BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

DISTINGUISHED LIVING

NEW YORK PHYSICIANS.

BY

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FELLOW OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

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THIS VOLUME

IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

TO

EVERT A. DUYCKINCK, Esq.,

THE LEARNED AUTHOR,

TRUE FRIEND, AND CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN,

BY HIS

SINCERE ADMIRER,

SAMUEL W. FRANCIS.

CONTENTS.

* Deceased.

PREFACE.

As the author of this series, which is reprinted from the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter, has been the subject of severe remarks from some of the members of the profession, who seemed to have experienced much satisfaction in launching out invectives against cotemporaneous biography, he feels called upon to make a brief statement of facts by way of justifiable explanation.

In the first place, the most cotemporaneous of all biographies is autobiography; and yet the lives of Haydon, Leigh Hunt, Benjamin Franklin, Romilly, General Scott, and numerous others, written in the middle voice, have met with a cordial reception and form the basis of delicious reading, for they are the result of personal observation; and, though some of them may have been posthumous, their very freshness is due to the force of the present tense. Secondly,

why should the medical profession be the only one whose energetic and self-sacrificing labors are to be unrecorded till death closes the scene, and many adventures, disinterested efforts and latent theories, are either lost in oblivion, or so deformed by an enemy's prejudice, as not to be recognized by the friends of the deceased?

At the present moment, those who fought nobly during the "rebellion" are the texts for elaborate, interesting, and very properly laudable encomiums; and only a few weeks since, a large, illustrated, and elegantly printed volume, containing biographies of the living officers of Rhode Island, was published. What military man risks life so continuously as the physician, whose existence may be summed up as the essence of anxiety, exposure, and fatigue!

Again: biographies of living self-made men have but recently appeared; and I would ask what profession, with all its ramifications, requires as much of the self-made material of the brain, no matter what the advantages may be, as that of a doctor of medicine; three-fourths of whose conscientious treatment demands the experience of numberless diseases affecting different constitutions.

The cyclopædias are full of cotemporaneous biographies of men in every sphere of life, who have made their mark; and it is not saying too much to assert, that, even as all first class clergy-

men are good men, so the leading first class physicians are great men; for they deal with the mysteries of science, and are forced to discriminate more closely between the symptoms and the disease, than is the lawyer obliged to sift the true from the false.

Lives of the prominent living publishers of New York are now being printed, and contain much that will contribute to the history of American literature. If this be the case, why should not practitioners be honorably mentioned, when not a week passes but some new discovery is communicated free of charge to the profession at large, while those of the former class, depend for existence upon the thoughts of others? Sketches of some of our best living artists have recently appeared; and it should be so. But if they are praised who portray on canvass the outlines of æsthetic form, how much greater are the claims of those, who, through the agency of Divine Providence, rescue from deformity and keep alive for active deeds of lasting worth, the sage philosopher or devoted parent? In cautious England, the lives of distinguished living medical men, are now being issued in a neatly printed series; and when it is fully comprehended, that the medical fraternity of the United States have done more for their profession, in proportion to their existence as a nation, than any portion of the civilized world, most certainly does it seem expedient that

some of their works should be permanently recorded, and that too, while they live.

Another great advantage to be derived from cotemporaneous biography, is the facility it affords the subject to correct any erroneous statement. If the aphorism that "dead men tell no tales" be correct, it is also true that "dead men cannot contradict;" and no matter what the penalty may be, I would rather praise a living man than traduce a dead one. Good men entertain very little sympathy for the carion crows of literature.

Fault has been found with my mentioning the exact height and weight of each physician; yet a leading journal but recently published the height and weight of each living U. S. Senator, with the circumference of his head and the breadth of his chest, for the same reason that it was done in this case—to record the average—that coming generations might draw some inference as to the development of the human species.

The opinions of each physician as to the effect of tobacco, etc., have been ridiculed by those whose state realized millions annually from the sale of the Virginia weed; yet when the fact is appreciated, that '87 diseases are directly or indirectly caused by the use of tobacco, the subject itself and the opinion of every medical man, will necessarily be regarded as of lasting importance. By conversing with those around one, and obtain

ing direct information from the original source, a narrative has the advantage of recording what has been seen, not what has been heard.

Another very important fact, not generally understood by those who take cowardly refuge in anonymous attacks, is, that criticism forms one of the chief ingredients of cotemporaneous biography; and, that while critisizers have been finding fault with my extolling useful members of society, they, themselves, have unconsciously been writing a portion of biography, with but one difference, that of substituting concealed abuse for public praise.

These remarks would not have been made, had my style or the manner of treating the subjects been merely censured. But on different occasions, those gentlemen of the profession, who have kindly lent me their aid in furnishing important facts and dates, which no one but themselves could with accuracy have given, have been treated with contumely and held up to ridicule. Feeling in sincerity that I alone am responsible, I would invite all future remarks to be centred upon myself.

Lest a malicious slander, to the effect that I have been paid by the gentlemen whose lives I have written, for what has been termed advertising them in my "business directory," gain ground, I now once for all deny the charge in toto, and challenge the perpetrator of this libel

to stand forth, giving his name and proving his statement. Happily for those desirous of doing kind works, this wholesale criticism, without regard to truth or refinement, is daily meeting with rebuke. Ere long the position of an editor or the privileges of the secreted reviewer, will be definitely fixed, and the community of letters be protected from the malice of ungenerous men of narrow minds.

SAMUEL W. FRANCIS.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 19th, 1867.

MARTYN PAINE, M. D., LL.D., ETC.

NEW YORK PHYSICIANS.

MARTYN PAINE, M.D., LL.D., ETC.

"He thought as a sage, but he felt as a man."
James Beattie.

Dr. PAINE, one of the oldest practitioners in this city, was born in Williamstown, Vermont, July 8th, 1794, and, though 73 years of age, continues to lecture with his accustomed zeal, and follows out in his daily reading, the recent investigations of foreign philosophers. His father, named ELIJAH PAINE, married Miss SARAH PORTER, by whom he was blest with four sons—Elijah, Charles, George, and Martyn; and four daughters, Sarah 1st, Sarah 2d, Caroline, and Sophia.

Young MARTYN was at first instructed by private tutors, who took up their abode with his family, and strove to instil into his mind habits of observation as well as principles of study. Among these we find FRANCIS BROWN, subsequently President of Dartmouth College, and

Asa Rand, also a graduate of that institution, both men of keen insight into the rudiments of learning, and of a wide appreciation of the simplicity of youthful intellects. They strove to impress facts upon the mind, rather than force the scholar to commit to memory pendantic words. It was with them the great aim to lay a deep foundation of durable substance, rather than erect in the shortest time a superficial superstructure of what might truly be called, in this Frenchy age, a gingerbread edifice of fantastic aphorisms.

Young Paine completed his rudimental course at Atkinson, N. H., under the guidance of Mr. Vose, and at once entered Harvard University, whence he was graduated in 1813. Experiencing a desire to enter upon the study of medicine, he became a pupil of Dr. John Warren, in whose office he remained for two years, when, his preceptor dying, he finished his preparatory course under his son, Dr. John C. Warren, both father and son being residents of Boston, Mass. Having been engaged in no other business whatever previous to his choice of medicine as a course in life, he entered the Medical Department of Harvard University, and was formally graduated M. D., at the end of the full period, in 1816. His Thesis on "Inflammation," was treated with a con amore spirit; for Dr. Paine, during the best part of his life, was wont to maintain that most

diseases are of an inflammatory character, and require antiphlogistic treatment.

In 1847, he visited Europe, and travelled extensively through England, Scotland, and Ireland; France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and other places of interest. Dr. PAINE made one important discovery during his sojourn abroad. It was that in each place he visited, the food of the inhabitants was regulated by experience, without regard to chemical analysis; and, as was the case before LIEBIG's day, "upon the soundest physiological principles." He maintains that, throughout the world, the man of science may alleviate suffering and relieve disease, but not improve on the general diet of the native, for the experience of generations has led them to the best selections.

From 1816 to 1822, he practised in Montreal, Canada East, and then removed to New York, where he has since resided as a practitioner. In 1825, he married Miss MARY ANN WEEKS, daughter of EZRA WEEKS, of New York, and became the father of three children, Elizabeth, Robert Troup, and Elijah. His eldest son, Robert, was a young man of great promise, studious habits, and vivid imagination; and his early death, when just on the verge of manhood, cast a shadow over the horizon of his kind father's nether world that will never be removed. While it saddened his life, it brought out the

brilliant traits that emanate from benign resignation.

Being a Protestant Episcopalian, Dr. PAINE has taken a deep interest in the efforts of the Church, and fully endorses the words of unhappy BYRON, that "all save the heart of man's Divine." On asking him once his opinion of the theories of Bishop COLENSO, he replied, "Rank atheism must follow in his footsteps."

Without limiting himself to any favorite branch of disease, the Doctor has more particularly confined himself to a special method of treatment, namely, bloodletting. With him the lancet and tartarized antimony have been found most efficacious. The following case will give an excellent idea of the Doctor's course in practice. When prostrated by acute pneumonia, he had himself bled nearly two pounds, and took five grains of blue pill, also two drachms of castor oil. Ten hours after this, the "symptoms having recurred," the Doctor was bled to the extent of about twenty-four ounces, took half a grain of ipecacuanha, every four hours, and two grains of the compound powder. Alterative doses of tartarized antimony were administered every two or three hours, but not carried to the extent of nausea.

About twelve hours after the last bloodletting, on a return of the symptoms, Dr. PAINE decided to be bled again, in a local manner, and caused

twelve large leeches to be applied to his chest, and the bleeding to be kept up several hours. The alteratives were continued, and one five-grain blue pill taken. The next morning, the symptoms increasing, Dr. JAMES C. BLISS was requested to bleed the Doctor again, but declined, not deeming it necessary, as he had already lost much blood. Dr. PAINE still urged bloodletting, as he desired to carry out on himself what he had maintained in his lectures for so many years. He was accordingly bled about twenty ounces more, and on the ninth day after this last bleeding was found sawing wood in his garden. No other medicine had been taken, and no blister was required. The Doctor also claimed that his digestion, which had been formerly impaired, was greatly improved. This case has been published in Dr. PAINE's Institutes, page 870, but it is so characteristic of his entire course in life, that with but little change it has been transcribed.* On another occasion, Dr. PAINE bled a patient in a moribund state twenty ounces, and he recovered "steadily and rapidly."

As a proof of the Doctor's firm belief in this method of depletion, I have in his own hand-

* Cases of a similar nature may be seen in COPELAND'S Medical Dictionary, vol. 2, page 796, and 12th No. of the *New York Medical and Physical Journal*. My late father, JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., etc., lost, during an attack of laryngitis, 132 ounces of blood, and recovered.

writing the following sentence, "After having been in practice fifty years, I place it upon record, that I have never failed of abstracting blood in pneumonia, pleuritis, puerperal fever, and, with rare exceptions, in erysipelas, and that I have never lost a patient affected with either of the last three diseases, and one only with pneumonia, a child of three years, and this, in my judgment, from insufficient bloodletting."

Once while conversing with him, he said to me, in speaking of a mutual acquaintance, "Yes, sir; that young man has been very near death's door many times, but the lancet has saved him. He is just twenty-one years old, and I have bled him twenty one times, but you see he is not dead yet! Depend upon it, sir; the present system of iron, brandy, and stimulants will be abandoned after a little more experience."

After passing my examination with Dr. PAINE for my degree I waited upon another Professor, to undergo the same anxious questioning, and as his plan of treatment was so different from the Doctor's, I could not help remarking to him, "How singular life is, Doctor; I have just come from Dr. PAINE, where I answered in each case that he put to me, 'the treatment is bloodletting, sir;' and now I am to tell you, sir, that under no circumstances whatever is the lancet to be used. This is very perplexing to a student."

On another occasion, I met Dr. PAINE at the Redwood Library, Newport, R. I. The conversation turned to the war, and the rapid progress of the rebellion, with the difficulty of putting it down. "Sir," said he, with an eloquent sparkle in his eyes, "expectant treatment will not do in this case. The disease is of a highly inflammatory character; and the only remedy—copious, frequent, and heroic *bloodletting*. Iron may be administered as a *purgative*, but bloodletting alone can save the body politic. Depend upon it, Doctor, they cannot contradict me in this case;" and laughing heartily, he walked off.

On asking him if he would be a Doctor again, I received the following reply, "I think that there is no pursuit more useful, intellectual, moral, of greater religious tendency, or more conducive to happiness, than medicine, while it is the most recondite and responsible."

In regard to the use of tobacco, Dr. PAINE does not approve of it. He never smoked, and is opposed to the practice. And to those who have not heard his lecture on "Tobacco, and its Injurious Effects as a Luxury," the treat cannot be fully described. King JAMES of old would have knighted the Doctor, could he have heard his vituperative discourse, the earnestness of his manner, and the strength of his language. His arguments are forcible, his statistics correct, and he *almost* persuades one to abstain.

As an instance of the simplicity of his genius, and his deep and cherished love of nature, the following anecdote cannot fail to be of interest to those who know the Doctor well and the gentleness of his disposition.

While visiting his friend, Dr. J. W. DRAPER, at whose charming country-place, in the suburbs of Hastings, he was a guest, Dr. PAINE undertook to work in the garden, weeding flower-beds and trimming branches. One day he took off his coat, and hung it on the vine above his head, and went on with his work; but when he returned for his coat, he found that two little sparrows had selected one of the side-pockets as a future residence, and had already deposited some little sticks, threads, and pieces of straw, being busily engaged in planning their future home. The Doctor was delighted. He looked on the feathered fillibusters with pleasurable interest; left his coat for their abiding-place; returned to the house and procured another, and during his stay, watched their progress. He has this coat now in his possession, with the very nest.

Dr. PAINE's height is 5 feet, 6½ inches, and weight 140 pounds; and his general health is good, saving occasional indigestion, which is much benefited by judicious exercise and a plain diet.

In the year 1838, it was deemed advisable to create a Medical College in connection with the

University of New York City, and Dr. PAINE was duly elected to fill the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; but owing to certain delays incident to all important movements, the step was abandoned, and it was not until 1841, when Dr. PAINE himself, in company with Drs. VALENTINE MOTT, JOHN W. DRAPER, GRANVILLE S. PATTISON, GUNNING S. BEDFORD, and JOHN REVERE founded the University Medical College, which at once supplanted the former medical department which had been associated with it. Dr. PAINE was selected Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica, which position he held till 1850, when he became the "incumbent" of the chair of Therapeutics and Materia Medica, which official capacity he has occupied up to the present time.*

Not many years since the University of Vermont (the Doctor's native State) conferred on him the degree of LL.D.; and other domestic

* This College was burned to the ground during the conflagration of the Academy of Music, May, 1866, which resulted in the entire loss of Dr. MOTT'S most valuable Anatomical Museum, which he bequeathed to the public at large, and the private museums of Drs. VAN BUREN, A. C. POST, and some most interesting collections of Drs. DRAPER, besides destroying Dr. PAINE'S Herbarium, minerals, and rare paintings of botanical specimens. The Faculty planned a new college at once; held temporary meetings and clinics at the New York Hospital, and are now making speedy arrangements to erect a new building on a better site, or what is much better, may incorporate a college in connection with the New York Hospital.

societies have elected him an honorary and corresponding member. Among these we find him a member of the Royal Verein für Heilkunde in Prussia, the Gesellschaft für Natur, and Heilkunde zu Dresden, Medical Society of Leipsic and Sweden, Montreal Natural History Society, etc. etc. etc. The Doctor is also connected with many literary and historical societies in this country, and is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine.

With regard to his favorite theories and original discoveries, Dr. PAINE's must ever stand high on the subject of the *reflex* action of the nervous system, and almost any physiological or mechanical fact based upon this theory. Though many have sought to share the credit of these most interesting views, and the morbific causes of diseases the result of this action, Dr. PAINE's claims to priority are permanently recorded in print, and may be read with benefit.*

Up to the year 1854, a stringent law was in force against any dissection of the human body in the State of New York. A person caught in the act was liable to hard labor in the State's Prison. Besides, the sympathies of the poorer classes were often exercised at the mere thought of such a deed, and one or two occasions were

* See Institutes of Medicine, by MARTYN PAINE, M. D., LL.D., etc. Article—Rights of Authors. Page 912. Fifth Edition. 1859.

the source of riot, bloodshed, and threatening of the life of any medical man. The "Doctor's Mob" was brought about by the exhibition of only one limb and much talk.

Many applications had been made to the Legislature, but with no success. Prejudice seemed immovable.

About this time, Dr. PAINE was earnestly requested by his colleague professors of the University Medical College to appeal, in person, to the Legislature, and bring about a repeal of the law that kept down scientific investigation. The following official correspondence, being historical in a medical point of view, is eminently worthy of permanent record, besides explaining many facts not generally known.

"*June 4th*, 1853.

"DR. MARTYN PAINE—

"*Dear Doctor:* At the faculty meeting, yesterday, a resolution was passed unanimously, requesting you, if you can do so conveniently, to go to Albany and endeavor to effect the passage of the Anatomical bill. It was the opinion of the faculty, that if you would make the attempt, you would certainly succeed, etc.

Yours truly,

JOHN W. DRAPER, *President*."

To this application Dr. PAINE sent an unqualified refusal, stating, among other reasons, the "apparently insuperable prejudices against dissections of the human body." In the fall, the

Doctor received another official letter, of which the following is a copy:

"UNIVERSITY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
November 3d, 1853.

"*My Dear Sir:* The faculty, at their last meeting, resolved that it is expedient for them to endeavor to have practical anatomy legalized at the ensuing session of the Legislature; and they, moreover, directed me to address to you an urgent letter, with a view of inducing you to reconsider your intention of not going to the Legislature this winter; for they feel that you would, with certainty, succeed in carrying this important measure, if you will consent to undertake the mission. May I, therefore, hope that you will gratify your colleagues in this particular, and have the pleasure of giving them information to that effect?

Yours, truly,
JOHN W. DRAPER, *President.*"

This second and strong appeal produced the desired effect; and though Dr. PAINE saw great personal sacrifices of time and labor under many painful circumstances, and in direct opposition to the popular feeling, he consented, and forthwith entered with zeal upon his new diplomatic mission. The bill met with little delay in the Senate, but was most violently opposed in the House of Assembly, and its ultimate success was chiefly due to the personal explanation made by Dr. PAINE during private interviews with those in power, which he kept up with abiding hope

till nearly every member of the Legislature became familiar with the nature of the subject. During this period it became the topic of discussion in the House of Assembly; and as its passage as a law required the votes of two-thirds of all those elected to the Legislature, it continued to occupy public attention for three months before Dr. PAINE ventured to put the bill to the final test. The requisite number of votes could only be secured by making it a special order for a future day.

But the end of labor had not yet come. Four opposing members promised Dr. PAINE to withdraw their negatives, should it be necessary for the passage of the bill. The Clerk of the House agreed to continue calling the absentees so long as any one might answer to his name, and great interest was exhibited on both sides. A bright prospect seemed to shed its rays, but at the time of final voting, a fierce opposition arose and continuous argument was kept up, with a view to consume the time allotted to this matter. This, however, was brought to a close, and the "bone bill," as it was maliciously designated, was put to the vote. At the first roll-call there were absent four affirmative votes; but when the absentees were called, two of these responded. A third call brought to light a third affirmative man. And now suspense was painful; for by the temporary absence of this last affirmative the

bill might be lost, and the winter's labor become as nought. The "faithful clerk" pronounced the names of the absentees once more, when three affirmatives came forward according to promise, and this all-important bill, for the benefit of medical science, became a law by the assistance of two additional and extra votes—67 yeas to 43 nays. In the Senate, the final vote was 23 yeas to 3 nays. The principal causes of this formidable opposition were local prejudices and a lobby influence which rejects any advancement for the amelioration of mankind until a very Midas lends his golden touch. Even at this time, the Board of Councilmen of the city of New York presented a printed protest, in which they urged "*the Representatives in the Legislature to oppose, by every means, the passage of any bill legalizing dissection of dead bodies.*" Irish and German emigrant societies, probably influenced by presentiment, forwarded strenuous remonstrances, and printed deunciations of the bill were circulated throughout the city of Albany, signed by individuals of certain power. Yet when the bill became a law, it met with entire acquiescence.

On asking Dr. PAINE which one he considered the most valuable of all the medical plants, his reply was as follows: "Were it not that we possess in arsenic a good remedy for intermitting fevers, and also in other things, I should regard

cinchona as the most useful of medicinal plants; but with the advantages of the foregoing substitutes, jalap would take the first rank, and I have a very high opinion of the plant which yields the castor oil." On requesting the Doctor's opinion regarding intoxicating drinks, I received the following comprehensive reply: "Alcoholic liquors are so much in favor with the world, that there can be no doubt that it would be the greatest of all temporal blessings, both to the sick and to the well, were they expunged from existence."

List of Works by Dr. Paine.

1. Letters on the Cholera Asphyxia, as it appeared in New York in 1832. 8vo. Pp. 160. First published by Dr. JOHN C. WARREN, of Boston, Mass., in periodical journals; subsequently in New York, by COLLINS & HANNAY.

2. Experiments to ascertain whether the quantity of blood circulating in the brain may be reduced by bloodletting. In *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, London, April, 1834.

3. Medical and Physiological Commentaries. 2 vols., 8vo. Pp. 1531. Published by COLLINS, KEESE & Co. New York: 1840: And Vol. 3, in 1844, which last consists of a collection of essays which had been published at intervals, among which may be found an interesting one on the

Philosophy of Vitality and the Modus Operandi of Remedies.

4. Institutes of Medicines. 8vo. First edition 1847, and eighth edition 1865. Pp. 1145. Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

5. On the Soul and Instinct, physiologically distinguished from Materialism. 12mo. Pp. 173.

6. Organic Life as distinguished from the Chemical and Physical Doctrine. Pp. 53. Second and enlarged edition. Published by E. H. FLETCHER. New York. 1849.

7. Memoir of ROBERT TROUP PAINE. 1000 copies, illustrated. Quarto. Pp. 524; and one copy folio for Harvard College Library. Privately printed by JOHN F. TROW. New York. 1852.

8. On Theoretical Geology, sustaining the natural construction of the Mosaic Records of Creation and the Flood, in opposition to the prevailing geological. 8vo. Pp. 121. 1856. This first appeared in the *Protestant Episcopal Quarterly Review*, April, 1856, New York, and embraces a philosophical interpretation of the Mosaic narrative of creation.

9. Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 12mo. Pp. 411. Third edition. 1859. Published by S. S. & WM. WOOD, New York. It originally appeared in 1842, under the title of a Therapeutical Arrangement of the Materia Medica, and was published at that time by J. & H. LANGLEY.

10. Reviews and essays in medical and other periodicals, among which were seventeen articles, showing the great superiority of medical education in the United States over that in Great Britain, founded upon parliamentary documents, which appeared editorially in the New York *Medical Press*, from January 29th to June 4th, 1859.

JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., LL.D., ETC.

JOHN W. DRAPER, M.D., LL.D., ETC.

"Spent them not in toys, in lusts, or wine,
But search of deep philosophy."—*Abraham Cowley.*

DR. DRAPER was born in St. Helens, near Liverpool, England, May 5th, 1811, and was the son of JOHN CHRISTOPHER and SARAH DRAPER. As soon as his physical frame warranted a close application to study, his father, who was a clergyman, of the Weslyan Methodist order, availed himself of the privilege accorded his profession, and sent his son to a public school at Wood-House Grove, where he became instructed in the primary branches of an English education, and subsequently made rapid progress in the more intricate paths of mathematics while under the guidance of private tutors, who also awakened zeal in the investigation of chemistry and physiology. A later course was faithfully followed out in the University of London, and the doctor's formal education was finally completed at the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D., 1836, having visited his family in America three years be-

fore. Much of Dr. Draper's rudimental chemistry was instilled into his mind when a student in the office of Dr. Turner, a man qualified, in many respects, to teach.

Previous to the study of medicine, he had entered into no business engagements whatever, and as an additional proof of his fitness for this responsible profession, on asking him if he would be a doctor again, he replied "yes; it is an honorable profession." Dr. Draper's thesis was on "Glandular Action," and met with so favorable a reading by the faculty, that it was at once reported for printing, and aided not a little in bringing his original mind and careful study before the community.

Almost immediately after receiving his diploma Dr. Draper was called to fill the chair of Professor of Chemistry, Physiology and Natural Philosophy, at Hampden Sidney College, Virginia, where he remained till 1839. From that time to the present, a period of over a quarter of a century, he has continued to lecture to the student and write works of merit. Among his first contributions may be found those published in the "*American Journal of Medical Sciences.*"

In company with Drs. Martyn Paine, Valentine Mott, Gunning S. Bedford, Granville Sharp Pattison and John W. Revere, he inaugurated the New York University Medical College, of which they were the founders; and in

1841 was elected Professor of Chemistry, Physiology being associated with that chair in 1850.

Though Dr. Draper practiced in Virginia during the early part of his experience as a physician, and subsequently in New York; with him private investigations; the development of some scientific hypothesis, and a certain and never-failing desire to expose the fallacy of popular mistakes, have so occupied his time and with better results, that he has not been able to devote his energies to the practical treatment of disease. To condense a criticism it might be truly said of him that he has spent more time and patience in the discovery of preventing disease, by hygienic laws, the result of experiment, than many flourishing and practicing physicians, during a life-time of cases, who are too apt to wear a rut in their minds and go on in the usual way, while he takes nothing for granted that cannot be proved. During these hours the doctor has unfolded mysterious truths of startling import. It is through his agency that we feel that the heart is not the principle or only source of circulation, but that capillary attraction and muscular exertion are entitled to profound attention. So, also, during his chemical experiments he did much for the photograph; and not a few improvements in the present sensitive action, as well as other original processes, are due to his genius. To him are we indebted for the practical application of the action of light in re-

gard to the daguerreotype process of taking portraits. But that which is peculiarly novel in enunciation and striking as to its originality, is the doctor's theory of what might be called panto-photography. Some four years since I attended a lecture of Professor DRAPER'S, which he delivered before the students and faculty of the University Medical College, and in it he clearly stated that it was his belief that no action at any time under any circumstances, or in any place, goes unrecorded. In other words, that a man striking a person in a room or in a court-yard, is permanently photographed on the stone or surrounding sides, whatever they may be. Of course, the next deed is photographed over this by the action of the air and light. But if the tombs of the Pharaohs could be opened, DR. DRAPER stated that he believed, by a proper series of actions, the funeral procession, of over four thousand years ago could be brought to view. This idea alone is grand; and though merely what TERENCE might call a *homunculus*, it calls up pleasant feelings for me to assert that I, for one, believe in this, and that in a few years it will be employed as a means of detection.

Dr. DRAPER was married to Miss ASTORIA C. P. GARDNER, in England, and has had six children. His two sons, JOHN C. and HENRY DRAPER, are fast following in the footsteps of their illustrious father. The Smithsonian Institute recently published a work, by Dr. HENRY DRAPER, on the

Telescope and Silver Lenses, he having taken the largest photograph of the moon on record. This honor is only one of many, both of his sons being professors of chemistry, physiology, and natural philosophy in different institutions.

Though fifty-six years of age, and having passed much of his time in the laboratory, Dr. DRAPER's health is unimpaired, and an observance of hygienic laws will enable him to live till many of his original and wonderful prognostications are realized, and the community convinced. His last visit to Europe was paid in the year 1860, when he found much that was interesting, and freshened his mind by the absence of that haste which is peculiarly idiopathic in an American country.

On asking the Doctor why he did not smoke, I received the laconic answer, "It is a dirty practice." This is not all his opinion, for some remarks in his physiology will show that he deems the use of tobacco as a luxury exceedingly injurious, and, to a certain extent, an acquired and morbid taste. Nor does he stand alone in this view, for, at the present time, the French savans are treating the subject with the profoundest attention, and, by a statistical reasoning, show that it is not merely a "slow poison," but, in not a few cases, speedily affects the mind, eyesight, and digestive organs, besides deranging, to an alarming extent, the nervous system.

There are those who have maintained, in their severe criticisms on the Doctor's writings, that he is in many respects devoid of religion, and that an atheistical atmosphere pervades his works. In the face of all this slander I wrote to the Professor, informing him, that as I was about to prepare his biography, I desired to know what his religious faith was, and received in reply, over his own signature, the comprehensive statement that it was "Protestant Episcopal." Gratifying, indeed, is it to be able thus to record in print that one more illustrious man is a follower of the true faith!

Professor DRAPER has paid more attention to physiology and chemistry than any other branch of science, though much of his time has also been employed in the study of botany, natural history, and the higher order of optics.

His height is 5 feet 5 inches, and weight 158 lbs.; his countenance ruddy, hair and eyes dark, and appearance that of enduring stoutness.

As a lecturer he is concise without being ambiguous; distinct in enunciation, calm and unimpassioned in utterance. He will explain the phenomena of lightning, or manufacture prussic acid, in the same measured tone with which he lectures on milk; and having told his story so that all can comprehend, leaves enthusiasm to his hearers.

His self-possession is remarkable. I remember

on one occasion, that a lump of phosphorus slipped down his sleeve while lecturing to his class. We all knew that the burn would be rapid and serious. But simply saying, "Gentlemen, phosphorus ignites spontaneously, and cannot be extinguished with facility; you will therefore excuse me," he quietly left the room, removed his coat; took out the piece that had not yet taken fire, returned, and resumed his lecture with a precision that can only be equalled by the exactness of a fine organ that has been suddenly stopped, and, when set in motion, takes up the melody where it had left off.

Dr. DRAPER is a member of many literary and scientific societies at home and abroad; and was recently elected an honorary member of the New York Historical Society. He is also a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and President of the University Medical College, New York.

His works are as follows:

1. Text-book on Chemistry.
2. Text-book on Natural Philosophy.
3. Treatise on the Forms that produce the the Organization of Plants.
4. Treatise on Physiology.
5. History of the Intellectual Development of Europe.
6. Thoughts on the Civil Policy of America.

7. Many Memoirs in American Periodicals.
8. " " English "
9. " " French "
10. " " German "
11. " " Swiss "
12. " " Italian "

13. His "Contributions" to the London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine would make 1 vol. 8vo. of 1000 pages.

There are few descriptions in the world more subtle, minute, or poetically beautiful, than his "Theory and Explanation of the Philosophy of Hearing."

JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D.

JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D.

"Id facere laus est quod decet, non quod licet."—*Seneca.*

Doctor Griscom was born at No. 234 William street, New York, August 13th, 1809, and was the son of John Griscom, whose name is so intimately connected with much that is of interest in the city of New York. His mother was Miss Abigail Hoskins, of Burlington, New Jersey, and died when he was but six years of age. Dr. Griscom has had five sisters, all of whom are dead, and two brothers, one older and the other younger, both of whom are now living. He was principally instructed in his father's own school, and subsequently completed his classical education under the supervision of Daniel H. Barnes, of New York; having attended his uncle's school at Haddington, New Jersey, during his father's visit to Europe, which lasted one year. The New York High-School was established by his father, associated with D. H. Barnes. After securing a prominent position as pupil, young Griscom became a teacher in this institution, which was conducted

on the monitorial system, and was formally graduated in 1827.

He at once entered the office of Dr. JOHN D. GODMAN, Professor of Anatomy in Rutgers Medical College, at the time his father was an incumbent of the Chair of Chemistry. Remaining with Dr. GODMAN till he retired from his professional capacity, on account of ill-health, he next entered the office of Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, then Professor of Surgery in that College. After he had attended two full courses of lectures, the Rutgers Medical College was virtually cancelled, by a law passed by the Legislature, to the effect that no diploma should be granted unless the Faculty conformed to certain political statutory regulations. This was the ostensible reason. But that which caused the law to be passed, was the fear of the Trustees and Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the popularity of their new rival, as they could not quietly witness a decrease in their students and income, while the mental power and able experience of the young college bid fair to stand preëminent, and render unnecessary this double knowledge. Young GRISCOM next attended two full courses at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1832; at the same time holding the position of Junior and Senior walker at the New York Hospital, where, after receiving his diploma, he was appointed Resident Physician for six months. During his

eighteen months' experience in this Hospital under Drs. David Hosack, Thomas Cock, Stephen Brown, F. U. Johnston, Joseph M. Smith, and others, he remarked to me, that he felt convinced he had learned more than could have been acquired in twenty years of general practice.

His Thesis, on the "*Apocynum Cannabinum*," a remedy at that time very little known, with a beautiful water-colored drawing, and the record of many cases in which it had relieved dropsy by acting as a diuretic and hydrogogue cathartic, was ordered to be printed by the Faculty, and was subsequently quoted as authority in Wood & Bache's Dispensatory.

In 1833, he was appointed Assistant Physician of the New York Dispensary, being selected in preference to some thirteen candidates who had applied several months before he expressed a desire to be elected, and was chosen Physician of the Dispensary in May, 1834. About this time, he was called to fill the chair of Chemistry in Columbia College, Washington, with the promise of a good practice. But though he staid there, assisted by Dr. Thomas Sewall, for two weeks, he resolved to remain in New York, and declined the honor.

In April, 1834, we find him delivering a course of popular lectures on Natural Philosophy and chemistry, before two separate classes of males

and females, in the Parthenon Museum, Broadway, New York; and which he repeated the following year, in consequence of their favorable reception.

After waiting patiently for sudden cases for the period of three years, the doctor purchased the "good-will" of a physician in the Seventh Ward, who was about to retire; and from that time his circumstances promised remunerative comfort and brought him into immediate contact with a respectable family practice.

In 1835, Dr. GRISCOM married the fifth daughter of REMBRANT PEALE, who is so well known by his brush, and who was the companion and portrait-painter of WASHINGTON. One daughter had married Prof. GODMAN, and another became the wife of CHARLES O. BARKER, M. D., of Lynn, Mass. The Doctor has been blessed with eight children—three sons, two of whom are twins, and two daughters, are now living.

In 1836, he was elected Professor of Chemistry in the College of Pharmacy, New York, and resigned in 1838.

In 1842, the Common Council of New York appointed him City Inspector, a position which placed him at the head of the Health Department, being elected at the same time Physician to the Eastern Dispensary. Dr. GRISCOM was permitted to hold the former office but one year, being removed by that wretched principle, still

active in this metropolis, of replacing men of science by any one who entertains the same political views as those cherished by the City (step) Fathers.

His report issued on his retirement, was regarded as elaborately suggestive, and full of sound reasoning, and may be read at the present day with much interest, as he was the last medical incumbent allowed by the wire-pullers to hold this all-important post. Would that a JUVENAL were alive to expose the swindling; lay bare to view the neglect of duty, and portray, with his accustomed satire, the shameful records of the last twenty years. Dr. GRISCOM originated that excellent ordinance preventing the removal of the dead from the city, without a permit from the City Inspector, as may be seen by reference to the statute book of that day. Compare his rigid enforcement of this law, with the recent exposure of that same office, just before the new Board of Health took charge of the sanitary welfare of Gotham. What can be said strong enough to convey an idea of one, in authority, issuing blank permits, *signed*, so that sextons kept them in their drawers, without any physician's certificate to justify such actions. How many, who came to their death by violence, have been rapidly hurried to a secret grave and thus the ends of justice been eluded, a merciful Providence only knows. Even when passed by the Common Council this bill

was vetoed by the Mayor; but by Dr. GRISCOM'S energy it became a law over his head, and thereby rendered complete the statistics of mortality. During his experience in this public capacity, he made many propositions for hygienic improvements, and appealed frequently to the corporation, the people, and the governor. On one occasion, he presented to Hon. JAMES HARPER, Mayor, who fully endorsed it, a complete synopsis of the sanitary principles that should govern public bodies; but, in a few weeks, it was returned by the Board of Aldermen, per committee, with the following remarks: "*Your committee do not profess to be judges of the subject, or in other words, they do not think it proper at this time, to go into such a measure.*" Not baffled by this reception, Dr. GRISCOM delivered it as a public address to an appreciative audience, in the Repository of the "American Institute," and it was immediately printed,* a large edition being issued with the following title, "The Sanitary condition of the Laboring Population of New York, with suggestions for its improvement." From that time to the present a continued warfare has been in existence between

*This meeting took place Dec. 30th, 1844. Immediately after the lecture a proposition was made to have it published, in pamphlet form; and we find among the subscribers such names as JAMES HARPER, HUGH MAXWELL, ANDREW BOARDMAN, Gen. JAMES TALLMADGE, WM. B. CROSBY, PETER COOPER, HORATIO ALLEN, Dr. MOWER, U. S. A., JAS. I. MAPES, Judge WM. T. MCCOUN, JORDAN L. MOTT, WM. SHOTWELL, JOSIAH RICH, WAGER HULL, etc.

philanthropists and sanitarians, and political speculators; and it is likely that, though matters may mend to a certain extent, the all-powerful dollar will find many advocates, while the prevention of disease and the welfare of the poor will ever want a few friends among a lobby rule. For many years Dr. Griscom launched his annual pamphlet, portraying troubles and unfolding the remedy; but though some were convinced, and not a few seconded his views, hired voters, and moneyed influence postponed the cure.

Dr. Griscom was appointed President of the Third National Quarantine Convention in 1859, and was also Chairman of the committee on public health and legal medicine of the New York Academy of Medicine, and an energetic member of the New York Sanitary Association. After twenty-three years of untiring zeal, it afforded him great pleasure to see the passage of the present Health Law by the Legislature, which placed the Sanitary supervision of the city and its surrounding territory, in the hands of medical men.

Dr. Griscom was appointed Physician to the New York Hospital, by the Governors of said Institution, a vacancy occurring on the death of Dr. John B. Beck, June, 1843, and has continued to hold this position to the present time.

In January, 1848, he was selected by the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York, Superintendent of the large hospitals,

subject to their special supervision.* Among the members of the Board, at that time, we find the names of GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, JAMES BOORMAN, JACOB HARVEY, ROB'T B. MINTURN, DAVID C. COLDEN, ANDREW CARRIGAN, F. B. STRYKER, GREGORY DILLON, LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, and WM. V. BRADY. During the three years Dr. GRISCOM held this office, some 700,000 landed at the port of New York; and the greater portion coming from Ireland, which was at that time desolated by famine, his time was chiefly passed in visiting those afflicted by typhus fever. Thousands from France and Germany mingling with those from Great Britain, in badly ventilated ships, and under the care of brutal captains, who saw not to the cleanliness of their ships, produced a general average of 70 per ct. sick, who were at once received on Ward's Island, or left at quarantine. There "among the largest hospitals in the civilized world," Dr. GRISCOM had the supervision of 20,000

* "On the 26th of January, the Commissioners appointed JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D., to the office of General Agent, made vacant by the death of Mr. TAYLOR. Dr. GRISCOM immediately entered upon the duties of his office. He is well known in this community as a physician of acquirements and ability, and his long connection with the hospitals and other institutions of public benevolence, appeared, in the judgment of the Commissioners, to give him peculiar qualifications for many of the duties of their chief executive officer, especially in the inspection and care of the extensive Sanitary establishments under their charge." Extract from the Annual Report of the Commissioners to the State Legislature, for 1848.

cases of ship fever in its worst form, and there are on record 7,000 names which came under his immediate personal inspection, besides those at the New York Hospital. By means of a powerful constitution and careful diet, he withstood the insidious poison for three years, but finally yielded to a most formidable attack of typhus fever, which prostrated him for nearly three months, and for about three weeks of that time he was entirely unconscious. But by the efficient care of his hospital colleagues, Drs. John A. Swett, and Joseph M. Smith, a devoted family, and an overruling Providence, he recovered, and at once visited Europe in the "Arctic," where he was speedily restored to health and strength. The result of his brief tour abroad was published in a South Carolina newspaper, edited by a son of Dr. Godman, and was entitled "The Surgeon's Log." On his return, through the instigation of Hon. Hamilton Fish, U. S. Senator from New York, the doctor prepared a memorial exposing the hardships of emigrants while on shipboard, and pointing out the necessary measures of prevention and relief. This sowed the seed of many improvements in the law. But there is much still to be corrected. In 1854, he was elected Vice-President of the New York Academy of Medicine, and delivered the annual oration. In 1865, he was afflicted with a double carbuncle, of a formidable nature, situated at the nape of the neck,

which was twice operated upon by Dr. Gurdon Buck. During the first operation Dr. Griscom caused himself to be placed under the influence of nitrous oxide, and the second time took ether. His experience was that laughing gas, if administered as readily,* is far more agreeable. This was soon followed by a severe nasal and laryngeal catarrh, on account of which he made another trip to Europe, and published the result of his observations in the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter.

On asking him if he would be a doctor again, he replied: "With my present experience, I would; pursuing a somewhat different course from my early days, with much greater assurance of success in both a professional and pecuniary respect."

Dr. Griscom invented and patented a method of ventilating houses which met with a very happy success. His height is 6 feet ½ inch. On writing to ask him his exact religious views, I received the following reply, "I was born and educated in the faith of the Society of Friends, whose tenets are regarded by me as most in accordance with Scripture teachings, as the most liberal in sentiment, and most truly democratic in practice of all sects."

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* This has been accomplished by Prof. Vanderweyde, of Girard College, whose apparatus is very excellent.

On one occasion, I asked Dr. Griscom, his opinion of smoking. "Sir," said he, "I smoked when a student, but abandoned it before graduation without a moment's hesitation; and never had a desire for it since. I regard the use of tobacco as often injurious, especially to the mental faculties, and doubt its ever being of any use."

For fifteen years he has been a member of the Prison Association, and was for ten years chairman of its executive committee. It has for its object an annual inspection of all the prisons in the State, and much that is connected with sanitary regulations. Not a few of the amended laws of the State, in reference to the physical welfare of prisoners, are due to his zeal.

As a writer he is full, bold, statistical and, at times facetious. He is successful in making his hearers understand that which he has comprehended.

His Published Works are as Follows:

No. Years.	*Subject.*	Pages.
1, 1833.	Inaugural Thesis on Apocynum Cannabinum,	19
2, 1836.	Curious Monstrosity, a mother with two nipples to each mamma.	
3, 1839.	Animal Mechanism and Physiology designed for the use of families and schools. Harper & Brothers,	357

No.	Years.		Pages.
15,	1849.	Uses and Abuses of Air. J. S. Redfield, 1 vol.,	250
16,	1850.	Message of Mayor Woodhull to Board of Aldermen, on deodorizing and preventing decay of offal, accompaning a communication from Prof. Hare,	4
17,	1850.	On Deficient Palate and its remedy,	4
18,	1853.	Hospital Hygiene, illustrated,	12
19,	1853.	Public Parks and Public Health, *Times*.	
20,	1854.	Anniversary Discourse before Academy of Medicine,	58
22,	1856.	Letters on New York Hospital and Treatment of Rheumatism, Medical and Surgical Reporter.	
21,	1857.	Improvement of the Public Health and Establishment of a Sanitary Police,	18
23,	1858.	A History Chronological and Circumstantial of the Visitations of the Yellow Fever in New York,	36
24,	1858.	Report of Committee of Board of Supervisors, and Resolutions on Health Bill,	6
25,	1858.	Report on Solidified Milk before Academy of Medicine,	6

No.	Years.		Pages.
26,	1859.	Memorial of JOHN GRISCOM, LL.D., Carter & Brothers,	427
27,	1859.	Report of Sanitary Association of New York,	12
28,	1859.	Review of Pickford's, Simon's and Reid's Works,	14
29,	1859.	Report of Committee of Academy of Medicine in favor of the Health Bill.	
30,	1860.	First Lessons in Physiology, with Brief Rules of Health for the use of Schools. R. Lockwood,	152
31,	1860.	Report of Committee of the Assembly, on the Bill concerning the Public Health of New York, Kings and Richmond counties,	30
32,	1861.	Report of Sub-Committee of Union Defence Committee on Relief of Families of Soldiers,	14
33,	1861.	Sanitary Legislation, Past and Future,	37
34,	1862.	Causes and Prevention of Diseases in the Army,	18
35,	1863.	Case of Diarrhœa Adiposa,	12
36,	1863.	Report on Ridgewood Disinfecting Powder,	8
37,	1863.	Review of Report of Commissioners for Improving the Sanitary Condition of Barracks and Hospitals,	10

No.	Years.		Pages.
38,	1864.	Physiological and Dietetic Relations of Phosphorus,	20
39,	1864.	Reply to a Letter of the Citizens Association on the Sanitary Condition of New York,	2
40,	1865.	Report of a Visit to the State Inebriate Asylum,	4
41,	1865.	Review of Report of Committee of Hygiene and City Inspector.	
42,	1866.	Paris Correspondence, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER.	
43,	1866.	Malignant Influences of the Uterus, read before the New York Academy of Medicine,	2
44,	1866.	The Where, the When, the Why and the How, of the First Appearance, and Greatest Prevalence of Cholera in Cities,	21
45,	1866.	Report on Ventilation, Academy of Medicine,	8

FORDYCE BARKER, M. D., ETC.

FORDYCE BARKER, M. D., ETC.

"That life is long which answers life's great end."—*Young*.

Dr. BARKER was born in Wilton, Maine, May 2d, 1819, and was the son of JOHN BARKER, M. D., for many years one of the most distinguished practising physicians in that State, who died in New York, February, 1858. Having paid attention to the classical requirements of a liberal education, he fitted himself and entered Bowdoin College, Maine, the beloved Alma Mater of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, and Ex-President PIERCE, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, in 1837. Experiencing no particular taste for mercantile pursuits, he became more and more enamored of his father's noble profession, and soon arrived at a definite determination to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious sire. He accordingly entered the offices of Drs. BOWDITCH and PERRY, and studied medicine under them, graduating in 1841, from the Medical School of Maine, having also attended two full courses at the Massachusetts Medical College, at Boston. About

this time, Dr. BARKER likewise pursued a course of study under the special guidance of Dr. STEDMAN, and visited with him, repeatedly, the Chelsea Hospital, Maine.

His mother having died of consumption, and, when twenty years of age, he having repeatedly been the subject of hæmoptysis, his attention was especially led to a consideration of this particular disease, and accordingly he selected it for his inaugural dissertation, and wrote his Thesis on "Phthisis Pulmonalis," which exhibited much discrimination, and gave promise of an earnest disciple of HIPPOCRATES.

Immediately after taking his degree, Dr. BARKER took passage for Europe, and conscientiously visited the hospitals of London and Edinburgh; passing two years at Paris, where he became a daily visitor of the wards of the different institutions dedicated to the cure of the sick. So fascinated did he become with some of the principles of the French schools that, with the interval of but few years, Dr. BARKER has visited Europe nearly every summer. By this means, he has been enabled to compare American with foreign practice, investigate new theories, take warning by the errors of too scientific a body of men, who not infrequently publish their diagnosis, and impatiently await the death of their patients, that they may exhibit to the public view a verification of their capabilities of endoscopy. Not a few of

the most important remedies lately introduced into this country are due to the exertions of Dr. Barker, who, perceiving at once their beneficial agencies, unfolded their simplicity of action and the vast amount of benefit to be derived from new and improved methods of treatment. Not a little of his great popularity is due to the fact that there is not a physician in the city, with his extensive practice, who more continuously and undeviatingly keeps up with the times. When he writes anything for the public, or delivers an address before any medical association, his matter is interesting, his deductions to the point, and his statements lucid. A firm believer in the moral obligations of the Hippocratic oath, he is tenacious of professional secrets, and is as strict in withholding from idle curiosity the mysteries of the doctor's confessional as he is unsparing toward those who betray their trust and degenerate into the mere followers of a *hypocritic* oath. Uprightly etiquetical in all his bearings, he tolerates no undue familiarity, though ever ready to respond to the calls of necessity, and alleviate the embarrassments of brother physicians.

Though not, strictly speaking, a "specialist," Dr. Barker is naturally engaged in obstetric and uterine practice, having delivered, in the course of his eventful life, nearly four thousand women. During this vast experience, it has been

his lot to encounter serious cases of a complicated nature.

But one characteristic, most essentially his own, is worthy of mention, and would be of great benefit, were it more generally the property of others. Dr. BARKER rarely, I had almost said *never*, gives up a patient. He carries out in his private practice, with energy and determination, the text that, "while there is life, there is hope." In not a few instances, when called in at the eleventh hour, after attending and consulting physicians had "given up the patient," by heroic stimulation, a sudden and effective change of treatment, the careful watching of each symptom, and a rapid following up of powerful remedies, he has brought back, with the aid of a merciful Providence, the moribund to health, and rendered the comatose female a happy mother.

When one reflects on the uncertainty of a true diagnosis, which sometimes kills the patient by false treatment, would it not be rational for every conscientious practitioner to abandon, once and forever, that dangerous sluggishness of the mind that causes the attending physician to give up his patients twenty-four, yes, eighty hours before they die; and sometimes, much to their disgrace, forty-eight hours previous to their recovery? A very interesting article could be written on the return to health of those who had been given up,

with a caustic peroration on the death of many from a disregard of their instinctive wishes after the ukase has gone forth that there is "no hope." We hear of persons who have come back to life and health, stating that they could neither speak nor move; but with agony of mind, they have witnessed the preparations for their funeral. My own father saw his coffin brought in, when he was very low with yellow fever!

As a case in point, the following will explain itself. Some few years since, I made the acquaintance of one of our most prominent public benefactors, who had come to seek medical aid for his wife, who, though quite ill, in accordance with her expressed wishes, was placed in the charge of a homœopathic ——— (?) During her husband's absence, she grew rapidly worse. He was telegraphed for, and arrived in a special train, only to find her going out of the world in an unconscious state. The "what is it?" who was treating her, had given her up; and, as the case was abandoned, the gentleman called on me, and asked, as a special favor, that I would visit his wife professionally. I told him that I was not practising at the time, having but recently recovered from two severe attacks of diphtheria, etc., but would call and see if there was enough vitality in her to justify the pursuit of active measures; having first ascertained that he would dismiss charlatanism, and confine himself to a regular

practitioner. He consented, and I went. The lady was certainly dangerously ill, being entirely unconscious, and presenting symptoms of an alarming character; but there was that about her pulse, features, etc., that gave promise of a response. I informed the gentleman of the fact, and told him I would call on Dr. BARKER, and had no doubt he would come, as there was *now* no attending physician. The victim of amentia who had treated her during her past illness, had stated that much of her trouble proceeded from an enlarged and diseased ovary, which, he told her husband, he could distinctly feel.

On Dr. BARKER'S going with me, he examined the patient carefully, and found that her trouble originated from uræmia, brought about by an aggravated and prolonged retention of urine; and on examination, we found, to our entire satisfaction, that this "enlarged ovary" was nothing but a distended bladder, that had swollen nearly to bursting, and in consequence, the lady's blood had become diseased by the absorption of the poison. Introducing a flexible catheter, Dr. BARKER drew off an immense amount of thickened fluid, and at once perceived the immediate relief of the patient. He then treated her for uræmia, and in some thirty hours, she revived so as to recognize and converse with her beloved husband. Her condition rapidly improved, the water being regularly drawn off. Had she been seen sooner,

I have not a doubt but that she would have been saved. But this fearful condition had gone on too long, and though these symptoms disappeared, peritonitis set in, and she died, the victim of ignorance, and the melancholy effect of a popular delusion.

This is not an uncommon occurrence, and when it is known that the majority of homœopathic jugglers, when they do bring about cures, either fall back on the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, or write "*allopathic*" *prescriptions*, is it surprising that the members of our profession despise them, or that the ignorant are imposed upon?*

Is it possible that the doctors of the Board of Health in New York, even if out-voted, do not publish a formal statement that they in nowise endorse the present acceptance of the members of the "Do-nothing Club?" and whose chief success is due to the fact that the majority of mild affections would get well without any treatment.

Dr. BARKER's height is 5 feet 11½ inches, and

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* My father came home one day, quite excited with righteous indignation. "Sir," said he, "while I was waiting for some medicine which was being put up, the apothecary showed me a prescription, his hand concealing the doctor's name, and asked me what I thought of it. I told him it was a most powerful dose of a drastic cathartic. At this, he removed his hand, and to my astonishment, I beheld the name of one of the leading homœopathic physicians in New York," and then he launched out invectives which it is not necessary here to report.

weight some 155 lbs., and, with the exception of his voice, which is to a certain extent aphonic, the result of laryngeal trouble, his general health is good.

On asking him his opinion of the use of tobacco, he replied: "I smoke, and am not aware of any injurious effect from it."

His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. BARKER first practiced in Norwich, Connecticut, for seven years, and in 1845 was elected Professor of Midwifery in the Medical School of Maine, but resigned after giving one course of lectures, on account of its obliging him to give up an excellent practice. In 1850 he was appointed Professor of Obstetrics in the New York Medical College, and removed to this city. In 1855 he was elected physician to Bellevue Hospital; and in 1860 appointed Professor of Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Dr. BARKER married Miss ELIZA LEE DWIGHT, of Springfield, Mass., in 1843, and has been blest with one son, a young man of fine abilities.

In 1857 he was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the New York Academy of Medicine, and in 1859 President of the New York State Medical Society. At the meeting of the American Medical Association in New York, in 1864,

he was elected Chairman of the Section of Practical Medicine and Obstetrics.

As a lecturer Dr. BARKER is interesting, and only prevented being eloquent by the peculiar whisper which interferes with an easy flow of words. His matter is based on judgment and experience. Memory also aids him in the selection of past cases; and a general facility in explanation enables him to unfold what might be complex, and renders important that which otherwise would be passed over as unnecessary by the casual observer.

C. E. BROWN-SÉQUARD, M. D., ETC.

C. E. BROWN-SÉQUARD, M.D., F.R.S., etc.

"He led me on to mightiest deeds
Above the *nerve* of mortal arm."—*Milton.*

Though of foreign birth, and the resident of many capitals, Dr. Brown-Séquard, having settled in New York with the specific purpose of practising in this metropolis, is not only welcomed by the lovers of science, but may, with the strictest propriety, be included in the present series.

The treatment of the nervous system, when diseased, requires more acute observation and profound analogical reasoning than any other branch of physical derangement. Hence, though cures may be rare, when accomplished, they bring credit in proportion to their scarcity.

His father, Edward Brown, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; married M'lle C. P. Séquard, a native of the Isle of Mauritius, of French extraction, and lost his life while endeavoring to carry provisions to that place, during a severe visitation of famine. The vessel proved

unseaworthy, and though a captain of much experience, his labor was in vain; but a good name followed in his wake.

The subject of the present sketch was born 8th of April, 1817, at Port Louis, Mauritius, a British colony in the Indian Ocean, where he received the first principles of his extensive education at a private school. When quite young, he took charge of two Circulating Libraries and Reading Rooms for some two years.

He began the study of medicine in Paris, France, in 1838, under the careful guidance of Martin Magron, P. Bérard, Cruveilhier, Trousseau, Orfila, and others, all men of wide experience, much thought, and the representatives of an important medical epoch. Not a few of his valuable discoveries were made while a resident of France. The peculiar facilities afforded men of science, together with the excellent libraries, which contain a faithful record of the past, enable one of determined zeal to go over the labors of former years, and form new theories for future development.

In 1839, we find him teaching natural history, chemistry, and natural philosphy; and in 1845, he commenced to lecture on physiology, and has ever since kept up the deepest interest in all of these branches of science. That which peculiarly rendered his didactic philosophy interesting, was the number of practical experiments brought

immediately to bear on a given subject. His vivisections were conclusive as to success.

In November, 1838, he received the diploma of "Bachelor of Letters," and that of "Bachelor of Sciences," the following year, from the Faculty of Letters of Paris, and the Faculty of Sciences of Paris, respectively; both of them forming a part of the University of France.

On the 3d of January, 1846, he was formally graduated Doctor of Medicine from the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, which is a part of the University of France. His Inaugural Dissertation was a printed thesis on the "Vital Properties and Functions of the Spinal Cord," 4to., pp. 26. One cannot read this production without being led on by a fascinating course of writing, especially his own.

Dr. Brown-Séquard has practised successfully in the principal centres of medical science, in each place leaving traces of his original mind and wise suggestions wherever he has gone. He carried out his professional career in Paris, France, for many years, at various intervals, from 1847 to 1850, also in 1855, and from 1857 to 1859, likewise in 1865. In 1854, he resided at Port Louis, Mauritius, and not only practised, but acquired much that sowed the seed of future theories. In London, England, he attended the sick, and particularly prescribed for those nervously affected, from March, 1860, to September, 1863;

and at Cambridge and Boston, Mass., 1864, lectured, and treated those who applied for his services. Since April, 1866, he has taken up his abode in New York city, and it is to be hoped that, after his long and varied experience, he will remain with a community capable of appreciating his valuable suggestions, and will also collect in an uniform shape all his writings; that a complete set may be obtained by those enamored of what is wise, sensible, and full of important results. Though many of his works are in English, the majority are to be found in the French language; but, ere long, one after another will find their way, through the medium of a faithful translator, to American minds.

In March, 1853, at Boston, Mass., Dr. Brown-Séquard married Miss Ellen Fletcher, a niece of Daniel Webster's first wife, and has now one son living, who is ten years old.

Being desirous of obtaining from the Doctor his exact views as to the effect of smoking, I addressed him a note, and received in answer the following reply: "I never smoke, and have seen the most evident proofs of the injurious effects of tobacco on the nervous system." This, though brief, is comprehensive, and may, with not a few, carry with it the force of a verdict. Though some of the deepest philosophers of European make *pipe* out their thoughts on abstruse subjects, yet I do not but believe that clearer premises would

be a consequence of their abandoning the practice; though of a truth, it must be confessed that few men of mind could remain in their studies for as long a period, and reflect over their own cogitations with the same cautiousness of approach as those who calmly puff at axioms and wreathe metaphors out of clouds of smoke. It has generally been my experience, that those who do not use tobacco are obliged to work or walk while thinking, for it is a necessary item in personal economy, that the body must in some measure be employed, in order that the intellect may rove at will.

On asking the Doctor if he did not have any special or favorite branch of practice, he replied: "I am chiefly consulted for nervous affections, both functional and organic, but I am not a specialist; and have studied, and continue to study every branch of medicine." When one sees the vast strides made each year in physiology, therapeutics, chemistry, and microscopic anatomy, the careful keeping up with the times may be more fully appreciated. In a literary point of view, one can scarcely read the table of contents. Soon medical science will divide human study.

Dr. Brown-Séquard's general health has been very good, being exempt from many of the affections that flesh is heir to. But a desire to investigate the contents of his own stomach, under different circumstances, by means of which he could examine the gastric juice, or partially

digested food, has brought on a rare affection, which is sometimes seen in man, namely, a persistent merycism, or rumination, when one is forced to chew a second time what has been swallowed. This has existed since 1844, in consequence of his having often performed on himself experiments, consisting in swallowing sponges, to which were attached threads; by drawing upon which the sponges were withdrawn from the stomach, containing gastric juice and liquid or liquified food, which he wished to study.

This sacrifice on the altar of science should be honorably recorded, as a disinterested effort by a truly philosophical man.

Though Prof. BROWN-SÉQUARD practised extensively in the above mentioned cities, his visits to Europe and this country were not confined to the dates before recorded.

His first visit to Paris, France, was in 1838, where he remained till 1842. He returned in 1843, and stayed there till a short time before the "*coup d'état*" of NAPOLEON in December, 1851, when he fled to London, but, after a few weeks, returned to Paris, and came to the United States for the first time early in 1852. He became a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1860, and has received many honors from various foreign institutions.

On five different occasions he has been the recipient of prizes from the French Academy of

Sciences; and so able were his efforts, that the Royal Society of London, under the auspices of the Queen, bestowed on him a portion of the grant, which was set aside for the promotion of his cause. Dr. BROWN-SÉQUARD has enunciated many interesting theories, and maintained scientific points, that have recently been more than ever endorsed by the members of his noble profession. Among these may be particularly mentioned his idea, eloquently supported, by both mind and facts, that "the fibrine of the blood is an excrementitious product, and not subservient to nutrition."

By a series of careful experiments, he succeeded in restoring the irritability of the muscles, soon after oxygenated and defibrinated blood had been injected, when a dead body had been long rigid. By repeating this with the same blood, it being oxygenated and defibrinated again, the irritability of the muscles was maintained for hours. Another statement of his is likewise worthy of mention. It is to the effect that arterial blood "is subservient to nutrition, while venous blood is required for muscular contraction." He also states that the animal heat of man is 103° F. Moreover, as it has generally been an accepted fact that poison tends to lower the temperature of the body, he suggests with much reason, that if an artificial heat be kept up, the toxæmic influence will be lessened, and the

chances of recovery increased inversely, etc. This theory—if carried out in clinical practice—would tend much to assist in the administration of remedial agents. But that which has peculiarly attracted his attenton and given rise to profound discussion, has special reference to the spinal cord; which may truly be considered as the greatest discovery of that region, since the period when Sir CHARLES BELL unfolded to view the sensitive properties and "motor functions of the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal cord." To use the words of another:* "As the result of numerous ingenious experiments, BROWN-SÉQUARD concludes that the sensitive fibres do not communicate directly with the brain, but convey impressions to the gray matter of the cord, by which they are transmitted onward to the brain, and that their decussation or crossing takes place in the cord itself, at or below the point at which they enter, not in the cerebrum or medulla oblongata. On the other hand, the anterior or motor fibres pass on directly to the brain, effecting their decussation in the medulla oblongata; the gray matter receives the impressions, conducts them to the brain, or reflects them upon the motor nerves, but is itself insensible to ordinary stimuli."

In the modern views of nervous disorders the

* See Appleton's Cyclopædia.

opinions of Prof. BROWN-SÉQUARD are looked upon with respect, and followed with implicit faith, so earnest have been his endeavors, and so conscientious his experiments as regards the treatment of functional and organic affections of the nervous* system. We find that he maintains that morbid manifestations may be due to a reflex influence; that pressure on the carotid for congestion of the brain does not diminish the supply of blood to the brain, but the benefit derived from it is due chiefly to the pressure on the cervical sympathetic nerve, which causes a contraction of the blood-vessels of the brain.

He is entirely opposed to extirpation of the testicle as a cure for epilepsy, deeming it not only irrational, but barbarous; recommends applying a white-hot iron to the head of patients when in the "coma of apoplexy, cerebritis, uræmia, or epilepsy;" and also as the most effectual cure for neuralgia, and when the patient is suffering from rheumatic pains. On the same principle he strongly advocates ice along the spine. But that which seems especially to meet his high approval is the subcutaneous injection of morphia, quinia, etc. He advocates gallic acid in five-grain doses, six times a day, when the nervous derangements are due to congestion of the ovaries or kid-

* Remarks made, by invitation, before the American Medical Association, at the late meeting held in Baltimore, 1866, and carefully reported in the "*Medical Record*," Vol. 1, No. 10.

neys, and does not particularly admire nitrate of silver for the treatment of locomotor ataxy, as it is often found to do more in the way of discoloring the skin than relieving the difficulty. For palsy he praises the chloride of barium, in from ½ grain to one grain three times a day. It has also been found very serviceable in tetanus. He regrets that errhines are not oftener employed.

To enumerate the works and articles written by Dr. Brown-Séquard would be a difficult task, for they are in many languages, printed in different countries, and may be found in magazines, medical journals, physical periodicals, cyclopœdias, and bound up with the lectures of other interesting savans. The medical and philosophical literature of this generation are greatly indebted to him for his widely diffused knowledge, and the many surprising *facts* made plain to the sense. A uniform set of his elaborate productions would find a ready sale, and be secured by every public library in the civilized world.

When it is mentioned that a complete list of his works, with a description of his writings, forms a pamphlet of twenty-seven pages, comprising the enumeration of *two hundred and nine* distinct treatises, it will be seen that the mere mention of their names would take up too much room in a periodical that can afford but limited space.

To give some idea, however, of the diversity of

the subjects treated by the learned professor, the titles of a few will prove interesting and suggestive. Most of them are written in French:

No.	Subject.
1.	Rech. et Expér. sur la Physiol. de la Moelle Épin. 1846.
7.	Sur l'État de l'Irritab. dans les Muscles Paral. 1847.
13.	Hibernation des Tenrecs. 1849.
14.	Rech. sur la Rigidité Cadav. et la Putréfaction. 1849.
17.	L'action de Téter Indépendante du Cerveau. 1849.
19.	Explication d'un Phénomène de Visibilité. 1849.
26.	Rech. sur le Mode d'Action de la Strychnine. 1849.
34.	Sur la Mort par la Foudre et l'Électro-Magnét. 1849.
64.	Apparition de la Rigidité Cadavér. avant la Cessation des Battem du Cœur. 1851.
80.	Sur l'Irritab. des Muscles Paralysés. 1851.
84.	Preuve de la Contractilité du Tissu Cellulaire. 1852.
88.	Sur la Nutrition des Muscles pendant leur Contraction. 1852.
100.	Sur un Fait Nouveau relatif à la Physiol. de la Moelle Épin. 1852.

No. Subject.

107. Guérison de l'Épilepsie par la Section d'un Nerf. 1853.

113. Sur la Cause des Mouvements du Cœur. 1853.

136. De l'Influence de l'Asphyxie sur la Chaleur Animale. 1856.

144. Nouv. Rech. sur les Capsules Surrénales. 1858.

155. Course of Lectures on the Phsiology and Pathology of the Central Nervous System, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1858. 276 pages, 3 plates. Philadelphia. 1860.

158. Lectures on the Diagnosis and Treatment of the Principal Forms of Paralysis of the Lower Extremities. 118 pages. Philadelphia. 1861.

162. Lois des Phénomènes Dynamiques de l'Économie Animale. 1858.

178. Sur quelques Caractères non encore Signalés des Mouvem. Réfl. Normaux. 1858.

186. Rech. sur l'Irritabilité Musculaire. 1859.

192. Remarq. sur des Cas d'Éphidrose Parotidienne. 1859.

195. Sur un Cas de Greffe Osseuse. 1860.

199. Note sur les Mouvement Rotatoires. 1860.

203. Remarq. sur la Physiol. du Cervelet à propos d'un Mémoire de R. Wagner. 1861.

No. Subject.

205. Remarq. sur l'Action du Nerf Vague sur le Cœur. 1862.

207. Remarq. sur la Physiol. du Cervelet et du Nerf Auditif. 1862.

209. Rech. sur la Transmiss. des Impress. de Tact, de Chatouillement, de Douleur, de Températ., et de Contraction (Sens Muscul.) dans la Moelle Épin. 1863.

JAMES ANDERSON, M.D.

JAMES ANDERSON, M. D.,

(President of the New York Academy of Medicine.)

"An honest man, close-buttoned to the chin,
Broadcloth without, and a warm heart within."—*Cowper.*

Dr. ANDERSON was born in the city of New York in the year 1798. His father and mother, DAVID and GERTRUDE ANDERSON, soon after his birth, moved into the country, and resided on the borders of New York and New Jersey. There were seven brothers and one sister, JOHN, GANOT, JAMES, DAVID, DANIEL, WILLIAM, MALVINA, and HENRY. In 1814 his parents returned to the city, and he has ever since, with brief intervals, made it his residence. During his rural sojourn he attended country schools, and in 1815 and 1816 became a pupil in the excellent grammar school of the blind teacher, JOSEPH NELSON, LL.D., in Franklin street, who subsequently became Pro-

fessor of Latin and Greek in Rutgers' College, New Brunswick, New Jersey. In 1817 his father moved, with the rest of the family, to Illinois, while he remained in New York, being at that time nineteen years of age, and began to turn his attention to his future pursuit, which was that of a Doctor of Medicine. He did not follow any collegiate course at this time, nor was he graduated from any academical institution; but, being rather delicate in health, passed much of his leisure in active out-door exercise, both on land and water. This weakness of constitution was the result of an alarming attack of summer complaint, when he was an infant, which emaciated him to such an extent that the convolutions of his intestines were visible, and for a time he was given up. During the winter of 1813–14, from over-exposure to cold while walking four or five miles through mountain passes which were covered with snow, he over-fatigued himself, and was prostrated with typhus fever, at that time very prevalent. In the fall of 1826 he also became dangerously ill from bilious fever, which he contracted while attending a patient who was ill at Elizabeth Town, New Jersey; where the Doctor was obliged to stay over night two or three times a week. Chill and fever troubled him after this for some two or three years. Though the victim of many attacks when young, since that period the

Doctor's health has been so very excellent that he has not been confined to the house from illness twenty consecutive hours, with the exception of an accident which injured the lumbar region, and resulted in spinal meningitis. He was rapidly relieved by the judicious application of leeches, cups, and blisters, being only compelled to remain at home five days.

The Doctor never entered into any other pursuit than that of a physician, and, after following out the prescribed course, was formally graduated M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1820. His Thesis was on Neuralgia, and he pursued his course of medical studies under the guidance of RICHARD S. KISSAM, M. D., at that time Surgeon to the New York Hospital, whose office he entered, and in time became his principal assistant in surgical operations. After remaining with Dr. KISSAM two years, he entered the office of DAVID HOSACK, M. D., LL. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Physician to the New York Hospital. Soon after receiving his diploma Dr. HOSACK obtained for Dr. ANDERSON the appointment of Surgeon to accompany the West Point cadets, under the command of Colonel WORTH, while on an excursion to Philadelphia, and gave him a letter of introduction to Dr. HORNER, Professor of Anatomy. Dr. ANDERSON went with the company, but did not present his "letter," owing to the distance of

the encampment from the Doctor's residence,* and the shortness of his stay. In the fall of 1820 he was engaged by Dr. HOSACK to take charge of

* As the following notes explain a fact in the life of the distinguished Dr. HOSACK, I take the liberty of publishing them for future reference:

"NEW YORK, August 15th, 1820.

"*My Dear Anderson:* I enclose a letter for you to Dr. HORNER, the Teacher of Anatomy in the College of Philadelphia. I wish you to see his collections, and examine them with great care, for I shall probably have you attached to my office. I have closed my engagement with Dr. FRANCIS. Do find out the state of the city, and write to me, that I may communicate your information to the Board of Health.

"In haste, yours,

"D. HOSACK.

"Call on Dr. HORNER as soon as possible."

"NEW YORK, August 15th, 1820.

"*Dear Sir:* Doctor ANDERSON, a pupil of mine, and graduate of our college, is in Philadelphia, and he is particularly attached to anatomy, and has made for me many valuable anatomical preparations, and is likely to be eminent in that branch of professional knowledge, in connection with surgery. I beg leave to introduce him to your acquaintance, and ask the favor of you to give him an opportunity of seeing your valuable collections. He is young, and has had no opportunity of seeing collections on a scale you possess. Your attention to him therefore will be peculiarly grateful to him, and will confer a favor upon me. You will find him intelligent, and adroit with his knife and syringe, and on these accounts I am sure you will give him an opportunity of seeing the details of your anatomical laboratory. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in New York, and of personally acknowledging the favors I have received from you.

"Very truly, yours, in haste,

"D. HOSACK.

"Dr. HORNER, Professor of Anatomy."

his office, and private class of students; and examined them daily in anatomy, surgery, dissecting, and making anatomical preparations, some of which are still in existence. Recent improvements in the art of injecting the arteries, and the many beautiful plates, now open to the inspection of all, have rendered the preparation of specimens much easier than it was formerly.

For three years Dr. ANDERSON continued to instruct this private class of medical students, which numbered from twenty-five to forty, at different times. He also made a similar arrangement with Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, Professor of Obstetrics, and continued with him over three years from the time his connection with Dr. HOSACK ceased. Some of the anatomical preparations made at this time, under his special supervision, are now to be found in the Geneva College Museum. He likewise maintained the deepest interest in RUTGERS' College anatomical preparations, under Professor GODMAN, and, after his death, with Dr. BRUSH, "when," to use his own words, addressed to me on the subject, "the College was shut by the continued persecutions of legislative laws." After this he confined himself strictly to private practice, not even taking rest enough to venture abroad; having resided in the city of New York since 1822.

In 1829 he formed a connection with Dr. BRUSH, not infrequently being left in charge of

the Doctor's patients during his absence from town. On these occasions Dr. ANDERSON did not confine himself to the medical treatment of disease, but performed, with gratifying results, operations for hernia, popliteal aneurism, removal of tumors, and various amputations.

In the spring of 1822, he married Miss E. C. ANTHONY, of New York, and was blest with four children, one of whom, a son of praiseworthy steadiness, is now relieving his father of the over cares of a large practice, and assuming the responsibilities of the medical profession.

On asking Dr. ANDERSON his opinion of the prevalence of smoking, he replied as follows: "I do not smoke, except at the St. Nicholas Dinner, when I take three or four puffs of the long pipe. I could never learn when a boy. It is a *dirty* and *filthy* practice; has no good effect, but evil continually. No man who is the subject of dirty and filthy habits can be a gentleman. The definition of the latter term is very indefinable. No so powerful a drug can be used with impunity, any more than arsenic or opium."

With regard to any favorite branch of practice, the Doctor at first paid more attention to surgery, though not to the extent of a specialty, pursuing what is known as a general practice; treating, however, those cases of a surgical character that came under his immediate inspection.

The Doctor's height is 5 feet, 9 inches, and

his weight, for the last forty years, varying from 145 to 150 pounds. His appearance is that of a thin, healthy man, with a florid complexion and clear eye.

He was brought up in the Protestant Reformed Dutch faith, which came over here in company with "our good old Holland fathers," and has been a member of that church over forty years. To use his own words, in reply to my question on the subject, "My faith and doctrines are to be found in the old Heidelberg Catechism, which is a very able exponent of the doctrines of salvation as taken from the Bible."

The Doctor has not written much, prefering to read rather than make books; but a few emanations from his brain may be recorded, of which we find the following:

1. Case of Neuralgia.
2. " " Albuminuria.
3. " " Delirium Tremens. Published in N. Y. Academy of Medicine Bulletin for 1860.
4. Inaugural Address before the New York Academy of Medicine.
5. Address before the American Medical Association, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.*

On asking him if he would be a Doctor again, he replied, "I have no reason to be dissatisfied

* See Transactions for 1864.

with the profession. I have worked hard, and God has prospered me. I hope I have many friends, and but few enemies. I feel proud of the profession. It is second to no other, and in many respects above, in moral influence, owing to the peculiar relations to society. As a whole, there is a high morale. In a business point of view, it is sure of success, under proper directions and energy."

Dr. ANDERSON has been a member of the Executive Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine, one of the Corporators in the Board of Trustees; Vice-President several years; and has been elected President of the New York Academy of Medicine three consecutive terms of two years each. This last honor speaks well for the satisfactory manner in which the Doctor has presided. During his administration, the Academy has seen some of its most exciting times. To briefly mention a few of the disturbing elements, memory can call up to vivid recollection the swill-milk discussions, politics versus medicine, during the commencement of the rebellion, etc. Truly one may say that, in looking over the bulletin for the past six years, papers have been read, of the most vital interest; experiments of an original character explained, and theories based on experience unfolded by the profession, that constitute an epoch in the progress of that science.

Dr. Anderson was one of the Board of Managers of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men sixteen to seventeen years; Vice-President eight years, and President three years. Member of the Council of Hygiene and Public Health, of the Citizens' Association, since its organization, and a member of the Beneficent Board of the Reformed Dutch Church, Missionary Society, Sabbath School, and Publication Board nearly thirty years.

Dr. Anderson has done much to keep up a kindly fellowship among the members of the Academy of Medicine. His receptions during the winter are composed of the best part of the medical profession, and his kind and hospitable manner has accomplished much in reconciling prejudices. Through his exertions a complete list of cabinet photographs of all the Presidents of the New York Academy of Medicine have been procured, together with a new volume for the signatures of recently-elected "Fellows."

There are those still living who remember the alacrity with which "young Anderson" went forth, after the manner of "Cruncher," in company with some six medical students, to procure a body for the use of Prof. Godman, at the time Dr. Anderson was his demonstrator. Not a few have praised his daring in endeavoring to dig up a body in Potter's Field, while others of his party called on the keeper and endeavored to arrest his

attention while they continued their labors. Memory also laughs over the roused suspicion of the keeper and his son; the sudden accelerated ejection of the two callers at midnight; their chase by bull-dogs, and sudden secretion in the company of five hundred hogs; as though, like evil spirits, they had been cast into the swine; and the return of the disappointed party! Gratifying is it, indeed, to know that at the present time a few dollars will procure cadaverous facilities and immunity from punishment.

F. CAMPBELL STEWART, M. D., etc.

F. CAMPBELL STEWART, M. D., ET

"*Cœlum non animum.*"

It being an acknowledged fact in law, that citizenship depends not only on the residence of a party, but his *animus* also, an international courtesy prevents any traveller's being forced to adopt a foreign parent. He is enabled thereby to live in Europe and remain an American.

Dr. Stewart having passed most of his professional life in New York, where he did much for the dignity of his calling, and being obliged by ill health and fiscal duties to live abroad, it may with justice be considered in accordance with ethics to consider him still one of the noble band.

F. Campbell Stewart was born at Williamsburg, formerly the capital of Virginia, August 10th, 1815. His father, Ferdinand Stewart Campbell, was Professor of Mathematics in William and Mary College for twenty years, and was descended from the two noble, Scottish fam-

ilies of Argyle and Bute, his ancestors having emigrated to the West Indies about the year 1750. Subsequently they settled in Westmoreland county, Virginia.

Professor CAMPBELL becoming heir of entail to extensive estates in Scotland in 1830, was naturalized a British subject by special Act of Parliament, and, on succeeding to the property, assumed the name and arms* of the "STEWARTS of Ascog." Dr. STEWART became the possessor of these by the law of primogeniture, on the death of his father in Philadelphia in 1855.† On the

* The certificate of Dr. STEWART'S coat of arms is as follows: "STEWART of Ascog, descended of the STEWARTS of Bute. Bears, or a fess chequé, azur, and argent, within a border; sable charged with eight mascules of the third. Above the shield a helmet befitting his degree, mantled gules, doubled argent. Next is placed, on a torsa, for his crest, a grayhound, couchant, within two branches of bay proper. Motto, "Fide et Opera."

Extracted upon duly stamped paper, conform to law, by me, LYON CLERK DEPUTE, *and Depute Keeper of the Records of the Lyon Court.*

(Signed), WM. ANDERSON, Lyon Clerk Depute.

At Edinburgh, the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six years.

The "STEWARTS of ASCOG" are registered in BURKE'S British Peerage, under the head of ancient Scottish families.

† These are to certify, that FERDINAND CAMPBELL STEWART, Esquire, M. D., of New York, the eldest son of FERDINAND STEWART CAMPBELL STEWART, is the direct legal representative of the "STEWART'S of Ascog," as designated by Deed of Entail. Edinburgh, 6th June, 1856.

(*Signed*), J. GIBSON CRAIG, one of her Majesties Justices of the Peace for the County of Edinburgh.

(*Signed*), GEORGE DALZIEL, one of her Majesties Justices of the Peace for the City of Edinburgh.

mother's side Dr. STEWART is descended from CARTER BRAXTON, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, whose daughter was his grandmother, and married his grandfather, Col. SAMUEL GRIFFIN, of the Revolutionary army, and also a representative, from the State of Virginia, in the first U. S. Congress; his brother, CYRUS GRIFFIN, being at the time President of said Congress. Through this branch of the family Dr. STEWART is connected with the Earl of TRAQUAIR, Lady CHRISTINA, his daughter having married CYRUS GRIFFIN, with whom she came over to this country.* It is also worthy of mention that Dr. STEWART was the third cousin of the late THOMAS CAMPBELL—poet—through the family of ARGYLE, and was treated by him with the kindest consideration during his stay at London.

Dr. STEWART was educated at William and Mary College, under the guidance of his father, an accomplished scholar, and DABNEY BROWN, Professor of Humanity in that Institution. In 1829 he visited Scotland with his parents, and studied under private tutors. He returned to America, and pursued the study of medicine in the office of Dr. THOMAS HARRIS, Surgeon-General of the United States Navy, and was formally graduated Doctor of Medicine from the

* For an account of this most estimable lady, see "Republican Court," by RUFUS W. GRISWOLD; article, Ladies of the Court of Washington

University of Pennsylvania in 1837. His Thesis was on "Cardiac Sounds," and was written with care. Dr. STEWART almost immediately went again to Europe, and followed out his professional studies at Paris and Edinburgh, from 1837 to 1843, in which latter place he entered the office of Dr. JOHN THOMSON, Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, and Surgeon-General of the British Army at the battle of Waterloo. Many in this country admire him through his interesting volume on "Inflammation."

When a resident of Paris Dr. STEWART was received into the family of CIVIALE, the inventor of Lithotripsy, who took much interest in affording him every facility in the investigation of those diseases whose seat is in the genito-urinary organs. The friendship formed between these two genial students of science has been maintained to the present time with increasing sympathy. In June, 1838, Dr. STEWART was married at the American Embassy at Paris, by the English Bishop, LUSCOMBE, to EMMA, daughter of the late SAMUEL J. FISHER, of Philadelphia, and niece of Dr. ROBERT M. PATTERSON, so long honorably connected with the United States Mint, as its able Director.

Soon after his marriage Dr. STEWART returned to his native town, and practised with such success, that, at the age of twenty-three, he not only had the largest business in the place, but was

consulted by other physicians within a radius of forty miles. Meeting with so happy a course of pleasing results, he decided to visit New York and become a resident practitioner there. But before doing this he paid another visit to France, where he followed out carefully the study of some branches of his profession, which he found he had too much neglected in his former course. He remained in Paris three years, as physician to the United States Legation, at the time General Cass was Minister; during which period he became personally acquainted with the eminent and scientific men of that capital; among whom may be mentioned, Velpeau, Louis, Roux, Amusat, Leroy, Blaudin, Breschet, Dubois, Civiale, Bérard, Barth, Orfila, Jobert, etc.

In the spring of 1843 Dr. Stewart came to New York, and practised there continuously until 1849, when he was selected to fill an important position under the State government, of which more will be said in its proper place.

During his first year in New York he made an arrangement with the resident physician of Bellevue Hospital, and was accordingly permitted to take charge of certain medical and surgical wards, on condition that he should have the privilege of explaining the cases, in the form of *Clinical* Lectures, to a small class of medical students, who were private pupils in his office. This has since become a principal source of instruction, and is

ably carried out by the present visiting Board of Physicians and Surgeons.

In 1847–8, when Bellevue Hospital was filled with typhus fever cases, of newly-arrived immigrants, and while Dr. REESE was resident physician, Dr. STEWART volunteered his services, a *rare* act of self-denial at that time, and continued attentive, till, at the end of five months' close attention to the welfare of the crowded patients within the wards, and under temporary huts, he retired, though long before he had been strongly urged to do so by his friends, Drs. MOTT, FRANCIS, and others. At this time he was accustomed to prescribe daily for two hundred dangerously ill patients. Contrary to the fears of those who loved him, Dr. STEWART escaped the disease, though many of the assistants and attendants fell sick, and dropped off continually. This noble deed of kindness has long been remembered by his colleagues, and serves to elevate the name of Doctor; for such acts of devotion inspire the student, while they encourage the sick.

The condition of the institution not being what it should be, this increase of patients magnified difficulties, and rendered more palpable the deficiencies of the present system. The Common Council of New York accordingly re-organized Bellevue Hospital, and appointed a committee of medical men to propose a new and improved plan; of which committee Dr. STEWART was a

member. The plan was adopted, and the city authorities appointed a Board of "Visiting Medical Officers," consisting of Drs. WILLARD PARKER, JAMES R. WOOD, ALONZO CLARK, F. C. STEWART, and others. Dr. STEWART soon after resigned.

Although of the Anglican faith Dr. STEWART was appointed Physician to several of the Roman Catholic charitable institutions of New York, which responsible positions he held till other duties of a more urgent character called him out of the city, when he was obliged to retire, but not before complimentary resolutions had been passed in testimony of his faithfulness.

In 1847 the New York Academy of Medicine was founded, and, to use the words of another, "it is universally admitted that the great success of that favorite Society was principally owing to the exertions made by Dr. STEWART in its behalf." He was the Secretary at the preliminary meetings held by the profession upon the call of the Presidents of the two medical colleges, and the President of the New York County Medical Society. The committees held all their meetings at his office, where the first constitution was agreed upon; and Dr. STEWART continued to act as Secretary, being re-elected at the annual meetings, as long as he remained in New York. In the face of these facts it is exceedingly singular, that in a recent publication, where a list of the founders is published, his name is omitted with-

out comment. He was three times elected Vice-President, and when the Society went into a "Committee of the Whole," was generally selected Chairman. On three different occasions he was appointed "Anniversary Orator." In 1848–9 he was Chairman of the Committee on "Typhus Fever," during almost a panic in the city on account of this prevailing disease. While holding this position he drew up a preliminary report for the purpose of allaying the fears of the inhabitants, which was unanimously endorsed by the Academy of Medicine, signed by many of the leading physicians of the metropolis, and ordered by the city authorities to be published in all the newspapers.

Dr. Stewart did much to promote the assembling of the National Medical Convention, which held its first meeting in New York in 1846, and met in Philadelphia in 1847, of which last convention he was the efficient Secretary, being chosen also on a committee to draft a constitution, which was adopted, and resulted in the organization of the "American Medical Association," most certainly the leading professional body in the United States. At the meeting of this Association, held in Baltimore in 1848, he was made Chairman of the Committee on Medical Education; and, at the next convention, in Boston, presented an elaborate and voluminous report, embracing statistics and regulations of the medi-

cal colleges of the United States, besides furnishing a detailed account of similar institutions in all parts of the world. When this work is perused, and one reflects on the vast amount of correspondence, at home and abroad, with the army and navy surgeons, necessarily the consequence of such an undertaking, the profession may truly be deemed indebted to Dr. STEWART for his zealous endeavors in behalf of his noble calling, and the welfare of his brethren. This may be found published in the second or third volume of the Transactions of the Association.

In 1849, the office of "Physician of the Marine Hospital" on Staten Island, in connection with the quarantine, was inaugurated by the New York State Legislature, and Hon. HAMILTON FISH, then Governor of New York, appointed Dr. STEWART to fill the position. As Dr. STEWART did not personally know the Governor, this cannot be deemed a political move; especially as his choice was due to the earnest solicitations of the most prominent medical men in New York, who asserted that, of all others, he was the best qualified to act in that all-important capacity—on account of his hospital experience. Dr. STEWART accepted the honor conferred on him, and set to work immediately to reorganize the excellent material and machinery of an institution which at times embraced from a thousand to twelve hundred inmates, with infectious and con-

tagious diseases, under the auspices of the Commissioners of Emigration, who had confirmed his appointment, and defrayed the expenses of all the necessary alterations. The whole responsibilities rested on Dr. STEWART, who continued to meet them till his resignation in July, 1851.

Though the Doctor was enabled to do much good to the suffering, and displayed untiring energy and executive ability, many of his immediate friends regretted the step which he had taken; for it deprived him of the benefit of a great popularity in the city of New York, and an increasing practice, which had already brought in large returns, and numbered many of the first families in the country. On retiring from the Quarantine Hospitals, Dr. STEWART, at the urgent solicitations of his friendly neighbors, remained on Staten Island until 1855, when his father died; a sad circumstance which required his removing with his family to Europe, where he has since resided, occasionally visiting his native country.

During a genial residence on the Isle of Wight in England, his health, which had become greatly impaired by close attention to the diseased, and constant exposure in the Quarantine, became so "shattered" that his family were seriously alarmed. Change of air was strongly advocated by those who best appreciated his worth. It was during one of these prostrations that he was in-

duced, by the earnest solicitations of his friends, to go as Surgeon on board the U. S. Mail Steamship "Arago," at that time under the command of the late Captain D. LINES, one of the most popular officers in that capacity. A few trips in this vessel brought about a rapid improvement, and rendered sleep, at one time difficult to procure, not only possible, but of comfortable issue; and accordingly, Dr. STEWART made an arrangement with the surgeon of the ship to fill his place for six months, with a view to the practical restoration of his health. His proposition was accepted, and he crossed and re-crossed the Atlantic eight times during the spring and summer of 1860. The result was a complete acquisition of renewed vigor, and immunity from all his former troubles, save an occasional attack of rheumatism, to which he had been subject.*

Plain and simple in his tastes, Dr. STEWART has ever been hospitable in manner and strict as to etiquette; being often consulted by his professional brethren as to points in ethics; and was pronounced by the late CADWALLADER COLDEN "the best administrative officer with whom he

* Dr. STEWART'S health has had many shocks. He has been more or less troubled with rheumatism, and nervous palpitation of the heart; has been threatened with phthisis; and had one copious hemorrhage from the lungs some twenty years since. He has also had bilious remittent fever, measles, scarlatina, pleurisy, and typhoid fever. His height is 5 feet 9¾ inches, and weight 156 lbs. English.

had ever come in contact." Though his success in life was due to his personal labors, and promotion the result of the efforts of his colleagues, he has ever abjured politics, deeming them far removed from the business of a medical man!

On one occasion, however, before he was married or had entered on the paths of a Doctor's experience, being desirous of having some important business brought before the House of Lords, he became Attaché in London, under ANDREW STEVENSON, who was at that time American Minister at the Court of St. James. Although diplomatic employments were offered the Doctor by the late President TYLER, whose family-physician he was for many years, Dr. STEWART gratefully refused, and has never pursued any other business than that of a physician.

Though not actively engaged in his profession for several years, his interest has not flagged, nor has his zeal in the progress of science abated. He always claims his right of "M. D."

His family consists of one son, born in Paris, 1841, and one daughter, a native of Virginia, in 1839—whose "Easter books," for the benefit of the young, are neat, instructive, full of moral precepts, and a credit to her brain. His receipts the first year in New York were $60, the last year $6000—equal to $12,000 at the present time. When engaged in his professional rounds, Dr. STEWART preferred lithotripsy and diseases

of the genito-urinary organs, to any other branch of practice, but has ever been opposed to "specialties." His religious faith is that of an Episcopalian, but he is tolerant to all denominations of Christians.

On writing to ask him his opinion of smoking, I received the following reply: "I am an habitual smoker of cigars, detest the pipe, and have never experienced inconvenience from the use of *mild* tobacco."

Dr. STEWART, when in New York, was continually called upon by brother physicians to attend their patients during sickness or temporary absence from town; and when at times any one would send for him in preference to their "own physicians," he was ever wont to refuse, unless his visit was made in the form of a consultation. This is a very strong point in favor of any man, for it emanates from a high order of integrity, and is worthy of remembrance. In speaking of this very subject, Dr. J. R. MANLY, an honest, but eccentric and sarcastic physician, made the following remark at an evening party given by my late father, Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, after delivering his address before the New York Academy of Medicine at the old Tabernacle: "I have found out why all you money-making doctors select CAMPBELL STEWART to look after your patients. It is because you know he will not steal them from you."

Though Dr. STEWART has lived abroad ever since the death of his worthy father, as he has crossed the Atlantic more than thirty times, (being wrecked at the entrance of Halifax in December, 1853, in the steamship "Humboldt,") it is reasonable to presume that an occasional visit will bring him before his many friends and grateful patients of olden time. He is at present engaged in the study of southern climates, with the view of publishing his observations on some future occasion.

Dr. STEWART is a member of the Rhode Island State Medical Society; Medico-Chirurgical Society of Louisiana; Montgomery County Medical Society, of Alabama; American Medical Association; New York Academy of Medicine; Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh; Delegate for six years from the New York Academy of Medicine to the American Medical Association, and Delegate from the same to the New York State Medical Society.

HIS WORKS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. Translation from the French of "SCOUTETTEN on Club-Foot." With plates. Philadelphia. 1839.

2. "Hospitals and Surgeons of Paris." Pp. 430. New York. 1843.

3. Report on "Medical Education," to the American Medical Association. Published in "Transactions." 1849–50.

4. Anniversary Address to the New York Medico-Chirurgical Society. New York Journal of Medicine.

5. Anniversary Oration before the New York Academy of Medicine. Published by the Academy.

6. Oration (*by written request*) before the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh. Published in Edinburgh Medical Journal. 1856.

Reports, cases, translations, etc., in

7. Transactions of American Medical Association.

8. American Journal of Medical Sciences.

9. Medical Examiner of Philadelphia.

10. New York Journal of Medicine.

11. " " Annalist.

12. " " Medical Times.

13. Edinburgh Medical Journal.

14. And Editor of New York Journal of Medicine. 1844—45.

Dr. STEWART'S lectures have been few in number, he never having been a Professor in any College; but in 1844 he gave a few clinical lectures at Bellevue Hospital, to a small class of private pupils, and likewise a short course on Lithotripsy and Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, at his office.

INSTRUMENTS.

1. Dr. STEWART invented and presented to the Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris, in 1843, a concealed bistoury, for operating in strangulated hernia. It was referred for examination to Professor BLANDIN, who died before reporting upon its merits.

2. A modification of LALLEMAND'S Porte-Caustique, for cauterizing the neck of the bladder, so as to permit the use of a solid cylinder of nitrate of silver. See American Journal of the Medical Sciences.

3. An instrument for cauterizing the urethra in gonorrhœa, by means of a compressed sponge, catheter, and stylet. Made by TIEMANN, of New York, and extensively used.

AUGUSTUS K. GARDNER, M.D.

AUGUSTUS KINSLEY GARDNER, M.D.

Pun-provoking thyme.—*William Shenstone.*

The subject of the present sketch, like his father, SAMUEL JACKSON GARDNER, was an only son, but had two sisters, MARY B. and CHARLOTTE. His mother was Miss MARY BELLOWS KINSLEY. On his father's side the family can trace as far back as to within twenty years of the landing of the "May Flower;" and on looking over the list of passengers we find that a GARDNER was on board. His grandfather KINSLEY was the first representative to Congress from Maine, and, at one time, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His grandmother KINSLEY was daughter of BELLOWS, the first settler of Bellows' Falls, N. H.; while his grandmother GARDNER came from the JACKSON family of Massachusetts, and died at the age of ninety-two.

Dr. GARDNER was born at Roxbury, Mass., July 31st, 1821. He first attended the grammar school in that place, and for three years was a

student at the Walpole Academy, N. H. He subsequently passed three years at the Academy, Exeter, N. H., pursuing a course of study under the direction of the same tutor who had instructed Edward Everett, Daniel Webster, Cass, and many other noted men. This was during the last three years of the presidency of the celebrated Benjamin Abbott, LL.D., etc., a man universally beloved and respected; delightfully genial, and looked up to by his ambitious pupils. Every year this careful training of the first principles of moral and physical education, is more appreciated. He entered Harvard College, the alma mater of his father and grandfather Kinsley, and was in the class that graduated in 1842. During his collegiate course he did not confine himself to the immediate plan of study laid down by rule, but followed a desultory system of reading and general observation, that did much towards enlarging his mind and training his faculties for other pursuits. This brought down on him the censure of his professors, who did not approve of the sacrifice of the classics and mathematical paradoxes, on the altar of light literature and the study of law—so his father was notified, at the end of his junior year, that "he was not making sufficient use of his time to render his further stay desirable." The embarassed state of his father's finances, at this time, rendered it advisable to withdraw him from the institu-

tution, where he had been kept in accordance with the expressed desire of his mother, then deceased. He accordingly left; immediately commenced the study of medicine, and was formally graduated from Harvard University Doctor of Medicine, in 1844.

Though deprived of his classical diploma, his subsequent advancement in general culture and professional ability caused that college, without solicitation, to bestow on him the degree of A. M., in 1852, "in token of their high appreciation of his distinguished attainments."

Previous to the Doctor's professional studies he followed no business whatever, saving a few months as teacher in a county school, within two winter vacations of eight weeks each. During his short experience, however, he became so fascinated by this course of life that, at one time, he strongly entertained the idea of keeping school for the instruction of young men, as a means of livelihood. This was occasioned likewise by the expense incident to the study of medicine, and the paucity of his funds. But the career promised so little in a financial point of view, and opened so small a path to ambition, that he decided in favor of Æsculapius; and has since remained a steady follower of the healing art.

Dr. GARDNER availed himself of an excellent preparatory course of practical study, while in the offices of several able physicians. He passed

two years in the Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., under Dr. GEORGE W. OTIS, Jr.; eight months in the Poor House Lunatic Asylum, South Boston, with Dr. CHARLES H. STEDMAN; and also spent some time at the Vermont Medical School, under Drs. BIGELOW, REYNOLDS, STORER, HOLMES, J. B. S. JACKSON, etc. From the first day of his life as a medical student, till within four months of his graduation, he slept in a hospital, and passed his time in putting up prescriptions, compounding drugs, dressing wounds, pulling teeth, and attending the insane, and women in labor; being, at times, placed in charge of very responsible positions. For the first two years he followed this course without one week's respite. He had failed in college, where he had been sent contrary to his desire; but in his medical capacity succeeded, for he was doing that which pleased his taste, and afforded him more real pleasure than the exercise of any recreation: and even at the present time he enters into the science of treatment with fervor and enthusiasm.

Dr. GARDNER's Thesis was on "Syphilis"—and diseases of that character still continue to interest him.

In the fall of 1844 he visited Europe, and returned in the autumn of 1845, having spent the winter and spring in Paris, and the summer in Switzerland. During his residence abroad he went down the Rhine, passed through Holland

and Belgium, and stayed a short time in London. He derived much benefit from the special kindness of Dubois, at the Lying-in Hospital of the School of Medicine, which accorded many privileges to native students. They petitioned the government, and a law was passed for their benefit, to the effect that no foreign students should receive any privileges superior to those granted to French students. This went into effect the day before he left Paris.

It was during Dr. Gardner's sojourn in Europe that he wrote that spicy and genial book entitled "Old Wine in New Bottles, or the Spare Hours of a Student in Paris," which met with a favorable reception, was ably reviewed, and is excellent for reminiscent reference. In speaking of this work, Mr. Duyckinck calls it "a clever volume."*

His style is sharp, to the point, facetious, and decided. When he knows a fact he is not afraid to say so. His outspoken thoughts have cost him friends, but truth is at the bottom of his statements.

Dr. Gardner has practised chiefly in New York city; was six years Attending Physician to the City Dispensary; six to the Northern Dispensary, having charge of the class of diseases of females and children; and was also Physician

* See Cyclopædia of American Literature, Vol. ii..

to the Lying-in Asylum District many years. He had at one time the sole charge of the Private Hospital, Bloomingdale, for three years, attending from two to five hundred patients of all grades, and afflicted with divers diseases. Out of one hundred and fifty-four cases of ship fever, which were placed under his special supervision, one fall, he lost but two. To use his own words, in answer to my question, "The books said never give stimulants in fever with a cracked tongue; I commenced on my own authority to stimulate freely these patients, starved into disease, and hence my success. The practice was soon universal—others coincidently adopting the same treatment." Notwithstanding the prejudice to the contrary, it is the experience of many physicians that it is far more difficult to introduce a new remedy, or different style of treatment, for an old disease, in a hospital, than to try the experiment on a private patient. In one instance, consulting physicians are notified of the fact. Junior and senior walkers have their own notions, and discuss "this singular freak" freely. But not a few lives have been saved by an independent boldness of action, based as it is on scientific deductions, and a system of exclusive reasoning.

Dr. GARDNER married Miss ANNA LOUISA HIDDEN, of New York, June 27th, 1850, and has had two daughters, now living, and one son, who died of hooping cough, when six weeks old. His re-

ligious faith is that of an Unitarian of the CHANNING and DEWEY type. His height 5 feet 6½ inches, and his weight, till within three years past, 115 lbs. It is now, however, 140 lbs. His health, during a laborious life, with the exception of an occasional attack of dyspepsia, has been universally excellent.

On writing to ask the Doctor his opinion of the habit of smoking, I received the following reply:

"I do not smoke. In moderation it produces little effect. Immoderately used, it is often for a long time innocuous; but is pretty sure to be perceptible in its effects, sooner or later; not so much in causing disease, as interfering with the functions of organs, producing dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, (daily seen in my examinations for life insurance,*) affecting diseased and weakly persons of all descriptions."

His practice has been of a general character, but that which has most occupied his attention has been obstetrics and the diseases of women and children; though his taste more particularly runs in the direction of diseases of the brain, but a want of opportunity to act in this capacity has deprived him of putting his theories in practice.

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* On the death of the late RICHARD S. KISSAM, Dr. GARDNER was appointed Examining Physician in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and during the last year, since its organization, Examiner of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company.

During the war, when the South was so effectually blockaded that many of the inhabitants of the chill and fever districts suffered materially for want of the proper remedies, which were systematically excluded from the rebels, Dr. GARDNER made bold, during a medical convention in New York, to put on record his formal protest against what he termed inhuman and uncivilized conduct on the part of the authorities; and he made a motion to the effect that quinine and other remedial agents of a similar nature be permitted free circulation past our lines. This was voted down, with severe remarks, and the motion was lost. As no one can doubt the Doctor's patriotism, there are some now living who applaud his kindness of heart, and give credit to so bold a step as the unsuccessful attempt to speak out before a community sentiments repulsive to the majority of those present.

Dr. GARDNER was the original proposer of drinking hydrants or fountains in New York, as may be seen by his letter to DANIEL F. TIEMAN, in the *New York Daily Times*. He was also the first to give chloroform in labor in New York, as reported to the Academy of Medicine.

On asking him if he would be a Doctor again, he replied, "Of course, yes; The noblest study of mankind is man. The better we know man, the better we know God. The better we serve man, the fitter we are to serve God. In fact, we can-

not serve God in any higher way than in serving man, providing we do it for the sake of humanity, and not for the mere dollar. Aim high, and we will approximate something nearer than if we aim lower."

His works are as follows:

1. Old Wine in New Bottles, or the Spare Hours of a Student in Paris.
2. Tyler Smith's Lectures. Edited with some hundred pages of additional matter.
3. Diseases of the Sexual Organs of Females, by Scanzoni. Translated from the French, with one hundred pages of additional and original matter.
4. Essay on Ergot, in the N. Y. Journal of Medicine.
5. Essay on Swill Milk, delivered before the New York Academy of Medicine.
6. Report on the Meat of New York. N. Y. Journal of Medicine.
7. Drinking Hydrants proposed in New York. Daily "Times."
8. Report on the Hygienic Character of the Sewing Machine, before New York Academy of Medicine.
9. Elaborate Report on Surgical Instruments, at the World's Fair, New York.
10. Report on the First Administration of Chloroform in Labor in New York.

11. Contributed for years an average of many columns a week to the Newark Daily Advertiser.
12. Also wrote many articles for the New York Times.
13. Ditto, many articles for the New York Tribune.
14. Ditto, many articles for Life Illustrated.
15. Ditto, many articles for the New York Sun.
16. Ditto, many articles for the New World.
17. Ditto, many articles for the Knickerbocker Magazine.
18. Ditto, many articles for Graham's Magazine.
19. Ditto, many articles for the American Journal of Medical Sciences.
20. Ditto, many articles for the New York Journal of Medicine.
21. Ditto, many articles for the American Medical Monthly.
22. Ditto, many articles for the Annalist, etc. etc.
23. And was the correspondent of newspapers in New Orleans.
24. Correspondent of papers in Maine.
25. " " " " Boston.

And contributed an occasional squib or criticism on some recent publications in other journals.

26. Causes and Curative Treatment of Sterility.
27. An arrangement has recently been made with him by the Publisher of Braithwaite's

Retrospect, that he become the editor of the American edition, and add such original matter as may bear directly on anything of a medical line that may have had its origin in the United States.

28. Also read before the New York Historical Society, papers on the History of Flags* that have Waved over New York.
29. History of the Ships and Ship-builders of New York.
30. In 1861. Eulogy on John W. Francis, M.D., LL.D., before the Medical Chirurgical College, N.Y.
31. 1862. Eulogy on Richard S. Kissam, M. D., before the New York Academy of Medicine.

Dr. GARDNER has invented:

1. A Guard Crochet.
2. Modifications of Veetis.
3. " " " Crochet.
4. " " " Craniotomy Forceps.
5. And various instruments for the Treatment of Uterine Diseases.

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* See Valentine's Manual, 1863.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., ETC.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., ETC.,

(President of Bellevue Hospital Medical College.)

"Each proselyte would vote his doctor best,
With absolute exclusion to the rest."—*Drgden.*

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., was the son of WILLIAM and MARY TAYLOR, who were born at Cambridge, England, and came to this country in 1797, settling in Philadelphia, where his father became very successful in mercantile pursuits at first, but subsequently lost much of what had been accumulated. Their family consisted of eight children. Two daughters and three sons are now living; the subject of the present sketch being the youngest. His brother, BENJAMIN C. TAYLOR, D. D., is a clergyman; and his other brother, Dr. OTHNIEL H. TAYLOR, M. D., is a physician of eminence in Camden, N. J.

Dr. ISAAC E. TAYLOR, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., (in a house once occupied by General WASHINGTON,) 25th April, 1812, during the troubles between England and the United States. He first attended a boarding-school near Phila-

delphia, besides being instructed by a private tutor. He entered Rutgers College, N. J., at fourteen years of age, and was at one time suspended for playing billiards; but did not remain idle during his "rustication," for he kept up with his class; re-entered the senior year, and was graduated in 1830.

During his suspension at home, he also attended a course of medical lectures on anatomy, chemistry, and midwifery; it being the last course delivered by the late Dr. P. S. PHYSICK and Dr. JAMES, Professor of Obstetrics.

Being now Bachelor of Arts, he at once studied law and two years afterwards medicine, and entered the office of his brother, Dr. OTHNIEL H. TAYLOR, at that time practising successfully in Philadelphia, and was in due time graduated Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1834.

His Thesis was on Hæmoptysis. In 1840, six years after receiving his diploma, he visited Paris, and entered the office of Prof. CAZEAUX, the better to learn more about those diseases which have continually interested him during his professional career.

In 1832, during that direful epidemic, he assisted in the cholera hospital in Philadelphia, of which his brother was Physician-in-Chief.*

* At that time there were ten cholera hospitals in the city.

Immediately after his marriage, in 1835, with Miss Eliza Mary, daughter of Stuart Mollan, a distinguished merchant of New York, he was induced by the earnest solicitations of his father-in-law to enter into business, and realize in a few years an abundant competency: and accordingly he became associated with him in connection with branch-houses in five of the largest southern cities. As there were many clerks, and his time was not fully engrossed, he became dissatisfied with his present mode of life, and returned to his first love, medicine, in 1839. This was much against the will of his connections, for he had the brightest prospects of making a speedy fortune, but his reply was: "I would rather make ten dollars by my profession than thousands in business." And he has ever since remained true to his determination. His family consists of one son and three daughters.

During his sojourn in Europe, he travelled extensively, attended the hospitals in Paris and Dublin, and visited other places of interest.

In 1839 he commenced to practice in the city of New York, and was attached to the City and Eastern Dispensaries, and in 1841, on his return from Europe, re-associated himself with the City, Eastern, Northern, and Demilt Dispensaries, as Attending Physician, having charge, in each, of the diseases of females. When in 1841, he attended the City Dispensary, he had private

classes of four in each, attending these cases; and this was the first time that clinical instruction was given on diseases of females in the United States. Dr. Lewis A. Sayre was one of those students; and on one occasion, while he was in the office of Dr. Greene, an important case occurred, which rendered it uncertain to those medical men present, as to whether a woman had ovarian disease, a tumor of some kind, dropsy, or pregnancy, the consulting physicians present not being able to come to any definite conclusion. "Young Sayre," Dr. Taylor told me, "quietly applied his ear to the abdomen, and announced, to the surprise of all, that he heard the beating of the fœtal heart. This settled the question; and he has always since acknowledged his gratitude to me for the instruction he had received from the *clinical* advantage afforded him, through which he became acquainted with fœtal auscultation."

In November, 1840, Dr. Taylor read before the New York Medical and Surgical Society a paper on the Diseases of Females, and Nervous Diseases Treated in the City Dispensary. This was among the first papers in which mention was made of the speculum being used in the United States. It was published, at the request of Dr. A. H. Stevens, in the *New York Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, 1841. While connected with these dispensaries, during his seven years' experience, his

associates in the same institutions were Drs. Swett, Bulkley, Buel, Parker, McCready, Watson, and others. He also visited the Colored Orphan Asylum for two years.

On asking the Doctor his opinion of the use of tobacco, he replied, "I occasionally smoke, and really enjoy a good cigar. Too much smoking is, like over-indulgence in all pleasures, somewhat injurious. But a moderate use of it I do not consider hurtful." The Doctor's health has been always excellent. His religious faith is Protestant, and he attends Rev. Dr. Rice's Presbyterian church.

His favorite branch of practice is obstetrics, diseases of women and children, and thoracic diseases; and he has put on record his belief that cholera is not contagious.

I asked him, one day, if he would be a Doctor again, and in answer, was told, "Yes; with all my heart I would. I love the profession." His height is 5 feet 10½ inches, and weight about 175 pounds. He never competed for any prizes, but has studied steadily the progress of science and disease, often rising at three in the morning to prepare his lectures for the coming term, as at that hour he finds his mind clearer and more capable of grasping a given subject. Not a little of his present skill is due to his attendance on the summer school of Drs. Chapman, Hodge, Gibson, and Profs. J. Randolfe, and Meigs. He also re-

ceived a free ticket from Dr. G. S. Patterson, Professor to Jefferson Medical School, and attended one winter.

In 1851, Dr. Taylor was elected by the "Board of Ten Governors," Physician to Bellevue Hospital, his appointment having been previously entertained by the Board of Aldermen, before the Board of Governors was organized. In April, 1860, the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections superseded the Board of Governors, being composed of Simeon Draper, *Pres't*, Moses H. Grinnell, Isaac Bell, and James B. Nicholson, four gentlemen of integrity and energy, who have done much for the benefit of the community at large, and the poor in particular. These Commissioners brought about great reforms, and were the means of causing a complete renovation of the former system in Bellevue Hospital. The by-laws were revised and remodelled, and a Committee of Inspection was appointed, through which the Medical Board of Bellevue was represented, and by whom the principal means of communication was held with the Commissioners. It was composed of Drs. Taylor, A. B. Mott, and L. A. Sayre; Dr. Taylor being chairman. During the first meetings of this committee, important changes were effected, for Dr. Taylor suggested that the *warden* and *clerk* should not be associated with *this* committee. Under the former medical board, they had been on the ex-

ecutive committee, and had exercised much controlling influence. But this was now done away with, and the medical men stood on their own ground, free agents in a conscientious cause. The dead-house was now placed under the sole direction of the Committee, being a very important change for the members of the Medical Board of Bellevue; but not in any way excluding the other schools of medicine, which institutions were to be supplied with bodies in proportion to their students. And now already the benefit of past actions was perceived, for the Warden had no longer, as formerly, any control over the bodies for post mortem examination and dissection, which had once been a formidable obstacle against the attending-physicians and surgeons obtaining specimens for the purpose of illustrating their lectures in the various colleges. About this time it was noised abroad that one of the prominent physicians of one of the schools had said, "That if he could not have post-mortem examinations, except at the option of the Warden, he would resign." This did much to bring about that beneficial change.

November 25th, 1860, President Simeon Draper addressed a note to Dr. Taylor, requesting him to meet him officially, as chairman of the Committee of Inspection. Dr. Taylor went, and during the interview Mr. Draper asked him, "whether he thought the Medical Board of Bel-

levue Hospital would have any objections to assume the duties of medical attendants at Blackwell's Island, after the completion of the Island Hospital, which would be in a short time?" Dr. TAYLOR replied that he thought they would have no objection, but would accept of the medical direction there; and, moreover, stated that Dr. SANGER was then Resident-Physician on the Island, and if he deemed a change desirable, he would endeavor to effect that object.

Dr. TAYLOR then called a meeting of the Committee of Inspection at his house, Nov. 26th, 1860. The meeting resulted in a call "for a meeting of all the members of the Medical Board at the office, No. 1 Bond street, on Saturday, Dec. 1st, at 7½ o'clock. Present, Commissioners DRAPER, NICHOLSON, BELL, Doctors TAYLOR, J. R. WOOD, MCCREADY, SMITH, CRANE, CLARK, MEYER, GOULEY, PARKER, MOTT, CHURCH, GREEN, SAYRE, and LOOMIS."* The object of this meeting was "to unite the entire medical department of their government under *one* Medical organization, excepting only Randall's Island and the Lunatic Asylum, and embracing, besides Bellevue Hospital, the care of the patients of the Penitentiary, Almshouse, Workhouse, Island Hospital, and Small-pox Hospital."† A committee was now appointed to ex-

* See Minutes of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, for 1860 and 1861, vol. 1, p. 384.

† Idem.

amine the Hospitals on Blackwell's Island. It consisted of Drs. CLARK, MCCREADY, TAYLOR, CRANE, J. R. WOOD, and MEYER, and Dr. TAYLOR was constituted chairman. As Dr. CLARK did not serve on that occasion, Dr. GREEN was elected in his place.*

On the occasion of the report to the Medical Board, Dec. 18th, 1860, after speaking of the increase of patients, Dr. TAYLOR said:

"As there were great opportunities for advancing the cause of medical science, thus attracting a large number of students to the city of New York, it becomes an important question, whether, ere many days elapse, the Bellevue Hospital should have—nay, ought to have—connected with it, and established, A COLLEGE for the education of young men, independent of a *Clinical* Hospital, thus making it one of the largest schools and hospitals *united together?* The question, therefore, is now put to the Medical Board, by the Committee, for their consideration, with the hope, that when the Institutions on the Island, and the Bellevue Hospital, are completely regulated, some means may be adopted to found a *university* or college similar to many of the medical institutions abroad. *There are many reasons why a college should be established*, and every exertion should be attempted to accomplish it. It will be materially aided by the Commissioners, who will be

* At a meeting at Mr. KEEN'S house, a sub-commitee was appointed, composed of Drs. TAYLOR and J. R. WOOD, Dr. TAYLOR acting as chairman. See Minutes of Com. of P. C., vol 1, p. 401, appointment of Dr. ISAAC E. TAYLOR, Visiting-Physician to Blackwell's Island Hospital for December, and p. 420 also.

proud to come up to the work at the proper time for completion.*

"Signed,

"ISAAC E. TAYLOR, *Chairman, etc.*"

This suggestion to establish a college was referred back to the Committee for further action, and Dr. TAYLOR, preferring three more to be added, nominated Drs. STEPHEN SMITH, GEORGE T. ELLIOT, and CRANE.

After several meetings of the Committee, it was decided to merely address a letter to the Commissioners, embodying their views, and re-

* After Dr. TAYLOR'S Report as Physician on Duty at Blackwell's Island, and Chairman of Committee of Inspection, he made the above remarks to the Medical Board, suggesting the establishing of a college in connection with the hospital, which report was separated, and is in the "Minutes of the Medical Board." Dec. 18th. Special meeting of the Medical Board at Dr. TAYLOR'S, when the Report of the Sub-Committee (Drs. TAYLOR and WOOD) was read by the Chairman (Dr. TAYLOR), and then a Committee of FIVE were appointed. To Drs. TAYLOR and WOOD were added Drs. STEPHEN SMITH, GEORGE T. ELLIOT, and CRANE, as nominated by Dr. TAYLOR. See Minutes of Medical Board, Dec. 18; also Minutes of Committee of Inspection, Dec. 14, which met at the hospital; also Report to Commissioners, dated 15th December. The report to the Medical Board, recommending the college to be established, was a separate one, and was also read, December 14th, at a meeting of the Commissioners, and Committee of Inspection, 7½, P. M. Present—Messrs. Draper, Grinnell, Bell, Nicholson—Commissioners; and Drs. Taylor, A. B. Mott, and Sayre, Committee of Inspection. See Minutes, Dec. 14. After this the report was sent, Dec. 15th, to the Commissioners; and the other report, recommending the college, read, Dec. 18, at Dr. TAYLOR'S house, No. 13 West 20th street, N. Y.

questing their opinion on the subject, and the best manner in which to commence their work.

Three days after this Dr. TAYLOR called on Mr. DRAPER for his answer, and it was favorable. It was simply: "All you have to do is to prepare a charter." On the strength of this suggestion Dr. TAYLOR drew up the charter, January 1st, 1861, and submitted it to the Commisioners and Committee of Inspection, for approval, January 11th, 1861. Those present on this occasion were Messrs. DRAPER and NICHOLSON, and Drs. TAYLOR, MOTT, and SAYRE.* The charter was read, and the Trustees named, and subsequently selected by Mr. DRAPER, who sent the charter to Senator ANDRUS, to be presented in due form to the Legislature.†

* See Minutes of Committee, January 11, 1861.

† As it will become a matter of medical history, it is deemed important that a complete list of the names first associated with this great enterprise should be incorporated in this series. The following extract from the Minutes of the Commissioners, for 1861, will prove of interest:

"AN ACT to incorporate the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the City of New York, of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows;

John W. Francis, M. D., Isaac Wood, M. D., Alonzo Clark, M. D, Benjamin W. McCready, M. D., Isaac E. Taylor, M. D, George T. Elliot, M. D., B. Fordyce Barker, M. D., Alfred L. Loomis, M. D., John W. Green, M. D., Theodore G. Thomas, M. D., Valentine Mott, M. D., Alexander H. Stevens, M. D., James R. Wood, M. D., Lewis A. Sayre, M. D., John J. Crane, M. D., Stephen Smith, M. D., Willard Parker, M. D., Alexander B. Mott, M. D., Carl Theo. Meier, M. D., John W. S. Gouley,

March 29th, 1861, as Chairman of the Committee on the College, Dr. I. E. Taylor addressed a note to Mr. Draper, requesting that action be taken with a view to erect a building at once, etc. (page 161, vol. 2), and was answered the same day by Mr. Draper, President, requesting him to present, in detail, their wishes on the subject.

This was answered, April 8th, 1861, by Dr. I. E. Taylor and B. W. McCready, Committee of Medical Board, and a definite explanation as to their object made. I make the following extract in explanation, as pertinent: "It is intended that the Bellevue Medical College, though possessing a faculty taken from the Medical Board, shall be an institution entirely separated in its government from that Board. The faculty of the new

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M. D., William H. Church, M. D., and their associates, are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the City of New York, of the State of New York, for the purposes of instruction in the various departments of medical science, professed and taught by said College.

"2. Simeon Draper, James B. Nicholson, Isaac Bell, Jr., Moses H. Grinnell, John J. Astor, Moses Taylor, William B. Crosby, John Ward, Samuel D. Cook, George F. Tallman, Edward Minturn, J. P. Geraud Foster, Anthony L. Robertson, E. H. Chapin, John Hughes, Robert T. Haws, Richard M. Blatchford, Robert L. Hone, James T. Brady, Watts Sherman, and Matthew Morgan, are hereby constituted a Board of twenty-one Trustees, etc. * * * * *

"10. This Act to take effect immediately."

college occupying themselves as a faculty only with the instruction of students, leave the present relations between the Board of Commissioners and the Medical Board altogether unchanged (see page 164, vol. 2.) Permission to erect a hospital was soon after accorded by the Commissioners, and the plans submitted by Messrs. Post and Gambrill, architects, were adopted. About this time Dr. Taylor applied for leave to visit Europe, but owing to certain reasons did not go.

The Trustees and faculty met at his house, April 25th or 26th, 1861, and it was on this occasion that Dr. Taylor suggested, that instead of erecting a new building, it would be more economical for the present, to alter the old Dead House, where also the Museum was. This was stated by Mr. Draper, and was agreed upon. The Committee of the Building, appointed, at a meeting of the Medical Board, in April, at Dr. Isaac Woods' house, reported that plan.

From this time matters took a practical turn, but nothing of any especial interest occurred till May 5th, 1863, when Dr. Taylor suggested establishing the Out-door Department (see page 209, vol. 3 & 4, Min. of Commissioners.) This arose from the following circumstances. April 21st, 1863, Mr. Draper sent a communication to the Medical Board on Specialties, and a regular

meeting was held, April 29th,* approving of them. Thus, as specialties were objectionable to outer schools, and sustained by members of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, Dr. TAYLOR proposed an Out-door Department, which would meet both ends in view. May 10th, Drs. FLINT, Jr., and TAYLOR, suggested that Mr. DRAPER call a special meeting of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital to reconsider the subject of specialties.† This was held. The next meeting was at No. 1 Bond street,‡ and a special meeting was held at Dr. ISAAC WOODS', June 10th or 11th, and a Committee of two were elected to report on the subject, as proposed by the Commissioners, at their office, June 8th. This Committee consisted of Drs. CLARK and FLINT. They reported: Dr. CLARK preparing the part on Specialties of the Hospital (page 227), and Dr. FLINT that which referred to the Out-door Department. This report set aside the specialties of hospitals as prepared April 21st, 1863, and passed unanimously. (See pages 203 & 234, *idem.*)

President DRAPER soon after made some excellent remarks concerning out-door Poor, and their wants,‖ and in talking over the matter with Dr.

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* See pages 203-5-8-9, and 10, Minutes of Commissioners, 1863, vols. 3 & 4.

† See page 213, Minutes of Commissioners, vols. 3 & 4.

‡ See page 222, Minutes of Commissioners, " "

‖ See page 254, Minutes of Commissioners, " "

Taylor, it was decided that the "Out-door Department" should in future be recognized by the name of "Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief," which it now bears. Nothing of importance occurred till April 6th, 1865, when active measures were adopted concerning this Department.* Also November 10th, 1865, the Executive Committee of B. H. M. College were very much interested in this movement. The taking of immediate steps was strongly advocated by Mr. Nicholson, one of the Board of Commissioners; and Isaac Bell, President, called a meeting, and requested Dr. Taylor, ex-officio, to organize the Bureau. Everything looked favorably, but it was at length superseded in its action by other influences. At a regular meeting, May 7th, 1866, a report was made to Isaac Bell, President, and the Commissioners, and was adopted.†

This Bureau was organized June 23d, 1866, and soon went into full operation, June 28th, 1866. A communication from Dr. Alexander B. Mott, Secretary, "Transmitting proceedings‡ of meeting held June 22d, 1866, for the organization of the Bureau for 'Medical and Surgical Out-Door Relief,' which was held at the house of Dr. I. E. Taylor, 13 West 20th street." * * * *

* See vol. 6, Minutes of Commissioners, P. C. & C., pp. 103, 112, 115, and 586-7-8.

† See Pamphlet of Minutes, May 17th, 1866, page 222. Dr. Stephen Smith acted as Secretary on this occasion.

‡ See Minutes of Commissioners, etc., page 331, June, 1866.

Extract from the Minutes:

"On motion of Dr. SAYRE, Dr. TAYLOR was called to the chair.

"On motion of Dr. FLINT, Dr. MOTT was appointed Secretary.

"Dr. WOOD moved to proceed to the election of President and Secretary of the organization. *Carried.* The balloting resulted in favor of Dr. I. E. TAYLOR for President, and Dr. A. B. MOTT for Secretary.

"On motion of Dr. GOULEY, the votes for President and Secretary were declared to be unanimous." * * * * * *

Names of Medical Staff.

PHYSICIANS.	SURGEONS.
Alonzo Clark, M. D.	James R. Wood, M. D.
Benjamin W. McCready, M. D.	Alexander B. Mott, M. D.
Isaac E. Taylor, M. D.	Lewis A. Sayre, M. D.
George T. Elliot, M. D.	John J. Crane, M. D.
Alfred L. Loomis, M. D.	Stephen Smith, M. D.
John W. Greene, M. D.	J. W. S. Gouley, M. D.
Theodore G. Thomas, M. D.	Frank H. Hamilton, M. D.
Austin Flint, M. D.	H. A. Sands, M. D.

About this time, though the several Institutions on Blackwell's Island were under the immediate supervision of the Bellevue Hospital Board, it was not considered, by the Commissioners, to bring about such successful issues as they had anticipated, in its relations with the Island Hospital, Small-Pox and Fever tents. Accordingly it was proposed that the matter should be taken under consideration, and Dr. TAYLOR was requested to make any suggestions that he might deem conducive to the condition of the patients, more supervision and aid being required. In one instance no

case of instruments could be found, while Drs. J. R. Wood and Taylor were officially inspecting the four Hospitals, and on this occasion Dr. Wood was obliged to probe a fistula in ano in the Almshouse Department, by the aid of a knitting needle.* Dr. Taylor accordingly proposed a new and independent organization, with the additional members of the Board. The following explains itself:

"New York, March 12, 1866.

"Dr. Isaac E. Taylor:

"*Sir*—You are respectfully requested to call together the members of the New Medical Board of the Island Hospital, at as early a period as possible, for the purpose of organization, and to nominate the House-Staff for the ensuing season.

"The newly-chosen members of the Island Hospital Board have been notified of their election.

"Yours truly,

Isaac Bell, *President.*"

The permanency of Bellevue Hospital College would not have continued an established fact, had not the out-door Department been suggested, for this, in not a few points, reconciled opposing elements and opened a field to the interested. At present the building is erected and a lease given, which offers complete security against outside pressure, and the majority of difficulties are overcome, legal and political resistance proving of no

* See Letter of Dr. I. E. Taylor to Commissioners. Minutes, Vol. 1, page 422.

avail, "to the contrary notwithstanding." As the promoter of so useful an enterprise, Dr. TAYLOR must contemplate its advancement with feelings akin to rapture. In speaking of this College and its surroundings, Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL, one of the Commissioners, and a member of the Board of Trustees during its commencement at the Academy of Music, said "that the college was established four years ago by the Commissioners of Charities at the suggestion of the President, Professor TAYLOR. Great good had already been accomplished through its instrumentality, * * * *. He asked the citizens of New York to give the college, which he believed to be unequalled by any in the country, their cordial support."*

The New York Medical Journal Association held its first meeting at his house, where Dr. STEPHEN SMITH and himself first proposed its organi-

* At the opening of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, for the Session 1866-7, Prof. A. B. MOTT, M. D., etc., while delivering the Introductory Address, October 10th, 1866, stated some interesting facts:

The College was founded and opened in 1861, and its number of medical students increased in the following manner:

	Students.	*Graduated.*
Session, 1861-2,	121	——
" 1862-3,	183	41
" 1863-4,	307	94
" 1864-5,	323	111
" 1865-6,	470	171

Is there another institution in this country whose growth has been as rapid, and its facilities so abundant?

zation, (see page 72, *Medical Register*, N.Y. 1866.) This has grown to be a most useful enterprise, and the library is now placed in the Mott Memorial Building; a munificent donation to the profession and city, by the widow of the late Napoleon of surgery, whose instruments and books may be judiciously used.

For three years Dr. TAYLOR investigated closely the practice of Homœopathy, with the conclusion that it was excellent treatment for diseases which would get well of themselves, and had produced one benefit, to wit: the lessening of those old-fashioned heroic overdoses, which, in carrying off disease also washed away health. Among many of his characteristics, those peculiarly prominent, are punctuality and earnestness, his love for his profession, diffidence and marked courtesy to those with whom he comes in contact. His library contains many valuable works, published in France, Germany, and the United States.

As a lecturer he is full and general, at times going into details that at first seemed superfluous, but during the lecture bear with additional power upon his subject.

List of Dr. Taylor's Medical works:

1. Report of Cases of Diseases peculiar to Females and Nervous Diseases, treated in the New York City Dispensary—read before the New York Medical and Surgical Society in

November, 1840, and published at the request of Dr. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS in the New York Journal of Medicine and Surgery, Vol. 4, for January, 1841. This was among the first papers in which the use of the speculum was mentioned.

2. Edited Dr. EVORY KENNEDY'S Work on Auscultation, with numerous plates and notes, unfolding the views entertained by STOLTZ and CAZEAUX, concerning the Cervix Uteri, 1843.
3. Remarks on the use of "Liquor Hydriodate of Arsenic and Mercury in Cutaneous and Uterine Diseases." This was its first introduction to the notice of the Profession at large. Published in the American Journal of Medical Sciences, for April, 1843.
4. On Rheumatism of the Uterus and Ovaries—read before the Pathological Society in New York, March 12, 1845, and published in the Journal of Medical Sciences, July, 1845.
5. Report of cases of Aphonia and Syphilitic Ulceration of the Larynx, treated by the Sponge Probang, with solution of the Nitrate of Silver, read before the New York Medical and Surgical Society in April, and published in the May number of the New York Journal of Collateral Sciences, 1845. This paper was the cause of a committee being appointed, which consisted of Drs.

Buck, Swett and F. C. Stewart, who were to report as to the propriety of introducing the Sponge, saturated with a solution of Nitrate of Silver, into the Larynx. Dr. H. Green read his paper on Topical Applications, before the same Society, May, 1845.

In speaking to me on this subject, Dr. Taylor unhesitatingly asserted that it was his firm conviction after much observation and no little experience, that in *very few cases* was the physician successful in introducing his sponge etc., etc., into the Larynx, it invariably passing into the œsophagus, which is almost always sure to be the result. This is an important fact, and worthy of experimental investigation.

6. Paper on Protrusion of the Eye, resulting from Rheumatic Inflammation of the Tunica Vaginalis Oculi, in New York Medical Times, June, 1845.
7. Protrusion of the Eye, or Exophthalmus, and Enlargement of the Thyroid Gland, as a sequence of Anæmia. New York Medical Times—with a plate—December 1852.
8. Syphilitic Mucous Tubercles and Secondary Syphilitic Affections of the Os Uteri; and Hereditary Transmissions. New York Journal of Medicine, May, 1853,—republished in several German Journals, and read be-

fore the Society of Medical Inquiry, April, 1853.

9. Monograph on the Sunburnt Appearance of the Skin, as an early diagnostic sign of the Supra Renal Capsule Disease. Published with illustrations in the New York Journal of Medicine, September, 1856.
10. Remarks on a case of Regurgitation of the Stomach, successfully treated by the inhalation of Chloroform. Published in New-York Journal of Medicine, Nov. 1856.
11. Case of Labor with anteversion of the Uterus in that state. Published in New York Medical Times for September, 1856.
12. Two successful cases of Recto Vaginal Fistula, cured by a new operation. Published in New York Medical Times, 1856.
13. Observations on the non-shortening of the Supra and Infra Vaginal Portion of the Cervix Uteri to the full term of Gestation. Read before the Academy of Medicine, and published in the American Medical Times for June, 1862. Illustrated with morbid specimens and diagrams.
14. Case of Procidentia Uteri of fifteen years' standing, successfully treated by being replaced, showing the error of the so-called large Hypertrophies of the Cervix Uteri, which is only an eversion of the cervix. Read before the County Medical Society,

New York, and published in the New York State Medical Transactions, 1864.

15. Monograph on "Placenta Prævia" with a *resumé* of the various opinions thereon, etc., etc. Read before the County Medical Society, February, 1865, and published in the State Transactions for 1865. There are many errors in the paper as it appears in the State Transactions, but these have been rectified in a new and revised edition, published by Dr. TAYLOR in quarto form, and elegantly printed and illustrated by excellent drawings.
16. Monograph on Recto Vaginal and Recto Labial Fistula, operated on after a new method. Published in the New York State Medical Transactions for 1866.

ISAAC WOOD, M. D.

ISAAC WOOD, M. D.,

(President of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital.

"How shall we then wish, that it might be allowed us to live over our lives again, in order to fill every minute of them with Charitable offices."—*Atterbury.*

Dr. Isaac Wood was the fourth son and sixth child of Samuel Wood and Mary Searing, there being thirteen children in the family; of whom seven were sons and six daughters. With the exception of the youngest girl, who died in her infancy, all of them stood around the grave of their father, who died at the advanced age of 84; the youngest being at that time between forty and fifty years old. Their mother died in her ninety-first year. Samuel Wood, father of the subject of the present sketch, came to New York in 1803, with ten children; and in 1804 opened a bookstore at 362 Pearl Street, afterwards moving to 357, which number was subsequently changed to 261. The store was six stories high in front, and seven in the rear, situated nearly opposite to what is now the United States Hotel, and was

considered at that time one of the architectural feats in the city. It was through his instrumentality that juvenile pictorials were largely introduced, and when one considers the present high prices that are paid for the intellectual amusement of the young, as compared with the old-fashioned two-penny serials, the progress of the times may be more fully appreciated. Four of the sons, SAMUEL S., RICHARD, GEORGE SIDNEY, and WILLIAM, went into their father's business and enlarged their publications to those of medical works, including the American edition of the *Medico-Chirurgical Journal*, and others of a similar character. The brothers associated themselves under the name of S. S. & W. WOOD, and for many years transacted their business at 389 Broadway—moving in the last few years to 61 Walker Street, where medical, scientific, and agricultural works are now published and imported, under the name of WILLIAM, and his son, WM. H. S. WOOD, who print the "*Medical Record*."

SAMUEL WOOD devoted much of his time to the consideration of Public and Free Schools, for both white and black children. It was through his agency that much of that trifling and absurd matter was removed from children's books, and a moral and useful series of "Juveniles" was introduced. He was one of the founders of the American Bible Society; the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Blind; the House

of Refuge; and, with JOHN PINTARD and others, he founded the first New York Savings Bank. SILAS WOOD was a successful merchant of the firm of BYRNES, WOOD, and TRIMBLE, and established with them the second line of packets that sailed between New York and Liverpool. RICHARD invented an inking-machine, which was very popular previous to HOES' great printing press, and obtained a patent both in this country and abroad.

Dr. ISAAC WOOD was born in Clinton Town, Nine Partners, Dutchess county, State of New York, the 21st of August, 1793, and was sent to various schools, one of which was under the direct government of JOHN GRISCOM, LL.D., Professor of Chemistry in the New York Medical Institution, and Principal of the New York High School. His classical studies were followed under the tuition of the celebrated Scotch clergyman, FREDERICK MACFARLANE.

He did not pursue any extensive course in a literary college, but, in April, 1811, entered the office of Dr. VALENTINE SEAMAN, one of the attending surgeons of the New York Hospital, and studied with zeal and industry, often sitting up till 4 and 5, A. M., while busily engaged in the investigation of some fascinating disease. This same interest in his profession ever marked his course. A conscientious student's life was not as luxurious and free from labor then as it

now is. At the present period he is instructed by *results*, but at that time—some fifty years ago—it was his special privilege and duty to keep the office in order, compound the medicines, collect his preceptor's bills, distinguish a drug at sight, besides paying $200 a year for this special indoctrination into the mysteries of a medical man's experience.

Formerly, the greatest difficulty to meet with in the pursuit after knowledge was the dissection of a subject. For not only was it against law and popular opinion to obtain a body, but even after one was secured, few can now appreciate the dangers incurred that it might be kept till thoroughly examined. Many risks were run, and strategems adopted to accomplish this end, in order to circumvent prejudice, that mental squint of an overbalanced intellect.

In speaking to me of his experience, Dr. Wood remarked that he had often been obliged to cross rivers, travel for miles; and, when night clouded vision, dig up the body of some poor creature, when it was so cold that his companion, who was on the look out near the fence, had to run up and down to prevent freezing. And even then, when the body was secured, the grave covered up and smoothed over, and the dead man placed in the wagon, wrapped in a cloak, and sitting by his side like some pale traveler; his friend must leave him, for neighbors were on the

scent, and he had to drive some twelve miles with a coroner's jury theoretically by his side, and the verdict "guilty" staring him in the face. Should the horse fall, or a turnpike arrest his progress, or he grow sick, all would be over. On one occasion, in this city, he went out with two other students, and having obtained the body from Potter's Field, tied its hands and feet together, and, fastening it (a small subject) round his neck, so as to be suspended in front, threw a large cloak or Mackintosh over all, and walked down Broadway at night, locking arms with his two friends, and passing within three yards of the night watchman, who looked upon them and their singing, as gay and festive youths returning from a genial symposium.*

On two different occasions he was forced to flee from the city, having been betrayed by one of his hired assistants, a colored man. So eager was he to improve every opportunity, that in order to avail himself of each dissection, he would not infrequently go from dinner to dinner (twenty-four hours) without food; proceeding from the New York Hospital, when he was on duty, to the dissecting room or lecture, to save time. Often did he scale the hospital gate at four in the winter morning, to study with his colleague, Dr. J. C.

* Zealous doctors have been known to attend the funeral of some emigrant in order to find out what he died of, and where he was buried; the better to act quickly when night arrived

Bliss, until sufficient light permitted him to attend and prescribe for the patients; after which he went to breakfast. He was assistant house-surgeon one year, and house-surgeon one year, from 1815 to 1816. He was licensed to practice medicine by the New York State Medical Society, in June, 1815. Many of the students and aspirants at that time considered the examination before the "censors" more searching and creditable, and the diploma more honorable, than that of the college. Among these may be mentioned, Drs. J. K. Rodgers, J. C. Cheeseman, McCauley, etc. Dr. Isaac Wood was graduated under the authority of, and received his diploma of M. D., 1816, from Queen's, now called Rutger's College, of New Brunswick, New Jersey—the New York Medical Institution not being vested with the authority to grant diplomas. The professors at that time were Drs. Nicholas Romaine, John Watts, Jr., Valentine Seaman, Thomas Cock, John Griscom, LL.D., Bruce, Bayard, and Edward Miller. His Thesis was on Carditis and Pericarditis.

At this time it was even difficult to obtain permission to examine a patient after death. On one occasion Dr. Wright Post spent an hour in endeavoring to persuade a woman, by every argument he could call up, to grant him the privilege of performing a post-mortem on merely the leg of her husband. Having operated on him

for popliteal aneurism, and without success, it was his earnest wish to ascertain why the desired effect had not been realized. But so determined was her negative answer, that all he could say or do produced nothing but irritation and positive refusal to comply.

On another occasion, when Dr. Isaac Wood was busily engaged in an autopsy at a city dispensary, the husband of the subject, overcome by impatience, though he had accorded permission, became so infuriated that he endeavored to beat the door down. In consequence of this, the Doctor and his associates were forced to abandon the examination, and hurriedly sew up the partially dissected woman; for, had he seen her under the exposed circumstances, a mob would speedily have been formed, and danger invaded that quiet department. It is well that a few instances of this character are occasionally brought before the present generation; for, without comparison, the man of study at this day would not sufficiently appreciate his comforts, or fully comprehend the extra facilities offered every one.

Formerly it was the instructor's fault if his students were not well versed in medical lore. Now the young doctor is the only one to blame, if, surcharged with an excess of facts and demonstrations, he is incapable of assuming the responsibilities of his profession, and does not comprehend the mysteries of microscopic anatomy.

Dr. Wood's health, with but few exceptions has been excellent, attributable in a great measure to his early rising when young, and an immense amount of out-door exercise. But, though free from ordinary ailments, he may be considered the special favorite of Providence, in a physical point of view; for there are few men living, save those who have been engaged in battle, whose escapes have been as wonderful, or their immunity from death so marvellous. In speaking one day to me on the subject, he said: "I am now seventy-three years old, and my life has been miraculously spared over seventy-three times. I have met with accidents, fallen out of windows, been thrown from carriages, run over, and mercifully preserved."

Dr. Wood's father for some time followed the doctrines of the Episcopal Church, but latterly became a member of the Society of Friends, in which creed the son is now a strong believer—and certainly there is much in that simple faith worthy of emulation; for the Quaker aims at simplicity of manners, cleanliness of habits, and charity of speech.

At the time of the prevalence of typhus fever in Bellevue Hospital and the Penitentiary, many fell victims to this direful scourge, and those who died in a greater ratio than even the prisoners were the attending physicians and keepers of these charitable institutions, to an extent equal

in the proportion of five to one. Three of the assistant physicians were prostrated by the fever at one time, when Drs. Criswold, Boyd, and Tripler might be seen in the same room They, however, after a narrow escape, finally recovered. Dr. Tripler lived till very recently, having filled a responsible position in the Army Medical Board; and Dr. Boyd took an active interest in the Health Department of Brooklyn. At that time Dr. Isaac Wood was by appointment attending physician; and a committee, composed of Drs. J. M. Smith, Bailey, and Wood, strongly recommended the Common Council to remove all the inmates from the prison, and promised, as their belief, that if this were done, no new cases would break out, as it would afford ample opportunity for cleansing the cells and localities. Their wishes were gratified, and resulted most favorably. The treatment on this occasion admitted of but little stimulation.

When the cholera broke out in this city in 1832, the resident, Dr. Wood, who had foreseen its arrival, when raging in Canada, predicted its ravages at Bellevue Hospital. In confirmation of his apprehension, out of two thousand paupers, patients, prisoners, and maniacs, six hundred died!

Dr. Isaac Wood himself, among the first, fell sick of the cholera. Forty bodies laid in the dead-house at one time, the undertakers not

being able to make coffins fast enough to bury them as they died; and in one instance the dead and the sick laid in the same bed. On not a few occasions, Dr. Wood, while going through the wards, was obliged to step over the dead and dying, who were lying in rows on the floor, the nurses not having time to prepare beds, as the patients were taken so suddenly.

While in Bellevue, Dr. Isaac Wood performed nearly all the surgical operations that were required. Dr. Stephen C. Roe, the consulting surgeon, occasionally operating himself. It is generally conceded that Dr. I. Wood was the first to remove the ends of the bone in lacerated injury of the elbow-joint. His first case succeeded so well that the patient could use his arm during ordinary labor, not having lost the power of flexion.

Dr. Wood's height is about 5 feet, 4 inches; and weight about 175 pounds. On asking him his opinion of smoking, he replied, "I have not smoked for more than thirty years past. I believe it detrimental to many persons, and in various ways." His writings have been chiefly official reports, and contributions to the medical Journals of the day.

Dr. Wood married three times, and has had four children. His only daughter married Dr. Thomas F. Cock, of this city, and died in 1863. But one son, F. Augustus Wood, is still left to him, and is engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Dr. Wood for many years connected himself with the more prominent associations in this city, a chronological list of which cannot fail to prove of value, as portraying the varied field of his labors, and the deep interest he took in the advancement of science, and the welfare of humanity.

1. He was elected a member of the Society of the New York Hospital, 6th January, 1818.

2. Member of the New York County Medical Society, 10th January, 1820.

3. Consulting Accoucheur to the Out-Door Lying-in Charity for the Second Ward, Dr. Gilbert Smith, President, Sept. 18th, 1823.

4. Member of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Cadwallader D. Colden, President, July 18th, 1825.

5. Appointed by a Committee of Common Council, April 14th, 1825, in conjunction with Drs. Joseph Bailey, Joseph M. Smith, and Stephen Brown, to visit the Penitentiary, and report on the nature of the disease (typhus fever) at that time doing sad havoc among the sick, and to suggest the necessary treatment and precautions to be followed out.

6. Consulting Physician to the Almshouse and Penitentiary at Bellevue, Oct. 17th, 1825.

7. Resigned from the City Dispensary, 19th December, 1825.

8. Member of the New York Eye Infirmary,

of which institution Wm. Few, Esq., was President, and Dr. Delafield the founder.

9. Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Aug. 4th, 1829.

10. Resident Physician of the Almshouse and Penitentiary; being elected by the Common Council January 29th, 1826, which position he resigned January 1st, 1833.

This was caused by his having had the cholera in 1832. The attack was so severe, and prostrated him to such an extent, that he did not fully recover his former tone and powers of physical endurance till about 1837, some five years after.

11. Life Member of the American Bible Society, February 3d, 1842.

12. Life Member of the New York Institution for the Blind, of which charitable foundation he was a manager for some twenty-five years, and several years its President; at one time acting as recording secretary, and at another as consulting physician. This close connection with those afflicted with loss of sight, enabled Dr. Wood to avail himself of the advantages which create experience, and ever since his first occupation of this position of trust, he has maintained a useful part in ophthalmic surgery.

13. Not long after this, Dr. Delafield proposed to establish a society for the relief of widows and orphans of medical men who had died in pursuit of their noble profession. Dr. Wood quickly re-

sponded to the suggestion, and soon became an active member, filling, on different occasions, the position of Treasurer, and subsequently that of President. If any one would desire to learn of the benefit produced by this noble enterprise, let him peruse the reports, and look carefully over the statistical record. Surely few deserve so comfortable an old age as she who, "Doomed to early cares and trials, soon becomes the depository of her husband's secrets, the participator in all his sorrows, and the medium through which all by-blows are dealt at him. What other woman would submit, without a murmur, to the constant trials and hardships of a life devoted to every interest but her own; with a limit to enjoyment, a constant guard upon her tongue, all her little favorite occupations interrupted, her rest disturbed, her very bed deserted, night after night?" This quotation seems so apposite, that the thoughts of a fluent and kind-hearted humanitarian* have been cited by way of suggestiveness.

14. At the commencement of the foundation of the New York Academy of Medicine, Dr. Wood entered with zeal into its preliminary organization, and aided Dr. F. Campbell Stewart not a little by his hopes of its wide influence and ex-

* Mysteries of Medical Life; or Doctors and their Doings. By George Allarton, M. R. C. S., and L. A. C. London. 1856. A book worthy of universal perusal, from its ethical effect.

tensive usefulness. In due time he was appointed, in conjunction with Drs. Valentine Mott and Alexander H. Stevens, to practically suggest any improvements as to its future scope. The suggestions made were adopted, and year by year the dignity of the Academy, as a whole, is being felt by the community at large. On two separate occasions, Dr. Wood was elected President, and during his incumbency, sought to carry out the prescribed regulations, at the same time endeavoring to bring about the harmony of discussion. So happy was his plausible manner, that he was repeatedly sent as a delegate from the Academy of Medicine and County Medical Society to the American Medical Association, whose transactions are full of matter, and worthy of permanence.

15. He was duly associated with the Historical Society, November 7th, 1850, as one of its members. (16) January 29th, 1857, he was elected a member of the American Geographical Society of New York, and has ever since taken an interest in the development of scientific research.

17. In 1824 he practically connected himself with the New York City Dispensary as its attending physician, ultimately becoming one of its consulting members, and (18) about the same time held similar positions in the New York Lying-in-Asylum, and Bellevue Hospital, Medical Board; (19) of which latter he has been the President many years.

20. June 7th, 1844, he was nominated and elected Inspector of Common Schools, and sought in many ways to better the condition of the young. The rapid growth of the public schools in New York is a source of great pride to the citizens. The hygienic rules, rigidly enforced, and the varied systems are so carefully carried out that the minds of the children are not wearied by monotony. The introduction of musical exercises at once appeals to the understanding, and rouses the imagination. Any one of the "old school" visiting public exhibitions, is amazed at the diversity of acquired information, and the thoroughness of the course. Questions in mental arithmetic, involving complex fractions, are answered by young girls in less time than it would take a well-educated graduate of some of our best colleges to work them out on paper. Much of this is due to the wise counsels of the Inspectors, and their disinterested watchfulness. But while all praise is due to their guardianship in behalf of the pupils, a word of caution regarding the teachers and their untiring labors might be urged. Are they confined to their duties too long, or have they more to undertake than one mind can grasp? The question is asked, for they die off rapidly; and though their places are eagerly filled by those equally qualified, would it not be well to look to it, and see if the ratio of mortality could not be lessened?

21. Dr. Wood was appointed Consulting Surgeon to the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, April 12th, 1853; and November 12th, 1855, was formally elected one of the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, by the Regents of the University.

22. During the Rebellion he was an efficient member of the Sanitary Association, having foreseen the wide field of usefulness it was to occupy in the alleviation of the sick.

23. For one year he was also the Treasurer of the American Medical Association; and (24) on various occasions, the presiding officer of the Kappa Lambda Society, and likewise, of the County Medical Society. These positions of trust and honor are indicative of the feelings of the profession towards one whose quiet and unostentatious career has been marked by a sense of duty to his-fellow creatures, and who frequently sacrificed time, health, and private practice, for the benefit of those around him. There are many who act thus from instinct—a sort of physical conscience; but he who fully appreciates the thought that no part of God's world is idle, will go about doing good from a peaceful sense of Christian obligation, emanating from pure love, which is the perfume of the soul.

EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D.

EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D.,

(President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.)

"But sure the EYE of time beholds no name
So blest as thine in all the rolls of fame."—*Pope.*

"For that dow'ry I'll assure her of
Her *Widowhood*, but that she survives me,
In all my lands."—*Shakspeare.*

EDWARD DELAFIELD was the son of JOHN DELAFIELD, of London, who came to this country many years ago, and married Miss ANN HALLETT, of New York, by whom he had eleven children. Seven were sons — John, Joseph,* Henry, William, Richard,† Rufus K., and Edward; and four were daughters—Ann, Emma, Caroline, and Susan P., afterward Mrs. HENRY PARISH.

EDWARD was born in New York city, May 17th, 1794, and has survived his sisters, and those of his brothers. His first experience of school was

* Major in the United States Army during the war of 1812 and President of the Lyceum of Natural History for more than 30 years.

† Major-General in the United States Army and a graduate of West Point.

in Cedar street, where he pursued his studies in company with Mr. Adam Smith, a man much addicted to learning, and well versed in rudimental education. He next entered Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, Long Island, and rapidly improved under the excellent supervision of Mr. Lewis E. A. Eigenbrodt, a German scholar of distinguished abilities, and father of Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, of this city, whose useful life and evangelical teachings have made a deep impression on the Christian community. During his residence at this institution, he made satisfactory progress in French, mathematics, and the classical studies requisite for a fundamental education, and entered Yale College, New Haven, whence he was graduated A. B., in 1812.

On going forth into the busy world, young Delafield almost immediately selected the medical profession as his future course in life. Imbued with few mercantile tastes, and never having followed any down-town occupation, his mind continued to seek for information. He accordingly entered the office of Dr. Samuel Borrowe, of this city, and followed out, carefully and studiously, the prescribed course of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine, in 1816, and of which most excellent institution he has been the President for many years. His thesis was on Pulmonary Consumption. During

his laborious and professional career, he has been the witness of many changes in the laboratory; theories and practice of medicine; additional facilities of instruction; clinical advantages; exemption from trouble in the dissecting-room; superior plates for the benefit of anatomical students; and above all, a great improvement in the system of teaching. For now prolixity has given way to condensed knowledge: variety of information is supplanted by thoroughness of explanation; and the matriculated student is led on by concise wisdom to admire science and investigate disease, rather than, as formerly, be impressed with the vast amount of learning that emanates from his professors. This may be deemed trivial; but any one who has heard a lecturer whose mind caused him to think of himself, and not his subject, can appreciate it. Dr. Delafield has, moreover, seen many fall from the ranks, and their places filled by others; and if he would deliver an address on comparative lecturing, embodying his views and experience, much practical information, and not a few most excellent anecdotes would reward the attentive audience. Human nature is materially affected by surroundings; and perhaps the push of the present age resolves every person's brain into a compendium of experience. If thoughts are the whisperings of the mind, why should not didactic speech be employed to convey intelligence, not

confuse it? Much of this difficulty has yet to be removed; for as long as teachers in primary departments ask a new scholar, "What have you studied?" instead of "What do you know?" sluggishness of ideas will follow imperfection of instruction.

Soon after receiving the imprimatur from his Alma Mater, he visited Europe, and spent much of the year 1817, in tracing the variety of treatment and diagnostic principles of the London and Paris hospitals, where he was enabled to compare theory with practice, and the better fit his mind for the responsibilities of an American career.

While abroad, he likewise passed some profitable time in investigating the local diseases of Holland, where at times the foreigner is interested in discovering the curious effect of the introduction of metaphysics combined with the ratiocination of therapeutics. The Teutonic mind does nothing without a reason; and as frequently disease is obscure, the scientific philosopher invariably deduces arguments often as ingenious as they are ineffective as remedial agents. A useful sojourn in Scotland also proved of assistance; and on returning to this country, Dr. DELAFIELD commenced to practice in the city of New York, where he has continued for over forty years, occasionally paying a temporary visit to some suburban retreat, to recruit exhausted energies.

His health, during an active life of exposure

and fatigue, has been invariably excellent, saving an attack of rheumatism while at College, and a second one when about sixty years of age, having escaped all other constitutional troubles.

Dr. DELAFIELD married Miss ELINOR E. LANGDON ELWYN, October, 1821, by whom he had six children, all of whom are now dead. This esteemed lady was a grand-daughter of Governor JOHN LANGDON, of New Hampshire, who is known in history as President of the first Congress.

In January, 1839, he married JULIA, granddaughter of General WILLIAM FLOYD, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a man of military capabilities, and much force of character.

The Doctor's height, when last measured, was 5 feet, 8 inches; and his weight about 150 pounds. On asking him, one day, while sitting in his office, his opinion of tobacco, he looked up with a smile, as though knowing that his reply might be severe, if I were addicted to the habit, and replied, "I do not smoke, nor do any of my brothers. I think it a most pernicious practice; and so of tobacco in any form." This seems to be, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the general criticism from most of the profession; though there are still a few who enjoy a philosophical puff; thus rendering its use by a doctor not as yet eccentric, though perhaps unhealthy.

Dr. DELAFIELD's religious creed is that of the

Protestant Episcopal faith; and his favorite branch of practice, leading almost to a specialty, obstetrics and ophthalmic surgery, being connected with the leading lying-in asylums, woman's hospital, etc., and appointed consulting physician to the principal institutions for the blind in this city. The Doctor has been extensively associated with the progress of the healing art during the last half century, and has been, more or less, a laboring member of most of the charitable hospitals in New York. Many of his original ideas are so incorporated in the works of the day, that it would be difficult to give him all the credit justly his due. A suggestive atmosphere has pervaded much of his kindly nature.

I addressed him one day a letter on various topics, and incidentally asked if he would be a doctor again. His reply was characteristically noble: "I never would have exchanged my occupation for any other, if I could have received from that other twice the revenue I obtained from practicing medicine."

As an additional proof that he is consistent in this view of life, Dr. Delafield still practices, and may be seen on almost any day visiting patients, and sitting in his heavy coupé as it wends its way through fashionable avenues and stops in front of lofty dwellings.

Though a resident of this metropolis during many grievous epidemics, he encountered the foe,

and administered to the sick; fully appreciating the thought, that man is truly great, not by what others have done for him, but what he has done himself.

Dr. DELAFIELD's opinion on cholera is worthy of record embodying as it does, in a brief manner, views that are to a great extent favorably held by numbers of the profession:

"I do not think it contagious in the strict sense of the word. It certainly is conveyed by human beings from one place to another, but it seems to require an intermedium for its propagation. This intermedium is foul air, which becoming contaminated by the specific emanation from a cholera patient, is then capable of communicating the disease to other human beings.*"

Dr. DELAFIELD edited, with many copious additions, TRAVER's work on the eye, and contributed during a large practice, numerous articles on ophthalmic surgery, to the medical journals of the day, which if collected in one volume would bring before the community a work eminently calculated to ameliorate the condition of the blind

* J. M. TONER, M. D., of Washington, D. C., has recently published a Catalogue of Medical works on Cholera, which he has collected from time to time. They already number over 112, and he is still adding to them: cheerfully holding all open to the medical fraternity—who will no doubt be much benefited thereby.

and unfold suggestions of permanent utility to the oculist.

This interest in the sufferings of those afflicted with diseases of the eye displayed itself at an early age. For as far back as the year 1818, the idea of originating the New York Eye Infirmary took its first inception in his mind—and having talked the matter over and conversed in a general manner with his friend and associate in Hospital duties, Dr. JOHN KEARNY RODGERS, they determined to wait a few years till their foothold in the profession was rendered more practical, when by diligent perseverance an end was reached, pleasant to contemplate in advanced life, and full of the charitable capabilities of the time. This most excellent Institution, which owes its foundation to the energy and perseverance of Dr. DELAFIELD, was suggested to his mind while attending the London Eye Infirmary, which owed its origin to the wise forethought and philanthropical exertions of Mr. SAUNDERS, who had doubtless heard of those in Germany. Drs. DELAFIELD and RODGERS, on their return to this country, opened in 1820, two rooms at No. 45 Chatham street, New York; and on different days in the week gratuitously attended those whose eyes were affected. In some seven months they had treated four hundred and thirty-six patients. This success made its way to the medical practitioners and suffering mendicant. Doctors volunteered their valuable

assistance, and a uniform system of days and hours had to be enforced so crowded were the rooms and so small were the proportionate means. At this time encouragement was given by Drs. WRIGHT POST and SAML. BORROWE, as consulting Surgeons, and March 9th, 1821, a meeting was held at the City Hotel in Broadway, between Cedar and Thames streets, which resulted in placing this scheme on a permanent basis as an organization to be supported by the worthy citizens of New York. On the 21st April 1821, the officers and directors were duly elected.* This movement led in a few years to the foundation of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infir-

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* As this was the first Board, it will prove interesting to secure the names of those who held positions:

WILLIAM FEW, President.
HENRY I. WYCKOFF, First Vice-President.
JOHN HONE, Second do.
JOHN DELAFIELD, Jun., Treasurer.
JAMES I. JONES, Secretary.

Nathaniel Richards,	Isaac Collins,
Benjamin L. Swan,	Cornelius Heyer,
William Howard,	Henry Rankin,
Henry Brevoort, Jun.,	Benjamin Strong,
Joshua Jones,	Samuel Tooker,
William Howell,	Samuel F. Lambert,
James Boggs,	Edward W. Laight,
Isaac Pierson,	Gideon Lee.
Jeromus Johnson,	

Consulting Surgeons, { WRIGHT POST, M. D. / SAMUEL BORROWE, M. D. } *Ex-Officio*
Surgeons, { EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D. / J. KEARNY RODGERS, M. D. } *Directors.*

mary by Dr. Edward Reynolds in 1824, and the organization of Will's Hospital, Philadelphia, for a similar purpose. Before this, diseases of the eye, capable of immediate alleviation, were allowed to run to blindness, owing to the general ignorance of that organ; but its immense benefit soon found favor throughout this continent until it would now seem almost proper to represent the figure of Justice with eyes of gratitude uplifted to benignant Providence. At the present time this noble charity, situated in a pleasant part of the city, in a splendid mansion, treats some 7,000 patients annually; is possessed of valuable property estimated at $180,000, and is presided over by some of the leading men of honor in this city. How appropriate would it be, if the portraits of Cheselden and Sharp, Celsus and Pott, Richter and Travers, Saunders and Lawrence Wardrop and Beer, with men of that stamp, could adorn the walls that those who are about to leave with restored vision might look upon the features of the pioneers of an important era in the lessening of pain and the acquisition of an unlimited blessing. Auguste Comte says that each of our leading conceptions, each branch of our knowledge, passes successively through three different theoretical conditions, the theological, the metaphysical, and the positive or scientific. How appropriate is such a thought when applied to the restoration of the eye—that "window of the soul!"

For many years Dr. DELAFIELD entertained the idea of founding a Society for the relief of the widows and orphans of medical men.* Instances of pressing want had so often forced themselves before his benevolent mind, that in 1842, after having corresponded on the subject, with many physicians who endorsed his views, he invited a few friends to his own house, and discussed at length the merits of the case. Meeting with a hearty co-operation from the fraternity, the first committee appointed to investigate the idea was composed of Drs. EDWARD DELAFIELD, THOS. COCK, J. K. RODGERS, F. U. JOHNSTON, and H. D. BULKLEY. On the 12th of May a circular was issued calling on the profession at large to meet at the rooms of the Lyceum of Natural History, on the 14th of the same month. It was largely attended, and called to order by Dr. JOHN

* "The London Society, after which our own was modeled, was founded in 1788, and now numbers 220 *life* members and 140 annual subscribers, with a capital stock invested with the National Debt Commissioners, of more than £50,000, more than £44,000 have been distributed among the recipients of its bounty. Since 1798, 106 widows and 164 children have received benefits, of whom there are, at present, 35 widows and 24 children enjoying its benefits." [Extract from a Discourse entitled "History of the New York Society for the relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men," by Dr. E. L. BEADLE, and read by him in accordance with a request of the board of managers at the Astor House, on the 15th November, 1854, to whom I am indebted for many of the facts concerning the organization of this noble charity.]

Stearns. Dr. Valentine Mott was elected Chairman, and Dr. H. D. Bulkley appointed Secretary. Dr. Delafield then arose and stated the object of the meeting, and the benefits to be derived from this mutual organization. He next presented a report and the constitution, as drawn up for approval, both of which were duly accepted. The same gentlemen were retained on the committee, with the addition of Drs. John Revere, Willard Parker, Isaac Wood, and Jared Linsley, who were directed to procure signatures and subscriptions. One hundred names were obtained by the 5th of October, and a meeting was called for the 8th, on which occasion Dr. James Cameron acted as Chairman, and Dr. Bulkley as Secretary. A formal election of officers took place, which resulted as follows:

President, Dr. Edward Delafield. (8 Years.)
Vice-Presidents, Dr. John Revere.
" " Dr. Francis U. Johnston.
" " Dr. John Stearns.
Treasurer, Dr. Isaac Wood.

Managers:

Dr. James C. Bliss,	Dr. Richard K. Hoffman,
" Alfred C. Post,	" P. Van Arsdale,
" Joel Foster,	" J. Kearny Rodgers,
" A. T. Hunter,	" John H. Griscom,
" W. W. Minor,	" Jared Sweeny,
" Valentine Mott,	" Hugh Sweeny,
" James R. Wood,	" A. N. Green,
" H. D. Bulkley,	" Willard Parker,
" James McDonald,	" George O. Cammann,
" James A. Washington,	" J. B. McEwen.

This body held a meeting on the 19th of the same month, and appointed a committee of three to "draft a Constitution and code of By-Laws for the Society, and take steps to procure a Charter," which committee was composed of Drs. Bliss, Johnston, and Wood. The result of their labors was accepted November 18th, 1842. Dr. Bulkley was officially elected Secretary, and Dr. Wm. P. Buel chosen to fill a vacancy in the list of Managers. An Act in favor of the Charter was passed at Albany the 18th of April, 1843, and what a few months before had been but the seeds of suggestion now assumed the influential position of an "Institution." Though at first restricted to the benefit of residents of New York and King's county, subsequently Richmond and Westchester counties were embraced in its useful sphere.

In 1850 Dr. James C. Bliss was chosen as its head, and in 1853 Dr. Isaac Wood was elected President, having held the responsible position of Treasurer since its incorporation, on which occasion Dr. E. L. Beadle was selected to fill the position left vacant by Dr. Wood.

Subsequently Dr. Bulkley presided over the meetings, and Dr. J. W. G. Clements was appointed Secretary in his place. The first year exhibited the names of 56 members, and the sum of $1570. During the first twelve years of the Society's existence but 16 members died. The

subscription of $150 renders the donor a "Benefactor," and entitled to privileges. In the annual statement for 1866 the receipts were,

Balance in Treasury, $5,017 90 / 204 16 } making $5,222 06,

and the disbursements in the form of annuities were $1,350. Six families of deceased members are at present aided materially by this Society.

The principal officers now holding positions are Henry D. Bulkley, M. D., President; Alfred C. Post, M. D., William Detmold, M. D., and Edward L. Beadle, M. D., Vice-Presidents; J. W. G. Clements, M. D., Treasurer; and S. Conant Foster, M. D., Secretary. The members of the Society number 108, of which 78 are for life, and 30 annual subscribers; the benefactors are 25, three of whom are laymen. It is to be hoped that ere long a suitable institution, in proportion to its wants, will be erected for the benefit of the widows and orphans, that a healthy locality may be combined with permanence of residence. With this idea widely circulated, there is little doubt but that in a short time a building committee could raise ample means from $100 subscribers.

There are many other benefits to be derived from such an association of the well-wishers of humanity. The combined efforts of the better classes of society in behalf of those afflicted by distress, render poverty more endurable, and warm the sick man's heart. Besides, the more

we look after the welfare of our noble profession, the higher will be the respect of others. Many there are who bow in adversity; but very few are willing to kneel in prosperity. Deeds of kindness, however, assist in bringing forth the better part of human nature, and render him who was once selfish and misanthropical full of noble aspirations, and the proud possessor of an approving conscience.

JOHN CHARLES BEALES, M. D.

JOHN CHARLES BEALES, M. D.

"Taught by the art divine, the sage physician
Eludes the urn; and chains, or exiles death."—*Prior.*

Dr. BEALES, the son of JOHN BEALES, of Great Britain, who married SARAH WALLER, was born in the County of Norfolk, England, in the year 1804. Though the family consisted of sons and daughters, he alone survives; his brothers and sisters having died some time since.

He first attended a preliminary course of studies at the Collegiate School of St. Albins; and made marked progress in the Classics under the instructive guidance of private tutors selected with a view to excellence. His mind was much benefitted by a systematic application of time while in Hertfordshire, England. When he became better able to cope with science and its subordinate branches, he was legally apprenticed to JOHN KENDRICK, an English Surgeon of decided ability, who prepared him to enter with zeal and profit upon the duties of a student of disease, as

an interne at St. George's Hospital, London. His faculties had never been disturbed by the pursuit of any other business whatever, as his tastes had not run in the direction of mercantile life.

Soon after this practical sojourn in the midst of sickness, he became while in London, by special favor, the private "dresser" of Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, a man whose name and deeds will ever be remembered with honor and looked up to as portraying characteristics of a lofty intelligence combined with noble traits. About this time he entered the office of Mr. CARPUE and became, in the course of a few weeks, his Demonstrator in anatomy; also availing himself of the lectures and explanatory remarks of F. R. SIX, professor of Anatomy and Physiology in London.

For six years he attended the lectures delivered by Sir E. HOMES, Drs. CHAMBERS, BLUNDELLON, and Sir ASTLEY COOPER; also being an earnest listener to the careful expositions of Surgeons KEATS and ROSE, of the Guards, etc., etc. After availing himself of privileges that were very great in his day, he was formally graduated doctor of medicine from the Royal college of surgeons in London, in 1838. At that time no thesis was required so the doctor did not write one.

Dr. BEALES visited Mexico not long after completing his medical studies, and resided in the city of Mexico for a period of ten years; during which time he practiced extensively. His experi-

ence of the peculiar diseases of that country, and the various remedies employed by the inhabitants, would form a pleasant and instructive basis for a book on what might be termed Local Therapeutics. Certainly while perusing the volumes of well-educated travellers, one is struck with the idea that there is scarcely a single work of truthful narrative, that does not contain in the treatises on hygienic habits, cautious reasoning or remedial agents, sound views that are based on plain philosophy. This conveys to the reader's mind the thought that where there is a native disease, in that same country will be found a native herb or metal, whose special province is the cure of what might be designated indigenous troubles. The best productions in the way of writings on medical treatment and disease are those that are not merely the statement of one man's criticisms be they ever so grand; but the collocated opinions of natives and foreigners, combined with the result of years of acute and rational observation, become subservient to common sense and terminate in aphoristic learning which may truly be designated the axiom of life. A country where the vanilla bean grows spontaneously, and which has produced since its conquest by Cortes, $12,000,000,000, would certainly seem to have originated comfortable cures and unfolded a storehouse for the inventive power of man. Besides the moral precepts of the inhabitants in olden

times, when under Aztec sway, were indicative of a sense of what was proper, for the drunkard was punished with death, whereas at the present epoch, money is capable of glossing over almost any vice; and if quackery exists under certain conditions in Mexico, many are amassing fortunes this very day in New York, and a few still remember reading of William Atkins in England, who claimed to have raised a woman from the dead palsy.

In August 1830, while residing in Mexico, Dr. Beales married Donă Dolores de Soto—a descendant in direct line from the "Soto" who discovered the Mississippi—by whom he had four children; one son and three daughters. It will be remembered that the successful, and subsequently unfortunate Fernando de Soto was born at Xeres de las Caballeros in Extremadura, in 1500, educated at Saragossa, and came of a noble family. He was in company with Pizarro when the wealthy Inca of Peru was ransomed, and soon after returned to Spain with $500,000, and received favors from the emperor Charles V., but lost much of his money during his infatuated pursuit after mines while endeavoring to conquer Florida. Disappointed from time to time, he at length took the fever on the banks of the Mississippi river and died June 5th, 1542. He "had crossed a large part of the continent in search of gold, and found nothing so remarkable as his

burial place."* His wife, whom he had left in Havana till the return of the party, survived the news of his death but three days.

Dr. BEALES at length concluded to become a resident of the United States, and accordingly came to New York city, where he has ever since remained as one of its successful and industrious citizens; pursuing his professional duties with unabated zeal and happy results. Many positions of responsibility and high trust have been held by him; and not a few wise suggestions as to practical treatment and ethical duties have emanated from his mind. A man of leisure is a wordy man—but few doctors of the present day, in the exercise of a full practice, have time for verbosity; and when they speak, enter at once on a given subject, and discuss sententiously the questions at issue.

On asking Dr. BEALES his views concerning the rapidly growing habit of using tobacco in some form or other, he replied, "I never have smoked. In great moderation I see no objection—but am violently opposed to what may be considered even less than excess. I doubt whether more than two or three cigars daily should be allowed."† His health has been good;

* Bancroft's History.

† M. SICHEL, a man of many years experience, maintains that any one, with but few exceptions, who smokes over 5 drachms of tobacco per diem will ere long suffer materially as to im-

having been very seldom impaired by the invidious attacks of disease. Occasionally over work has for a season subdued his vigor; but judicious repose and careful diet at once adjusted the recuperative powers. His religious faith is that entertained by the followers of the Protestant Episcopal Church of England, before invaded by the present exaggerations of a Ritualistic formula; which is too apt to substitute the affections of the head for the sentiments of the soul, even though the dogmas remain the same; and ere long may, if not counterbalanced by common sense, degenerate into extravagances, which my late father, Dr. John W. Francis was accustomed to call the "gyrations and genuflexions of pantomimic theology!"

Dr. Beales has contributed but little to the medical literature of the day, only occasionally furnishing an article for a monthly journal, or publishing some interesting paper on a special branch in medicine; but his views are clear, and might, if printed extensively, be made useful.

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paired vision or loss of memory. This, though sage advice, would prove too small an allowance to such men as John Gale, of Claremarket, England, whose epitaph might truly have been "*exit in fumo.*" See "Portraits, Memoirs, Characters and Remarkable Persons, from the Revolution in 1680 to the end of the reign of George 2d," by John Caulfield, in 4 vols., London, 1819.—H. R. Young, etc., 56 Paternoster Row. A work that contains many curious accounts of the freaks of nature and eccentricities of mind, both interesting and rare.

For many years Dr. Beales was an active examiner for the Albion Life Insurance Company, a position whose responsible duties, in a fiscal point of view, depend materially upon a profound acquaintance with auscultation, percussion, and familiarity with the uses of the test-tube and microscope.

While perusing the works of the modern learned, and following out with care the instructive teachings of recent discoveries, it would seem well for the philosophical student, at times, to review the past, and occasionally read the views of those who have gone before, and whose best labors in the cause of science have been based on theoretical investigations, often original, and not unfrequently of the quaintest conception. In former periods of medical lore, writers seemed to have reasoned all round a given subject, as though they deemed it forbidden ground, and were now and then permitted, from their experience, to peep in and inform the gaping world of their valuable inferences. This thought has arisen from looking over the work* of Richard Boulton, of Brazen-Nose College, in Oxford, entitled, "A Treatise concerning the Heat of the Blood, and also of the Use of the

* For this interesting volume I am indebted to Charles H. Hart, Esq., Secretary of the American Antiquarian Society, Philadelphia, who kindly presented it to me, as a book valuable to those who are enamored of "old thoughts."

Lungs. London: Printed for A. & F. Churchill, at the Black Swan in Pater-Noster Row. 1698." It is dedicated to the Reverend Dr. Fo Meare, Principal of Brazen-Nose College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford. When one reflects how few were the advantages in those days, and how deficient the data to labor upon, two extracts will prove pregnant with singularity, and give evidence of the marked difference between past and present physiology, if such a word was practically comprehended at that epoch. "There is more reason to expect truth and certainty in the microcosm than the macrocosm." . . "The reason of the heat of the blood explained—These oyly salino-sulphureous spirits being violently driven through the nerves, meet with the arterial blood in the glandules; and these two liquors being forcibly driven one against another, the particles of them are intimately mixed together; by which means the animal spirits are, as if it were, ground and rubbed betwixt the fixed and more solid particles of the blood; whereby they are minutely dissolved, and being put into a swift intestine motion, they endeavor powerfully to expand themselves, and to fly away; but being held in and reverberated by those grosser particles, their motion is by that means inverted, and that force which, if they had but liberty, would be lost in a further expansion, being inverted and driven forcibly upon the other

particles, they mutually increase and promote one another's motion; by which motion the blood, when it affects our sensory, causes us to perceive heat." Bravo for 1698! But the enthusiastic Doctor does not seem to get very clearly at combustion. One more extract of what might truly be called complicated perspicuity, is worthy of citation. Dr. Boulton's views relative to the "use of the lungs with a more immediate respect to the soul, appears to be nothing else, but as a large capacious vessel, endued with a cavity to contain a great quantity of air, so that it performs the same office in the body as a pair of bellows to organs: for, as in organs, the bellows supply pipes of different sizes with air, and that, being driven through them, produces different sounds; so the lungs, dilated and extended by the motion of the thorax, and being full of air, contract, and accordingly as the pharinx and its parts are differently modulated, so the air, forcibly driven through them, causes different voices." . . . "The lungs, in respect of the body, seem in some measure to perform the office of another heart; and as the left ventricle of the heart, contracting, sends out the blood into all the parts of the body, by the ramifications of the sanguiferous vessels, so the lungs, contracting, force the blood contained in the sanguiferous vessels, which are distributed through their lobes, into the left ventricle of the heart; and the left ventricle being

by that means more vigorously dilated, and more plentifully filled with blood, a larger quantity of it is forced out into the aorta, and consequently, the blood in the branches of the aorta is more copiously pressed by subsequent matter into the roots of the vena cava, and so forwards into the right ventricle of the heart; so, that by the help of the lungs, the dilation of the left ventricle of the heart is immediately, and the dilation of the right mediately promoted." Compare this with the works of DRAPER and DALTON, FLINT and CLARK, and the mind will then appreciate the rapid strides of medical science in the last one hundred and fifty years.

On asking Dr. BEALES, one day, whether he would become a follower of the same branch of science, if he were to live over his eventful life, he replied: "With the greatest love for my profession, I consider it an arduous one, excessively trying to a man who strives to do his duty, and who in his heart cares for the result of his treatment."

The Doctor is confined in his practice to no specialty; but has endeavored to pursue all the ramifications of the healing art, with due respect to the "union" of the brotherhood. His height, "in his stocking feet," is 5 feet 11 inches, and weight from 168 to 170 pounds. Though subjected to many morbific surroundings, and frequently in the midst of a grievous epidemic, his

health has been remarkably good, and his labors continuous.

Dr. Beales seems fully to appreciate the thought, that time is the essence of experience, and that the young may strive to please, but the old should endeavor to instruct. Accordingly, he is ever ready to furnish facilities to the growing physician, and meets the worthy aspirant more than half-way.

There is no career, in a business point of view, that so fully depends on material contingencies as that of a doctor. In his case, we often find, that it is not the kind of card that wins; it is which is trumps. For special favors, a successful partnership, or some "happy case" will roll in money and establish a name. There are, however, some who, bent on respectability, and desirous of advancing in an unobtrusive manner, continue the same honest course of life from year to year. They are always found in the same place; gradually rise in the estimation of their associates, and become the respectable men of the profession. Theirs is not spasmodic fame; but is found to be a species of chronic integrity, which is lasting, and may be relied on; for virtue is the foundation, and ethics the test.

Of this latter class, Dr. Beales is an admirer. His course has been gradual; but unaffected by any retrograde, He was the recipient of the honor M. R. C. S., London, and was formally and

officially elected licentiate of the Proto Medicato of Mexico, after passing the ordeal of an instituted examination. He became, some time ago, a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and at present holds an honorable position in the St. George's Society in this city. While a resident at the capital of Mexico, in due time he found himself chief of the Faculty of the State of Mexico; and about that period, was duly appointed, by the same authority, Professor of Surgery and the Diseases of Women and Children, in the Hospital of San Andrea in that city. He likewise received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the College of Physicians at Madrid, Spain; and from time to time, has enjoyed the respect of his patients, and the confidence of the community at large.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M.D., ETC.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M.D., ETC.

"Patiently endure that frown of fortune, and by some notable exploit win again her favor."—*Knolles.*

"Whose deeds some nobler poem shall adorn."—*Dryden.*

THE subject of the present sketch was born at Annapolis, Maryland, August 28th, 1828, and was the son of Dr. J. W. HAMMOND, who married Miss SARAH PINKNEY, a niece of the celebrated WILLIAM PINKNEY, who possessed the rare qualifications of lawyer, ambassador, and senator. The family consisted of six, of whom Rev. J. PINKNEY, Dr. WILLIAM A., and W. HOBART HAMMOND, are now living.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND attended St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, and likewise owed not a little of his educational career to Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pa. While at the latter place he studied under Dr. E. W. ROBERTS; and as he proceeded at once from the classical to the medical line of duty, his mind was neither unsettled by a business life, nor allowed to lose

ground by an absence of reflection. Entering the office of Dr. Wm. H. Van Buren, he attended regularly the course of lectures at the University of New York, and was formally graduated M. D. in 1848. His Thesis was in some measure an indication of his future train of thought, being "Etiological and Therapeutical Influence of the Imagination." On receiving his diploma, he visited Saco, Maine, and practised there six months.

In 1849 Dr. Hammond entered the army as assistant surgeon, but resigned in 1860, having been appointed Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Maryland at Baltimore. On the rebellion taking a practical shape, and it being desirable that all those able to contribute their share should exert themselves, he entered the army again, May 28th, 1861, and in April, 1862, was appointed Surgeon-General of the United States Army, being chosen successor to the veteran soldier, Surgeon-General Finley, who combines the excellent attributes of Christian, gentleman, and physician.

This position of responsibility he held till August, 1864, when he was removed from office through the instrumentality of some who had become his enemies. This is not the place to revive what is past, nor is it the desire of the writer of this article to go into details. Where so many scoundrels escape punishment, it is not

surprising that occasionally an innocent man may be convicted. Granting even that there may have been errors of judgment in the early organization of an expense that leaped from some $20,000 per annum to nearly $1,000,000 per month, a man's character is not to be assailed on account of that. Ashes or light dirt may be blown away, but too many are apt to *wipe* them off; hence by this unnecessary force a permanent mark is made. Thus is it in life; little faults of character, often resulting from inexperience, become magnified into crimes by public reprimand, when a gentle criticism or sage advice would effect the same good, with no evil sequence.

Dr. Hammond married Miss Helen Nisbet, of Philadelphia, July 4th, 1849, by whom he had five children, three of whom are now living. He is a man of powerful frame and strongly marked countenance, indicative of a calm dignity spread over by generous characteristics. His height is 6 feet 2 inches, and weight 245 pounds.

On asking him if he would be a Doctor again, he replied with emphasis, "I hope to be a physician as long as I live. It is the profession of all others which affords the greatest fields for study."

His mind has been engrossed for many years in the pursuit of chemistry and philosophical deductions based on physiology. Dr. Hammond's work on "Sleep, its Causes, and How to Produce

it with the Least Harm to one who is the Victim of Wakefulness," etc., met with a cordial reception from the medical fraternity, and gave evidence of intelligence that was not only well informed as to given results, but was capable of deducing practical ends of vital importance. So fully was he appreciated as to his knowledge of a disordered brain impaired by protracted insomnia, that he was invited by a wealthy citizen of New York to accompany a patient abroad, and his attentions were generously rewarded. It was peculiarly fitting for Dr. HAMMOND to undertake this duty, as his specialty for a long time had been "Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System." But he has not confined himself exclusively to this branch, for before many months, it is hoped, he will make public several theories and inventions not only remarkable for originality, but of great value to the profession. His education, studies, and experience have resulted in rendering him not only skilful as a surgeon, but successful as a practising physician.

Dr. HAMMOND'S health has been very excellent. At one period he was troubled with functional disease of the heart, but has altogether recovered, and is enabled, by a systematic division of time, to accomplish much. This was eminently essential, as his best energies have been interested in a new and scientific apparatus which is destined, if successful, to lessen expense and increase gain.

In 1856 he visited London, where he learned much that was new. Subsequently sojourning in Paris, after a profitable stay, he journeyed to Heidelberg, Zurich, etc. This foreign experience proved so interesting to Dr. HAMMOND, that in 1865—6, he travelled extensively; visiting London, Paris, Rome, Florence, and neighboring places of resort, where the study of disease may be combined with beauty of scenery and a freedom from care which few Americans can appreciate while residing in their own country. In fact, acquaintance with the climatology of affections and the knowledge of the best locality for the alleviation of chronic disorders, have in no slight degree contributed to benefit many who might otherwise have remained the same, as to pain and protracted suffering.

Dr. HAMMOND smokes, and decidedly approves of it in moderation. He attends the Episcopal Church; and though particular in requiring the proper respect due to a doctor of medicine, is always ready to accord what he may demand.

His works are as follows:

1. Physiological Memoirs.
2. Treatise on Hygiene.
3. Lectures on Venereal Diseases.
4. Wakefulness.
5. Insanity in its Medico-Legal Relations. Opinions relative to the Testamentary Capacity of the late JAMES C. JOHNSTON, of Chowan

county, North Carolina. Published by BAKER, VOORHIES & Co., New York.

6. Many Memoirs on Physiological Subjects.

7. A novel of marked ability and versatile power, showing up a man's friends and his enemies.

8. Dr. HAMMOND also published an elaborate and exceedingly interesting pamphlet in his own defence while Surgeon-General of the United States Army.

HORACE GREEN, M. D., LL.D., ETC.

(DECEASED.)

HORACE GREEN, M.D., LL.D., ETC.

"It was his greatest pleasure to spread his healing wings over every place, and to make every one sensible of his good will to mankind."—*Calamy.*

Dr. HORACE GREEN was born at Chittenden, Rutland County, Vermont, December 24th, 1802; and died at Greenmount, Sing Sing, New York, November 1866, aged sixty-four.

He was the son of ZEEB and SARAH GREEN, and had four brothers, JOEL, ORANGE, ALMOND, and RUEL, and four sisters, by name, SARAH, POLLY, RHODA, and LAURA. On arriving at the age when mental development is permissible, he was sent to the High School at Brandon, Vermont, and subsequently profited by the instructive guidance of SAMUEL WALKER, who presided over the classical school in Rutland. In Nov., 1821, when 19 years of age, he received from this gentleman a certificate of "his qualifications to instruct an English school," which testimonial likewise included the statement, that "his urbanity of man-

ners forbade him to exercise an act of cruelty." Certain necessities urged his immediate efforts toward the great business end of a practical life, so that, much to his regret, he was prevented availing himself of the advantages of a collegiate education. But this did not prevent a laudable recognition of his mental attainments, for in after years he received the honorary degree of A. M., from Union College, Schenectady; and in 1853, was further honored, by having conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., by the University of Vermont, at Burlington.

Dr. Green having decided to become a medical man, entered with zeal upon his apportioned duties; attended faithfully the lectures of the professors of Castleton College, Vermont; and was formally graduated M. D., at Middlebury, Vermont, in 1824. During his labors as a student, he entered his brother's office, and after receiving his diploma became a partner where he continued to practice six years. Not feeling altogether satisfied with his scientific field of observation, he visited Philadelphia, and there attended two courses of lectures, returning to Rutland, where he followed his profession for five more years. About 1838 he decided to take up his residence in New York city; but before settling down as a permanent practitioner of that metropolis, he desired to add to his already experienced mind, the statistics of the hospitals

abroad. So he left America for European parts, and visited England extensively, making a very profitable sojourn in Scotland. He then travelled over to the Continent and spent several months in Paris, where he made it a conscientious practice to visit the principal hospitals daily.

This sojourn abroad proved of great benefit to the doctor's health, and added much to his knowledge of disease. It was so fully appreciated by him, that, in 1851, he made another trip, remaining absent from this country some three months, during which period he passed his time most satisfactorily. While making a careful investigation of the course of treatment in the principal cities of Great Britain and France, and spending a short time in Switzerland, much of his pleasure while in Europe was due to the courteous attention which he received from the members of the medical profession. And most certainly, no man who has been witness of the perennial kindness of one doctor toward another, when in distress, occasioned by sickness, can fail to acknowledge that no "Brother Mason" does more for his fellow-man, than an honorable member of our glorious profession. Did the community at large, know of the amount of gratuitous work that is accomplished every year by the medical men of our country toward those confined in hospitals; the many weary hours spent at the bedside of afflicted clergymen; or the numer-

ous visits paid—with cheerful countenances—to disabled doctors, demanding for pay but justice and gratitude; the name of doctor, would, very properly, be deemed the true legion of honor in this country!

Dr. GREEN married Miss MARY SIGOURNEY, daughter of Honorable James Butler, Rutland, Vermont, 1829, and had one living child. By his second wife, HARRIET S., daughter of JAMES H. DOUGLASS, Esq., of Waterford, New York, he had twelve children, four of whom died in infancy and childhood. His widow now survives him and seeks comfort from a heavenly source. Beautiful indeed is religious resignation, associated with a patient waiting for a better world. We did not ask to be born, and we should not ask to die. Pleasing must it be for his surviving family, to remember that Dr. GREEN was early impressed with the comforts of faith, and the benefit of religion. As early as 1829 he made a public profession of his convictions, and joined the Congregational church at Rutland, Vermont. On coming to New York, he became a professed member of the Presbyterian church in Duane Street, over whose flock Dr. POTTS presided in a pastoral way. When this congregation removed to a suitable building in University Place, he was formally elected an elder by the members, and held this position till his death. Dr. GREEN never smoked, and was opposed to tobacco in all its forms, be-

sides being for a long time a strong advocate of the temperance cause. But he also agreed with Leigh Hunt, that there may be such a thing as intemperate temperance. If any taste occupied his mind when not engrossed with the studies of his profession, it was nature and the pleasures of a rural freedom. Not infrequently during a laborious life, he would retire from his responsibilities, and, wandering amid mountain paths, or by running brooks of freshest water, secure additional luxuries for his table by the use of rod and gun, in the employment of which he excelled as an amateur.

Dr. Green was particularly interested in the diseases of the throat and air passages, and their treatment by what is known as topical medication. This special interest was the subject of close investigation during the last fifteen years of his life. In 1856, he published a report on 106 cases of pulmonary diseases treated by injection into the bronchial tubes, with a solution of nitrate of silver, and was consulted by many persons on the subject.

In 1840 he was duly elected professor in Castleton Medical College, and continued to lecture to the students till 1843. In 1850 he lent material and efficient aid in founding the New York Medical College, and was appointed President of the Faculty and Trustees; holding, also, the responsible position of Professor of the Theory

and Practice of Medicine, and subsequently that of Emeritus Professor. In 1854 he associated himself with others, in establishing the "American Medical Monthly," being intimately connected with the editorial department till 1857; after which period he continued to contribute occasional articles till it ceased to exist. Dr. GREEN resigned his Professorship in the New York Medical College in 1860, at the earnest solicitation of his family, as his health seemed to be impaired by continuous labor.

As a child, he experienced much suffering from severe attacks of headache, which troubled him more or less during the better part of his life, until the last few years. Neuralgia, at times, was the source of much pain; but at an early period he became impressed with the idea that he would die of consumption; and this conviction contributed not a little in causing him to study carefully the diseases of the chest and the best remedial agents for affections of that character. Several of his sisters and one brother died of phthisis; showing that he was justified in his apprehensions. It was a frequent remark of his, that it would be but the traditional fulfilment of an old saying, if he died of the disease he was striving to cure.

In the summer of 1860, premonitory symptoms of disease — attacks of prolonged wakefulness and loss of vigor, he becoming easily fatigued—

began to indicate that the mental activity and physical labors he had undergone were telling on his constitution. For two years he paid little attention to it. A friend of the doctor's writing to me on the subject, remarked, that "The exciting events of the war made a deep impression upon his mind, inducing at times great depression, although he never doubted the issue of the contest. It was a great trial to him to be unable to do as his forefathers had done—bear arms in his countries defense; and he had no sons old enough to send to the war."*

In 1863, on returning from Washington, D. C., whither he had gone to break up a cough which was troubling him, he experienced a slight attack of paralysis of the left side, accompanied with a general loss of nervous power. The warning roused him to make an effort in his own constitutional behalf. He had gone to bed in very fair health; but on arising in the morning, found it very difficult to walk. He took passage for the Island of Cuba, where he passed the winters of 1863–4 and 1864–5. During his sojourn, there had been such marked improvement that he found himself able to treat many patients who sought his aid. But this renewed power did not last long. The pleasant surroundings of new objects

* Dr. GREEN's father was one of four brothers who fought in the battle of Bunker Hill

of curiosity and interest, combined with a mild climate, proved but temporarily beneficial; for he gradually failed, becoming feebler and more lame from time to time, though he never lost all power of motion.

His practice gradually became confined to office patients, and in time his visits there were even less frequent, his last being paid only five or six weeks previous to his death. Much of his professional business was carried on by his brother-in-law, Dr. DOUGLASS. Even in his final visit to his library, he gave medical advice to a lady who had come from Philadelphia to seek his aid. But during the last four weeks of his life, he was obliged to remain in bed, not from pain, but incapacity of movement; his principal difficulty being that of "wearisome days and nights," and a general prostration of the nervous system, of which he died on the eve of Thanksgiving Day, conscious to the last, and without a struggle.

Dr. GREEN's height was 5 feet 11 inches, and his weight, for many years, varied from 145 to 146 pounds.

He was a Corresponding Fellow of the London Medical Society, and member of the American Medical Association, Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and member of the Society of the "Cincinnati."

Dr. GREEN's published works are:

1. Observations on the Influence of Malarious

Atmosphere in the Prevention and Cure of Phthisis Pulmonalis. In New York Journal of Med. and Surg., January, 1840.

2. Effects of Ergota in Parturition, with cases. New York Journal of Med. and Surg., January, 1841.

3. Treatise on Diseases of the Air-Passages. 1846. This work has gone through three editions.

4. Pathology and Treatment of Croup. 1849.

5. On the Surgical Treatment of Polypi of the the Larynx, and Œdema of the Glottis. 1852.

6. Treatment of Epilepsy. New York Medical Gazette, March, 1853.

7. Priority in Medication of the Larynx and Trachea. American Medical Monthly, April, 1854.

8. Some Important Observations on Aphonia, arising from Organic Lesions. Read before the London Medical Society, by the Secretary, at its session in April, 1854, and printed in American Medical Monthly, August, 1854.

9. Remarks on Croup and its Treatment. American Med. Monthly, June, 1854.

10. On the Employment of Injections into the Bronchial Tubes, and into Tubercular Cavities of the Lungs. Amer. Med. Monthly, Jan'y, 1855.

11. Report on the Use and Effect of Applications of Nitrate of Silver to the Throat, either in

local or general diseases. Transactions of the American Medical Association, 1856.

12. Lesions of the Epiglottic Cartilage. Amer. Med. Monthly, October, 1857.

13. Selections from the Favorite Prescriptions of living American Practitioners. 1858. This work was translated into French.

14. Croup; its Treatment by Cauterization and Catheterism of the Larynx. American Med. Monthly, February, 1859.

15. On the Difficulties and Advantages of Catheterism of the Air-Passages in Diseases of the Chest. Amer. Med. Monthly, February, 1860.

16. A Practical Treatise on Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 1864.

FINIS.