Schmid was born in the thriving little city of Belleville, Ill., on May 3, 1873. His father was William Schmid, a native of Berlin, Germany. His mother, Mary (Hauft) Schmid, was born at Frankfurt, Germany. Some time after the birth of the subject of this sketch the family moved to St. Louis, and remained there until 1884. Again the parents, studying the possibilities of the West, decided to move to St. Joseph, young Schmid then being 16 years old and had received his early education in the public schools of St. Louis.

Immediately after the family's setting in St. Joseph young Schmid entered the public schools and finished that portion of his education. Afterwards he studied medicine in St. Louis. He later entered the Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph, from which institution he graduated in 1894.

As both physician and surgeon he began the practice of his profes-

in 1863. In his youth he gained considerable knowledge of the world and its ways through the medium of globe-trotting.

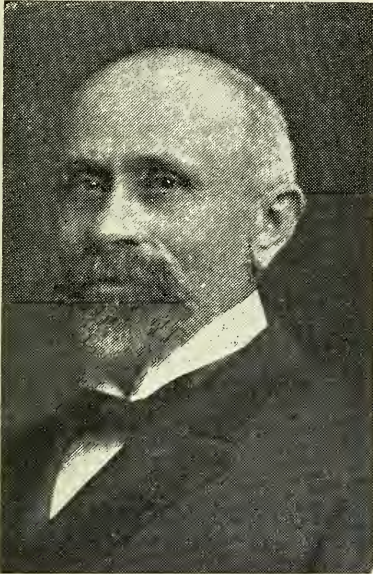
In 1886 he came West, visiting the large cities and points of interest. Incidentally he took a course of study in medicine in Cincinnati, O., and in 1888 started on a European tour which lasted nearly a year. A few years later he became a resident of St. Louis, after graduating from the Missouri Medical College. He began the practice of medicine in St. Louis in 1895, and since that time has been resident physician of the St. Louis Polyclinic and Hospital, besides enjoying a good general practice. Dr. Say is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of Washington University. Dr. Say was married November 5, 1895, in New York City, to a daughter of Capt. W. B. Peirsol, a well-known railroad man. Two children are a result of the marriage.



sion in St. Joseph, Jan. 15, 1896, and on March 1, 1898, he formed a partnership with Dr. J. W. Heddens. Though only a young man, Dr. Schmid has had many honors thrust upon him. He is adjunct professor in the Chair of Gynecology and Operative Surgery and also Demonstrator of Anatomy at Ensworth Medical College, and has a rapidly growing general practice.

AUGUSTUS H. SCHOTT.

Augustus H. Schott was born in Hanover, Germany, Jan. 29, 1850. The following year his father removed the family to America, going first to Quebec and later to Muscatine, Ia. In 1854 the elder Schott



moved to St. Louis, and seven years afterwards went to Alton, Ill.

It was in the public schools of the latter place that young Schott obtained his early education, after which he attended Shurtleff College at Upper Alton until 1870. In that year he began his study of medicine in the office of Dr. Perry

E. Johnson of Alton, and, after a year's preparatory work under his preceptorship, entered the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri. He received his degree in medicine from that college in the spring of 1873, and immediately began practicing in Alton, taking the practice of Dr. Johnson. Dr. Schott remained in Alton until 1881, when he decided to locate in St. Louis, which he did. From the outset of his professional career there, the doctor has been quite successful. He has built up a practice both large and remunerative.

Soon after locating in St. Louis Dr. Schott was chosen as a member of the board of trustees of the Homeopathic College of Medicine of Missouri, and in 1883 was elected Professor of the Chair of Paedology in the same institution, which position he held until 1889, when he was assigned to the Chair of Theory and Practice. Dr. Schott is one of the most prominent of the homeopathic physicians of St. Louis, and has done much for the profession during his career. In April of this year (1900) he was elected president of Missouri Institution of Homeopathy.

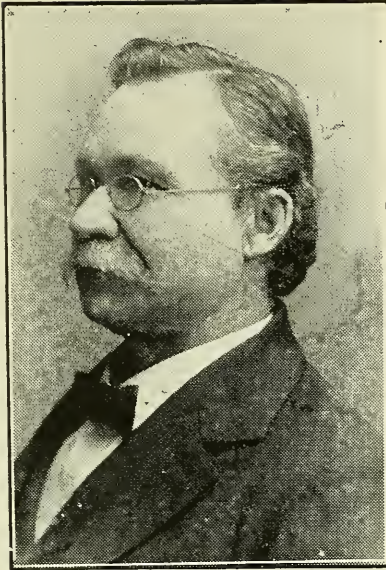
ERNST SCHUCHARDT.

The subject of this sketch, Ernst Schuchardt, is a native of Germany, having been born in Prussia, April 27, 1842.

He received the thorough early schooling that the German youths obtain, and at the age of 22 graduated from the University of Goettingen, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After three years of special study in various colleges in his Fatherland, Dr. Schuchardt in 1871 came to America, and in the same year located himself in St. Louis, where he has practiced medicine ever since.

Dr. Schuchardt has built up a



large and lucrative practice, partially as a result of his thorough knowledge of his specialty of female diseases. His work along that special line has been quite successful.

The doctor is a member of several of the leading medical societies of the city and the State.

EDGAR MOORE SENSENEY.

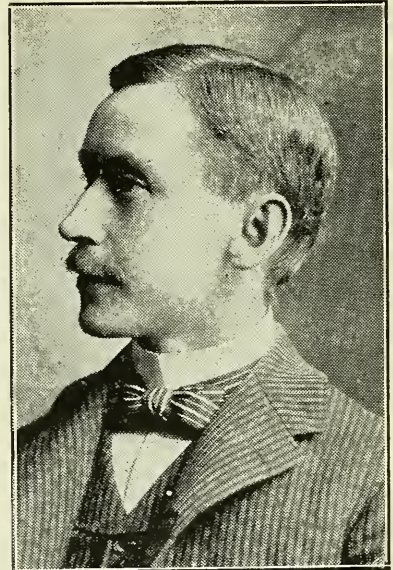
Dr. Edgar Moore Senseney was born in Winchester, Va., December 29, 1855. Five years later Dr. Senseney's parents removed to Brunswick, Mo., where he received his early education previous to the course of study taken at Central College at Fayette, Mo. Young Senseney quit college when in his senior year to engage in the live stock business, in which he remained until 1883. He then began his study of medicine, and after a year's preparatory work under a tutor, he entered the old St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in 1887.

After completing his course at the St. Louis Medical, Dr. Senseney

went abroad, where, in the University of Vienna, he made a special study of diseases of the nose, throat and chest. On his return to this country a year later Dr. Senseney opened up an office in St. Louis, making the diseases of the nose, throat and chest his specialty.

Dr. Senseney was Professor of the Chair of Therapeutics in the St. Louis Medical College, and at the inception of the Medical Department of the Washington University he was offered and accepted the Chair of Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Chest in that institution.

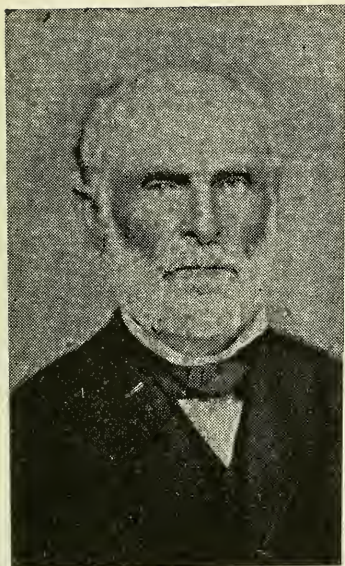
Dr. Senseney is the medical director of the St. Louis Mullanphy



Hospital. He is also a member of the St. Louis Medical Society.

ALFRED L. SHORTRIDGE.

Alfred L. Shortridge was born in Scott County, Kentucky, June 2, 1813, where he received the education common to the youth of that early day. In 1833, when only 20 years of age, he left his native home



and went to Callaway County, Missouri. He made the trip from Callaway County to Kentucky back and forth several times to attend the Transylvania University, where he studied under the famous Dr. Dudley, and from which institution he graduated in 1836. He immediately returned to Missouri, locating in Portland, later removing to Boonville.

In 1850 he went to California, returning later to Cooper County. He was one of the founders of the old Stephens Bank of Boonville, now called the Central National Bank. In 1867 he moved to Kirkwood, Mo., remaining there until 1877. While in Kirkwood he was interested in a number of business ventures. In 1899 he moved to Tipton, Mo., where he died April 7, 1900, having practiced medicine in Missouri for forty years.

HIRAM E. SILVERSTONE.

Hiram E. Silverstone is one of the young physicians and surgeons of St. Louis who has already won

for himself the praise of his co-practitioners. He was born in Boston, Mass., on April 9, 1875, but received his education in St. Louis, whither his parents had removed when he was but a youth.

Dr. Silverstone is a graduate of the Missouri Medical College and a member of the class of '97.

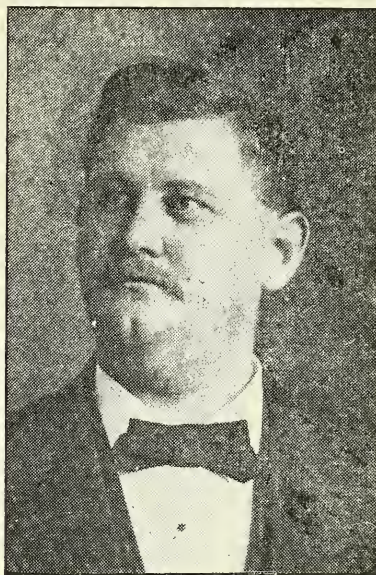
He began practice immediately upon his graduation, and devoted his entire attention to general work, because he felt that he could not, in justice to himself, limit his practice to any specialty.

The doctor is a member of several medical societies, and has written a number of able monographs for various medical journals.

J. H. SIMON.

Dr. J. H. Simon is a graduate both of the old St. Louis University and the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, having received his diploma from the former in 1887 and from the latter three years later.

The doctor in 1890 began to practice in the Tower Grove district,



where he has been ever since, making a specialty of nervous and mental diseases in addition to his large general practice.

Dr. Simon is a native of St. Louis, and was born on the 5th day of December, 1868.

Previous to entering the medical profession he received a liberal literary and classical education in St. Louis, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in '87 and Master of Arts in '88.

Dr. Simon, although comparatively a young man, has, ever since he has been practicing, been prominent in the profession, and his past record speaks well for what his future will be.

BERNARD S. SIMPSON.

One of the most prominent of the younger surgeons of St. Louis is Dr. Bernard S. Simpson, who was born in Riga, Russia, on June 5, 1873.

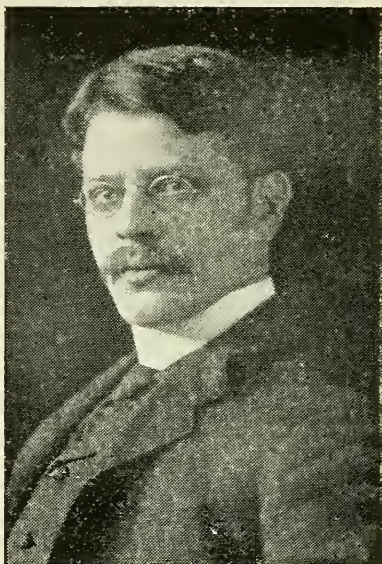
After having received his educational course at the gymnasium he left his native country, owing to political complications. In 1893 he settled in this city and graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1897, receiving the highest honors that school confers.

Soon after his graduation Dr. Simpson successfully passed the competitive examination and was appointed junior interne in the St. Louis City Hospital, from which position he was promoted to the senior internship the same year, which position he held for one year.

At the end of that time Dr. Simpson retired from the service of the city to associate himself with the noted surgeon, Dr. A. C. Bernays, acting as that gentleman's first assistant.

The doctor makes a specialty of surgery, although a great deal of his time is devoted to a large general practice.

Dr. Simpson is the lecturer on physical diagnosis at the St. Louis



College of Physicians and Surgeons and a member of several medical societies, and has written several popular treatises on surgery.

A. B. SLOAN.

Dr. Alfred Baxter Sloan was born in Cooper County, Missouri, September 24, 1827. He received his education in the common schools of Missouri and at the classical schools of Prof. William Van Doran of Lexington, Rev. F. R. Allen of Independence and Prof. A. W. Ridings of Chapel Hill, Mo. He practiced his profession in Bates and Jackson Counties, Missouri.

In 1852 he settled at Harrisonville, Cass County, where he practiced until the spring of 1861. He then went to the Pike's Peak gold region in Colorado, hauling with ox teams the machinery for a quartz mill across the plains from Leavenworth, Kan., and in partnership with his father-in-law, Tarlton Rail-

cy of Cass County, set up a mill at Idaho Springs, Colo.

He joined the Confederate Army under Gen. Price, then at Springfield, Mo., in 1861, and was with the army in Arkansas during the spring and summer of 1862, but came up into Missouri in 1862 with Cols. Cockrell, Jackman, Coffee and other Confederates and participated in the battle of Lone Jack and in the "Rebel Raid." He was commissioned surgeon of Col. S. D. Jackman's Sixteenth Missouri Regiment of Infantry in the fall of 1862.

Over 300 of his men were down with the measles at one time, and the facilities for treatment were very poor and inadequate. He was present and cared for the wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove, but was compelled in the spring of 1863 to resign his commission on account of ill-health. He again entered the service after a long leave of absence. He was with Marmaduke's Cavalry Division in Arkansas after the battle of Helena, and after the fall of Little Rock, the next autumn, he was assigned to post duty at Washington, Ark., and was afterwards stationed at various posts in Texas. He surrendered in June, 1865, at Shreveport, La., and returned to his family in Johnson County, Missouri.

Dr. Sloan's ancestry can be readily traced back to the early settlement of America. His grandfather, Alexander Sloan, played an important part in the early history of New England, and was a patriot of the Revolution. He settled in the Pennsylvania colony and received titles to tracts of land granted by William Penn. Dr. Sloan's grandmother, Margaret Ewing, was the daughter of Gen. William Davidson, who was killed in the Revolutionary War at the battle of Catawba, N. C. Gen. Davidson was leading the Continental forces against the passage of the British forces under Lord Cornwall-

is through the Carolinas when he was killed. The family of his grandmother were distinguished aristocrats of the South, and many members of her family helped make the early colonial history of the thirteen original colonies.

Dr. Sloan was the oldest physician in Kansas City and familiarly known as the father of Kansas City doctors, having practiced in Kansas City from 1865 to 1891, when he retired from active practice.

Dr. Sloan's desire in early life was to become a lawyer, but his father insisted and almost compelled him to study medicine, because he had such excellent opportunities for the study of that profession. He first studied with Dr. Joseph O. Boggs of Independence, a brother of Hon. L. W. Boggs, former Governor of Missouri. Dr. Sloan occupied some very important positions in the medical profession. He was for twelve years president of the Kansas City Medical Society, and was also one of its founders. He was at one time vice-president and treasurer of the Missouri Medical Association. He was for six years a member of the judicial council of the American Medical Association and a member of the International Medical Congress which met in Washington in 1887.

He died in Kansas City April 17, 1900.

ELSWORTH F. SMITH.

Elsworth Fayssoux Smith was born in St. Louis, April 29, 1825. He was the son of John B. and Louisa (McDougal) Smith.

He received his early education in the St. Louis schools and his academic education at St. Charles College and the St. Louis University, graduating from the classical department of the last-named institution in the class of 1845.

He then entered the St. Louis Medical College and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1848. Soon after graduating he entered the City Hospital of St. Louis as one of the first two internes at that institution. Dr. John T. Hodgen being the other.

From 1852 to 1854 he continued his scientific studies in Paris, France, and again, in 1864-5, spent some time abroad, adding to his professional attainments through his intercourse with the most renowned physicians of that day, and the superior clinical advantages afforded by the French hospitals. He soon became identified as an educator, and in 1851 was made Demonstrator of Anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College, and in 1868, was appointed to the Chair of Physiology in the same institution, and two years later was made Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy. After serving fifteen years he tendered his resignation. In recognition of valuable services rendered his Alma Mater made him emeritus professor, after his resignation of the active duties.

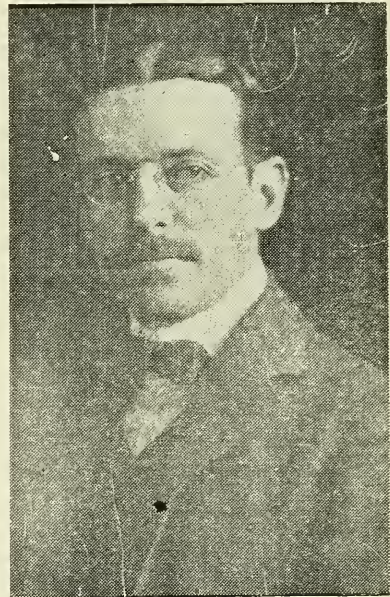
As an educator he was no less distinguished than as a physician. He was widely and favorably known throughout Missouri and the adjoining States, as both educator and consulting physician. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him in recognition of his scholarly attainments.

Dr. Smith enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence of the profession and the general public. He led an active life, and filled many important positions, and rendered valuable service to his native city. During the Civil War he was acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, in charge of the Military Smallpox Hospital in St. Louis. He also served as surgeon to Eliot General Hospital. From 1866 to 1869 he was surgeon to

the United States Marine Hospital, located in St. Louis.

He was the first health officer of St. Louis, serving from 1857 to 1863, also a member of the first regular Board of Health and was the third president of that board. His high courage and devotion during the epidemic of cholera and smallpox called forth the highest praise from his fellow-citizens.

His nature was philanthropic. For many years he gave his services free to the public and charitable institutions as a consulting physician.



ELSWORTH S. SMITH.

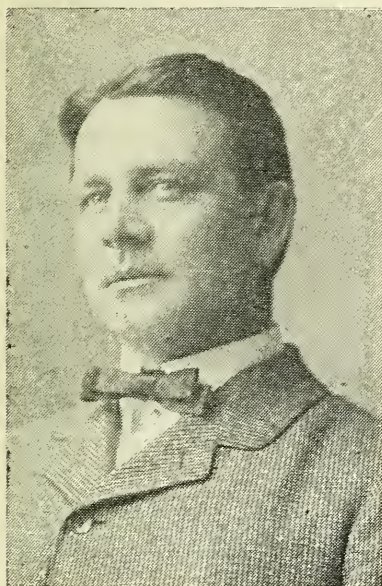
Elsworth Striker Smith is a native Missourian, having been born in St. Louis January 1, 1864. His early schooling was had in the city of his birth, commencing with the public schools and ending with a literary collegiate course. He chose medicine as his profession and graduated from St. Louis Medical College in 1887. In his career as a physician he has been junior, senior and first assistant physician in the

St. Louis City Hospital (1887-1890) and is now (1900) consulting physician to the hospital and to St. Mary's Infirmary. He is also Clinical Professor of Medicine in the medical department of Washington University. Since 1890 his private practice has been attended to from his Grand avenue office.

Dr. Smith is a specialist on Internal Medicine and Medical Diagnosis.

Thus early in life Dr. Smith is firmly established in his native State as a popular physician and a gentleman of many social qualities.

He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and of the Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni and American Medical Association.



J. HERBERT SMITH.

Although a comparatively young man, who has been in Kansas City but four years, Dr. J. Herbert Smith has risen in that short time to the top rank of the profession. He was born in Saline County, Missouri, January 6, 1864. He entered the

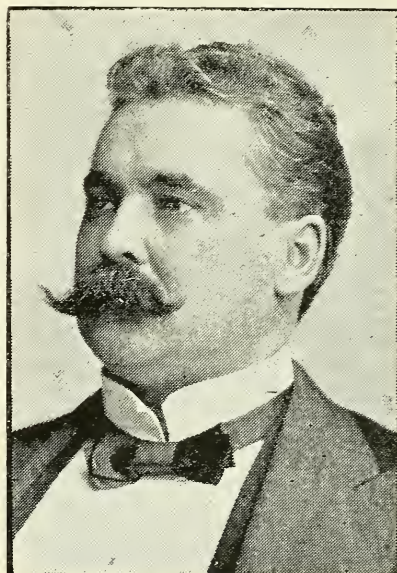
Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, from which he graduated with honors in 1887, after receiving a public school education in his native county.

Soon after receiving his diploma Dr. Smith began the practice of medicine at his home. For the next nine years he practiced there. Realizing that a large city would be a better field for his talents he moved to Kansas City in 1896, where he has been ever since. He has devoted his time to his general practice, and has built up for himself a handsome clientele during his short stay in Kansas City.

Dr. Smith occupies the Chair of Diseases of Women at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (medical department of the Kansas City University) of Kansas City, Kan.

JAMES WALTER SMITH.

Born in Johnson County, Missouri, on the 4th day of September, 1860, James W. Smith received the early education that falls to the lot



of the boy who is born and bred on the farm.

After engaging in various pursuits on attaining his majority, the subject of this sketch, in 1887, entered the Missouri Medical College, from which he graduated three years later.

He immediately engaged in practice in St. Louis and has since devoted the most of his professional attention to surgery. His operations have been uniformly successful, and much of his success is due to his clever work with the surgeon's knife. As an operator he is careful, conservative and withal rapid in his work, and these conscientious qualities have won a place for him from the beginning of his professional career as a successful surgeon and has placed him in the front ranks of Missouri physicians.

JAMES W. SMITH.

Ghent, Ky., is the birthplace of Dr. James W. Smith, who is now considered one of the most prominent physicians of Pleasant Hill, Mo. He was born on the 10th day of August, 1851, and received his early education in the schools of his birthplace. When hardly 20 years of age he came to Missouri, and in the Kansas City Medical College he received his professional training.

He graduated from that college in the spring of 1877, and immediately thereafter began to practice in Pleasant Hill.

Dr. Smith has made no specialty, preferring to attend to a general practice, which is both large and remunerative. He has affiliated himself with several medical societies, and is a factor in their progression because of his devotion to their interests and the welfare of the profession.

R. M. SMITH.

R. M. Smith, a brother and associate in practice with James W. Smith, was born in Ghent, Ky., 46 years ago.

He obtained a public school, classical and medical education in his native State, graduating from the Medical Department of the University of the University of Louisville in 1885.

Soon after his graduation Dr. Smith came to Missouri and associated himself in practice with his brother at Pleasant Hill.

Much of his elder brother's success has been due to the untiring efforts of the subject of this sketch, and his devotion to his brother's clientele, as well as his own practice.

Dr. R. M. Smith is an able, conscientious physician, a man who is well content to be a modest country practitioner.

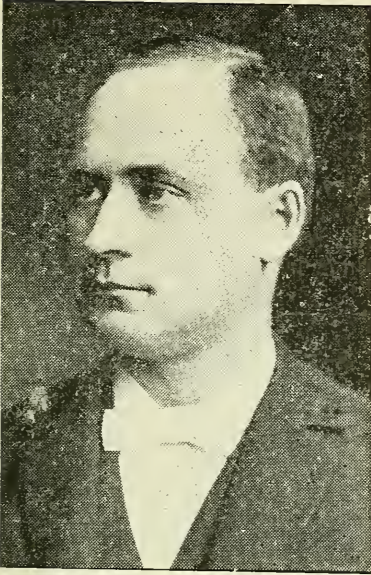
O. E. SMITH.

Oric Eads Smith was born on a farm near Kirkwood, St. Louis Co., Missouri, December 4, 1865. His early schooling was had in the local schools. He attended the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, graduating from that institution in 1887, and later, in 1890, he graduated from Marion-Sims College and began the practice of medicine at once, removing to his present location in September, 1896.

Dr. Smith, besides being engaged in general practice, makes a special study of diseases of children.

As a surgeon, he is retained regularly by several business establishments employing a large number of men, notably the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company.

He is a young man of brilliant attainments and well liked in his native city by both profession and laity.



Dr. Smith's literary tastes have led him to acquire a fine library thus early in life, and that, together with the general appearance of his offices, is a correct index of the man and physician. He is spoken of by brother professionals as a "born physician."

E. LEE STANDLEE.

Dr. E. Lee Standlee is regarded as one of the most prominent of the eclectic physicians and surgeons of the city of St. Louis. In the choice of his profession Dr. Standlee was probably influenced by the fact that his father was a physician, he having been at one time a surgeon in the Confederate Army, afterwards locating in Arkansas where he practiced more than 25 years; then in Texas for about 10 years, and in 1897 located in Oregon, where he is now a practicing physician.

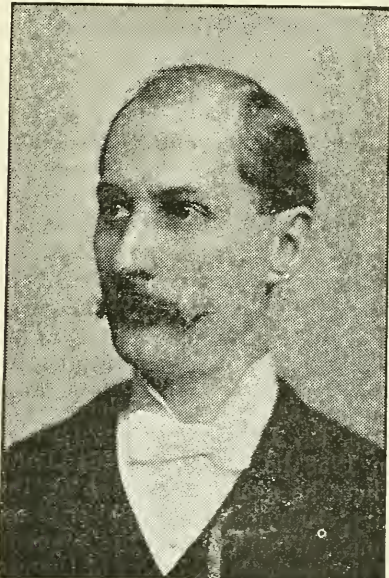
E. Lee Standlee was born at Center Point, Ark., November 9, 1864. He received an early education in the schools of his native State, and

afterwards, when but 17 years of age, was first assistant in and later principal of the Amity High School.

While he was yet pursuing his literary studies, Dr. Standlee began the study of medicine with his father as preceptor, and afterwards attended the American Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1886. In the following year young Standlee was chosen as a member of the faculty of his Alma Mater to succeed that famous surgeon, Dr. George A. Rowe, who occupied the Chair of Anatomy. He has held this position ever since.

As Demonstrator of Clinical Surgery, Dr. Standlee alternates at the City Hospital of St. Louis, where he has done some splendid work before the classes of the American Medical College and others.

Gov. W. J. Stone in 1895 appointed Dr. Standlee as a member of the State Board of Health, and he has filled all of the offices in that board during the ensuing time. Gov. Stephens reappointed the doctor to the Board of Health during the past year, 1899. The doctor is an ex-



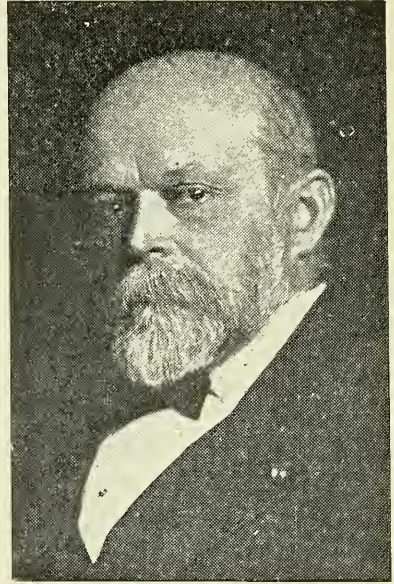
president of the State Eclectic Medical Association, is corresponding secretary of the National Eclectic Medical Association and a member of several of the other prominent medical societies.

Dr. Standlee devotes most of his attention in private practice to surgery, and in this specialty he has been eminently successful. As a diagnostician, his opinions are sought in consultation and valued much by the profession. As an operator, he is careful, conservative, neat and clean, and withal very rapid with his work. As a teacher in his chosen branch he has long been recognized as among the best. He is clear, concise, forceful, thoroughly demonstrative and succeeds in keeping his class fully interested in the subject. As a man Dr. Standlee is honored and respected by all who know him.

JOSEPH SPIEGELHALTER.

Dr. Joseph Spiegelhalter was born August 6, 1834, in Oberndorf, Znekar, Wurtemberg, Germany. In 1854, when the Crimean war threatened to involve all Europe in a general war, he emigrated to the United States in order to escape military service. Not being able to find any suitable employment in Philadelphia he went to Reading, passed his examination as school teacher and taught school in Berks County during the season 1854-5. Returning to Philadelphia, he found employment in the drug store of Dr. W. P. Vasey, where he used his spare time and the doctor's library to study medicine. Later he went West, working as prescription clerk in Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans. In 1858 he returned to St. Louis, where he again worked as apothecary, studying medicine at the same time. When the war broke out all of the students and most of the professors of the Humboldt Medical In-

stitute, where he had been studying, enlisted in the army, some as surgeons, others as hospital stewards or combatants. Dr. Spiegelhalter was among the latter, and served during the three months' service as lieutenant of the Fifth Missouri Infantry. After he was mustered out he resumed the study of medicine and graduated in April, 1862. As soon as he had his diploma Dr. Spie-



gelhalter went before the Military Board of Medical Examiners, of which Dr. J. T. Hodgen was president, and passed his examination as army surgeon. He was offered the position as surgeon of the Thirteenth Missouri Infantry, but preferred to take the position as assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Missouri Infantry (Osterhaus' regiment), the surgeon of which was his friend and fellow-student of the Humboldt Medical College.

He joined the regiment shortly after the battle of Pea Ridge; was at once detached to take charge of some wounded men of the Seventeenth Missouri; escorted them to

Batesville, Ark., and was then ordered by Gen. Curtis to take charge of one of the hospitals there. On the march through the swamps to Helena he was put in charge of the hospital train of the Osterhaus division. Upon his arrival at Helena, Ark., he was commanded to take charge of the Seventeenth Missouri Infantry, and later also of the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, both being without medical officers. Being the only available assistant surgeon, he was alternately commanded to take charge of the different regiments of the Osterhaus division whenever a medical officer was needed, and to a number of flying expeditions on land and by boat. When the division was sent up to Missouri in the fall of 1862 he was ordered to go with the Seventeenth Missouri Infantry, and as soon as the boat landed at Ste. Genevieve there was an order for him to take charge of the Fifty-eighth Ohio Regiment. During early attacks on Vicksburg in the winter 1862-3 Dr. Spiegelhalter was taken sick with inflammatory rheumatism and was later sent to the officers' hospital at Memphis, Tenn. From there he returned in May in time to participate in the advance upon Vicksburg and the different engagements and battles. During the attack of May 22, in which his regiment lost 120 men killed and wounded, Dr. Spiegelhalter was the only surgeon who followed the men through the different enfilades upon the battlefield, where he worked till early next morning, dressing the wounded. During the march to Chattanooga he received the commission as surgeon of his regiment, the Twelfth Missouri Infantry.

He participated in the storming of Lookout Mountain and the battle of Missionary Ridge and Ringgold, where his command lost severely. After the battle of Ringgold Gen. Osterhaus obtained an order from Gen. Grant, authorizing Dr. Joseph

Spiegelhalter to seize any suitable house in Chattanooga for a hospital for the wounded officers of the Osterhaus division, as the field hospitals in Chattanooga were overcrowded and infested with hospital gangrene.

During the Atlanta campaign Dr. Spiegelhalter was appointed one of the operating corps of the field hospital, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, with permission to remain with his regiment while the same was under fire, and to report for duty at the field hospital when his command was not engaged. Dr. Spiegelhalter always made it a point to be with his boys while they were under fire, ready to assist them, and this was the reason of his great popularity among his comrades. He was a bold and successful operator, and the many bloody engagements in which his command participated gave him ample opportunity for surgical operations.

After he was mustered out of the service Dr. Spiegelhalter engaged in the practice of his profession in St. Louis. In 1865 he was appointed Health Officer by Mayor Thomas. The Board of Health then consisted of five Councilmen and the Health Officer as ex-officio member and executive officer. When cholera appeared in European ports in the winter of 1865 Dr. Spiegelhalter warned the Board of Health of the coming danger and insisted that they should secure an appropriation from the Council to prepare for the coming epidemic. But his warning was not heeded, and when the scourge came it found the city totally unprepared and without funds to fight it. Through the efforts of Hon. Erastus Wells a fund was raised later and the cleaning of the city commenced. Dr. Spiegelhalter went to work to organize auxiliary sanitary committees in the different wards and got them to start an inspection from house to house. He

also had a number of physicians appointed all over the city to give immediate attendance to the poor and to assist in the sanitary work of the ward committees. The burden of all this work, the abatement of nuisances, the removal of the poor cholera patients to the hospital and the disinfection of their homes, rested upon Dr. Spiegelhalter, and kept him busy day and night. The first cases of cholera were reported in the latter part of July, 1866, and although the city was totally unprepared for the epidemic and in a very filthy condition, the effective work done all over the city enabled the Board of Health to declare in their meeting, September 13, 1866, that cholera no longer existed in St. Louis in an epidemic form. In recognition of his efficient work for the health of the city, Dr. Spiegelhalter was nominated and elected Coroner of St. Louis County in the fall of 1866 and re-elected in 1868. After the expiration of his second term as Coroner Dr. Spiegelhalter went to Europe and devoted ten months to medical study and research in the universities of Trebingen, Vienna and Wurzburg. Returning to St. Louis in the fall of 1871, Dr. Spiegelhalter resumed the practice of his profession.

In 1876 Dr. Spiegelhalter was again called into public service, when Mayor Overstolz appointed him medical member of the Board of Health. He was reappointed by Mayor Overstolz in 1877 and 1879, and by Mayor Ewing in 1883, serving in all eleven years in that important position. His knowledge of sanitary science and his acquaintance with the condition and needs of the city in sanitary matters, gained by his former experience as health officer, were of great value to the city during the term of his service as a member of the Board of Health. Dr. Spiegelhalter has been in public service for twenty

years—three years in the army, two years as Health Officer, four years as Coroner and eleven years as a medical member of the Board of Health.

He has been a member of the St. Louis Medical Society since 1864; is a member of the Society of German Physicians, of the St. Louis Microscopical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, the St. Louis Academy of Science, the American Medical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Public Health Association; is also one of the charter members of the Missouri Crematory Association, the St. Louis Swimming School, the St. Louis Ethical Society and the Union Club. He is a member of Frank P. Blair Post, No. 1, G. A. R., the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Society of the Army of Tennessee, also of the St. Louis Turnverein and the Liederkrantz.

FLOYD STEWART.

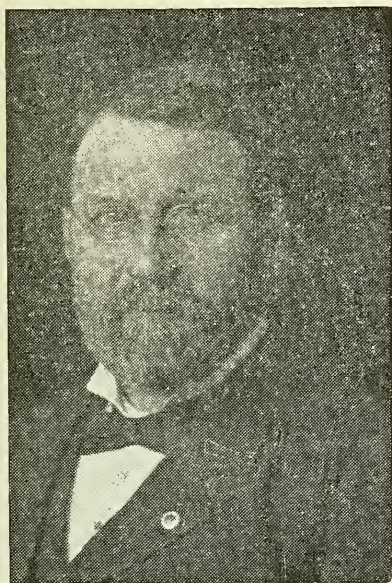
Thomaston, Ga., is the birthplace of Dr. Floyd Stewart, now of St. Louis, the date being October 20, 1873. He graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1896, and commenced practice in the same year, choosing for his field the Charity Hospital in New Orleans, La. In this hospital Dr. Stewart did good work as chief of clinic in the dermatological department. He also carried the active title of Clinical Assistant, Chair of Dermatology, in the New Orleans Polyclinic. Although a young man, Dr. Stewart is already a war veteran. The call for volunteers, following the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, obtained a ready response from the subject of this sketch. Dr. Stewart was appointed surgeon and commissioned Major in the Second

United States Volunteer Infantry, and in these capacities served his country until the end of the war with considerable credit to himself. Upon being mustered out of service, Dr. Stewart located himself in St. Louis in October, 1899.

He is a specialist in dermatology and genito-urinary surgery.

REMY J. STOFFEL.

Remy J. Stoffel was born in Paris, France, December 1, 1851, his father being a Swiss and his mother a Frenchwoman.



His parents came to America when their son was 5 years old, leaving him in charge of a grandparent. Four years later young Stoffel rejoined the family in St. Louis, where his father was by this time well established in the carpet and wall paper business on South Broadway. The greater part of Dr. Stoffel's early education was acquired in St. Louis schools. After some time as a pupil in the public schools of that city he attended

Rice's Commercial College. After arriving at majority he took a course in St. Vincent's College at Cape Girardeau.

Finishing his college course, the next three years were spent in teaching.

He began the study of medicine at Sparta, Ill., under the direction of Dr. David S. Booth, Sr., then a prominent physician and surgeon in Southern Illinois. Later he entered the St. Louis Medical College, and graduated from that institution in March, 1880. Two days after Dr. Stoffel received his diploma he established his office in its present location in St. Louis and commenced practice.

As a physician he grew rapidly in public favor and became well known. In 1896 he was chosen Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics of Beaumont Hospital Medical College and later held the Chair of Diseases of Children in the same college.

Dr. Stoffel is a member of the national, State and local medical societies and is prominent in benevolent circles.

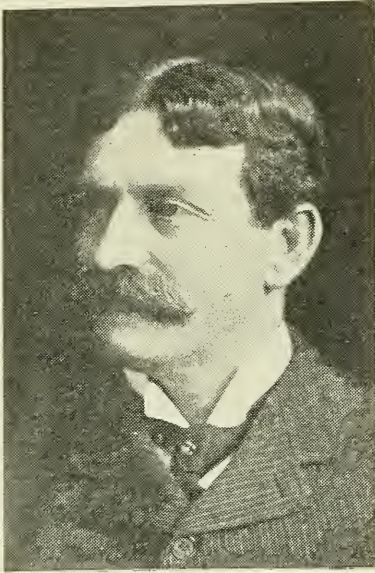
He bears the reputation of a successful educator and conscientious and skillful physician.

LEON STRAUS.

Dr. Leon Straus, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of St. Louis, was born and raised in the State of Kentucky. He received his early education there, and is a graduate of the Kentucky State University of Lexington.

After his graduation there he went to Louisville, Ky., where he was educated in medicine in the medical department of the University of Louisville.

Dr. Straus immediately entered upon an active general practice of medicine, which, after a few years,



he gave up in order that he might begin the study of diseases of the rectum under Dr. Joseph Mathews of Louisville, whose assistant Dr. Straus was for a number of years.

The subject of this sketch then went abroad, where he studied under the masters of Europe, such men as Allingham and Billroth being his preceptors.

He returned to this country after that course of study abroad, and in 1893 located in St. Louis, where he has been ever since.

All of Dr. Straus' attention as a practitioner is devoted to his specialty, but he finds time to actively identify himself with various medical societies. His work along the lines of his specialty has made him a member of the British Gynecological Society and the American Proctologic Association. He is also a member of the St. Louis Medical Society.

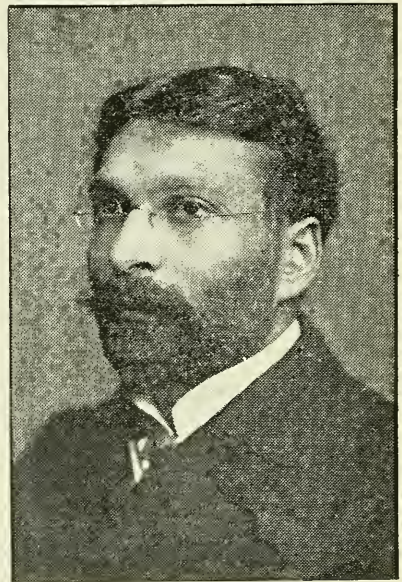
BRUNO L. SULZBACHER.

Bruno L. Sulzbacher was born at Las Vegas, in the Territory of New

Mexico. The railroad had then not yet entered that country, and the Spanish language virtually predominated there. He received his elementary education in a Presbyterian mission school, which shortly before had been established. Thereafter he entered the Jesuit College of that place where he obtained a thorough educational training.

In 1887 he visited for one year Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania. He continued his collegiate course in that State in Rugby Academy in Philadelphia until his graduation.

His parents in the meantime having removed to Kansas City, Mo., he returned to the West and undertook, for one semester, a preliminary medical course in the State University of Kansas, in the city of Lawrence. Thereafter he entered the University Medical College at Kansas City, from which institution he graduated in 1894, receiving second prize in his class. During the succeeding year he practiced his profession in that city, his Alma



Mater honoring him with the post of Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Becoming, however, convinced that to obtain a higher and more perfect education and experience, other and wider fields had to be sought, he crossed the ocean, and during the years 1896 and 1897, took several regular and post-graduate courses in the universities of Berlin, Goettingen and Vienna.

Returning to Kansas City he renewed his practice, and during the years 1898 and 1899 occupied the Chair of Demonstrator of Pathology and that of Professor of Histology in his former college, the University Medical—1899-1900.

He has now a lucrative practice and enjoys the regard, confidence and friendship of those of his fellow colleagues who command the respect of the community.

Dr. Sulzbacher is a member of the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, the Aesculapian Society and of the Medical Association of the Territory of New Mexico. He was assistant surgeon of Battery B, N. G. M., a thirty-second degree Mason and a noble of the Mystic Shrine. The doctor was a Demonstrator of Clinical Gynecology from 1895 to 1898 and Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in the Women's Medical College of Kansas City from 1899 to 1900.

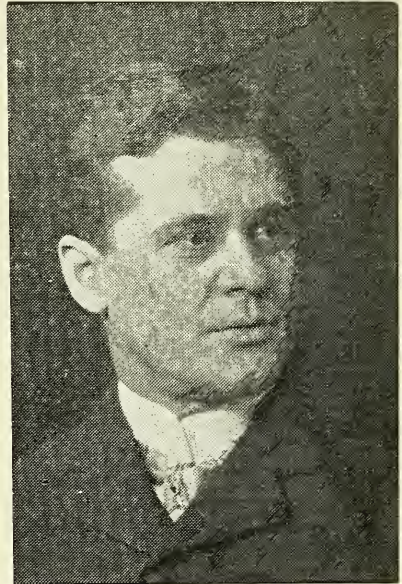
OTTO SUTTER.

Otto Sutter is of German descent. His parents, John and Catherine Sutter, came to this country at an early age, and spent the greater portion of their lives in St. Louis County, where Otto was born, January 24, 1863.

He attended the public schools at the age of 5 years, and at 11 entered the St. Louis grammar schools. Later he served an apprenticeship in the drug business,

and in 1884 graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. In the same year he became chief druggist in the St. Louis City Hospital, and a few months later bought a located drug business, which he conducted successfully until 1887.

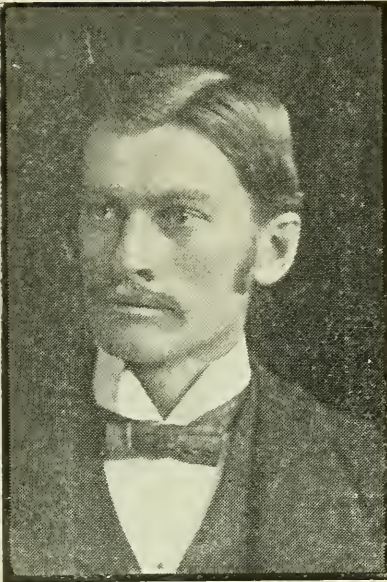
Meanwhile he was reading medicine and attending lectures at the Missouri Medical College. He afterwards attended Beaumont Hospital Medical College and received



his degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution in 1892.

He commenced practicing in St. Louis in the same year, and continued in private general practice until June, 1895, when he was appointed Superintendent of the City Hospital. He served in the latter-named capacity until 1898, when he resigned to establish a private hospital.

Dr. Sutter is a conscientious, progressive and capable physician, and peculiarly well qualified for hospital management. In practice his specialty is gynecology.



HUDSON TALBOTT.

Feb. 10, 1874, is the date of the birth of Hudson Talbott, now one of the prominent men in the younger generation of the physicians and surgeons of St. Louis. He made his bow upon life's stage in the little town of Fairville, Saline Co., Mo.

Desiring to follow the example of his father, Dr. Edward M. Talbott, to whose success he points with much pride, also that of his brother, Dr. Albert S. Talbott, he came to St. Louis in the fall of 1895, and matriculated in the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, for which he had been fitted by preliminary education at home and in the Missouri State University. While in college he won, by competitive examination in the literary branches, a scholarship offered by the faculty. It was on April 9, 1898, that he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that college.

His conscientious application to his studies, and his general good work in the college, won for him first place in his graduating class,

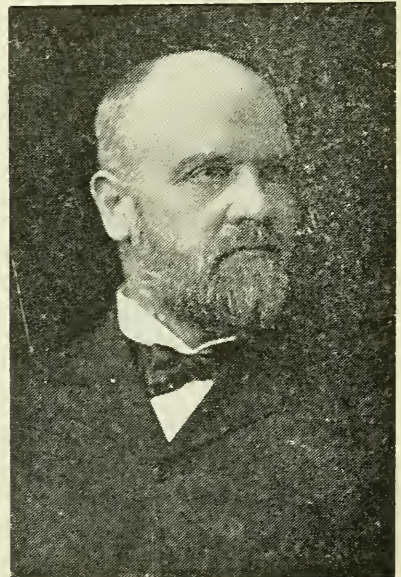
and for which rank he received from the faculty a handsome gold medal. With a large number of competitors the doctor took the examination for internship in the City Hospital of St. Louis. He was again successful, and served for one year, then located at his present address, 3148 Laeclde avenue, St. Louis, Mo., to do private practice, in which he has been quite successful.

One year after graduating Dr. Talbott was given the Chair of Embryology in the college from which he graduated, and at the same time made Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy. He is an active member of the Medical Society of the St. Louis City Hospital Alumni and of the St. Louis Medical Society.

Dr. Talbott has won his way thus far by dint of perseverance and hard work, and his success seems to make his future in the profession assured.

J. H. TANQUARY.

James Hiram Tanquary is of English and Scotch parentage, and was born in Belmont, Ill., April 2, 1856.



He had his early education in the public schools of his native State and at the Southern Illinois Normal School at Carbondale. Later he graduated from the National Normal University at Lebanon, O., which institution conferred upon him the B. S. degree. He was a teacher during five years of his school life.

He took his medical course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, graduating in 1883. Returning to his boyhood home of Belmont, he commenced his professional work there and soon built up a large and lucrative practice.

In 1892 Dr. Tanquary located in St. Louis, and has continued in general practice and surgery in that city up to the present time (1900).

He has held the Chair of Clinical Surgery in Barnes Medical College, and has done some very clever professional work.

He is an active member of the St. Louis Medical Society and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Dr. Tanquary is popular with the profession and laity of his adopted city.

C. W. TAYLOR, JR.

Dr. C. W. Taylor, Jr., although a native St. Louisan, received his boyhood education in the public schools of Cincinnati. After graduating from High School there young Taylor entered the Pulte Medical College of the same city, from which he graduated in 1897.

Although he has been practicing in St. Louis for but little over a year, Dr. Taylor has already established himself as one of the most promising of the young homeopathic physicians and surgeons of Missouri's metropolis.

He has made a specialty of gynecology and surgery, and his work along these lines bids fair to greatly

surpass the success he has had with his general practice.

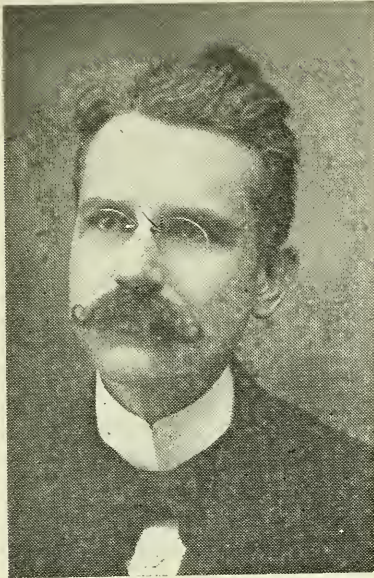
Dr. Taylor is lecturer on histology at the Homeopathic Medical



College of Missouri, and is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Missouri State Institute of Homeopathy and the St. Louis Homeopathic Medical Society.

G. H. THOMPSON.

George Howard Thompson was born Feb. 5, 1866. At the time of his birth his parents were residents of Memphis, Tenn., but removed to St. Louis when the boy was about 5 years old. Young Thompson attended the city public schools and afterwards at the State University, Columbia, Mo. Following the bent of his mind toward the science of medicine, he entered Missouri Medical College, and graduated from that institution in 1888. He then went to New York City and graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1889. Subse-



quently he spent two and a half years in hospitals in Germany. In 1891 he returned to St. Louis, and in November of that year commenced the practice of medicine.

Since 1891 he has been Professor of *Materia Medica* in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is a "Fellow of the St. Louis Academy of Medical and Surgical Sciences," a member of the Tri-State Medical Society of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, and a member of Rose Hill Lodge, 550, A. F. and A. M.

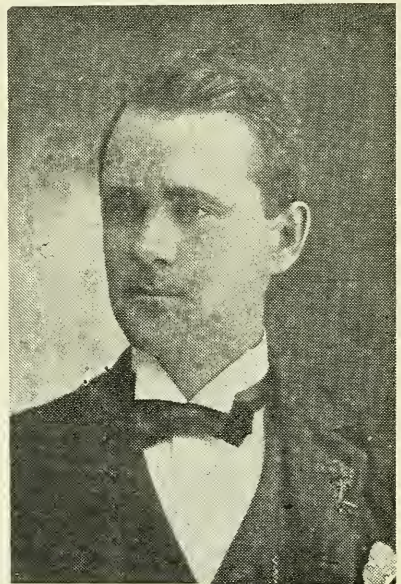
Dr. Thompson is the editor of "The Regular Medical Visitor," which he founded in January, 1900.

E. H. TINCHER.

Dr. E. H. Tincher is one of the younger practitioners of Audrain County who has risen rapidly since he began the practice of his profession in Mexico, Mo. He was born in Callaway County and received the usual early schooling which fell to the lot of farmers'

sons. He began the study of medicine in March, 1891, in the office of Dr. W. B. Elter, the leading physician of Callaway County. Later he entered the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1895.

Soon after receiving his diploma he located in Mexico, where he was actively engaged in general practice until early in the year 1900, when he went to Chicago and took a post graduate course in Hahnemann College. April 10, 1900, Dr. Tincher was appointed assistant physician to the State Lunatic Asylum at Ful-

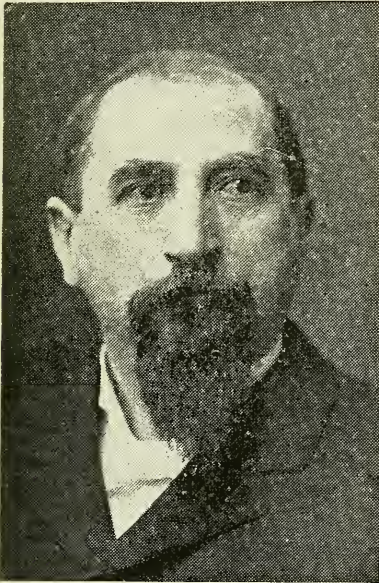


ton, and as a consequence has resigned his private practice and removed from Mexico to the location of his public office.

HERMAN TUHOLSKE.

Herman Tuholske was born in Berlin, Prussia, March 27, 1848, where he spent the early years of his life, receiving the best classical education that could be obtained at the

Berlin Gymnasium, and shortly after his graduation came to the United States and at once to St. Louis. He entered the Missouri Medical College and graduated in 1869. Some years later he went to Europe and attended the post-graduate courses of lectures in Vienna, Berlin, London and Paris, returning to St. Louis. Thoroughly equipped as he was, he began the practice of medicine and surgery.



In 1870 Dr. Tuholske was elected physician to the St. Louis City Dispensary, and under his management it was enlarged and an ambulance system organized. He was also at one time in charge of the Quarantine Hospital, and for several years examining surgeon to the police force and physician to the jail. Resigning in 1875, he devoted himself to general practice, which soon became a lucrative one. In 1873 the Missouri Medical College elected him Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy, which he held for ten years, and was then elected Professor of Surgery.

In 1882, in conjunction with Drs. Engelmann, Spencer, Glasgow, Robinson, Hardaway, Michel and Steele, he founded the St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine and erected the Post-Graduate College building and hospital, the first in this country. From that time Dr. Tuholske devoted all his energies to the teaching and practice of surgery, and it is in abdominal surgery that he has been an ardent and successful worker.

Dr. Tuholske is a member of the American Medical Association, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, the St. Louis Medical Society, the St. Louis Medico-Chirurgical Society, the St. Louis Surgical Society, honorary member of Southwest Missouri State Medical Association, member of the International Gynecological Society and of the Congress of German Surgery. He was Professor of Anatomy, of Surgical Pathology and Clinical Surgery in the Missouri Medical College, and occupies at present the Chair of the Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Medical Department of Washington University. He is consulting surgeon to the St. Louis City and Female Hospitals, and has been actively connected with the South Side Dispensary, the Martha Parsons Free Hospital for Children, the St. Louis Surgical and Gynecological Hospital and surgeon to the First Regiment of Missouri, with rank of Major. He is the author of a number of essays and papers, and is a frequent contributor to medical journals and author of valuable articles in some of the best known surgical text books.

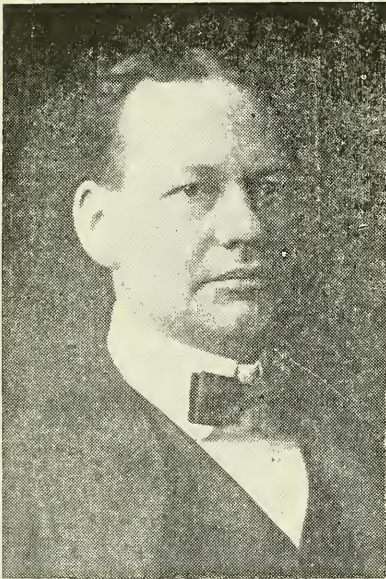
PAUL Y. TUPPER.

Paul Y. Tupper is a native of the Empire State of the South, having been born at Washington, Ga., March 1, 1858. He obtained

his boyhood education in that town, later attending Richmond College of Richmond, Va.

In 1878 he matriculated in the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, Ky., from which he graduated in March, 1880. During the following year he served as an interne in the Louisville City Hospital and the Forest Hill Lying-In Hospital.

He resigned the latter position in 1881 to come to Missouri. He located in St. Louis, and has been there ever since.



During the nineteen years of his professional career in St. Louis, Dr. Tupper has made for himself a place in the ranks of the medical fraternity that is second to but few.

In addition to building up a private practice both large and remunerative, the doctor has been honored by many positions of trust and special confidence in his ability. He is surgeon to the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, the Protestant Hospital, the Martha Parsons Free Hospital for Children, the St. Louis &

Suburban Street Railway Company and the Burlington Railroad Company.

From 1887 to 1890 Dr. Tupper was Instructor in Practical Anatomy at the St. Louis Medical College, and for the next nine years occupied the Chair of Descriptive Anatomy in the same college.

Upon the consolidation of the St. Louis and Missouri Medical Colleges and its affiliation with the Washington University, Dr. Tupper was appointed Professor of Applied Anatomy and Operative Surgery. This chair he still fills.

The doctor is a member of all the prominent medical societies. In 1896 he was chosen president of the St. Louis Anatomical Board and still holds the position. In 1897 he was elected president of the Missouri State Anatomical Board, a position he now (1900) holds. Dr. Tupper has ever been identified with the progressive element of the profession, where his originality of thought and action has secured for him the position he now maintains in the profession.

LOUIS ALLAN TURNBULL.

Dr. Louis A. Turnbull made his first appearance in the world on Espiranza Plantation in Issaquena County, Mississippi, 36 years ago.

He received a thorough education under a tutor, which thoroughly fitted him for entrance of the Missouri Medical College in 1885. Three years later he graduated with honors from the college and immediately began practicing in St. Louis.

Dr. Turnbull's attention has been devoted entirely to his general practice, which has ever been a large and lucrative one. With the profession Dr. Turnbull is accounted as one of its solid men—one who ever gives his best efforts to the progress of scientific matters. His patients have the highest confidence in him, re-

garding him as a thorough gentleman as well as clever practitioner.

THOMAS BENTON THRUSH.

A very well-known physician of Kansas City died February 11 last. At the time of his death Dr. Thomas B. Thrush was house surgeon at the Kansas City Hospital.

He was born in Zanesville, O., in 1862. When he was 6 years old his parents removed to Cameron, Mo., and he was reared, schooled and graduated in the study of his chosen profession in this State. Prior to his last illness he filled the Chair of Surgery in the Medico-Chirurgical College. He was one of the best-known physicians and considered one of the best surgeons in Kansas City.

Dr. Thrush was a Knight Templar, and prominent in the Masonic fraternity, and his funeral was conducted under Masonic auspices in Kansas City, and at his old home in Cameron, where the burial took place.

As an evidence of the high esteem in which he was held in the city of his residence we append an editorial clipped from a Kansas City paper on February 12, 1900:

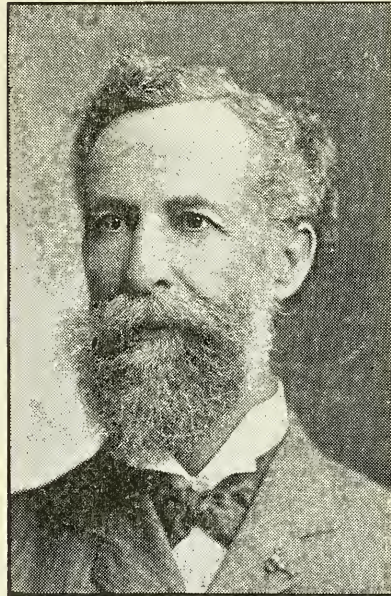
DR. THRUSH'S DEATH.

The many noble attributes of Dr. Thomas Benton Thrush, who died yesterday at the City Hospital, make his loss an irreparable one. In addition to Dr. Thrush's ability as a physician, he was possessed of an unusually tender heart. His sympathy for the poor and friendless, and especially for children, fitted him pre-eminently for the position which he held. He was a self-made man, but with consciousness of superiority. He was charitable to a degree unknown to the world. But above all, he was

the "children's friend," and that would be the most appropriate inscription for his tomb. The City Hospital will be fortunate if it secures a successor who can in a measure fill the position of Dr. Thrush.

R. B. TYLER.

Robert Blake Tyler is of "Old Dominion" stock. He was born at Hague, in Westmoreland Co., Va., March 12, 1854. Men are of-



ten heard to prate of being self-made, in the sense of having accumulated wealth, but it is to the self-educated man that the greater honor is due. Dr. Tyler belongs in the latter-named class, although at the hither side of life's prime he finds himself in the possession of a competency sufficient to supply all human necessities and many luxuries.

By dint of great personal effort and many sacrifices especially hard to youth, young Tyler acquired a good common school and academic

education. He read medicine and received practical instruction in the science, under competent tutelage, and at the age of 25 commenced practice in New York State.

In 1879 he bethought himself of Horace Greeley's advice, and moved accordingly. He came to Missouri and located in Joplin, the commercial center of the State's great zinc and lead ore mining district. In 1880 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Joplin. Since then Dr. Tyler's practice has steadily grown, and he has prospered generally. He has served three terms of two years each as Mayor of Joplin—1883-88—and his personal popularity is best attested in the fact that he was the first Republican to be elected in that Democratic stronghold.

As a physician he is one of the oldest in practice in Joplin. He devotes his entire time to a large general practice, but gives particular attention to obstetrics. As a citizen, Dr. Tyler is widely and favorably known in Jasper County and throughout the mining belt of Southwest Missouri and adjoining section of Kansas.

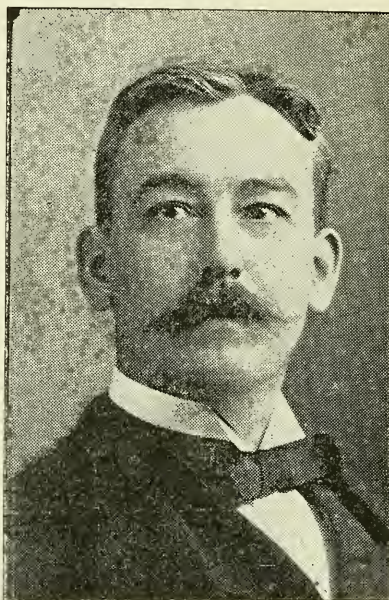
JULES F. VALLE.

Jules Felix Valle, son of Jules and Isabella Sargent Valle, was born in St. Louis, Dec. 28, 1859. He is a descendant of the original French settlers of Missouri. His great-grandfather was commandant of the post of Ste. Genevieve under both French and Spanish regimes. His father was born at Ste. Genevieve and was for years president of the Iron Mountain Company and of the Chouteau, Harrison & Valle Iron Company. He died in 1872.

Jules F. Valle was educated in the public schools and at Washington University. He also attended the Virginia Military Institute.

Later he began the study of medicine, and after graduating from St. Louis Medical College in 1885, continued to prepare himself by a course of study and practice, covering a period of three years, in the hospitals of this country and Europe. Thus when he settled down to practice in his native city he was splendidly equipped for his life work.

Dr. Valle is a member of the



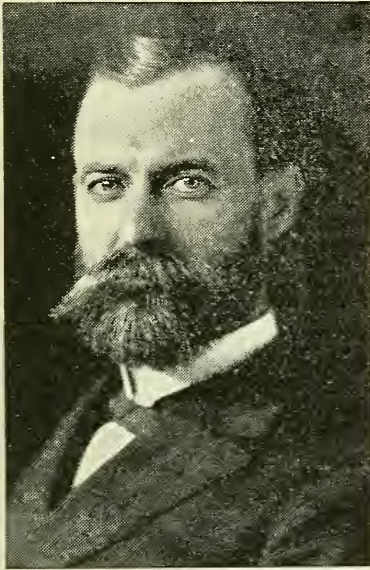
medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital, an instructor in obstetrics in St. Louis Medical College and chief of the obstetrical clinic of that college. He is physician to the Missouri School for the Blind and served officially four years as member of the board of managers of that institution.

Dr. Valle is a member of the American Medical Association and of the State and local medical societies, also of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society and of the St. Louis Hospital Alumni. He was married in 1881 to Miss

Mary M., daughter of Judge Henry A. Clover, of St. Louis. Although still many years this side of the prime of life's goal, Dr. Valle has already achieved high rank in his profession.

JOHN W. VAUGHAN.

Born in St. Louis County, Missouri, Dr. John W. Vaughan has lived nearly the whole span of his very useful life in the Missouri me-



tropolis, and won whatever honors he wears within a few miles of the home of his boyhood.

Having attended the public schools he afterwards completed his literary schooling at Central College of Fayette, Mo., graduating therefrom in 1880.

During two years succeeding his graduation, and while studying preparatory to his medical education, he was principal of the Normal School at Lineville, Ia.

He received his diploma from the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1884. Shortly after-

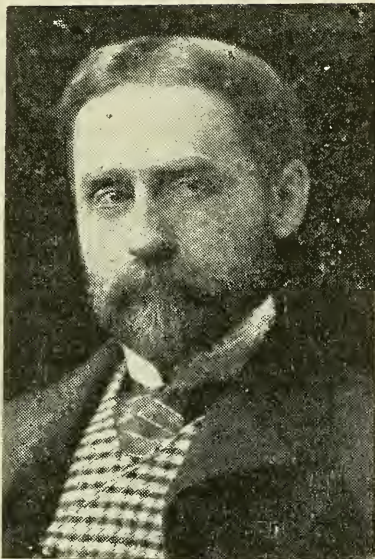
wards he went to Europe and spent a year at Vienna, where he took a post-graduate course. Before returning to America, Dr. Vaughan toured the continent and wrote for a St. Louis journal a series of articles of high literary merit, based on the observations of his travels.

On his return to St. Louis he at once began practice, and has continued in active professional work ever since.

During five years of his professional career Dr. Vaughan was Professor of Physiology and Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. From 1888 to 1890 he was secretary of the Missouri State Board of Anatomy. He fills the Chair of Professor of Clinical and Orthopedic Surgery in Barnes' Medical College, and is a member of the American and International Medical Societies. Close application and hard work have won for Dr. Vaughan, while yet a comparatively young man, a place among the foremost of the profession in Missouri.

WILLIAM HOOKER VAIL.

William Hooker Vail, M. D., was born in South Manchester, Conn., on the 1st day of September, 1865. As a boy he was very bright and exceedingly fond of study, and he received a thorough fundamental education in the public schools of his native town, completing his first course of study later at Cheney's High School there. His uncle, James B. Olcott, Horticulturist for the State of Connecticut, and one of the trustees of Storrs' Agricultural College, urged him to take the examination to enter that institution, which he did, and was successful, where he diligently studied for some time. Four years later he took up the profession of pedagogy in one of the country villages of Connecticut,



gradually rising to more prominent and lucrative positions, owing to his fine disciplinary and instructive ability, by reason of which he was offered the position as Professor of Chemistry, General History and Physiology in the Duluth High School of Duluth, Minn., where he taught for some time, when he resigned to further pursue his medical studies, which was the main object in view. Just previous to his connection with the Duluth High School he entered the Connecticut Literary Institution of Suffield, Conn., where he prosecuted the scientific course.

Dr. William Hooker Vail's aim in life from boyhood was to become a physician and surgeon like his father, Dr. E. J. Vail, who graduated in New York, and for about half a century has been one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of that section of Connecticut. From early boyhood Dr. William Hooker Vail was earnestly interested in his father's profession, and nearly all his spare time was spent in his father's company and study,

four years of which were spent in active practice with him.

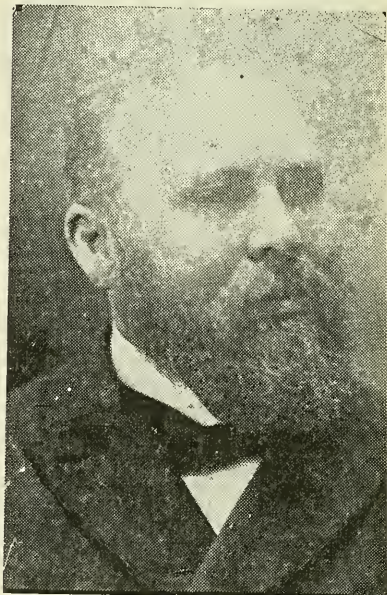
During the progress of his medical studies he took a course in Bellevue Hospital, New York City. Dr. Vail came to Missouri and entered the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he pursued the course of medicine for several years, after which he entered upon an active practice of medicine in this city, and has built up for himself a large and lucrative clientele.

Dr. Vail is now house physician for William Barr's Dry Goods Company, visiting surgeon to the Mayfield Sanitarium, associate editor to the St. Louis Hospital Bulletin and is medical examiner for several life insurance companies and benevolent associations.

G. W. VOGT.

G. W. Vogt, one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of North St. Louis, was born in Germany on the 20th of May, 1853.

Soon after his birth his parents



came to America and settled in St. Louis, in the public schools of which city young Vogt received that early training which has since been so valuable to him.

A classical education fitted him for entrance to the Missouri Medical College, from which he graduated in 1877.

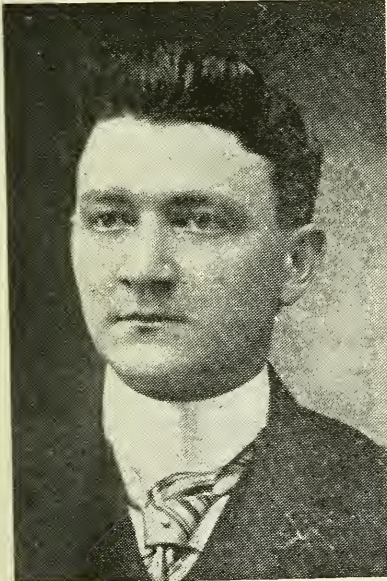
Dr. Vogt immediately began the practice of medicine in North St. Louis, and the large and lucrative practice he now enjoys tells how successful he has been. The doctor is a member of several prominent State and city medical societies, twenty-three years of hard work as physician and surgeon is placed to the credit of Dr. Vogt, the careful, conscientious work performed during that time has long since placed him in the front ranks of Missouri physicians.

City previous to his entrance of the Marion-Sims Medical College. He graduated from Marion-Sims in the spring of '96.

Soon after obtaining his degree he was installed as an interne in the St. Louis Female Hospital, which position he held for the year that ensued.

After Dr. Washington began his general practice he turned his attention to genito-urinary diseases, which he now makes a specialty.

Dr. Washington has been more than ordinarily successful. He has done remarkably well for one so young in the actual practice of medicine, being a close student, untiring in his efforts to advance his knowledge not only in genito-urinary diseases, but in the general practice of medicine as well, is rapidly placing Dr. Washington in the advance guard of younger generations of rising Missouri physicians.



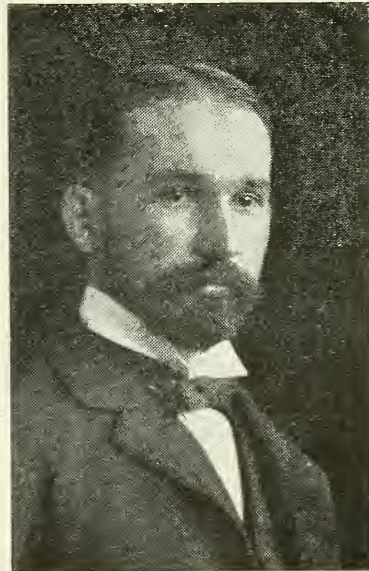
E. J. WASHINGTON.

Dr. E. J. Washington is a native of St. Louis, having been born there on the 19th day of January, 1875.

He obtained his early education in the public schools of the Mound

JOHN MAXWELL WATSON.

Vienna, Scott County, Indiana, was the birthplace of Dr. John M.

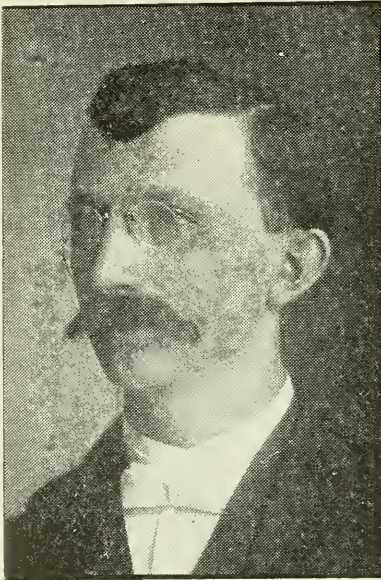


Watson, one of the more prominent of the young physicians and surgeons of the city of St. Louis.

He was born on the 13th day of May, 1873, and received his early education in the public schools of Scottsburg, Ind., his boyhood home, and later at the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, Ky. He is the son of Dr. John M. Watson, a prominent physician of Scott County, Indiana.

Coming to St. Louis in the fall of 1896, young Watson entered the old St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1897.

One year later he began the general practice of medicine in St. Louis, and has remained there ever since, rapidly advancing in his chosen profession and building up a large practice.



J. H. WEINSBERG.

Julius H. Weinsberg was born April 7, 1864, in Germany, where he spent his boyhood days. His

early education was received in his native country, noted for its educational advantages, it is not surprising that at the age of 17 young Weinsberg was much further advanced in his studies than the average American youth is at that age.

In 1881, when in his seventeenth year, he decided to come to America. He at once, upon his arrival in this country, settled in Missouri. He soon obtained employment as a drug clerk in St. Louis. Being deeply interested in medicine soon caused him to adopt it as his profession. In 1888 he entered the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, graduating from that institution in 1891.

Dr. Weinsberg commenced practice in St. Louis in the same year and has continued there ever since, engaged in a general practice.

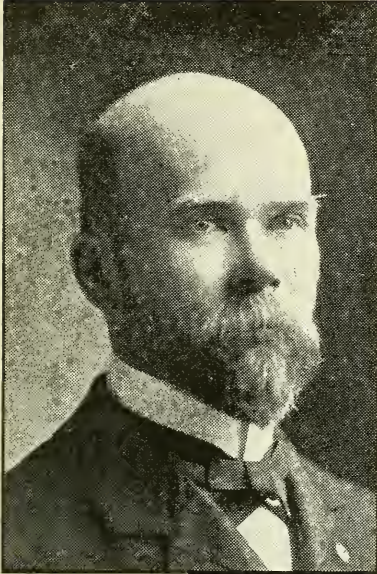
H. M. WHELPLEY.

The subject of this sketch has been engaged in literary and editorial work along medical science lines since he was 16 years old. Henry M. Whelpley was born in Battle Creek, Mich., May 24, 1861, and his early education was received in the excellent common and high schools of his native State. Coming to Missouri in his youth, he became a student in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and graduated therefrom in 1883. Since 1884 he has filled the position of Professor of Microscopy in this institution. In 1891 he graduated from the Missouri Medical College, after the regular course of study had been completed.

As a physician, Dr. Whelpley has never engaged in active practice, his literary work taking up all of his time. From 1886 to 1890 he was a lecturer in his Alma Mater on *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy, and in 1891 became Professor of Physiology, Histology and Microscopy. This latter position he held until the Mis-

ALLIE BANKS WILBURN.

On a farm in Audrain County, Missouri, 14 miles southeast of Mexico, on February 19, 1874, the first gleam of light was given Allie Banks Wilburn. Up to the age of 16 he received such schooling as a lad generally receives engaged in farm life. In 1890 he went to Mexico and attended the public schools, and in 1891 attended the Missouri Military Academy, remaining there until the fall of 1892, when he entered the Missouri Dental College at St. Louis, taking the usual course of studies, and in 1895 entered the Hospital College of Central University at Louisville, Ky., graduating from this noted college of medicine and dentistry as a dental surgeon. In 1896 he passed the State Board of medicine of Texas and began the practice of medicine in that State. Returning to St. Louis in 1897 he began the practice of dentistry, which he followed successfully for one year, when he entered the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis

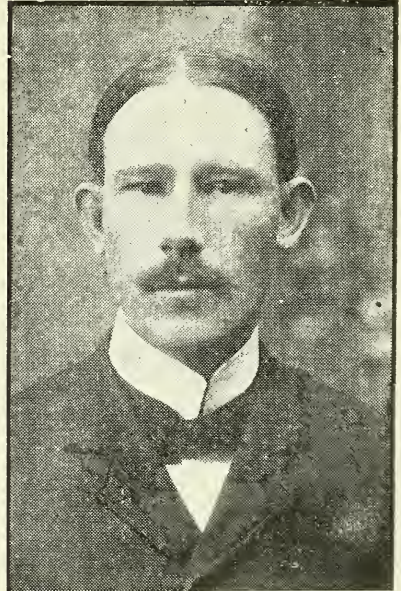


souri Medical was merged in the Medical Department of Washington University. During the same years he was director of the biological laboratory and served as secretary of the faculty.

He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, of the Missouri State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association. Also a member of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, of the American Microscopical Society and of the St. Louis Microscopical Society. He is at this writing editor and manager of "Meyer Brothers' Druggist."

Dr. Whelpley is the author of "Whelpley's Therapeutic Terms," and of "Curtman's Chemical Lecture Notes."

A notable fact in connection with Dr. Whelpley's choice of a profession is that he is the fourth "eldest son" in the direct paternal line to become a professor of medicine. Several of his mother's male relatives were also physicians.

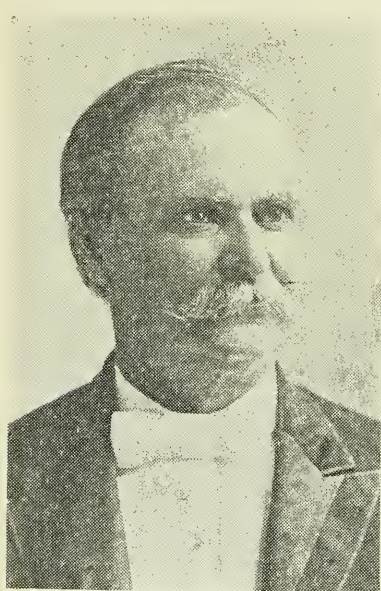


and received his degree as a Doctor of Medicine in 1900.

Dr. Wilburn, from the beginning of his studies, gave special attention to surgery and medicine. He is assistant surgeon to the Chair of the Surgical and Medical Dispensary of the Barnes College.

WILLIAM A. WILCOX.

William A. Wilcox was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 18, 1838. He



came of old New England stock, dating his ancestors back to John Wilcox, who emigrated from England in 1630 and settled in Newton, Mass., and with the church colony founded Hartford, Conn., in 1635. His parents removed to St. Louis in 1839, remaining there until 1845, when they removed to Richwood, Washington County. His early education was obtained in the district schools and the High School at Arcadia, Mo., until 1854, then in charge of the Rev. J. C. Berryman. He then entered the St. Louis Medical College, taking the usual course

of studies, and graduated March 5, 1858, when only 19 years of age. Soon after the breaking out of the Civil War he returned to St. Louis, was examined and appointed assistant surgeon in First U. S. R. C., Missouri Volunteers, for three years' service, April 22, 1862, going with the detachment from Rolla, Mo., in June, to Batesville, Ark., guarding wagon train of supplies and ammunition for Gen. Curtis' army; then to Helena, Ark., arriving in July, remaining there in camp until ordered to St. Louis to be mustered out: was then offered position as surgeon in the 'Thirty-second Missouri Infantry, but was unable to accept on account of illness; two months later was commissioned assistant surgeon, M. S. M. First Infantry, the regiment being on continuous guard duty, and wishing to again see active service, he applied, and October 16, 1863, was commissioned surgeon of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, and joined his regiment at Union City, Tenn., Col. George E. Waring, Jr., being in command, remaining there until January, 1864, doing scout duty. Seven thousand cavalry was ordered to join Gen. Sherman, but when within 100 miles of Gen. Sherman's army, Gen. Smith ordered a retreat to Memphis. Again resigning and returning to St. Louis on account of sickness, he in two months was again appointed surgeon in charge of the post hospital at Cape Girardeau, where he served until May, 1865, when he was commissioned surgeon in the Fiftieth Missouri Infantry.

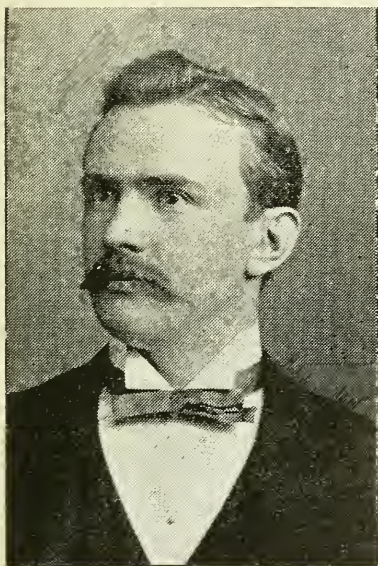
After the close of the war Dr. Wilcox located at Independence, remaining there two years. He removed to St. Louis in 1868, where he has lived ever since.

Dr. Wilcox served several years as Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the Missouri Homeopathic Medical College. He was

married in 1863 in Boston while on leave of absence. He has a daughter, Dr. Emma D. Wilcox, practicing in New York City, and a son, Dr. J. Murry Wilcox, who served two and a half years as assistant physician at the Fulton Insane Asylum, now practicing at Spokane, Wash. Dr. Wilcox at this writing (1900) is still in the harness, having practiced medicine for forty-three years, five years of this time having served as an army surgeon.

At the expiration of that time Dr. Witherspoon resigned from the City Hospital staff and went to Butte, Mont., where he engaged in general practice until November, 1893. He then returned to St. Louis, and has been there ever since. He has been quite successful with his work ever since the start.

The doctor is a member of several medical societies and a hard student as well as a painstaking and careful physician.



THOMAS C. WITHERSPOON.

Natchez, Miss., is the birthplace of Thomas C. Witherspoon, who was born on the 25th day of May, 1868.

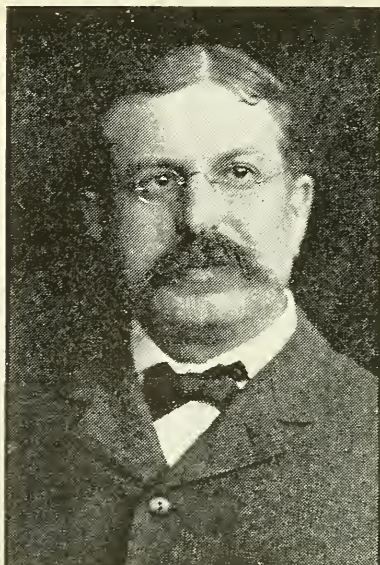
The early schooling which so well fitted him for his professional career was obtained in the schools of his native city. He afterwards took a course in medicine in the Missouri Medical College, graduating with the class of '89.

Dr. Witherspoon was appointed in the same year an interne in the St. Louis City Hospital, serving in that capacity for the ensuing year.

HENRY L. WOLFNER.

Dr. Henry L. Wolfner was born in Chicago, November 1, 1860. His early education was received in the public schools of Chicago and St. Louis and in the High School at Springfield, Ill.

Early in life he took up the study of medicine at the Bethesda Home and the Missouri Medical College in 1881, several months before attaining majority. He commenced the practice of his profession in St. Louis, where he has remained ever since.



Dr. Wolfner's especial study in the healing art since he received his degree has been that of diseases of the eye. In 1892 he went abroad and took post-graduate courses in the leading European clinics. As an oculist Dr. Wolfner has taken high rank among his professional brethren, and is popular with a large clientele. He is clinical lecturer on diseases of the eye in the Medical Department of Washington University; oculist to Bethesda Home and to the Episcopal Orphans' Home, consulting ophthalmologist to St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane and consulting ophthalmologist to Passavant Hospital at Jacksonville, Ill.

Dr. Wolfner is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the St. Louis Microscopical Society and other professional bodies.

W. H. WOODSON.

A relative of Silas H. Woodson, one time Governor of the State, grandson of ex-Congressman S. H. Woodson of Jackson County, and son of William H. Woodson, a well-known attorney of Clay County. Dr. Woodson can easily lay claim to the title of "Missourian." William Hamilton Woodson was born at Liberty, February 21, 1874.

He had an excellent early schooling and entered University Medical College of Kansas City with a good literary education. He graduated in medicine in March, 1897, having taken the classical course. He was secretary of his graduation class.

He commenced practice at Koshoning, in Oregon County, but in 1898 became house surgeon to the German Hospital in Kansas City. In the same year he acted as assistant to Dr. Flavel B. Tiffany, the eye specialist of Kansas City.

In 1899 Dr. Woodson located in Joplin, where he at once took a high position in popular favor. Since

becoming a resident of the city of mineral wealth he has received so much encouragement, both in a professional and social way, that he has decided to make his last location permanent. Dr. Woodson is engaged in general practice, but is quite expert in surgery.

U. S. WRIGHT.

Fayette, Mo., February 1, 1847, was the place and date of birth of Dr. U. S. Wright, whose father was Leland Wright, a Virginian by birth



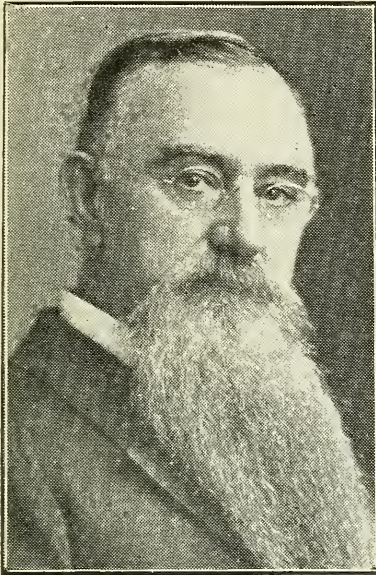
and a lawyer by profession. His academic education was received at Central College, Fayette. He then entered the St. Louis Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1871.

He at once began his professional work in Fayette, where for almost thirty years he has continued in active practice.

In 1896 Dr. Wright took a post-graduate course at the Post-Graduate Hospital College, Chicago, Ill.

He is an ex-president of the Moberly District Medical Society, and

for the second time is now president of the Howard County Medical Society, vice-president of the North Missouri Medical Society, a member of the Washington University Association and at this writing (May, 1900,) has just been elected President of the Missouri State Medical Association.



EDWIN YOUNKIN.

Dr. Edwin Younkin is the son of a physician. He was born in Somerset Co., Pa., March 19, 1838. His early education was acquired in the common schools of Pennsylvania and Illinois, to which latter named State his parents had removed when the subject of this sketch was 12 years old. He attended Kewanee (Ill.) Academy and later finished a literary course in Abingdon College.

He studied medicine in his father's office, and later, having removed with the family to Iowa, began practice in that State at West Liberty.

In 1866 he graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and recommenced the practice

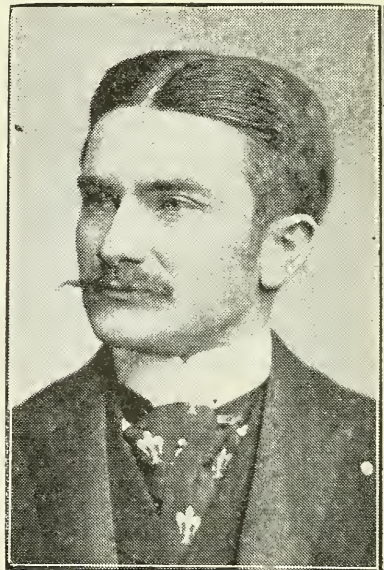
of his profession at Abingdon, his former Illinois home, where he remained for a number of years, removing in 1873 to Leavenworth, Kan.

Dr. Younkin settled in St. Louis in 1875, and has remained in that city ever since. He became a Missourian through his acceptance of the Chair of Surgery in the American Medical College of St. Louis. In 1887 he was elected dean of the college, and at present writing (1900) still fills these positions. He is renowned as an expert surgeon, having performed all the operations known in surgical science.

Dr. Younkin is an ex-president of the National Eclectic Medical Association and an honored member of the State Eclectic Medical Society of Missouri. He was married in 1861 to Matilda Hart of Rochester, Ill., and has two daughters, both married. Mrs. Younkin died in the fall of 1899.

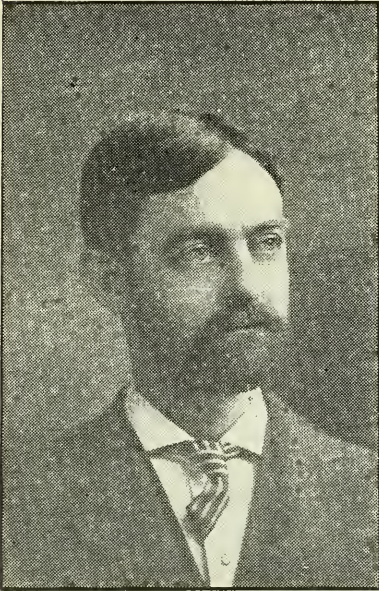
WALTER B. YOST.

Dr. Walter Burt Yost was born among the mountains of West Virginia, at Mannington, in Marion



County, on Jan. 29, 1873. His father, the late Dr. P. D. Yost, removed to St. Louis the same year, where he continued to live until his death in 1883. After his father's demise Dr. Yost went back to his native State, where he attended a military school until 1887. He then went to Western Montana, and spent two years on a cattle ranch, leading the life of a cowboy. After his return to West Virginia in 1889 he entered the university at Morgantown, remaining two years. He then determined to fit himself for the medical profession, and, after a few months' reading, entered the Baltimore Medical College of Baltimore, Md., from which he graduated in 1894. Immediately after

he went to New York, where he took post-graduate courses at the Polyclinic and Bellevue Hospital Medical Colleges. After completing his studies in the metropolis, Dr. Yost returned to his native State, where he soon took high rank in his profession, being appointed secretary of the Board of Pension Examiners, president County Board of Health and surgeon to the B. & O. R. R. and South Penn. Oil Co., besides a lucrative private practice. In 1896 he returned to the home of his boyhood—St. Louis—where he engaged in a successful general practice. In January, 1900, he received the appointment of surgeon to the St. Louis & Suburban Railway Company.



J. H. MONAHAN, M. D., KANSAS CITY.



J. W. ADAMS, M. D., ST. LOUIS.

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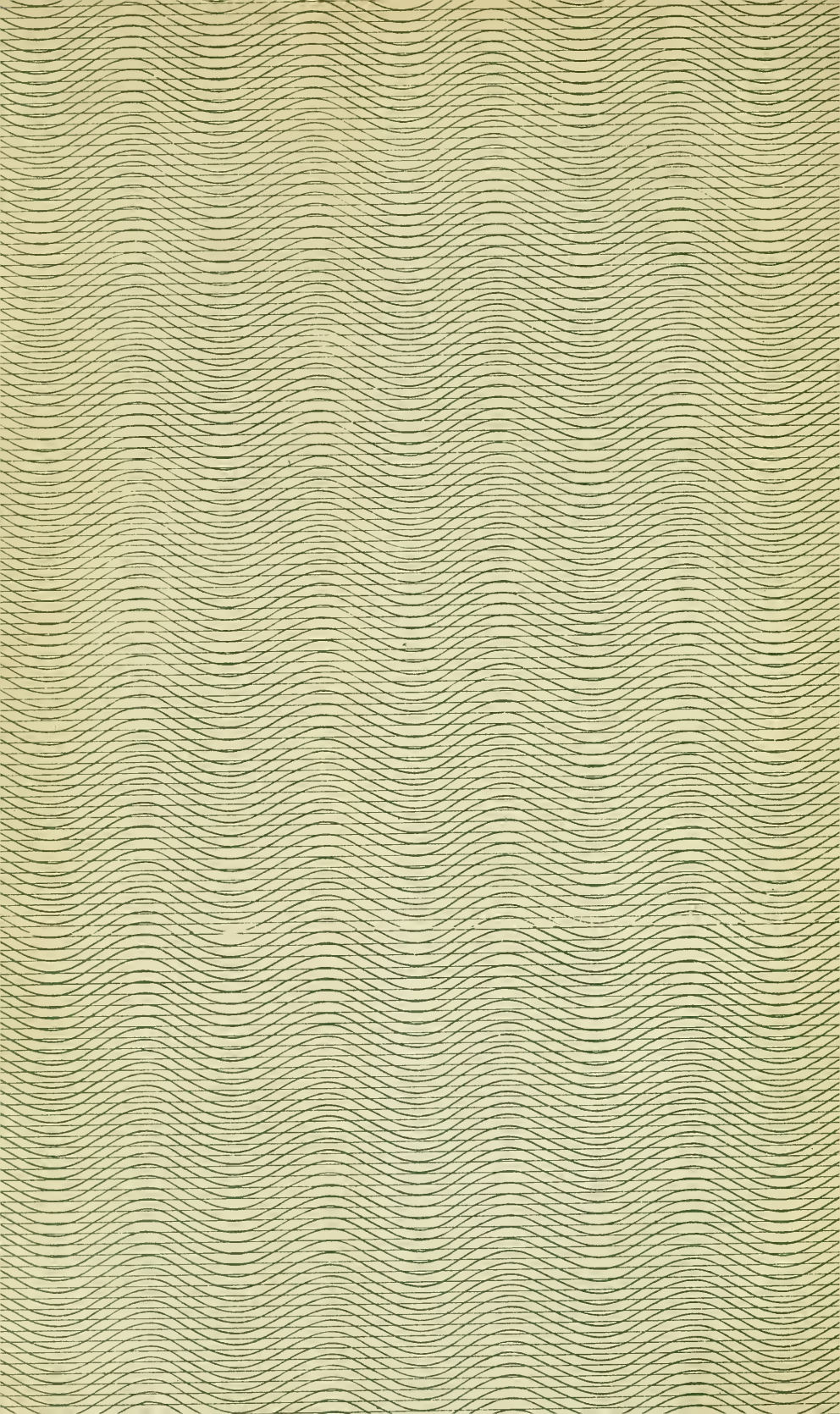
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